

POLICE ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLES (ARVS) • TERRORISM FOR DUMMIES • MH1 REFLEX OPTIC

Journal for Law Enforcement, Intelligence & Special Operations Professionals

The Counter Terrorist

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 3

COUNTER
SURVEILLANCE
CONSIDERATIONS



JUNE/JULY 2017
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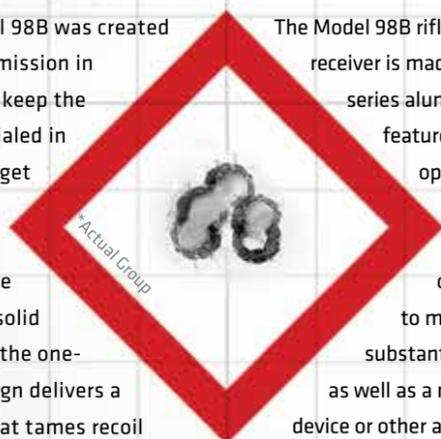
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FROM THE EDITOR:

The Shotgun is a Tool First, a Weapon Second

by Garret Machine

People love their shotguns—hunting, three gun, breaching—and, of course, the many modifications one can make to ammo and weapons alike. In other countries, shotguns are limited to hunting sports and not often seen in the military or law enforcement fields. Generally, they are far less regulated weapons. Here in the U.S. there is a lot of tradition in the use of shotguns for police—think 1800s cowboy era.

Today, the shotgun cannot replace the rifle as a primary duty weapon, and should be reserved for special purposes. Meaning that the M4 will be your primary battle rifle and the shotgun your purpose-built tool. The main differences are accuracy, capacity, range, and speed. The most common special purposes you will find the shotgun being used for are crowd control as a less lethal option and breaching. Let's discuss the crowd control first.

There are pepper rounds, beanbag rounds, electronic stun rounds, and rubber bullets. All of them are less lethal options, and if you intend to use a shotgun for this purpose it should be appropriately marked and designated as a dedicated less lethal weapon and not used for traditional rounds. This is a safety best practice. Additionally, specific people should be assigned as less lethal shooters on your team. They will have different firing orders and know the scope of the weapons use in the mission accordingly.

Operationally, I have seen this used with beanbag rounds at very close range within a crowded structure. We needed to establish dominance over a highly aggressive crowd while capturing a high-value target (HVT). A beanbag round was put into the outer thigh of a large angry man, and he dropped. Dominance established; target captured; no live rounds fired at that time. Success.

The other application is breaching. In this case, the weapon is stowed on the person's kit who is doing the breaching. His rifle should still be his primary and pistol his secondary. If you see the shotgun as a tool first and a weapon second, then you will find that properly stowing the shotgun is the key to success. It must be safe, ready, and immediately accessible, but also easy to put back. The shotgun should be set up specifically for breaching, with pistol grip, breaching muzzle, shield to protect the forehead, side saddle, and a red light so the user can properly identify the impact angles. I would recommend a one-point sling with the sling attached to the vest so that the weapon can snap into place in a Kydex holster that looks like a horseshoe or a magnet. This will be user preference, but I like it secured under my non-dominant arm. With the side saddle on the left side of the weapon, the magnet will stick to the right side of the weapon under your left arm. Again, this is user preference. The shotgun should be a breaching option for every team, as it can defeat most interior doors easily. Interior doors are typically wooden or hollow core (not a primary breach point option), and a shotgun is the one breaching tool that doubles as a weapon if a two-man entry is necessitated while working interior rooms.

To wrap it up, I would say that a shotgun is an extremely effective less lethal platform due to its versatility and sheer intimidation factor. The shotgun is also a proven breaching tool and one of the few tools that allows the breacher to stay clear of the doorway and his cover while attacking the locks. The shotgun is not a substitute for the rifle and is extremely lacking in the areas where the rifle is clearly the superior option.

Garret Machine
Editor, *The Counter Terrorist*

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by Jim Weiss and Mickey Davis

POLICE ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLES (ARVS): BORN OF NECESSITY

SWAT with LRAD device mounted on Lenco Bearcat armored vehicle in Ferguson, Missouri. Photo: Loavesofbread

THE NEED

The number of police officers killed in the line of duty in the turbulent 1960s and 1970s was often more than double the number killed in more recent years. It reached a high of 280 officers in 1974 (statistic per the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and other sources).

As a result, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) and law enforcement's use of armored rescue vehicles (ARVs) came into being.

The SWAT concept was developed by LAPD (Los Angeles Police Department) in the wake of the deadly 1966 University of Texas tower shooting, a situation that left 16 innocent people dead and 32 others injured by the sniper's gunfire. LAPD recognized that there was a critical need for specially selected, trained, and equipped SWAT officers to employ proven, sound strategy and tactics to handle extraordinarily violent situations that were beyond the high risk capabilities of regular

police officers.

Police use of armored vehicles, usually borrowed, evolved into the armored rescue vehicles concept. Media sources have referred to police armored rescue vehicles as "tanks" (heavily armored fighting vehicles armed with canons and machine guns). Police ARVs are not tanks.

Another incident was the July 1968 Glenville (Ohio) shootout and riot that led to law enforcement agencies there adopting the concept of ARVs. Sergeant Bob O'Brien of the

Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department—now called the Cleveland Department of Police—was there. According to O'Brien, the Glenville Shootout took place when (CPD) Task Force officers conducting a stakeout of a militant group were attacked without warning by fifteen to thirty-five militants heavily armed with high-powered rifles and automatic weapons. The militants then fanned out in the darkness throughout a multi-block, densely-populated residential area, engaging in numerous shootouts with responding Cleveland Police.

Since the traumatic episodes of the 1960s—and even earlier—bad guys have begun to outgun police officers with more powerful, faster-shooting weapons, prompting an evolution in police equipment, weaponry, and tactics. This up-arming of the police is often contested in the political and

cultural arenas, as well as in the minds of those with little appreciation for law and order.

To meet this increasing threat, obviously the police couldn't go to their political leaders and ask for a tank. Their selling point was that they needed an armored rescue vehicle. Using the words "Rescue Vehicle" instead of "Armored Vehicle" on a budget request or painted on the vehicle itself makes the buying of an ARV more palatable to some people.

MORE RECENTLY: DATELINE SEPTEMBER 2009

Nine officers from the Ohio State University Division of Police (OSU PD) responded to an active shooter on North 4th Street in the University District. The suspect had already injured two Columbus police officers

when he escalated his firepower from a 9mm pistol to an AK-47 assault rifle.

It began like this. A citizen called the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department to report she was following a dangerous, aggressive, erratic driver on I-71.

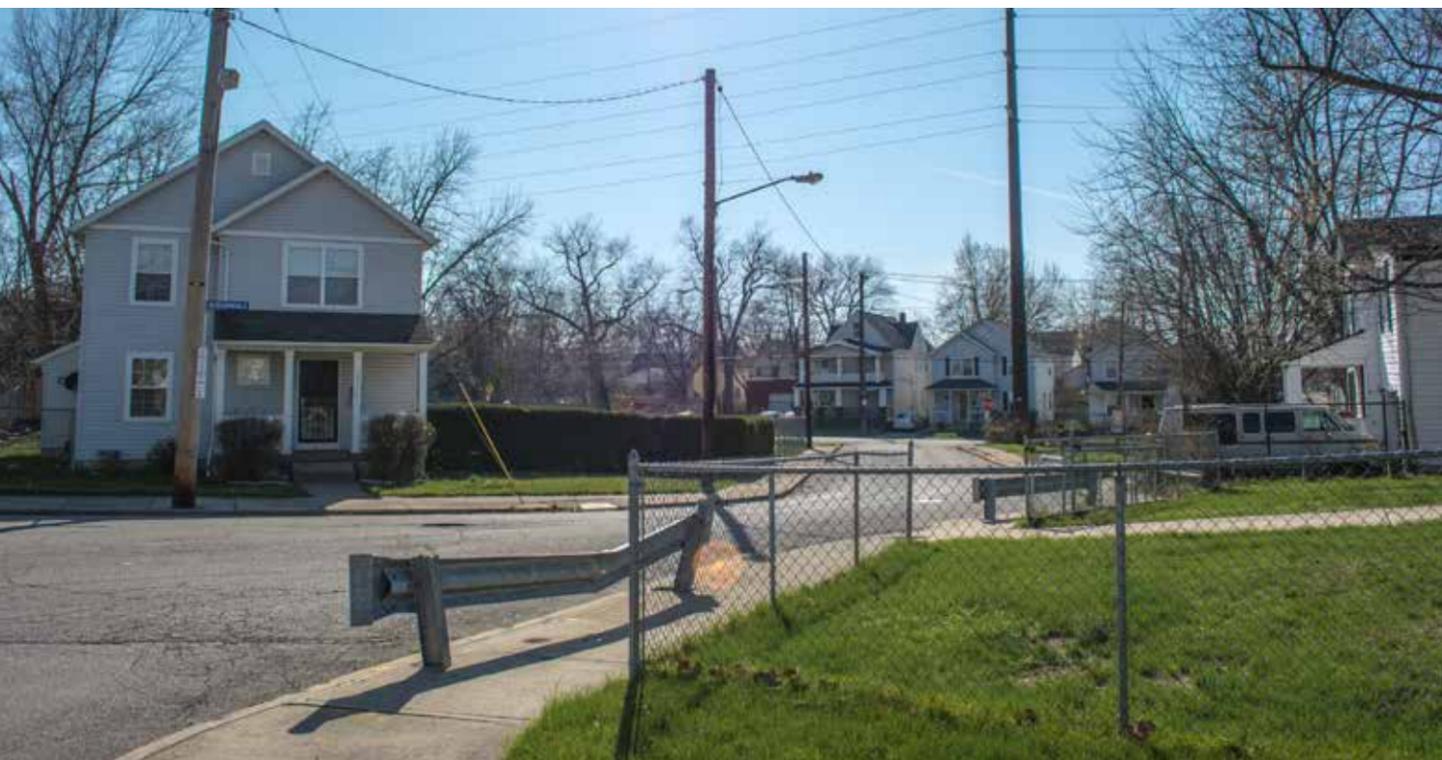
Columbus Police pulled the suspect vehicle over, but it then took off with CPD vehicles in pursuit. The vehicle pursuit ended when the suspect bailed on foot and opened fire on the pursuing police officers with a 9mm pistol. One CPD officer was hit by a bullet center mass to the chest and was saved by his body armor.

Columbus Police Dispatch called: 41B has been hit...down in the weeds someplace.

The suspect then ran into his nearby brick apartment building, breaking in through a front window. He started shooting at officers with



A BAE Caiman MRAP acquired by the Summit County Sheriffs Office in Northeast Ohio. Photo: Raymond Wambsgans



The Glenville neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio, where a part of the "Glenville shootout" occurred on July 23-24, 1968. Photo: Tim Evanson

an AK-47, firing multiple rounds from both the front and the back of the apartment. Pinned down police officers returned fire.

All available Columbus Police citywide responded to a rare (10-3) call: Officer Down; Officers Pinned Down by Gunfire.

Approximately one minute into the shootout, a responding Columbus Police Department officer was struck in the jaw/head by an AK-47 round through the cruiser's windshield from a distance of 150 yards. Although critically wounded, he survived, too.

The suspect continued to fire the assault rifle for twenty to thirty minutes at anyone within his view. He went from window to window with pre-loaded, 100-round drums and large capacity magazines. His wide field of

fire and heavy firepower effectively pinned down numerous officers and citizens who used anything they could find—such as vehicles and trees—for cover. Officers, some with rifles, returned fire.

Although OSU PD Special Response Team (SWAT) was on scene rapidly, their old and dated ARV was too lightly armored to withstand AK-47 rounds. Eventually two armored rescue vehicles (ARVs) from Columbus PD and the Franklin County Sheriff's Office responded and were able to rescue numerous pinned-down officers and citizens.

What had begun as a traffic stop had turned into a half-hour shooting and barricade situation. A bomb squad camera-equipped robot sent into the apartment observed a downed person

in the front room who was not moving. SWAT officers discovered the suspect's body – deceased from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound—along with the AK, shotgun, handguns, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition.

Later, when Ohio State University Division of Police submitted a request for an updated, modern military surplus ARV, among the reasons given for the need was the AK-47 shootout. Upon receiving their MRAP (mine-resistant ambush protected vehicle) from the federal government, the Ohio State University Division of Police met with major criticism from media editorials, university staff, and students.

The Division of Police received their MRAP through the National Defense Authorization Act 1033 to replace their old and very outdated ARV.



Lenco Armored Truck used by Metro SWAT. Photo: Seluryar

The mockery stopped, however, when OSU PD's MRAP ARV responded to a campus car-ramming and knife-stabbing terrorist attack in November 2016.

TERRORISM

According to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the search for a universal, precise definition of terrorism has been challenging for researchers and practitioners alike. Different definitions exist across the federal, international, and research communities. The NIJ Title 22 of the U.S. Code, Section 2656f(d) defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually

intended to influence an audience."

Not to be commingled with the above definition, law enforcement recognizes that terror is used by criminals to meet their criminal ends, such as a robber, rapist, an active shooter, a hostage taker, or someone who assaults another, acting alone or in a group. Such persons utilizing terror can be homegrown militants or criminals or gangs, or they can have infiltrated the community with the intent to cause terror. The ARV is a tool used by law enforcement to counter both types of terrorism.

TYPES OF ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLES

The basic ARV types are (1) those built especially for law enforcement



An M113 medical track rushes wounded soldiers to medical attention during combat operations in Fallujah, Iraq, on November 12, 2004. Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Johancharles Van Boers, U.S. Army

BearCat made by Lenco Armored Vehicles; the BATT XL by BATT; the Rook by the Spiller Group; the Tac-Cat made by Protection Development International Corp; the RG12 from General Dynamics Land System; the

Dragon Patroller initially made by AV Technologies of General Dynamics (Dragon Patrollers have ceased being manufactured in the USA and are being built at the GDLS Santa Barbara Sistemas plant in Spain); the Sentinel

and GPV Sergeant from International Armored Group; and the Tactical Protector by Oshkosh Defense. Some of these may no longer be in production.

When ordering an armored vehicle from a manufacturer, it is suggested that an agency consider whether or not they need gunports and, if so, what size? This size may depend on whether they need to be large enough for gas guns and sniper rifles, or sized to be able to monitor the movement of a bad guy.

When not in use for counter fire or observation, or when en route, such gunports need to be buttoned down. Also, it is important to consider whether the agency needs a HAZMAT air purification system (to filter the air in chemical or biological environments), winches, ram, and a turret (and type of turret if needed). Does the vehicle have an adequate



Oshkosh TAK-4. Photo: <http://www.defense.gov/>



Interior view of a Streit Group Spartan APC. Photo: Jamesw007



Sharpshooter, with weapon trained, atop a SWAT vehicle during the Ferguson, Missouri protests. Photo: Jamelle Bouie

turning radius? And when ordering armor protection, consider future firepower threats, 50 caliber, etc.

Military Surplus: When buying military surplus, some police departments have had to gut the AVs and rebuild them. To do this, the agency must have several officers or agency mechanics who know how to work on them and do any needed rebuilding, as well as people who can handle them on the road and in tactical situations.

Some agencies, such as the Orange County Sheriff's Office in Florida, have or had military surplus tracked vehicles in their inventory, usually of an M113 type. However, most police ARVs are

wheeled 4x4s or 4x6s, such as the old 1970s-era Peacekeepers. Peacekeepers were originally developed in the mid-1970s by the former Cadillac Gauge Textron for the Air Force to be used for both a police and security armored response. The Pinellas County (Florida) Sheriff's Office has two Peacekeepers but also has the more modern MRAPs (mine-resistant ambush protected vehicles).

Other departments have military armored vehicles beefed up with additional steel armor (not all AV ballistic protection is made of steel); slanted armor is a plus. And as intimidating as hard-skinned, military surplus AVs look, they may have the drawback of poor driver visibility in

turning and for backing.

American police lease military surplus MRAPs from the U.S. government. This means the government still owns them and the police agency cannot sell nor scrap them.

Commercial Conversions: The most notable armored vehicle conversions are Brinks armored money escort service trucks obtained by law enforcement through a Brinks policy that requires the company's permanently out-of-service AVs to either be destroyed or sold to law enforcement. Over the years such Brinks armored trucks have been bought for as low as ten dollars. Often, repairs and alterations to make them

fit the needs of the law enforcement agencies acquiring them include such things as paint jobs, seating benches, and overhead lights.

ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLES IN THE FIELD

Armored rescue vehicles' use and tactics are relatively recent additions to law enforcement. Their missions and designs are to protect citizens and police during dangerous citizen and police situations. These include hostage taker, active shooter, barricaded

suspects, and high risk warrants. Central to the mission of all SWAT teams is rescuing pinned-down injured persons—civilian and police alike—under hostile gunfire. SWAT, ARVs, tactical emergency medical service and emergency medical service can be involved. (EMS is the most effective rescue expedient under fire to date.)

When rescuing downed police and citizens in active shooter situations, generally the basic evacuation tactic is to place an ARV between the armed suspect and the wounded person. Tactical medics are trained to use ARVs

to treat such wounded patients.

Often first responders themselves are targeted by ambush and improvised explosive devices.

Most often ARVs are a tool of SWAT, but when immediate police response is needed—as in the case of active shooter situations—the first responders and street or patrol units in some law enforcement agencies may utilize one or more of the agency's ARVs.

In many agencies, SWAT is still active, but first responder patrol officers are increasingly given more tactical

LAPD rescue ARV. Photo: srd515



training and additional situational tactical expectations. Basic uses of ARV are to move police to and from dangerous situations, and to use their armor as a protective platform at such scenes. ●

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lieut. Jim Weiss (Retired) is a former Army light infantryman, school-trained Army combat engineer, a former school-trained (regular Army) Army military policeman, former State of Florida Investigator, and a retired police lieutenant from the Brook Park (OH) Police Department. He has written and co-written hundreds of articles for law enforcement and safety forces magazines, most notably Law and Order, Tactical World, Knives Illustrated, Tactical Response, Police Fleet Manager, Florida Trooper, and The Counter Terrorist.

Mickey (Michele) Davis is an award-winning California-based writer and author. Her young adult novel, Evangeline Brown and the Cadillac Motel, won the Swiss Prix Chronos for the German translation. Mickey is the wife of a Vietnam War veteran officer and a senior volunteer with her local fire department.

Website: WeissDavis.com



In the thick of it at the immigrant rights march for amnesty in downtown Los Angeles, California on May Day, 2006. Photo: Jonathan McIntosh

COUNTER SURVEILLANCE CONSIDERATIONS

If you are serious about your personal security, basic counter surveillance procedures should be part of your daily routine.

by Orlando Wilson

The reason you need to understand counter surveillance is to identify anyone who has you under surveillance. In nearly all burglaries, muggings, robberies, assassinations, or kidnappings the criminals or terrorists will put their target under surveillance to assess their target's routines and the level of personal security. If you're operating in an area where professional organized criminal groups or narco terrorists are active, you can be assured: they will be employing multi-layered surveillance programs that identify threats to their organizations and potential targets for kidnapping or extortion.

Counter surveillance is the base skill for all personal security and close protection programs. In this short article, I am going to highlight some of

the main considerations for a counter surveillance plan and detail some simple but effective street drills that will enable you to identify whether you are under surveillance.

Many supposed security, tactical, close protection professionals put a lot of time, effort, and money into firearms and unarmed combat training, but very few spend any time or effort on their surveillance and counter surveillance skills.

To put things in perspective on a basic level: what weapon do you think has killed the most people? I would say the rock. Since beginning of time, humans have been smashing each other's heads with rocks! So, Mr. Executive Protection Specialist can be looking cool wearing a \$500 suit and 3A vest and packing a

Most people do not pay attention to their surroundings. So if someone is over-observant, what are they up to?

.40 Glock. But if he is too busy looking cool to realize he is being watched and followed, it will take little skill to come up and smash him in the back of the head with a rock. Game over. Please note, unlike the movies, if you're dealing with professional criminals, they will go after their target's security personnel before the actual target to remove or make an example of the security personnel. The target will be defenseless and most likely very compliant. If you can't look after yourself on a basic level, how can you expect to be able to look after others?

Professional surveillance operatives put their targets into three categories: unaware, aware, and professional. Most people, I would say at least 75%, fall into the unaware category. You can follow them around all day and they won't realize you're there. Try it the next time you're out at the mall. About 24% of people would fall into the aware category and would realize after a while if someone was watching or following them. The 1% left would fall into the professional category; they take active counter surveillance measures and would spot someone acting suspicious, watching, or following them. So, I

expect most people reading this article are in the unaware category, but by the time you finish reading this there is no reason not be in the professional category.

THE BASICS

You can start training while you're reading this article. Look around where you are now—if you're in an office, look

out the window. Are there any people hanging around on the street or sitting in parked cars for no apparent reason? If they are still there in 30 minutes and there is no logical reason, what are they up to? What's their body language saying? Are being they over-observant? People don't hang around the streets and sit in parked cars for no reason, unless they are on surveillance or up to something!



Photo: Pixabay



Learning to read people's body language is an extremely important skill. If someone is on surveillance or looking to commit a crime, chances are they will be acting differently than those around them. Most people do not pay attention to their surroundings. So if someone is over-observant, what are they up to?

When you are out at the mall or in a restaurant or bar, watch the people around you and try to identify what mood they are in or what type of discussion they are having with others. It should be easy to identify if a man and a woman are on a romantic date or two business people are having a heated discussion. When in a coffee shop, try to determine what people are looking at on their laptops; are they concentrating or goofing around? You must learn to read body language, because this will help you identify, avoid, and if necessary react to potential threats.

A basic counter surveillance plan for your home, business, or office would be

to simply look around the general area and identify where someone could watch you from, and then keep an eye on that location from time to time. If someone is hanging around that area, take note. If they are there for an extended time or regularly, what are they doing?

These days, if you're drawing up a counter surveillance plan, you need to take surveillance cameras into consideration. There are a vast array of affordable surveillance cameras on the market that can be used either defensively to watch potential surveillance locations you've identified or offensively by someone with intent to spy on you. For example, at a very basic level, why sit outside someone's house and watch them when you can place a \$100 hunting trail camera in their garden? Retrieve it after a few days, and you will have photos or video of all their comings and goings. If your budget allows it, why not place a camera connected to a GSM network that will

send realtime images to your cell phone or email? Here I am talking about regular commercial hunting cameras available at Walmart, not specialized remote surveillance cameras. But no worries, as I am sure everyone reading this regularly sweeps their gardens and parking lots for surveillance cameras, right?

I am old school and believe that you need to be able to operate with minimum equipment and support but should employ technology when you have access to it. Just don't be 100% reliant on it. These days' drones are easily available to the public and can be used for surveillance and counter surveillance. Things that need to be considered when using drones is their camera quality, flight time, weather conditions they will be used in, and from the good guys' point of view, what the laws are on their use in your area. Even within a small-scale private security operation, drones could be employed for



Photo: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

estate security for clearance, perimeter patrols, and route checks, etc.

To dominate the area around a location, you would need to patrol it and pay special attention to potential surveillance locations. Think like the criminals or terrorists and put yourself in their shoes. How would *you* watch *yourself*? When I say patrol an area, I do not mean you need to dress up in tactical gear and pretend to be

RoboCop. You can patrol an area by going for a casual walk, walking a dog, or taking a bicycle ride, etc. Whilst patrolling, you want to be looking for people or cars that are out of place, cameras, and ground signs that people have been waiting in specific locations, such as cigarette butts, trash, or trampled vegetation.

Overt patrols only draw attention and will alert your opposition that you

are taking active measures, which will then up their skill level and cause them retreat to further-out positions. If you identify you are under surveillance without alerting your opposition, there are many ways to exploit the situation. How you do so will depend on the overall circumstances of the operation, your resources, and the laws that you are working under. All of this needs to be considered in your operational planning.

In urban areas, surveillance operatives use as cover locations places where people congregate, such as cafés, bars, bus stops, or pay phones. If someone is sitting in the coffee shop across the road from your office all day, they may just be working there, but if you see them on the subway or at another location, then maybe you have a stalker, private investigator, or criminal on your tail.

If you think you are under surveillance, you need to establish why and who the threat is: criminals, government, a lone stalker, private investigators, or a crazy ex. You need to do this so you can determine their potential skill level and consider what other type of surveillance are being used against you: listening devices, remote cameras, mail being intercepted, computers being hacked, or physical surveillance.

These days, we must ensure our computers, smart phones and Internet connections are secure. If the criminals or terrorist get access to these, they will know all personal details for most people. I am still surprised today that a lot of people have no security on their phones or computers, post personal information, and photos on public social media accounts. I think these days it's suspicious if someone does not use social media to some extent. Personally, I think most platforms are safe enough. Just understand whatever you post is or can become public.

Computer and network security is constantly evolving specialist industry that needs to be left to the experts, but social engineering is something everyone in the security industry needs to understand. In basic terms, social engineering is some form of confidence



Photo: Pixabay

trick used to gather intelligence, defraud, or get access to computer systems, etc. A lot of successful computer hacks are social engineering operations rather than network penetrations. Social engineering operations are disguised as regular everyday happenings that fit in with the target's lifestyle. For example, the bored middle aged CEO gets a Facebook friend request from an attractive young lady. He confirms the request and starts

chatting and trying to impress her. The young lady's Facebook profile can be a complete fraud made up by those targeting the CEO or other members of his corporation. By just confirming the friend request, the CEO has given the criminals or terrorists access to a wealth of information, and will give up more in his ongoing conversations and hopefully emails from his corporate account.

Just think about how many people

can access your computer—for example, colleagues at your office. If you leave you leave your computer at the office overnight, maintenance, security, or cleaning staff can get access to it. There have been cases of corporate espionage where private detective agencies have placed agents in the cleaning and security staff working at their targets offices, so they can access the target company's computers and trash after work hours. Most people would not consider the threat of a bumbling night shift security guard or the apparently, barely literate office cleaner downloading business data from their computer or copying confidential papers, but they should!

You cannot carry your computers around with you all the time, so one

thing to do is to keep minimum information on them. Keep all your sensitive information on a thumb drive or hard drive, which you can always keep on your person. Then if someone accesses your computer, or if it's lost or stolen, the criminals won't get any worthwhile information.

The next time you are in a coffee shop, for example, without being obvious, look at what people are doing on their computers and phones and listen in to their conversations. Many people regularly work in public locations with unsecure Wi-Fi connections where anyone can view their computer screens, with the same comfort level they would have at home. When chatting with friends in public, people disclose personal information all the time

that could be useful to a criminal. So, remember if you can view what others are doing on their computers or phones and listen to their conversations, others could do the same to you if given the opportunity.

If you believe you or your clients' computers or phones are bugged, then you would need to get them cleaned, which can be costly and difficult in some locations. Another option is to use misinformation to mislead or entrap those who may be monitoring you. This could be a safer option than letting the criminals or terrorists know that their operation is compromised, which could force them into acting.

STREET DRILLS

So, you must always be on the lookout



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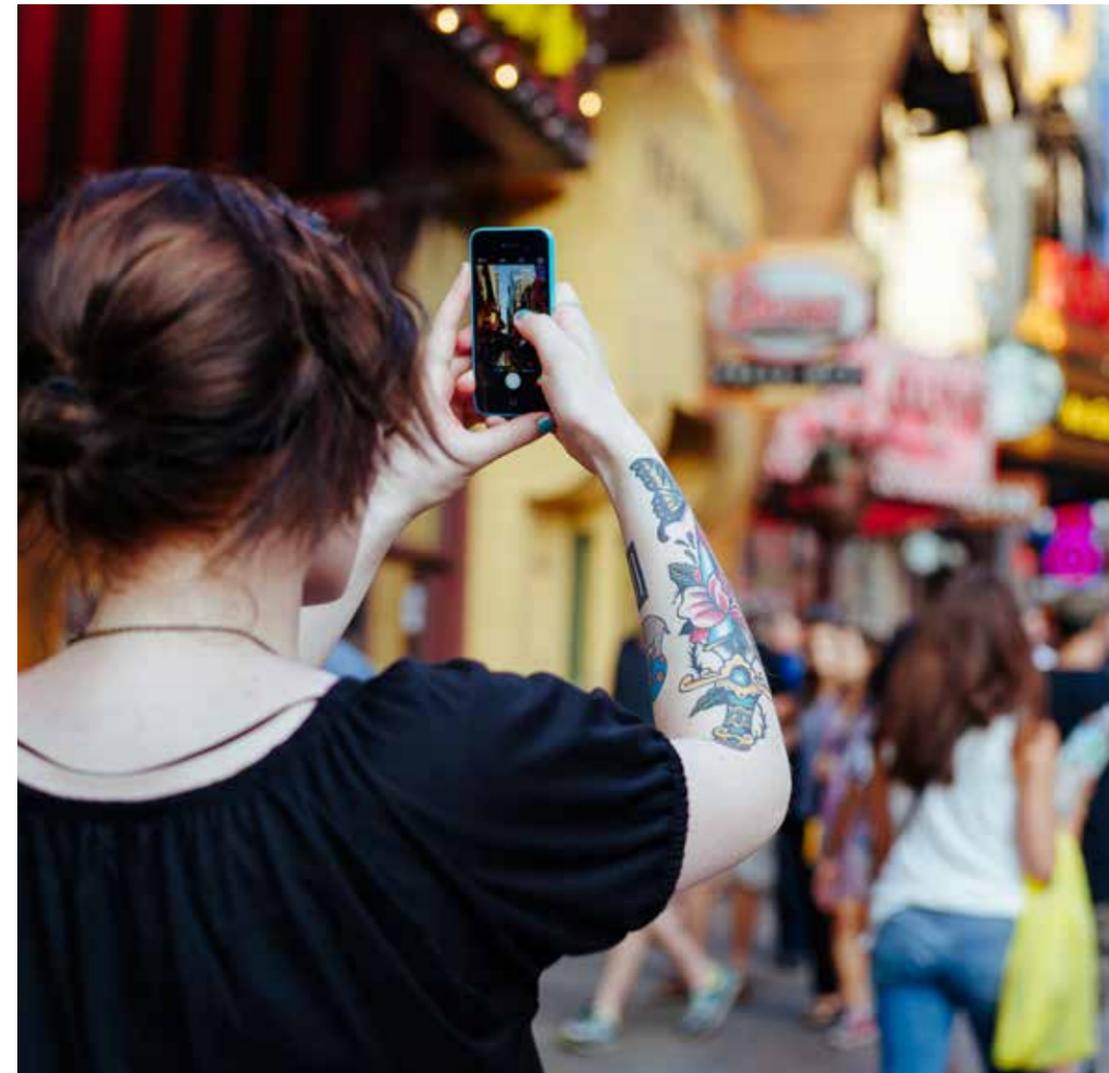


Photo: Pixabay

for criminal surveillance, and here I have listed a few simple drills that are used by professional criminals and intelligence operatives alike. These simple drills will help you identify anyone who is watching or following you. But first let me give you an example from the mid-1990s, when I was part of a commercial surveillance team in central London whose task was to watch a target who turned out to be in the professional category.

The people running the job had placed a surveillance vehicle, an old

British Telecom van, across the road from the target's hotel. The target, I expect, identified the van quickly for its suspicious qualities: tinted rear windows, parked in one position for an extended period, etc. If I remember right, on the first day the target left the hotel, jumped into a black cab, and we lost him straight away due to traffic. On day two, the target took the subway and went for a walk around the West End of London. He used several of the counter surveillance drills I have listed here and ripped the surveillance team

apart! Those running the job resorted to placing a pseudo married couple in the hotel to try to observe what the target was doing and talking about in the bar and restaurant. Running surveillance on aware and professional targets can be extremely difficult. It's not like the movies. You should always be at the aware level, but preferably professional level of awareness, and it's not difficult to accomplish that!

Adapt a few of these drills to your situation. They are simple and proven.

- When walking on the street, turn

around and walk back the same way you came. Remember the people you walk past or anyone that stops. Also, remember to check on the opposite side of the street for anyone stopping, etc. Do this several times and if you see the same person or couples more than once they may be following you.

- If you are driving, do a couple of U-turns, watch for anyone doing the same and the cars you pass. If you see the same car a couple of times, you may be followed.

- Walk around a corner, stop, and remember the first few people who come after you. Again, do this several times and, if you see the same person more than once, they may be following you. Watch the body language of those that come around the corner after you. Any flinch could be

an indication you have surprised them. You can also do the same when you're driving. From a personal security point, remember to always take corners wide as you never know what's waiting for you on the other side.

- Escalators are good for counter surveillance because whilst ascending, you can have a good look around at who is behind you. A simple drill would be to go up and escalator and straight back down again. If anyone is following you, they would have to do the same.

- Take special note of people waiting in parked cars, especially near your residence or office. Be especially suspicious of any unattended vans with blacked-out windows parked close to your residence or office. Vans are the

most common surveillance and snatch vehicles. As the saying goes: there are only two reasons for two to be waiting in a car for no apparent reason: they are either having sex or they are on surveillance.

- Do not board trains or buses until the last minute; anyone boarding after you should be treated as suspect.

- Jump on a bus, tram, or metro and jump off one stop later and see if anyone else does the same. People usually don't bother getting on a bus to go only 200 yards.

- Go into a café and covertly watch what goes on in the street. Look out for people waiting around to follow you when you leave or anyone who keeps walking past the café. They could be



Photo: Pixabay



Photo: Pixabay

trying to see what you're doing. Pay special attention to locations where people are congregating for legitimate reasons: bus stops, cafés, etc.

- Walk across open spaces such as parks or squares and see if anyone is running around the outside of the open area trying to keep up with you. They must do this because there is no cover for them in the open space and the distance to go around the open space is greater than walking straight across it.

- Use reflections from windows and other surfaces to see who is behind you or use the selfie camera on your cell phone.

- Look for people who look out of place or are waiting in the same place for a long time, such as waiting at a bus stop without getting on any buses or at a payphone for an extended period.

- Be aware of people waiting in a location by themselves, especially fit, young men with short hair. Chances are they are criminals or police. Professional surveillance teams usually consist of

mixed couples in their 30s to 50s. Criminals regularly use children, so be wary!

- If you think someone is following you, do not acknowledge them, just slow down and stop to look in shop windows, or go into a café and have a coffee. If you still see the person waiting around, you are most probably under surveillance.

- When you're driving, drive slowly, and take note of anyone doing the same, occasionally pull over and make note of the cars that go past you, if you see the same car more than once you might have a problem.

- If you do not want to look directly at someone who could be following you, look at their feet and remember their shoes. Very few people wear the same shoes. Check this out the next time you are out. If you keep seeing the same pair of shoes at various locations, this person could be following you.

- Criminals following you may change

their hair, jackets, and pants, etc., to try and disguise themselves, but they rarely change their shoes. The same goes for jewelry or watches. It can be difficult to give a description of someone, so look for distinctive jewelry, tattoos, or type of cell phone or anything that makes them stand out. If the person is completely nondescript, chances are they are pros.

- If you think someone is following you, check their dress to see if they could be concealing cameras or weapons. Are they always on their cell phone, possibly describing your actions or taking photos? What does their body language say? Do they look nervous, over-observant, or as if they are concentrating too much, etc.?

- Be suspicious of unknown people who start conversations with you—they could be testing your reactions and personal security level.

- You need to be extra vigilant when attending meetings. In high-risk situations, these could have been set up by the opposition to photograph

you or set you up to be kidnapped or assassinated. Always sweep the area for any suspicious people or vehicles before attending the meeting.

- If you think the opposition is trying to get photos or video of you, meet in places where there is low light, like dark restaurants, and stay in the shadows, as most cameras will not be able to get decent pictures.

- If you believe someone is trying to get audio recordings of you, meet in a crowded place and keep your voice low. The noise from other people or traffic, etc., will be picked up by any microphones and can cover your conversation.

- To check whether the person with whom you are meeting is under surveillance, turn up five minutes late and sweep the area for anyone suspicious. Try to take the person you're meeting with to another location and do a couple of discreet counter surveillance maneuvers along the way.

- Stop regularly to make telephone calls, or look in shop windows, as this will allow you to observe your surroundings and identify anyone who may be following you.

- Use underground trains whenever available. Radios and mobile phones usually don't work underground. This will cause problems for any surveillance team as they won't be able to communicate with each other.

- You must make plans on what procedures you will carry out if you are under surveillance. These will depend on where you are and the threat you are under. These days, if you think you're being watched, chances are the criminals, terrorists, or stalker have already tried to hack your phone or computer. So get those devices cleaned

up and secured!

Now, from a personal security point of view, if you are on the street and you seriously think you are being followed, get to a safe area as soon as possible and call for someone trusted to come and pick you up. From a close protection operations point of view, there are various tactics you can employ if you want to identify those following you or to warn them off. It all depends on where you are and the overall operational plan.

In first world countries, you can inform the police, but I strongly expect they won't take the call seriously unless there is a domestic restraining order in place or there is a case history. If you or your client are being stalked, you need to start building up evidence against the stalker. Take videos and log occurrences. If someone is watching your home or business, call the police and report it. If they are not busy, they may respond and question the individual, etc. Which depending on the case, could lead to a loitering ticket, an arrest, or nothing, but at least you have a record of calling the police for your file.

I've had numerous clients over the years that have had issues with private detectives following them and watching them. If you are being stalked and harassed by private detectives, call the police on them. They have no special authority. Their badges just mean they are licensed, if that. They cannot trespass, go through garbage, or inhibit your lifestyle, etc. If the police can't help, then a written complaint to their licensing authority with evidence of their actions tends to work!

This is a short article on what is a very important and in-depth subject, and I hope it makes you think about

your personal security procedures and assists you in your operational planning. Remember: if you can't look after yourself on a basic level, how can you expect to be able to look after others? •

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Orlando Wilson has over twenty-five years experience within the international security industry. His experience in the risk management business began in 1988 at the age of 17, when he enlisted in the British army and volunteered for a 22-month front-line, operational tour in Northern Ireland in an infantry unit. This tour of duty gave him an excellent grounding in personal security and anti-terrorist operations. He then joined his unit's Reconnaissance Platoon, with which he undertook intensive training in small-unit tactics and asymmetrical warfare. Since leaving the British army in 1993, he has worked and coordinated projects in the U.K., South & West Africa, Western and Eastern Europe, the U.S., Latin America, the Middle East, and the Caribbean. His experience has included providing close protection for Middle Eastern royal families and varied corporate clients, asset protection, embassy security, crisis management, corporate intelligence, asset recovery, and paramilitary training for private corporations and government agencies. He has become accustomed to working with minimal support, the problems of organized crime, and the types of complications that can occur when dealing with international law enforcement agencies.

The Counter Terrorist

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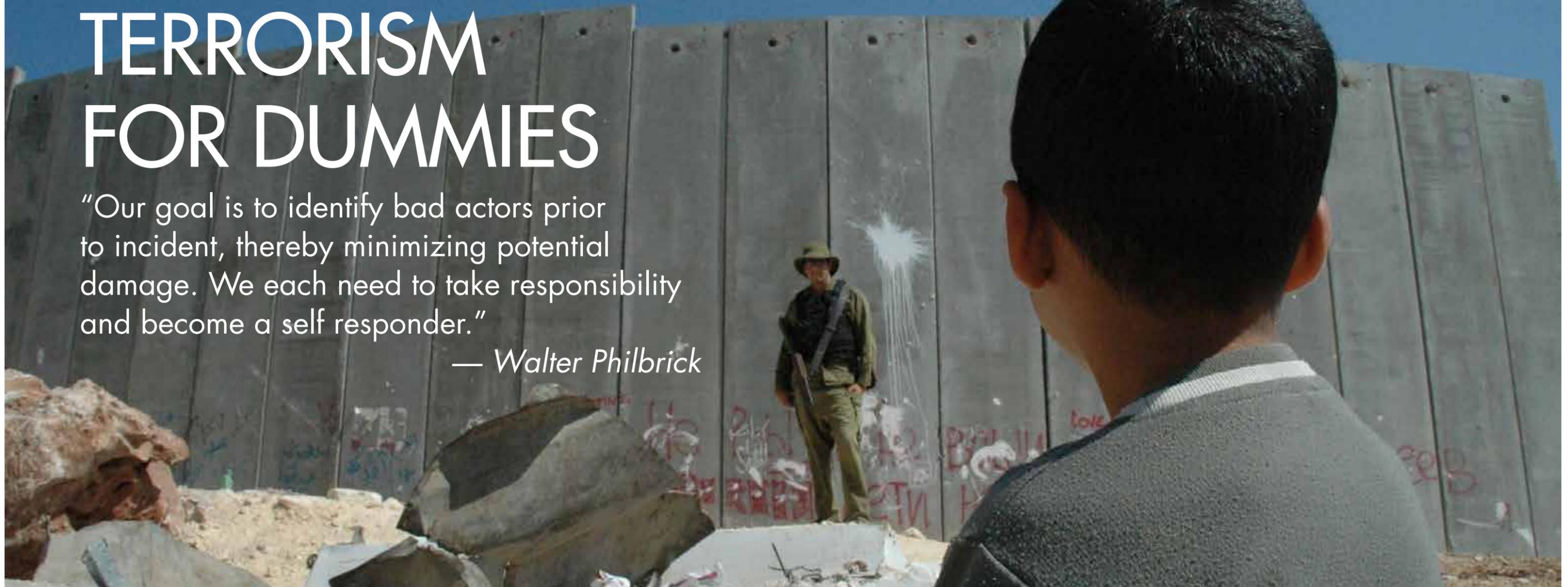
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by LT. Walter Philbrick

TERRORISM FOR DUMMIES

“Our goal is to identify bad actors prior to incident, thereby minimizing potential damage. We each need to take responsibility and become a self responder.”

— Walter Philbrick



A Palestinian boy and Israeli soldier in front of the Israeli West Bank Barrier. Photo: Justin McIntosh

As a police lieutenant, I am often called to speak at schools, businesses, and sites of critical infrastructure on the topic of terrorism. This is a subject that is on everyone’s mind, especially if you are a soft target. Police officers need to be aware of soft targets and do whatever they can to educate the general public. You would be amazed at the level of complacency and

denial most institutions have. It usually comes down to one of two things. Either they do not want to believe that an active shooter could come to their church, school, or business, or they refuse to take responsibility for their own fate and that of others in their community or right where they work. After hearing the same questions over and over again and having to explain to groups of adults things I

thought were common knowledge, I decided to write an article that I hope you will pass to your less situationally aware friends and family. While some of what I am describing in the article may seem rudimentary, know that what our community takes for granted is a whole other world to the majority of the U.S. population.

HISTORY OF SUICIDE BOMBERS

During World War II, when the Japanese realized they were going to lose the war, they resorted to desperate tactics. Japanese pilots became suicide bombers. For the first time in modern history, soldiers in airplanes became bombs themselves. Whether it is a martyr who straps a bomb on their back or a

They seek and find confused and wayward youths (42% of suicide bombers in the Middle East are under 15) and introduce them to the ways of the jihad or the holy war.



Crowd outside of the Charleston church shooting memorial service. Photo: Nomader

The bombers are now targeting schools, churches, restaurants, and locations where hundreds of civilians congregate to shop, celebrate a national holiday, or just get together for a social event.

Kamikaze pilot in an airplane, this is an act of sheer desperation and extremely difficult to stop. They are committed and will do anything to accomplish their goal. It is the mindset of the terrorist that makes him or her a very difficult and dangerous enemy.

In the past few years, suicide bombers have killed and wounded thousands of soldiers, police officers, and civilians. Their targets are not just police stations or military posts. The bombers are now targeting schools, churches, restaurants, and locations where hundreds of civilians congregate to shop, celebrate a national holiday, or just get together for a social event. Just recently, an ISIS supporter killed forty-nine people in a gay club in Orlando, Florida. This type of killing is just the tip of the iceberg. Though not

a suicide bomber, his mindset was the same: willing to die.

The modern Islamic suicide bomber has no ethical boundaries. Bombers kill women and children by the hundreds in the name of Allah. Suicide bombers are not easily recognized until immediately prior to the mission. They are men and women of all ages and ethnic backgrounds. Today, they are almost unstoppable and difficult to detect. The threat of suicide bombers or a shooter in the United States is a viable threat to all Americans. As I write this article, there is a story on the radio about another attack at an upscale gym in south Miami. I begin to ask myself if there was anything that could have been done to prevent that from happening.

How did the state of Israel stop

suicide bombers? They had to build a wall hundreds of miles long and over 20 feet high to stop suicide bombers. Since the wall has been built, suicide bombing in Israel has decreased significantly. This is a unique situation for a unique circumstance where the population of potential adversaries was concentrated. They may need to consider a wall on the Syrian border next.

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

Suicide bombers are a desperate group. In Madrasas (Islamic learning centers), the young children are taught what it means to become a martyr by sacrificing themselves for the greater good of the Muslim brotherhood. Each bomber or terrorist is indoctrinated into radical extremism by fundamentalists. This indoctrination starts at an early age. ISIS and even small terrorist cells find the weak and impoverished to be their mass murderers. They seek and find confused and wayward youths (42% of suicide bombers in the Middle East are under 15) and introduce them to the ways of the jihad or the holy war.

On the last day of their life, the suicide bombers are given an ultimatum. If they do not carry out the detonation, their families will be in danger. If they waver or talk about backing out or not going, they are given an ultimatum of violence. If they do not complete the bombing mission, ISIS or the terrorist faction will find their relatives and destroy the core of each family. Immediately their mother and sisters will be raped, beaten, and then sold, their brothers killed and the father forced into exile. Once committed, the suicide bomber cannot back out. They have no alternative but to complete the suicide mission. But remember, many of the attacks we see here in the U.S., like the Ft. Lauderdale airport shooter, are self-radicalized. A direct connection to any one organization is not a criterion!



Suspects in the 2016 Brussels bombings filmed by a CCTV camera.

SUICIDE BOMBERS: THE MENTALITY

After years of studying suicide bombers, we can now identify some of the predictors that identify members of this dark fraternity. Here are some of the indicators.

1. Normally a weak or depressed person.
2. Psychological impacted to hate Western values.
3. Many times the bomber has a physical or mental abnormality.
4. The mantra of suicide bombers: "Kill as many soldiers, police officers, or civilians as you can."
5. They wish to create disruptions in the areas of services, transportation, or public events.
6. Always willing to die, consistently valuing death over life.
7. Typically talks about it or somehow communicates his intentions.

COUNTER TERRORISM IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Terrorists are constantly changing their tactics and methods of operations. But tactics that have proven to be successful time and time again are suicide bombings

and car rammings. Each explosive package is easily moved from location to location with minimum exposure. There are thousands of people and vehicles moving about a city at any one time. Car rammings attacks, suicide bombers and gunmen will always be successful if we are complacent. Our goal is to try and identify them prior to acting, thereby minimizing potential damage. We each need to take responsibility and become a self responder. Here below are some suspicious indicators.

1. Out-of-place belongings or behaviors.
2. Obviously heavy object or bag with them.
3. A handler may drop them off and then video the act.
4. Look for the handler nearby possibly videotaping the detonation.
5. Suicide bomber will travel alone to the target area, mostly populated.
6. There will be a visible or unusual bulk or bulges under their clothing.
7. Disproportionate body formation.
8. Sweaty hands and face.
9. Hands in pockets or he will be carrying a bag which may contain detonation switch.
10. Looking around nervously and does



Boston Marathon explosions. Photo: Aaron "tango" Tang from Cambridge, MA, USA

not respond to confrontation.

11. Sometimes you can see cords or wires running from the backpack to body.
12. Duct tape on their hands or arms.
13. Unusual clothing fits too big for the person.
14. Unusual dress for the weather.
15. Unusual or erratic behavior.
16. Watch for unusual body position or body language.
17. Does not walk with natural gait.
18. May be walking and praying the same time just before detonation.
19. May prep in a staging area like a bathroom or vehicle.

HOW TO SPOT A SUICIDE BOMBER

In the world today, terrorism is a daily occurrence, somewhere. There are car bombs, suicide bombers, ramming attacks like we recently saw in the UK and shootings on a regular basis here in the U.S. ISIS is training suicide bombers and even children to kill Americans and our allies. Just recently at the Istanbul airport, three suicide bombers armed with bomb vests and firearms killed forty-one people and wounded hundreds. Two of the three had weapons. One bomber had an AK-47 and the other a handgun. They

arrived in a taxi. I'm sure the taxi driver was suspicious when they got into his cab and he could have potentially saved people. If he was trained in what to look for, he could have alerted the police prior to arrival at the airport. Oftentimes we do not empower our citizens to speak up and everyday people begin to pass the buck onto the next person. I refer to that as paying responsibility forward. Don't think I haven't seen it professionally, too.

Starting today we need to begin to be more vigilant. Wherever you are, take five seconds and look around and be aware of your immediate surroundings.

Is anything out of the ordinary? Ask yourself, what doesn't look right or what doesn't belong here? Listen to your instincts. React if you feel uncomfortable. This could save your life. While an active shooter shoots people at random, the location they chose is not random at all and usually calculated.

SUSPICIOUS DRESS

An example of what you should be looking for would be someone wearing a winter coat in the the heat of the summer or a man wearing a suit when everyone else is wearing casual attire. Any bizarre or out of the ordinary dress should immediately attract your attention and

concern. Remember the suicide bomber or shooter has to conceal the explosive weapons or multiple magazines filled with ammunition. To be safe remember that the clothing must fit the environment.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS

Once you have identified a potential "suicide bomber" or "active shooter," now ask yourself, "What are they doing that is suspicious?" Look for some type of nervous behavior. Is the person hiding a long rifle or a handgun? Also look for the bomber to be in a trance where they do not answer quickly when asked a question. Just before action, the person will be sweating profusely and exhibit shifty and erratic mannerisms. They are seconds from acting.

In some cases, you may know the attacker. Were they just fired and are they returning to work? Did they threaten someone on property with violence? Do they often speak about harming others or seem obsessed with violence and extremist views? Has the person ever had a violent emotional outbreak? While these may be benign, they are the exact signs that some shooters have displayed prior to attacking. Most noticed the behavior but were too embarrassed to report it. It's your life.

CARRYING UNUSUAL ITEMS

If the suicide mission is designed to kill a lot of people and take down a building, then the bomber might be carrying a larger bomb than a vest bomb. Ask yourself, "What are they carrying and why?" An example would be a piece of luggage at a group meeting or someone who brings a large electronic device to a movie theater. Possibly a person with a backpack on at the entrance of a nightclub. Picking up on these things



A model of the Palestinian IED, hidden as a guitar, that was used in the Sbarro suicide bombing terror attack in Jerusalem 2001. Photo: MathKnight

"I told the driver there was a suspicious man on the bus. He is wearing a black jacket and had a mustache. His jacket was closed and I said to myself, Why would his jacket be closed on such a hot day? He was looking everywhere—up, down, right, left, I told the driver, but he ignored me, then I heard the explosion."

may sound difficult at first, but once you start looking for them, they will become second nature.

Remember that according to Chapter 776 of the Florida state statutes, deadly force may be used to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to yourself or another. If a potential attacker has a weapon, the intent to use it and the opportunity to do so you may be authorized to use deadly force. Most states in the U.S. have parallel laws and legal language with regard to deadly force.

STAGES OF AN ATTACK:

1. The adversary uses open source information to select a potential target.
2. The adversary does some type of surveillance or intelligence gathering on the ground at his potential targets.
3. A target is marked and a plan is being constructed. (This must be simple.)
4. Tools and equipment are obtained and tested.
5. The attacker will rehearse his actions. This could be as simple as firing weapons, seeing if his car can jump a curb and ride a sidewalk, or making small explosive devices.
6. Attack.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SEE A SUICIDE BOMBER OR ACTIVE SHOOTER

One of the best things you can do is interrupt their situational awareness. This could be as simple as confronting or talking to a potential adversary just to gauge their response and see how they interact with you. If the person is engaging in overt deadly behavior and you are not the initial intended target, attack. Force them to deal with you for better or worse. It was not their plan and will at least disrupt their ability to continue to do harm. Enlist the help of others. Confidence is contagious.

If you are suspicious enough of the potential bad actor, you have to act now. After you have bumped him or her and you feel something mechanical under his shirt, move fast. Without hesitation you will immediately lift the shirt or open their jacket to get a visual of the unusual bulge and make eye contact with the explosive belt. All this must take place in less than one or two seconds after contact.

According to federal law on explosives and bombs, it is a forcible felony to possess an explosive device with the intent of detonating. If you are an armed citizen,

this gives you legal justification to use deadly force to stop the bomber before he detonates the explosive belt. Yes, that is correct. If you are 100% positive he is wearing an explosive belt, shoot him. He intends to kill you. Don't shoot him once, but shoot him several times and in the head if you can. You want to stop all of his or her body functions immediately. If he is actively engaging in deadly behavior (shooting, stabbing, etc.), you must take responsibility and ownership of that situation. If you are unarmed, then you must do your very best to pummel the terrorist to the ground while screaming, "Help." It is a universally understood pro word to enlist others around you to assist.

Here are your three stages and options:

STAGE 1 (POSSIBLE BAD ACTOR)

- Identify the potential bomber or shooter.

- Call the police and make sure you are at a safe distance.
- Give the police your location and a full description of the potential bad actor.
- If you see security personnel alert them.
- Get evidence to confirm your suspicion.
- You may want to verbally confront the subject or attempt to photograph them for police.
- Decide quickly, is there is a threat or not?

STAGE 2 (POTENTIAL ADVERSARY)

- You do not have much time.
- It's called a "Quick Check." From the rear, make physical contact. It could be an accidental bump, with the suspected terrorist in their mid-section by a quick pat down.

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- If you feel a vest or weapon, take him to the ground immediately.
- Use common sense. Trust your instincts.
- You can always use pepper spray with little recourse if you are mistaken.

STAGE 3 (IMMINENT THREAT TO LIFE)

- If you are immediately close to the adversary, engage.
- If you are armed with a firearm, engage.
- If you are unarmed and at a distance, find ballistic cover and then move out!
- Some techniques that work are tackling the bomber/shooter from the rear. They instinctively open their hands just prior to hitting the ground. It's a conditioned reflex that buys you a few seconds to gain the tactical advantage.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

A Palestinian man detonated his explosive-filled backpack aboard a city bus in a crowded Tel Aviv shopping district. Five people died instantly, including the bomber, and at least 60 others were wounded.

Passenger Mazal Assraf told reporters as he was getting off the bus, he spotted the bomber boarding. Assraf stated: "I told the driver there was a suspicious man on the bus. He is wearing a black jacket and had a mustache. His jacket was closed and I said to myself, Why would his jacket be closed on such a hot day? He was looking everywhere—up, down, right, left, I told the driver, but he ignored me, then I heard the explosion."

FINAL THOUGHTS

Suicide bombers and active shooters are not going to go away. It will only get worse. Why? Because they are extremely

successful and hard to stop. It only takes one person to wreak havoc in a shopping mall or kindergarten. 911 is a solution in minutes to a problem you need to solve in seconds. Take responsibility for your environment, learn first aid, learn self defense, carry pepper spray at a minimum, stay fit, and trust your instincts. ●

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Walter Philbrick has been a police officer with the City of Hialeah Police Department for over 35 years. He retired from full time duty in 2000 and is currently a reserve Lieutenant. As a police officer he was a sergeant in homicide, S.W.A.T. Team Leader, and assigned to police training. He has been teaching counter terrorism for over fifteen years and recently wrote a book titled Surviving. The book is about how to survive terrorism and violent street crimes.

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FLIR GRIFFIN G510 GAS CHROMATOGRAPH-MASS SPECTROMETER

This week FLIR Systems, Inc. announced the Griffin G510 Gas Chromatograph-Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS), its first person-portable chemical identifier. The FLIR Griffin G510 enables military and civil responders to easily sample all phases of matter, including solid, liquid, and vapor, to rapidly identify chemical hazards in the field. The versatile Griffin G510 represents a new-generation of portable GC/MS capability, with multiple integrated sample inlets that simplify on-scene analysis and a technology core that delivers actionable, lab-caliber answers.

The FLIR Griffin G510 comes equipped with an integrated heated sample probe designed for downrange missions. When used in survey mode, it identifies vapor-phase chemicals within seconds. The split/split-less injector allows for environmental, forensic, and hazardous material sampling by enabling syringe injection of organic liquids, a first for person-portable GC/MS systems. To learn more about the FLIR Griffin G510, please visit: www.flir.com/G510



ELITE TARGET SYSTEMS TAC II PORTABLE TWO POSITION TURNING TARGET SYSTEM.

Elite Target Systems is the manufacturer and distributor of the TAC II Portable Two Position Turning Target System. The TAC II is a wireless, microprocessor controlled, compact, portable, battery operated training and practice target system. The TAC II does NOT require compressed air. The TAC II displays a pair of targets once or twice per execution with user-defined or random intervals for delayed start, first and second target display periods, and the pause between target displays. The 1000' remote control range is ideal for sniper exercises, and any number of TAC II's can be synchronized for group activities. Routines are quick and easy to define, and up to 15 Routines can be saved. The TAC II weighs 26 pounds, is stable in winds up to 30 mph, operates for days on a single charge, and collapses to 5" x 9" x 60".

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PRODUCT REVIEW

MH1 Reflex Optic

by Editorial Staff

There are enough companies out there building AR-15 platform guns that you would think that there is actually enough demand to justify the supply. I believe most do it for the glory and then get absorbed by the big boys or fall by the wayside. I am kind of an AR-15 snob and a big LMT fan myself. Accessories are even more abundant and numerous in function and design. At The Counter Terrorist we often receive products for testing and evaluation, and most of the ones we accept are good products. So what does another reflex sight on the market matter, and what can possibly be so different? The main difference here is the designer is an actual combat soldier with over 22 years of field experience doing one thing: shooting terrorists.

Not to get into LTC Hartman's entire bio, but he started his career in the Israeli Defense Forces as a lone soldier in the infantry. He rose up the NCO ranks and went to sniper school, and soon after found himself running small sniper teams in Lebanon and Syria. His next assignment after OCS was going to be his last: to develop shooting doctrine for the infantry rifleman and sniper alike, from scratch.

Fast forward from the early '90s to 2013. Mikey is out of the IDF and his baby is the MH1. Why do I like it? Rule number one: Always look cool. The



MH1 "looks cool." In fact, it reminds me of my 1993 Ford 5.0 Mustang, which was a badass car. Let's talk about some highlights the gunfighter will appreciate.

The non-parallax reticle in the MH1 has two bars on each side of the dot. This does two things. First, it enables the shooter to determine whether the weapon is canted right, left, or straight,

which will affect trajectory. Second, the 35x24 mm window works as a range finder to be measured against a man's torso for distance estimation. The device also has a sleep mode that can be custom set, and when the rifle wakes up it resets to the last setting the user programmed in. This is one of my favorite features for two main reasons. One, it saves the battery when I forget to turn it off between uses. Two, it means the weapon is immediately available when responding to an emergency.

Did I mention you can connect the optic to your computer via USB and customize the settings to your preference while charging it? It has two power sources: an internal battery you recharge with USB and a CR123 as a backup. Like all military-grade products, it is water resistant, weather resistant, shock proof, and night vision compatible. Unlike its competition, the MH1 has fog resistant lenses that are invisible on the business end, unlike the

EOtech, which has a light signature from the perspective of the adversary. To conclude, I have been using a rifle professionally for 15 years now and all of that time with a reflex. While not every rifle I own will have an MH1, my CQC SBR will. •

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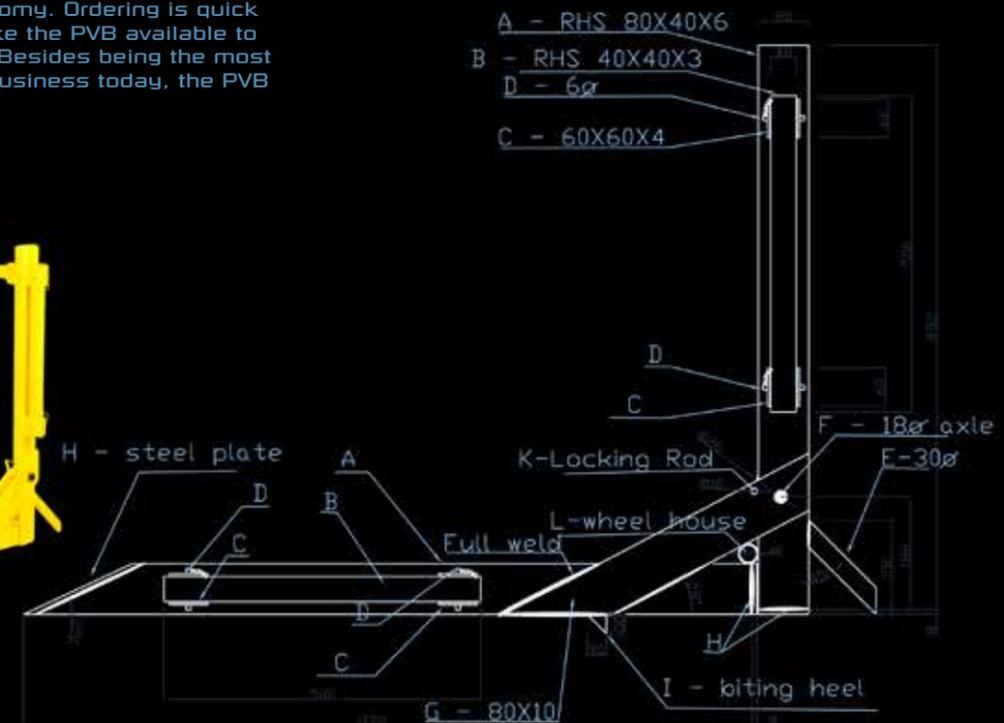
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