



# VEHICLE RAMMING ACTION GUIDE



## OVERVIEW

The use of a vehicle as a weapon in a terrorist attack is not new. Recent terrorist incidents and violent extremist online activity demonstrate that the use of vehicles as weapons continues to be of interest by those wishing to cause harm. Attacks of this nature require minimal capability but can have a devastating impact in public gathering locations with low levels of visible security.

## POTENTIAL INDICATORS

The use of vehicles as weapons often has few or no observable indicators, but identifying and reporting suspicious activities may assist in detecting a potential vehicle-ramming attack plot. Any one of these activities may be insignificant on its own, but when observed in combination with other suspicious behaviors – particularly advocacy of violence – they may constitute a basis for reporting.

- Reported theft of large or heavy-duty vehicles.
- Observed difficulty in explaining the planned use of a rented vehicle.
- Exhibited nervousness during vehicle rental discussion and insistence on paying rental fees in cash.
- Inability to produce required documentation, such as a valid driver's license or appropriate endorsement for the class of vehicle sought.
- Observed difficulties in operating a rented vehicle, such as a large or heavy-duty truck, indicating a lack of familiarity from prior usage or experience.
- Loitering, parking, or standing in the same area over multiple days with no reasonable explanation.
- Unexplained use of binoculars, cameras, and recording devices.

## WHAT SHOULD PEOPLE DO IN CASE OF A VEHICLE RAMMING ATTACK?

- Run to the nearest safe area while moving away from the source of hazard.
- If a fall occurs, curl into a protected position and try to get up as soon as possible to avoid being trampled.
- If no rapid escape is possible, seek cover behind any available natural or artificial objects that eliminate direct line of sight from the source of hazard.
- Call 9-1-1 and remain alert for potential secondary attacks.
- Render first aid when safe to do so.
- Maintain situational awareness while helping others.
- When help arrives, follow instructions given by law enforcement and first responders.

## PAST INCIDENTS

- In August 2022, a criminal intentionally drove his vehicle into a Berwick, Pennsylvania crowd gathered for a charity fundraiser, killing one person and injuring 19 more. The driver subsequently killed his mother in another location.
- In June 2021, an attacker in Ontario, Canada, drove his pickup truck into a Muslim family wearing traditional clothing while waiting at an intersection, killing four family members, and wounding a fifth.
- In November 2021, a criminal drove through temporary barricades and into a Christmas parade route in Waukesha, Wisconsin, hitting participants. Five people died and 62 suffered injuries.
- In October 2017, an ISIS-inspired individual used a commercial-grade rental truck to attack pedestrians on a busy bicycle path near lower Manhattan, New York City, killing eight and injuring more than 11 others. A pellet gun and a paintball gun were recovered from the scene.
- In April 2017, an attacker used a stolen 30-ton commercial truck to target pedestrians in a busy shopping area in Stockholm, Sweden, killing four people and injuring 15. Undetonated explosives were found in the truck.
- In March 2017, an assailant used a rental car to target pedestrians walking on Westminster Bridge in London, United Kingdom, killing four people and injuring 40. The assailant abandoned his vehicle and proceeded to Parliament, where he killed a police officer with a knife.

## MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

In designing and applying measures to reduce the risk of hostile vehicle incidents, it is important to balance the security requirements with the operational and functional needs associated with the typical user of the facility or venue. For example, does the person or behavior of concern appear to be legitimately patronizing the business or service?

A hostile vehicle risk reduction strategy cannot be a one-size-fits-all approach, but instead must be tailored to the specific physical constraints and functional demands of a given location.

### PHYSICAL SECURITY



- Post signage relating to emergency entry and exit points, first-aid stations, and shelter locations.
- Define the perimeter and areas that require access control for pedestrians and vehicles.
- Restrict all vehicular traffic through controlled and secure “pedestrian-only” areas, including separate ingress and egress routes for delivery vehicles away from events.
- Use remote parking and shuttle services to keep vehicles away from critical assets or mass gatherings.
- Establish clear standoff zones. Bollards, heavy planters, and barricades can be used to increase standoff distances between large crowds and vehicles. It is important to ensure that these architectural solutions are appropriately sized, adequately anchored, and purposely reinforced against impact loads.
- Evaluate the need for vehicle barriers, considering passive barriers (fixed bollards, fences, jersey barriers, etc.) and/or active barriers (retractable bollards, rising wedges, etc.).
- If appropriate, pre-position heavy vehicles to serve as physical barriers around the perimeter of densely populated locations.

### ACCESS, PLANNING, AND PERSONNEL



- Review personnel files of recently terminated employees to determine whether they might pose a security risk.
- Evaluate vehicle traffic patterns near the venue and implement strategies to reduce vehicle speeds and improve pedestrian safety.
- Conduct a site assessment that identifies vulnerabilities prior to holding an event. For example, the driver of the vehicle may not necessarily follow traffic rules (e.g., one-way street), which must be considered when developing a strategy.
- Devise credential systems that indicate areas of access and purpose of activity on the premises.
- Monitor all vehicles approaching an entrance or gathering of people for signs of threatening or suspicious behavior (e.g., unexpected truck traffic, unusual high speed, vehicles riding particularly low).
- Design a monitoring, surveillance, and inspection program that is consistent with venue operations and associated security requirements. If surveillance cameras are used, train personnel to interpret video footage and identify potential hostile vehicle events.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Vehicle Incident Prevention and Mitigation Security Guide: [cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/vehicle-incident-prevention-and-mitigation-security-guide](https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/vehicle-incident-prevention-and-mitigation-security-guide)

Vehicle Ramming Self-Assessment Tool: [cisa.gov/vehicle-ramming-self-assessment-tool](https://www.cisa.gov/vehicle-ramming-self-assessment-tool)

Active Shooter Preparedness Program: [cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness](https://www.cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness)

“If You See Something, Say Something®”: [dhs.gov/SeeSay](https://www.dhs.gov/SeeSay)

Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) proactively engage with government partners and the private sector to protect critical infrastructure: [cisa.gov/about/regions/security-advisors](https://www.cisa.gov/about/regions/security-advisors)