

Terrorist 25 year-old us citizen has been

[Business](#), [Strategy](#)



Terrorist militant group Hezbollah maintains a small fleet of drones imported from Iran, including the Ababil and Mohajer. First incident of Hezbollah carrying out UAV mission was reported on November 2004, where Hezbollah flew an Iranian UAV over parts of northern Israel before returning back to Lebanon. Grossman (Lecture, 12/7/17) stated, " The unidentified drone model flew about 1, 000 feet above the ground, escaping detection by Israel radar due to its small size and low altitude. In the 2006 war between Lebanon and Israel, Hezbollah launched three small Abibil drones, which some allegedly were carrying explosive payload with the intention of carrying out attack in Israel. The drones were shot down by Israel Defense Force (IDF) F-16s.

Grossman (Lecture, 12/7/17) stated in his paper that Abibil drones could reach a top speed of 185 mph and have an operational range of 150 miles. It also can carry a single warhead up to 50kg. Article written by David Cenciotti (2014) proclaims that the extremist militant group ISIL was shown to be operating a DJI Phantom drone. While many speculate that the demonstration is for propaganda purposes only, there was also evidence written by Vice (2017) showing that these drones were appeared to be providing actionable ISR and attack missions. An article written by Weiss (2015) shows ISIL also posted a video in early 2015 showing that UAV was being used for reconnaissance and battlefield coordination during its assault with Iraqi Security Forces on Baiji Oil refinery.

Organized crime groups and corporations are not excluded in utilizing these drones to their own illicit use. Mexican drug traffickers were said to use drones to smuggle drugs across the US-Mexican border since firstly

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documented in 2010. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) stated that there were about 160 drone trips across the border since 2012. Due to the success of US law enforcement and DEA against drug operations in the early of this century, drug smugglers utilize the small size of drones to carry out their drugs across the border thus reducing the threat of getting caught. The DEA said in their recent annual report that drones are not often used to smuggle drugs from Mexico because they can only carry a small load, but recent years the payloads these drones can carry have increase vastly.

In August 2017, an article from the Denver Post stated a 25 year-old US citizen has been charge for smuggling 13 pounds of methamphetamine using his custom hexacopter drone to carry the drug to San Diego. Although there isn't much documented case of corporation using drones for espionage or commercial advantage, the technology these drones could carry can " create a broad range of threat scenario whereby these drones are integrated into corporate espionage operations alongside cyber security and phishing attacks" as stated by Abbot (2016). A reading article from Greenberg (Lecture 9, 11/31/17) states that these drones could crack Wi-Fi password, deploy a malware payload over specific Wi-Fi networks, or even copy the data packets that is being transmitted from the Wi-Fi. As long as there is a threat for the illicit usage of unmanned drone, some countermeasure must be introduced to mitigate the risk of an attack or ISR operations. There is no single countermeasures can completely limit the hostile use of drones by non-state actors.

The best strategy is to have a hierarchy of countermeasures that spans from regulatory to passive and active countermeasures. 222