



# ANTITERRORISM LEVEL 1 TRAINING



## Department of Defense DoD Civilians and Contractor Training

### *Introduction*



# About This Training

- **Designed by JCS in coordination with OSD and Services**
- **Designed to increase awareness of terrorism and improve ability to apply personal protective measures**
- **Meets the annual requirement for Level I antiterrorism training prescribed by DoDI 2000.16**
- **Complements Web-based and CD-ROM training**



# Learning Objectives

- **Understand the terrorist threat**
- **Understand how to employ situation-based measures to lower your vulnerability**
- **Recognize proper responses to threat actions**
- **Understand how to support unit security**



# Introduction



**Threat is a real and present danger  
Must remain vigilant while  
executing responsibilities**

**International terrorist network may  
be present where you serve**

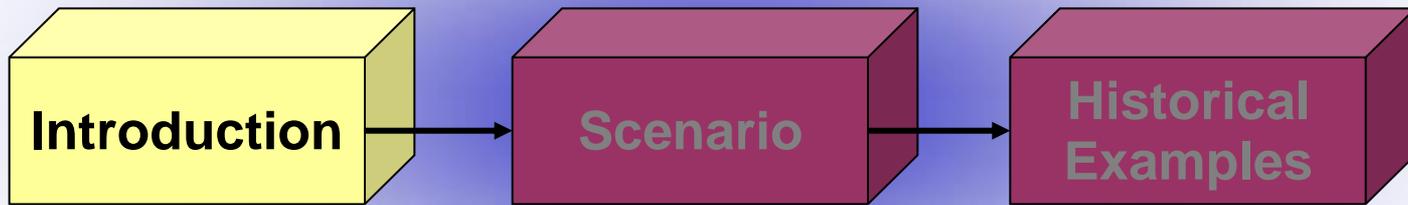
**Personal safety is important**

- Remain alert
- Be aware of your surroundings
- Report suspicious activity
- Pay attention to antiterrorism briefings
- Make security part of your routine

**Do not be a tempting target!**



# Lesson Map





# Threat Briefing and DOD Systems

- **Threat Briefing**
  - Threat factors
  - Target identification and selection
  - Combatant Commands
  - Terrorist planning cycle
- **Security Systems**
  - DOD Force Protection Conditions
  - Homeland Security Advisory System
- **AT Level I Training Themes**



# Threat Factors



**Weapons captured after a failed terrorist attack in Iraq**

**There are eight factors you should consider to understand the threat in your environment**

- Are terrorist groups in the area?**
- Are they violent?**
- Do they attack Americans?**
- How active are they?**
- How sophisticated are they?**
- Are they predictable?**
- Will local citizens warn Americans?**
- What tactics and weapons are used?**



# How Terrorists Identify and Select Targets



Consider ways you might become a victim

Several factors to keep in mind include:

- Location
- Association
- Opportunity

To attack you, terrorists must perceive you, your association, or your location as a target

**Do not be an easy target!**



# Combatant Command Overview



**Groups and individuals in all regions have demonstrated willingness to use terrorist tactics to further their agendas**

**When traveling, you should receive a Combatant Command threat briefing prior to departure or upon arrival**

**Modify your personal protective measures based upon the information in these briefings**



# NORTHCOM Region



**Anthrax letter sent to Senator Tom Daschle**

**Threat from homegrown and foreign terrorist organizations**

**Prior attack methods include:**

- Vehicle bombs
- Letter bombs
- Skyjacked aircraft
- Biological weapons

**Relevant historical examples:**

- Plot to attack Ft Dix
- United Flight 93
- Oklahoma City Bombing



# CENTCOM



**Khobar Towers after a vehicle bomb attack**

**Primary threat from Islamic extremists**

**Prior attack methods include:**

- Vehicle bombs / IEDs
- Assaults with small arms
- Kidnappings
- Murder

**Relevant historical examples:**

- USS Cole
- Deir el-Bahri
- Khobar Towers



# EUCOM



A double-decker bus  
bombed in London in 2005

Threats include traditional  
nationalist, ethnic, and leftist  
terrorist groups

Prior attack methods include:

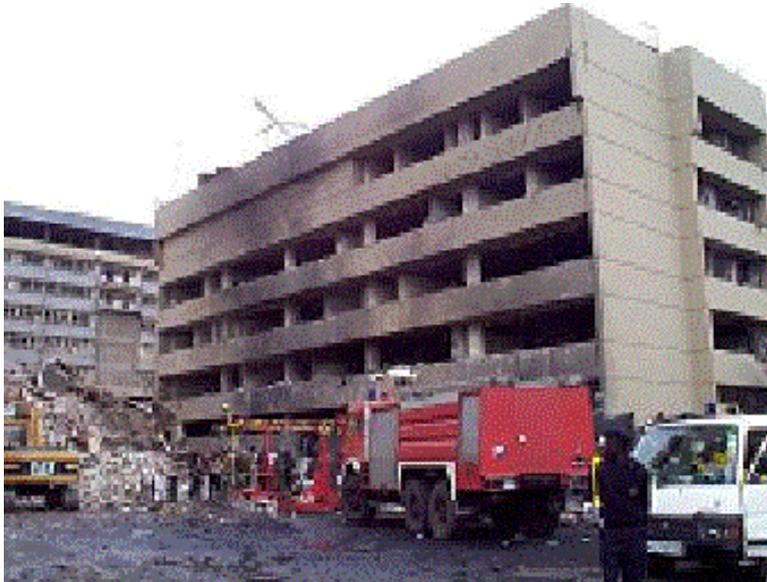
- IEDs
- Suicide bombers
- Kidnappings
- Assassinations

Relevant historical examples:

- London subway bombing
- Madrid subway bombings
- Bombing of the La Belle  
Discotheque
- Attack against CAPT Tsantes



# AFRICOM



US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya following the terrorist attack in 1998

Threats include nationalist, tribal, and ethnic groups that use terrorist tactics to support their agendas

Region is also threatened by Islamic extremists

Prior attack methods include:

- Vehicle bombs
- Kidnappings
- Arson / sabotage
- Murder

Relevant historical examples:

- African embassy bombing



# PACOM



**Shoko Asahara, leader of  
Aum Shinrikyo**

**Primary threat from religious  
extremists and separatists**

**Prior attack methods include:**

- Vehicle bombs / IEDs
- Kidnappings
- Murder
- Biological weapons

**Relevant historical examples:**

- Bali nightclub bombing
- Attack on Japanese subway



# SOUTHCOM



**FARC rebels operating in the border region of Columbia**

**Primary threat from narco-terrorists and radical leftists**

**Prior attack methods include:**

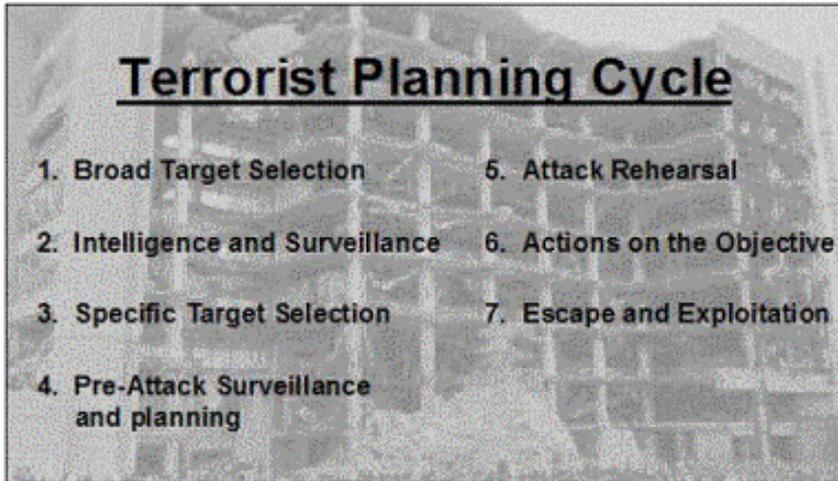
- Bombings
- Arson
- Assassination
- Kidnapping

**Relevant historical examples:**

- Albert Schaufelberger
- Zona Rosa



# Terrorist Planning Cycle



**Terrorists prepare and conduct attacks through predictable steps**

**Be alert to signs of intelligence gathering, surveillance, collecting materials for attack, dry runs, and rehearsals:**

- Taking photos or videos of potential targets
- Writing notes or sketching
- Showing abnormal attention to details of security measures
- Using false identification
- Paying cash for items normally bought on credit
- Purchasing large quantities of items such as chemicals or cell phones



# Terrorist Planning Cycle



**Murrah Federal Building  
in Oklahoma City prior to  
vehicle bomb attack**

## **Phase 1: Broad Target Selection**

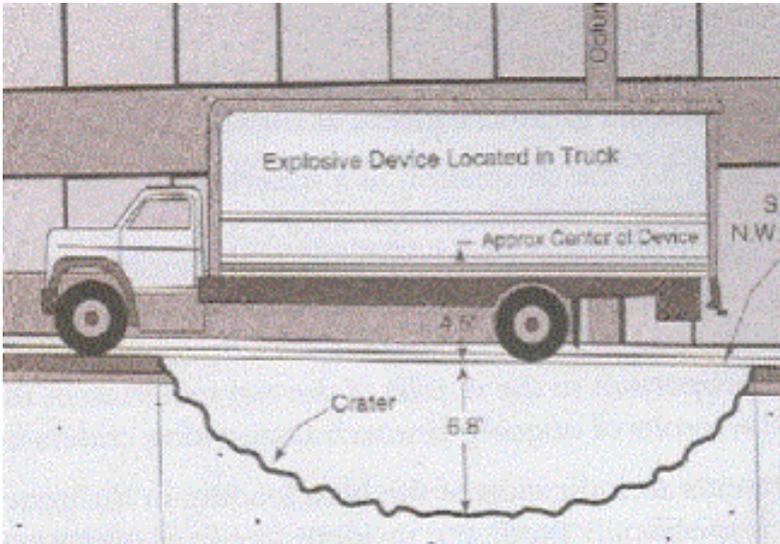
- Terrorists collect information on numerous targets
- Evaluate target potential in terms of symbolic value, casualties, infrastructure criticality, or public attention

## **Phase 2: Intelligence Gathering and Surveillance**

- Targets able to meet attack objectives are selected for additional surveillance
- Terrorists seek information on guard forces, physical layout, personnel routines, and standard operating procedures



# Terrorist Planning Cycle



**A diagram showing the placement of the vehicle bomb outside the Murrah Federal Building**

## Phase 3: Specific Target Selection

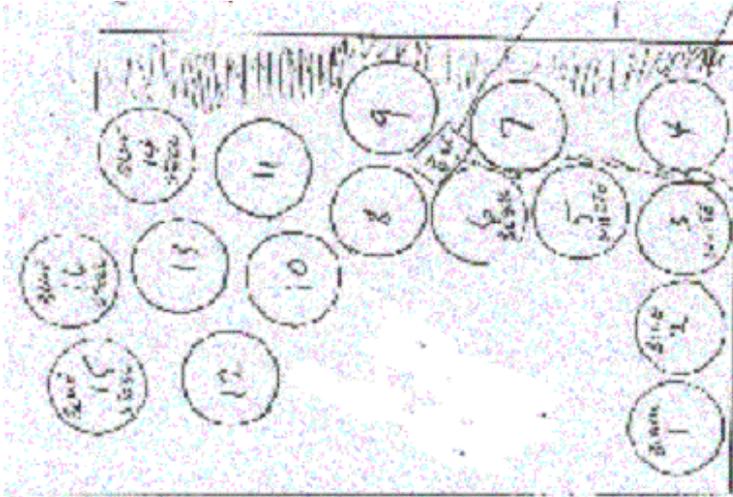
- Specific targets identified based on anticipated effects, publicity, consistency with objectives, and costs versus benefits

## Phase 4: Pre-attack Surveillance and Planning

- Terrorists may conduct additional surveillance to confirm previous information and gain additional details
- Terrorists select attack method, obtain weapons and equipment, recruit specialized operatives, and design escape routes



# Terrorist Planning Cycle



A diagram drawn by McVeigh showing the configuration of the vehicle bomb

## Phase 5: Rehearsals

- Terrorists rehearse the attack scenario to confirm planning assumptions, enhance tactics, and practice escape routes
- May also trigger an incident at the target site to test response actions

## Phase 6: Actions on the Objective

- Terrorists execute attacks when conditions favor success with the lowest risk
- Factors include surprise, time and place, use of diversionary tactics, and ways to impede response measures



# Terrorist Planning Cycle



**Timothy McVeigh's getaway car after his arrest**

## Phase 7: Escape and Exploitation

- Escape routes are carefully planned and rehearsed
- Terrorists may exploit successful attacks by releasing pre-developed statements to the press



# Force Protection Conditions



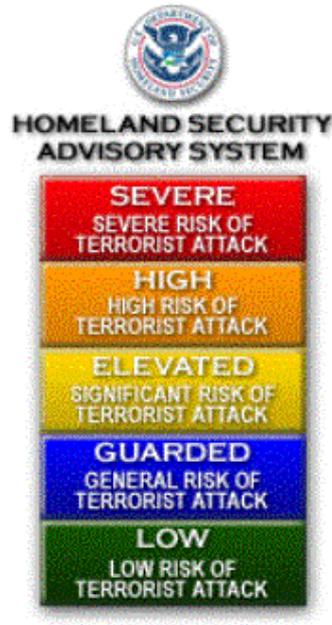
**US military facilities use protective measures organized in a system called Force Protection Conditions, or FPCONs**

**As the threat of attack changes, Commanders change the FPCON to protect personnel**

**FPCONs are organized in five levels with increased protection at each level: NORMAL, ALPHA, BRAVO, CHARLIE, and DELTA**



# Homeland Security Advisory System



The Homeland Security Advisory System was created to better inform the American public of changes in the threat of domestic terrorism

Color code system is adjusted at national and local levels based on intelligence and law enforcement information

The Homeland Security Advisory System applies only to the United States and its territories



# AT Themes

 <b>ANON</b>		<b>Be Anonymous</b>	 <b>Blend in, don't be an easily identified target</b>
 <b>PLAN</b>		<b>Plan Ahead</b>	 <b>Think ahead and choose safer options</b>
 <b>AWARE</b>		<b>Be Aware</b>	 <b>Look for suspicious persons/activities</b>
 <b>ACCESS</b>		<b>Control Access</b>	 <b>Prevent crime, maintain security</b>
 <b>UNPRED</b>		<b>Be Unpredictable</b>	 <b>Change routines, routes, times, and speeds</b>
 <b>TEAM</b>		<b>Be a Team Player</b>	 <b>Cooperate with unit security measures</b>



# ANTITERRORISM LEVEL 1 TRAINING



## **Department of Defense DoD Civilians and Contractor Training**

### ***Scenario***



# Lesson Map





# AT Themes

 <b>ANON</b>		<b>Be Anonymous</b>
 <b>PLAN</b>		<b>Plan Ahead</b>
 <b>AWARE</b>		<b>Be Aware</b>
 <b>ACCESS</b>		<b>Control Access</b>
 <b>UNPRED</b>		<b>Be Unpredictable</b>
 <b>TEAM</b>		<b>Be a Team Player</b>

- ▶ **Blend in, don't be an easily identified target**
- ▶ **Think ahead and choose safer options**
- ▶ **Look for suspicious persons/activities**
- ▶ **Prevent crime, maintain security**
- ▶ **Change routines, routes, times, and speeds**
- ▶ **Cooperate with unit security measures**



# Introduction



- This module presents a series of situations with multiple courses of action
  - Situations were selected to reinforce the course learning objectives
  - Each situation is designed to highlight one or more AT themes
- ← Applicable AT themes will be highlighted



# Scenario

**You have been told to go TDY to Los Angeles for a conference. Recent World Trade Organization protests have created a higher threat level than usual.**

- **Air travel**
- **Ground travel**
- **Hotel security**
- **Vehicle bomb**
- **Government facility**
- **Hostage survival**
- **Returning home**

**You will encounter situations pertaining to all of these**



# Air Travel





# Air Travel

- **Packing for the trip**
- **Choosing a seat**
- **Moving through the airport terminal**
- **Encountering danger**
- **Negotiating with the skyjacker**
- **Interacting with local authorities**



# Packing for the Trip



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



*You are packing*

## What should you pack?

- 1) Wear a polo shirt and windbreaker displaying your DoD agency name and emblem, and pack a suitcase with a big military recruiting sticker on the side
- 2) Remembering to remove military insignia, you wear a surplus military flight jacket or field jacket, jeans, and running shoes, and pack a duffel bag
- 3) Wear casual clothing, windbreaker, and polo shirt and pack a plain suitcase with covered nametags



# Choosing a Seat



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



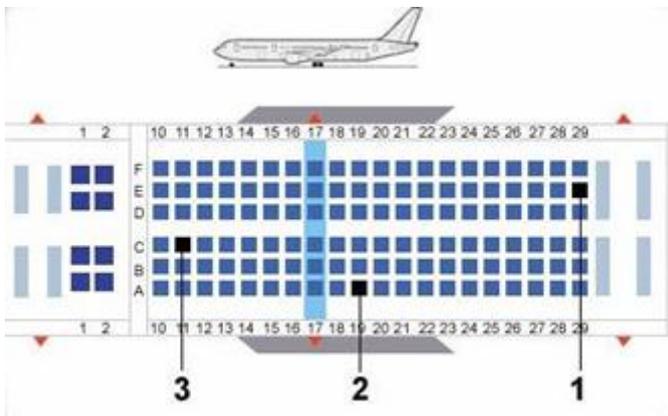
ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



*You must choose a seat for your trip*

## What should you pick?

- 1) Middle seat, rear of the aircraft
- 2) Window seat, middle of the aircraft
- 3) Aisle seat, front of the aircraft



# Moving Through the Airport Terminal



*There is a commotion at the security gate*

## What should you do?

- 1) Show your DoD ID, take control, and try to calm the people down
- 2) Wait and do nothing while security personnel handle it. Leave if situation worsens
- 3) Tell them to hurry up because you have a plane to catch



# Airplane Hijacking



*The plane has been skyjacked*

## Ideas for immediate response

- Be alert, remain calm
- Hide your DoD ID
- Encourage others to remain calm
- Try to understand the developing situation



# Airplane Hijackings Things to Consider

Is a Federal Air Marshall on the aircraft?

How heavily armed are the hijackers?

Do hijackers closely monitor activities of passengers?

Are pilots left in control of the plane?

What is the hijackers' destination?

Do hijackers demand ID from passengers?

Is someone in a position to resist the hijackers?

Are passengers able to place calls to people on the ground?

Are passengers singled out based on nationality or affiliation?

**Remain Calm,  
Comply with Demands**

**Continuously Evaluate  
the Situation**



# Interacting With Local Authorities



***The skyjacking situation has been resolved - you are being debriefed***

**What should you do?**

- 1) Provide information only if they ask you questions
- 2) Cooperate and provide your contact information and an account of events
- 3) Tell them to contact the US Government



# Ground Travel





# Ground Travel

**Continuing your travel**

**Renting a car**

**Taking a taxi / public transportation**

**Tourism safety**

**Inspecting your vehicle**

**Getting directions**

**Driving under surveillance**



# Contacting Your Base



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



***You contact the base POC to discuss the Incident on the plane***

**For your safety, what does your base POC urge you to have with you while in the city?**

- 1) Maps of the local area, a list of emergency phone numbers, and proper ID**
- 2) Maps of the local area, a list of contact emergency phone numbers, and plenty of money**
- 3) Maps of the local area, a list of contact phone numbers for emergency situations, and a 2-way, military radio**



# Continuing Your Travel



***Despite the incident,  
you are continuing  
your travel***

**Your POC tells you that the base is at Force Protection Condition (FPCON) Alpha. She also tells you that there is no space on base, so you proceed with your plan to get a rental car and go to a hotel. You head to the car rental counter.**



# Renting a Car



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



*You are deciding  
which car to rent -  
you wisely decided  
not to rent a sports  
car*

## Which car should you choose?

- 1) An older model car from a discount car rental company
- 2) A new, oversized SUV
- 3) A recent model, medium-size, sedan



# Taking a Taxi



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



***If you need to take a taxi during your trip***

***What are some important factors to consider when using a taxi?***

- 1) Take the taxi recommended by the airport staff.***
- 2) Take the best offer to save as much money as possible.***
- 3) Look for the distinctive markings of a legitimate taxi company (logos, color, vehicle type).***



# Taking Public Transportation



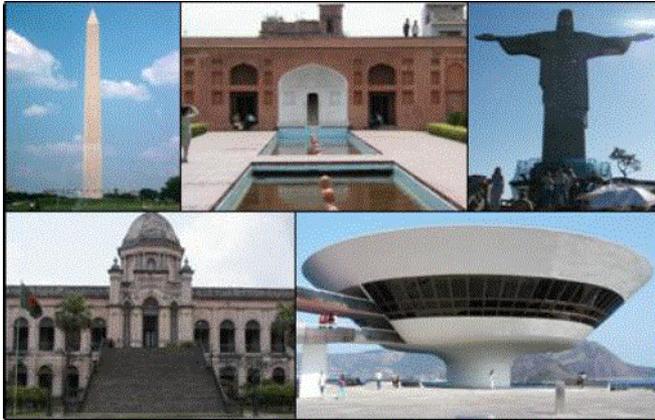
***If you need to take public transportation during your trip***

**Basic AT practices while using public transportation:**

- Check travelers' tips from US Consular Offices, travel agencies and websites
- Have a plan and move from one secure location to the next
- Travel in a group and remain in secure, well-lit public areas
- Change times and routes
- Accept food and drink only from authorized vendors
- Lock your compartment door
- Crack a window for fresh air
- Report any suspicious activity



# Tourism Safety



***Protect yourself  
while sightseeing***

***Be prudent, be a hard  
target, and report  
suspicious activity***

**While sightseeing, keep good antiterrorism practices in mind**

- Research the threat
- Plan activities at safe locations
- Ask a someone to join you
- Conceal your military affiliation
- Conform to local culture
- Do not bring attention to yourself
- Be aware of suspicious behavior
- Note objects that can hide an IED
- Avoid public disturbances and political demonstrations
- Avoid religious sites where your presence may be offensive



# Inspecting Your Vehicle



**You know you should inspect and familiarize yourself with your rental car**

## When do you inspect your rental car?

- 1) Prior to leaving the rental car parking lot and every time the vehicle is left in an unsecured location
- 2) After the car is parked in an unsecured location
- 3) At the earliest convenient time



# Getting Directions



***You need directions  
to drive from the  
airport to the hotel***

## What should you do?

- 1) Ask the clerk at the rental car counter
- 2) Use your hotel's courtesy phone to call and ask for directions
- 3) Call the hotel from a pay phone and ask for directions to their location using major highways



# Driving Under Surveillance



***You suspect that you are being tailed – you know that you should not try to outrun the other vehicle***

## What should you do?

- 1) Drive at normal speed to a public location or the front of your hotel, avoiding chokepoints and getting boxed in
- 2) Slow down and let the truck pass, make eye contact with driver, get a description of the driver
- 3) Turn off onto a side street and park in an ally to lose the pursuer



# Hotel Security



# Hotel Security

- **Choosing a room**
- **Inspecting your room**
- **Dining out**
- **Returning to your room**



# Choosing a Room



***You are check into the hotel – your room is on the first floor but you have the option to change***

## What should you do?

- 1) Keep first floor room
- 2) Trade for one on the 4th floor, near a fire exit, that opens to the hotel interior
- 3) Trade for one on the 4th floor, near the elevators, that opens to the exterior of hotel
- 4) Trade for one on the 12th floor, near the elevators, that opens to interior of the hotel



# Inspecting Your Room



*You are in your  
hotel room*

## What should you check?

- 1) Operational locks on doors, balcony, and windows. Ensure phone works and that you know how to place emergency calls
- 2) Operational locks on doors and windows. Ensure television and telephone work.
- 3) Operational locks on the door. Ensure the television works. Look for a lock box and mini-bar in the room. Also, ensure phone works



# Dining Out



***A stranger starts asking you questions about your work***

## How should you respond?

- 1) Don't say anything! Just eat your food and ignore the stranger
- 2) Engage in some conversation, but do not talk about anything personal or about your purpose here
- 3) Relax and enjoy the dinner conversation



# Returning to Your Room



***You are heading back to your room and you notice the stranger from dinner in the lobby***

## How should you proceed?

- 1) Approach stranger to ask the time, get description, and let the stranger know that you are alert to his or her behavior
- 2) Stop at public area of the hotel for a few minutes; if the individual is still there, report stranger to front desk, take an indirect route to your room, inform base security and provide description
- 3) Avoid the individual in the lobby, take the elevator directly to your floor. Inform base security and provide a description



# Vehicle Improvised Explosive Device



# Vehicle Improvised Explosive Device

- Inspecting the vehicle
- Finding a suspicious package
- Changing plans



# Inspecting the Vehicle



***You are in a hurry,  
but you remember  
to inspect your car***

## What should you do first?

- 1) Carefully inspect the exterior, but since the car was locked don't examine the interior, trunk, engine, or fuel door
- 2) Open and inspect the engine compartment and trunk. Alert the hotel manager if evidence of tampering
- 3) Without touching the car, inspect the exterior to include wheel wells and undercarriage. Alert the hotel manager or police if any sign of tampering



# Finding a Suspicious Package



*You are inspecting your car and find a suspicious package*

## What should you do?

- 1) Carefully remove the box and call the police to confiscate it
- 2) Tell the hotel staff that someone has tampered with your vehicle and have them contact the authorities
- 3) Perform a careful inspection of the box, looking for protruding wires and oil spots



# Changing Plans

## What precautions should you take?



***The bomb squad disabled a smoke grenade. You are continuing on.***

- 1) Request the bomb squad inspect your car, inform base security of the incident, change to a different hotel, trade in your rental car for a different one
- 2) Stay at the hotel until an armored car can be sent to pick you up
- 3) Drive immediately to the base using a different route than the day before





# In a Government Facility



*Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training*



# In a Government Facility

- Approaching the gate
- Detecting surveillance
- Noticing a violation
- Making lunch plans



# Approaching the Gate



***As you approach,  
security appears tight***

## What do you do?

- 1) Though you do not say anything, you show your irritation at being delayed
- 2) Get out of your car to get a better view of the procedures at the gate
- 3) Stay in your car, provide identification for all occupants, and cooperate with guard instructions. Remain alert for suspicious activities outside the gate area



# Detecting Surveillance



***The man at the bus stop seems to be watching the base***

## What do you do?

- 1) Carefully get out of line and drive away from the base, passing the stranger and getting a thorough description for the security forces
- 2) Tell the security guard what you have seen and provide a description of the individual
- 3) Do nothing; he is probably waiting for another bus



# Noticing a Violation



*You are at the conference facility and notice a door propped open*

## What do you do?

- 1) Close the door and then point out the security violation to one of the conference managers
- 2) Point out the security violation to one of the conference managers
- 3) Keep an eye on the door yourself



# Making Lunch Plans



*Your fellow meeting attendees plan to eat lunch off base*

## What do you do?

- 1) Join them for lunch—there's safety in numbers
- 2) Suggest that they find a less-visible location off base
- 3) Propose that they eat at a restaurant concession on the base



# Hostage Survival



# Hostage Survival

- **Receiving an unexpected delivery**
- **Responding to the threat**
- **Dealing with the terrorists**
- **Stockholm syndrome**
- **Being rescued**



# Receiving a Delivery at Your Hotel



***There is a knock at your hotel room door from someone who says he is from room service***

## How should you respond?

- 1) Tell him to leave it outside your door and you will get it in a while
- 2) Tell the person to wait, call the front desk to confirm the identity of the employee at your door before receiving the delivery
- 3) Tell him to leave it at the front desk and you will get it later. Then call the front desk to confirm the package sender and addressee. If not urgent, get it in the morning



# Responding to a Threat



***A man bursts through the door pointing a gun***

## How should you respond?

- 1) Since you are faced with deadly force. do not resist as the intruder comes in to search your room and belongings
- 2) Try to slam the door as quickly and as hard as you can, then duck to the floor
- 3) Grapple with the intruder for control of his weapon



# Dealing With the Terrorists



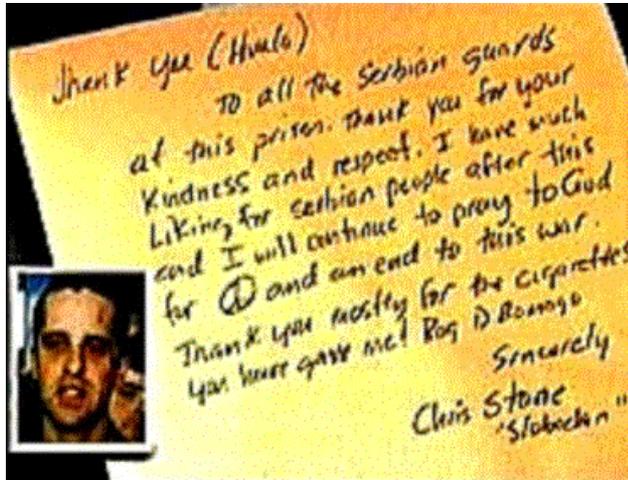
***Your captors are ranting and asking you questions***

## How should you respond?

- 1) Use your imagination to invent stories to confuse them and resist their interrogations. Respond to questions but do not engage in conversation
- 2) Answer their questions calmly, but do not agree to their accusations. Lie only to protect classified information, and stick with a simple credible story
- 3) Tell them they are wrong about DoD - explain why you are proud to be an American



# The Stockholm Syndrome



***Be aware of the Stockholm Syndrome***

The "Stockholm Syndrome" is the behavior of hostages who, over time, become sympathetic to their captors

**Contributing factors include:**

- Credible threat to survival and inability to escape
- Perceived small kindness from the captor
- Isolation from perspectives other than the captor's

**If you become a hostage remain vigilant to your core values and those of your country and never dismiss your needs, morals, and ideals**



# Being Rescued



***The door flies open;  
a rescue is in  
progress***

## What should you do?

- 1) Roll off the bed, remain quiet, and stay on the floor until you are told to do otherwise
- 2) Shout instructions to the rescue team and try to get to your feet
- 3) Remain still, seated on the bed, and shout warnings to the rescue team



# Returning Home



*Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training*



# Returning Home

- **Suggesting base security measures**
- **Suspicious Activity**
- **Receiving a suspicious package in the mail**
- **Following evacuation instructions**
- **Conducting physical security at home**
- **Planning for home security**
- **Choosing an apartment**
- **Protecting personal information**
- **Cyber security**



# Suggesting Base Security Measures



*Once you are home, your supervisor asks you what measures could be used to improve security on your home base*

## What should you suggest?

- 1) Alter the measures that are employed at the base's current FPCON
- 2) Raise the local FPCON to a higher level
- 3) Use some higher-level FPCON measures randomly at your current FPCON



# Suspicious Activity at Work



***While at work you notice a janitor displaying suspicious activity***

## What should you do?

- 1) Ask him why he is searching through the trash
- 2) Have him escorted from the facility immediately
- 3) Make a thorough list of his activities and report him to your supervisor immediately



# Suspicious Package at Work



***You find a package  
in the mailroom  
marked "Personel for  
the Comendar"***

**You know you should not open it, but what do you do?**

- 1) Without opening the package, thoroughly examine it looking for oily spots on the outside and protruding wires**
- 2) Destroy the package immediately by immersing it in water**
- 3) Leave the package alone, isolate the room, and notify security personnel**



# Responding to Chemical Weapons Attacks



*You are learning how to respond to a chemical attack*

If you feel you have been exposed to chemical agents, you should

- Move upwind
- Get to an open area with good ventilation
- Move to a higher elevation
- Cover as much of your body as possible
- Wash areas in contact with chemical agents with warm soapy water
- Seek medical attention
- Know your local plans for responding to these threats



# Responding to a Biological Weapons Attack



*You are learning how to respond to a biological attack*

If you feel you have been exposed to biological agents, you should:

- Quickly get away and warn others of the threat
- Protect yourself and cover your mouth and nose
- Wash areas that came into contact with the substance with soap and water
- Contact authorities
- Seek medical attention



# Responding to a Nuclear / Radiological Weapons Attack



*You are learning how to respond to a nuclear / radiological attack*

- In responding to a nuclear / radiological attack, you should:
- Determine whether to leave the area or take shelter in a building
  - Cover your nose and mouth
  - In a building, close all doors and windows, and turn off heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
  - In a nuclear attack, stay on the first floor or go to the basement
  - If exposed to radioactive materials, take your clothes off and wash as soon as possible
  - Monitor news broadcasts and follow instructions



# Complying with Evacuation Instructions



***A security guard enters your workspace and tells you to evacuate the building***

## What do you do?

- 1) Quickly secure classified information, and then exit down the rear staircase
- 2) Ask the security guard for identification and an explanation before complying
- 3) Wait to see what other workers in your office do since it might be a false alarm or just a drill



# Conducting Physical Security at Home



*You are improving security at your residence*

Which action does not make sense?

- 1) Cut back the shrubbery
- 2) Put good locks on all doors and windows
- 3) ~~Place a door key under a flowerpot on the front porch~~
- 4) Put up additional exterior lighting and a peephole
- 5) Display “guard dog,” “security,” or “alarm service” warning signs



# Planning for Home Security

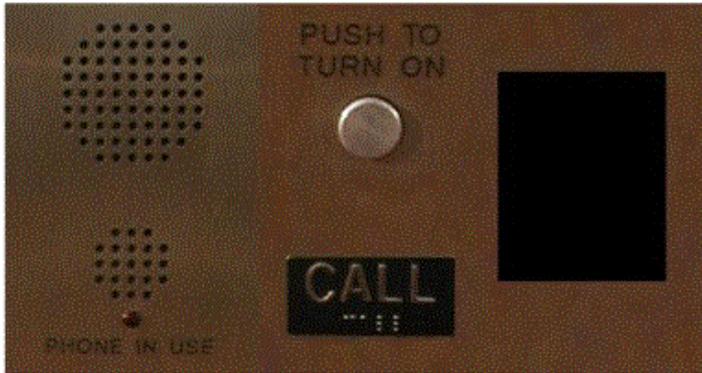
You are discussing security with your family.  
Which action does **not** make sense?

- 1) Post emergency telephone numbers and ensure that your children know how to use them
- 2) Establish a household rule: only a responsible adult may open an outside door to a visitor
- 3) ~~Prominently display your name on your house or mailbox~~
- 4) Ensure that adults know to call the utility company to verify utility workers' identities before permitting their entry
- 5) Plan for an emergency location in a well-lit public place for family members to gather in an emergency
- 6) Remind family members to be alert to activities in your neighborhood and ensure that they know whom to call if they see something suspicious





# Choosing an Apartment



## *Considerations for choosing an apartment*

### Consider the following:

#### General area:

- Low crime rate and located close to police and fire departments

#### Apartment Complex:

- Low visibility, good physical security and a security presence

#### Individual Buildings:

- Electronic surveillance, access control systems, good standoff and multiple entries / exits

#### Individual Apartment:

- Proper locks on windows and doors and is the apartment on the third to seventh floors





# Cyber Security



Required Registration Information

Full Name:

Address Line 1:   
Street address, P.O. box, company name, c/o

Address Line 2:   
Apartment, suite, unit, building, floor, etc.

City:

State/Province/Region:

ZIP/Postal Code:

Country:

Phone Number:

***Protect personal information to maintain anonymity***

***If you suspect compromise of personal or official information, contact your security officer immediately***

**Avoid providing information to a wider audience than intended:**

- Sanitize personal homepages by removing your address, family member names, children's schools, and military rank and unit activities
- Do not reveal personal information during on-line chat sessions
- Avoid entering personal information into on-line profiles
- Carefully consider what you put into email since it is not secure
- Use antivirus software and a firewall
- Avoid using public computers in airports and libraries



# Historical Incidents (page 1)

Please Select the Arrow to the Left of the Examples You Would Like to Review

	Historical Example	Year	Location(s)	Attack Method(s)
▶	Fort Dix Plot	2007	Fort Dix, NJ	Automatic Weapons Fire
▶	London Subway Bombing	2005	London, England	Backpack IED (Suicide Bombing)
▶	Madrid Subway Bombing	2004	Madrid, Spain	Backpack IED
▶	Bali Nightclub Bombing	2002	Bali, Indonesia	Vehicle / Backpack IED (Suicide Bombing)
▶	US Anthrax Attacks	2001	NY, DC, FL	Biological Weapon
▶	United Flight 93	2001	Shanksville, PA	Skyjacking of Passenger Jetliner
▶	USS Cole	2000	Aden Harbor, Yemen	Vehicle-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)
▶	Nairobi Embassy Bombing	1998	Nairobi, Kenya	Vehicle-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)
▶	Deir el-Bahri	1997	Luxor, Egypt	Automatic Weapons Fire
▶	Khobar Towers	1996	Dahran, Saudi Arabia	Vehicle-Borne IED
▶	Oklahoma City Bombing	1995	Oklahoma City, OK	Vehicle-Borne IED
▶	Tokyo Subway Attack	1995	Tokyo, Japan	Chemical Weapon Attack

Exit to End



# Historical Incidents (page 2)

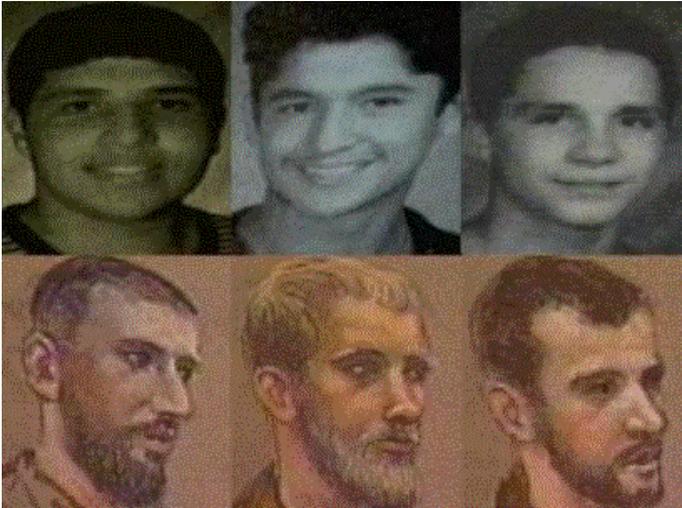
Please Select the Arrow to the Left of the Examples You Would Like to Review

	Historical Example	Year	Location(s)	Attack Method(s)
	CAPT Nordeen	1988	Athens, Greece	Vehicle-Borne IED
	Le Belle Discotheque	1986	Berlin, Germany	Suitcase IED
	Edward Pimental	1985	Rein-Main, Germany	Vehicle-Borne IED
	Zona Rosa	1885	El Salvador	Small Arms Fire
	TWA Flight 847	1985	Athens, Greece	Skyjacking of Passenger Airliner
	Terry Anderson	1985	Beirut, Lebanon	Kidnapping and Hostage Taking
	Marine Barracks Bombing	1983	Beirut, Lebanon	Vehicle-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)
	CAPT Tsantes / MSG Judd	1983	Athens, Greece	Gunshot from Passing Motorcycle
	Albert Schaufelberger	1983	El Salvador	Small Arms Fire
	General Dozier (part 1)	1981	Verona, Italy	Kidnapping
	General Dozier (part 2)	1981	Padua, Italy	Hostage Holding
	General Haig	1979	Mons, Belgium	Landmine
	Stockholm Syndrom	1973	Stockholm, Sweden	Hostage Holding

Exit to End



# Fort Dix Plot



- Six Muslim extremists plot to attack US military at Fort Dix, NJ
- Plot discovered by employee of local electronics store
- Surveillance of several potential targets did not raise suspicion
- Plot demonstrates the targeting of US military at CONUS locations

**Date:** 2007  
**Killed:** 0  
**Wounded:** 0

***Be Alert to Suspicious Behavior!***

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# London Subway Bombing



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- Three London subway trains bombed almost simultaneously
- One hour later, an additional bomb detonated on double-decker bus
- May represent first Al Qaeda suicide bombing in Western Europe

**Date: 7 July 2005**

**Killed: 52**

**Wounded: 700**

***Awareness Can Save Your Life – Be Vigilant!***

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# Madrid Subway Bombing



**Date: 11 March 2004**

**Killed: 191**

**Wounded: Thousands**

- Terrorists detonated ten bombs at three locations along a Madrid subway line during morning commute
- Attack demonstrates careful planning and extensive coordination
- Terrorists used cellular phones to trigger explosives concealed in backpacks
- Witnesses saw suspects place backpacks at scene of explosion and then leave the area – no suspicious activity was reported to authorities

***Report Suspicious Behavior!***

***Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training***

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# Bali Bombing



- Suicide bomber detonated explosive-filled vest in Bali nightclub popular with Western tourists
- Vehicle-borne IED detonated shortly afterwards targeting onlookers and survivors of first bombing
- Witnesses noticed a suspicious white van in the area before the bombing but did not report it to the police

**Date: 12 October 2002**

**Killed: 202**

**Wounded: Hundreds**

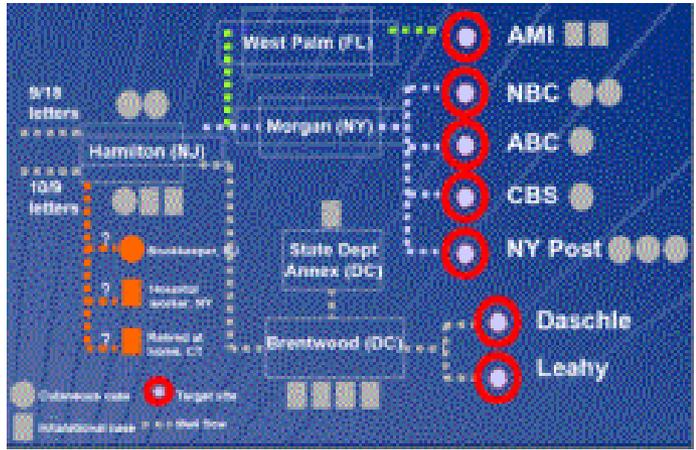
***Be vigilant and aware of suspicious activity!***

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# US Anthrax Attacks



- Letters containing anthrax mailed to media outlets and US Senators
- Attack demonstrates the capability and willingness to conduct attacks using chemical / biological weapons
- Some victims were infected by cross-contamination
- Indications of a biological attack may not be immediately apparent

**Date: September 2001**  
**Killed: 5**  
**Wounded: 17**

***Biological Attacks are a Real Threat!***



# United Flight 93



**Date: 11 September 2001**

**Killed: 39**

**Wounded: 0**

- Terrorists hijacked United Flight 93 with the intent of using it as a guided missile
- After learning of other attacks against the World Trade Center and Pentagon passengers decided to retake the plane over isolated area
- Actions of crew and passengers may have saved countless additional lives

***Be vigilant and think under pressure!***

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# USS Cole



- Two men maneuvered a 35-foot craft alongside the USS Cole in Yemen
- The explosive-laden craft ripped a 36-ft. hole
- Crew members had no indication the craft was hostile

**Date: 12 October 2000**

**Killed: 17**

**Wounded: 42**

***Anticipate the unexpected attack!***

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***Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training***



# Nairobi Embassy Bombing



**Date: 7 August 1998**

**Killed: 259**

**Injured: 5,000**

- Terrorists used vehicle born explosives to attack the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya
- The sound of gunfire exchanged between guards and terrorists brought hundreds to their windows to view incident
- When vehicles exploded, persons at windows were showered with flying glass and debri

***Plan and act to be a survivor!***

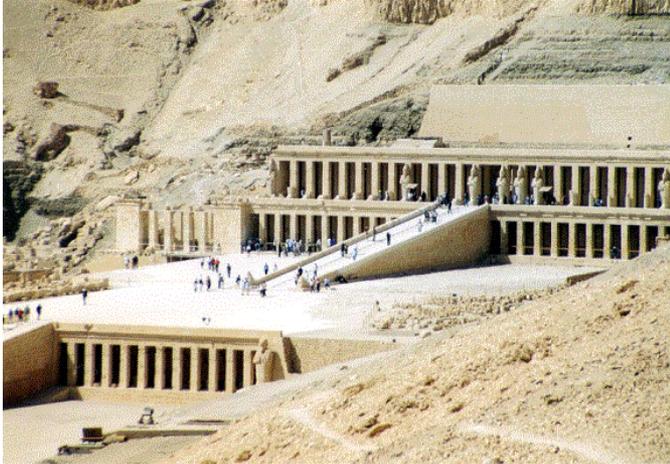
***Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training***

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# Luxor, Egypt



- Attack by terrorist gunmen on famous Egyptian archeological site
- Gunmen disguised as security forces
- Majority of those killed were Western tourists
- Tourists attempted to hide in tombs and behind objects

**Date: 17 November 1997**

**Killed: 62**

**Wounded: N/A**

***Awareness Includes Research Before Arriving!***

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# Khobar Towers

- Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
- 20,000-lb. truck bomb
- 3 sentries alerted sleeping Airmen — evacuation was in progress
- Event resulted in increased force protection awareness



**Date: 25 June 1996**

**Killed: 19**

**Wounded: Hundreds**

***Sentries alert to change in local environment saved lives!***



# Oklahoma City Bombing



- The weapon was a large truck bomb parked in front of the building
- The targets were tenant Federal agencies
- Tim McVeigh and Terry Nichols were apprehended and convicted of the bombing

**Date: 19 April 1995**

**Killed: 168**

**Wounded: Hundreds**

***Be vigilant -- consider the unexpected threat!***

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# Tokyo Sarin Attack



- Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese terrorist organization released several bags of sarin throughout the Tokyo subway system
- Initially signs of exposure included difficulty breathing and watering eyes
- Inability to recognize biological attack allowed contamination to spread

**Date: 20 March 1995**

**Killed: 12**

**Wounded: Over 1,000**

***Attacks Using Chemical Agents are a Proven Threat!***

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# CAPT Nordeen



- Greek terrorists killed CAPT Nordeen with car bomb
- CAPT Nordeen was killed while riding in an armored car
- The bombing followed weeks of careful surveillance and planning

**Date: 28 June 1988**

**Killed: 1**

**Wounded: Several bystanders**

***Being unpredictable can save your life!***

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# Le Belle Discotheque



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- Libyan terrorists placed a suitcase bomb in a nightclub
- Although the alert state was high in Europe, local threat conditions in Berlin gave little indication of attack
- Two US sergeants and one Turkish woman were killed

**Date: 5 April 1986**

**Killed: 3**

**Wounded: 230**

***Avoid vulnerable areas with large groups of Americans!***

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# Edward Pimental



- US Service Member killed by terrorists in order to steal his base ID card
- Next day, terrorists detonated large vehicle bomb outside headquarters building at Rhein-Main Air Base
- Attack demonstrates the use of members of the opposite sex to acquire access to Service Members and their belongings

Date: 7 August 1985

Killed: 3

Wounded: 19

***Protect Your Identity and Documents!***

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# Zona Rosa



Date: 14 June 1985

Killed: 12

Wounded: Unknown

- US military personnel assassinated at outdoor café in El Salvador
- Café known to be meeting place for Americans
- Terrorists approached victims disguised as El Salvadoran soldiers

*Plan Accordingly – Don't Make Yourself a Target!*

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# TWA 847



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- Two terrorists hijacked a plane in midair
- A terrorist killed a Navy Diver because of his military affiliation
- The terrorists kept the plane for 17 days

**Date: 14 June–3 July 1985**

**Killed: 1 Navy diver**

**Many passengers beaten**

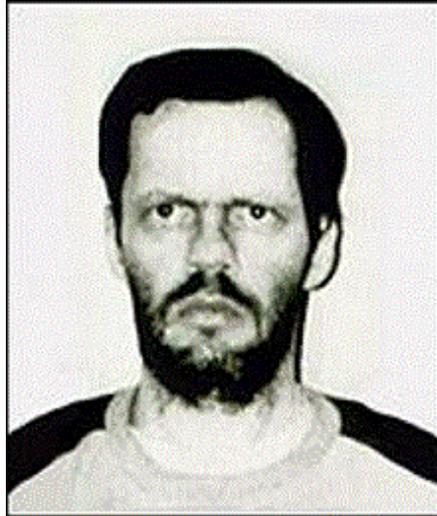
***Do not expose your military affiliation!***

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# Terry Anderson



- US Journalist Terry Anderson refused to leave Lebanon despite increased threats to Western civilians
- Anderson was eventually kidnapped and held as a hostage by Hezbollah
- Anderson played mind games to stay mentally fit while in captivity
- Anderson was released after 2,455 days in captivity

**Date: March 16, 1985**

**Killed: 0**

**Wounded: 0**



***Large Groups of Americans can be targets!***

Menu

Next



# Beirut Bombing



**ANON**



**PLAN**



**AWARE**



**ACCESS**



**UNPRED**



**TEAM**



- The Islamic Jihad Organization perpetrated a suicide truck bombing
- Multiple sentries witnessed the attack but were unable to stop it
- Many and frequent threats preceded the attack

**Date: 23 October 1983**

**Killed: 244**

**Wounded: Hundreds**

***Large Groups of Americans can be targets!***

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# CAPT Tsantes



- N-17 terrorists riding a motorcycle shot and killed CAPT Tsantes
- MSG Judd was briefed on N-17 tactics
- MSG Judd survived attack by being alert to motorcyclist approaching in traffic

**Date: 15 November 1983**

**Killed: 2**

***Know the local threat and be alert!***

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# Albert Schaufelberger



- LCDR Albert Schaufelberger assassinated in El Salvador while waiting in his vehicle
- Schaufelberger developed a routine that made estimating his place and location easy
- Schaufelberger had removed bullet proof glass from the driver's side window to compensate for poor air conditioning

Date: 25 May 1983

Killed: 1

Wounded: 0

***Be Unpredictable – Don't be an Easy Target!***

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# GEN Dozier (Kidnapping)



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- Italian Red Brigades kidnapped US Army BG James Dozier
- Terrorists entered Dozier's residence posing as plumbers
- Terrorists performed extensive surveillance
- Dozier was rescued by Italian police

**Date: 17 December 1981**

**Killed: None**

***Access control is a key line of defense!***

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# GEN Dozier (Hostage)



- Dozier was chained to a cot inside a 6-foot tent
- Captives used loud music and lights to disorient him
- Terrorists interrogated Dozier repeatedly
- Dozier maintained discipline and dignity

**Date: 17 December 1981**

**Killed: None**

***Plan and act to be a survivor!***

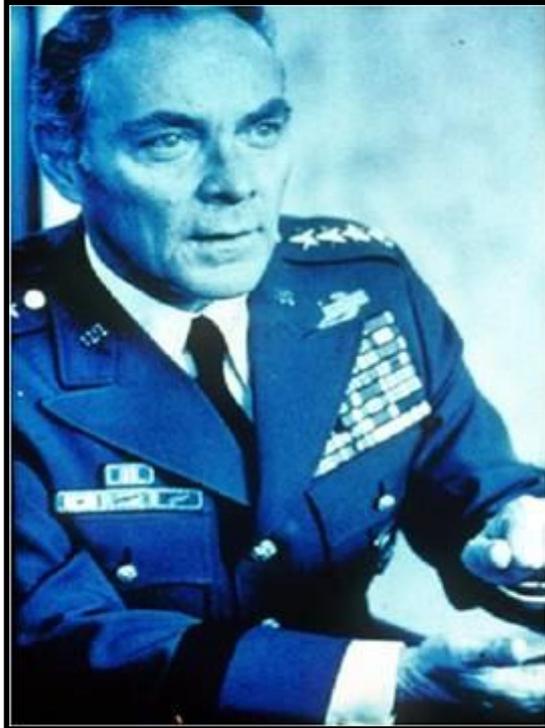
***Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training***

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# GEN Haig



General Alexander Haig

- Red Army Faction launched attacks on two senior military commanders in 1979 and 1981
- Red Army Faction bombed the motorcade of Haig and used a rocket-propelled grenade against Kroesen
- Attacks were preceded by extensive surveillance and planning
- Alert response and vehicle armor prevented casualties

*Unpredictability can save your life!*

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# Stockholm Syndrome



Date: 23 August 1973

Killed: 0

Wounded: 0

- Named for a hostage situation occurring during a Swedish bank robbery
- In time, hostages saw captors as reasonable and police as source of danger
- Four contributing factors:
  - Perceived threat to survival
  - Perceived small kindness from the captor
  - Isolation from perspectives other than those of the captor
  - Perceived inability to escape

*Stay True to Your Ideals and Morals!*

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Next



# For More Information

- <https://atlevel1.dtic.mil/at/>
  - DoD use only