



ANTITERRORISM LEVEL 1 TRAINING



Department of Defense Service Members Training

OCONUS Version

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**

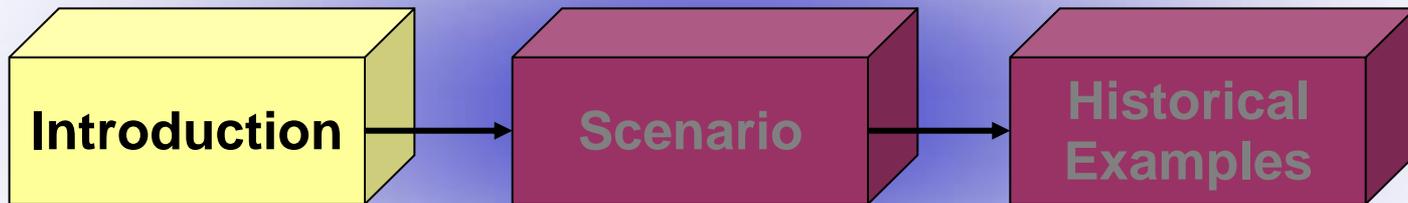
Personal safety is important

- 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



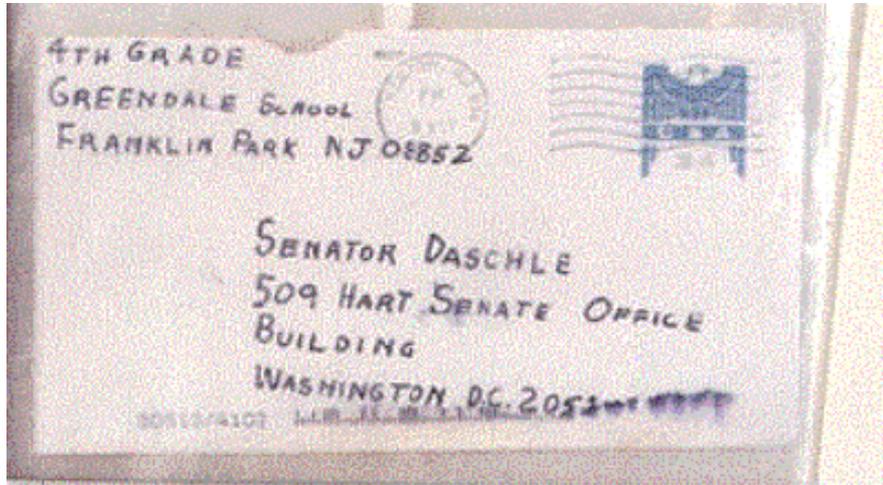
Groups and individuals in all regions have demonstrated willingness to use terrorist tactics to further their agendas

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:

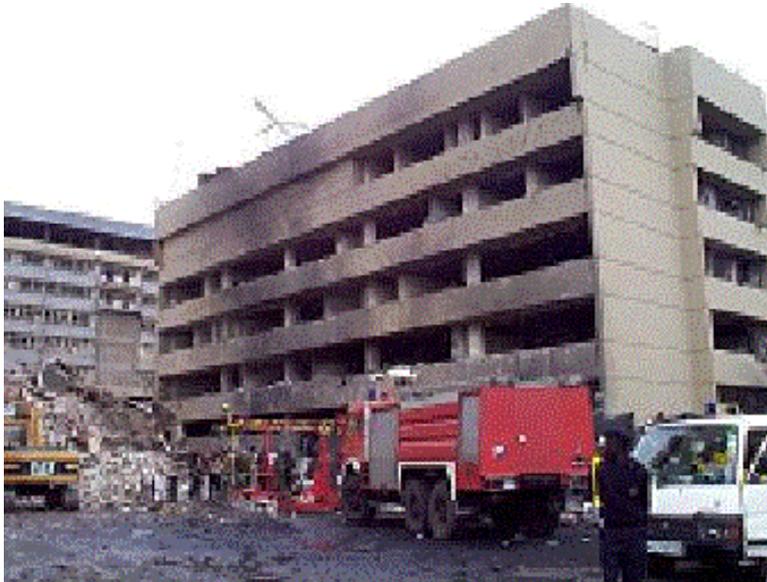
- IEDs
- Suicide bombers
- Kidnappings
- Assassinations

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:

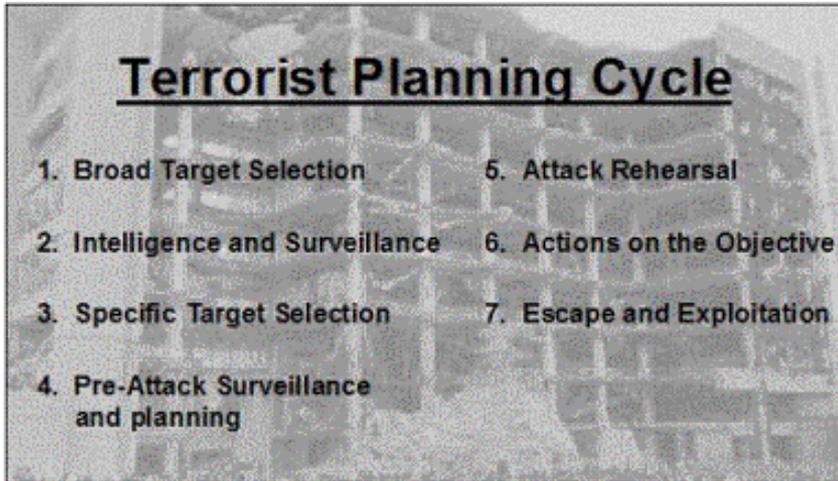
- Bombings
- Arson
- Assassination
- Kidnapping

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

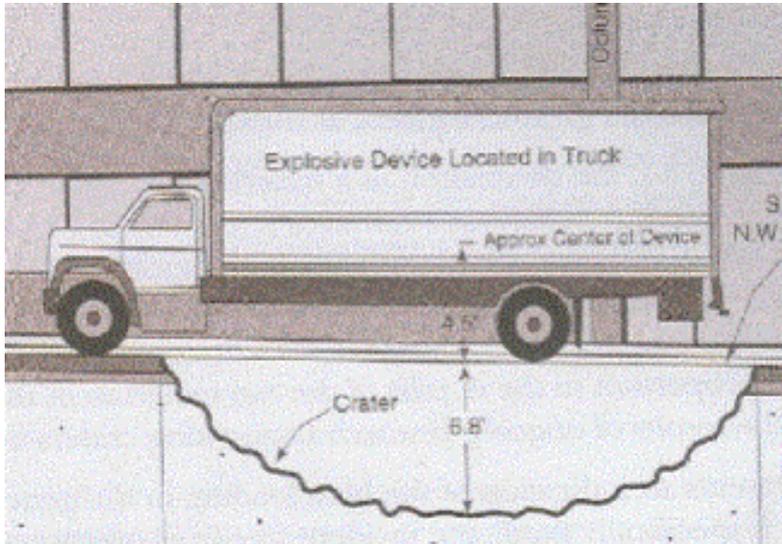
- Terrorists collect information on numerous targets
- Evaluate target potential in terms of symbolic value, casualties, infrastructure criticality, or public attention

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

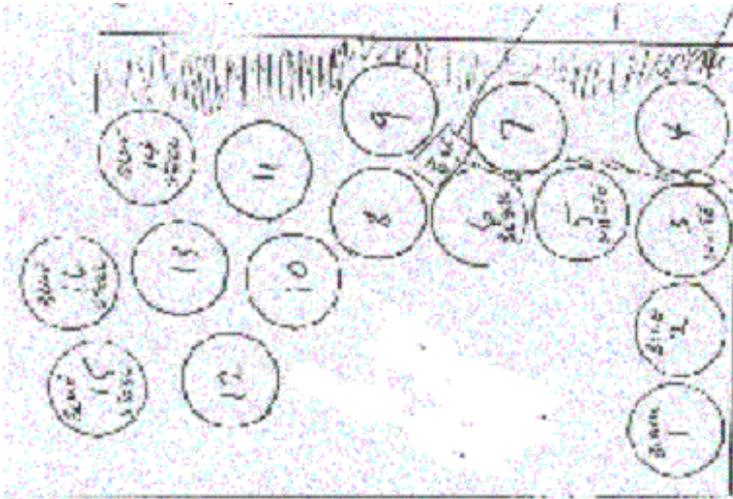
- Specific targets identified based on anticipated effects, publicity, consistency with objectives, and costs versus benefits

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



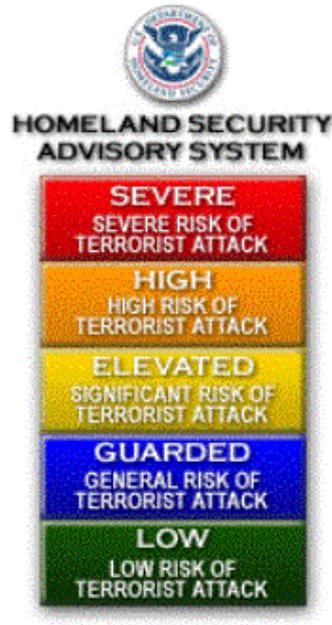
US military facilities use protective measures organized in a system called Force Protection Conditions, or FPCONs

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

 ANON	 <h2>Be Anonymous</h2>	 <p>Blend in, don't be an easily identified target</p>
 PLAN	 <h2>Plan Ahead</h2>	 <p>Think ahead and choose safer options</p>
 AWARE	 <h2>Be Aware</h2>	 <p>Look for suspicious persons/activities</p>
 ACCESS	 <h2>Control Access</h2>	 <p>Prevent crime, maintain security</p>
 UNPRED	 <h2>Be Unpredictable</h2>	 <p>Change routines, routes, times, and speeds</p>
 TEAM	 <h2>Be a Team Player</h2>	 <p>Cooperate with unit security measures</p>



ANTITERRORISM LEVEL 1 TRAINING



Department of Defense Service Members Training

OCONUS Scenario



Lesson Map





AT Themes

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

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 of the AT themes

← Applicable AT theme(s) will be highlighted



Scenario

You have been told you are to go TDY to an operating base in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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

You will encounter situations pertaining to all of these



Situation Brief

There is a history of violence in the Middle East. You must understand a few basic trends to lower your personal vulnerability to terrorist attack.





Air Travel





Air Travel

- **Planning for your trip**
- **Selecting your route**
- **Choosing a seat**
- **Packing for your trip**
- **Moving through the airport**
- **Encountering danger**



Preparing for Your Trip



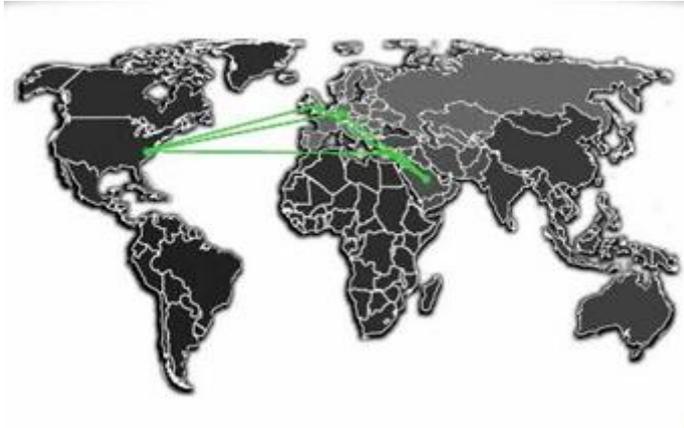
You are going TDY to the Middle East

What is your first step?

- 1) **Ask your unit intelligence officer for current threat information for Saudi Arabia and the Middle East, read the current State Department Travel Advisory and Country Fact Sheet on the Internet**
- 2) **Call the Saudi Embassy in Washington, DC to ask for information on their country**
- 3) **Call the State Department to try to learn more about Saudi history and customs, read the current State Department Travel Advisory and Country Fact Sheet on the Internet**



Selecting Your Route



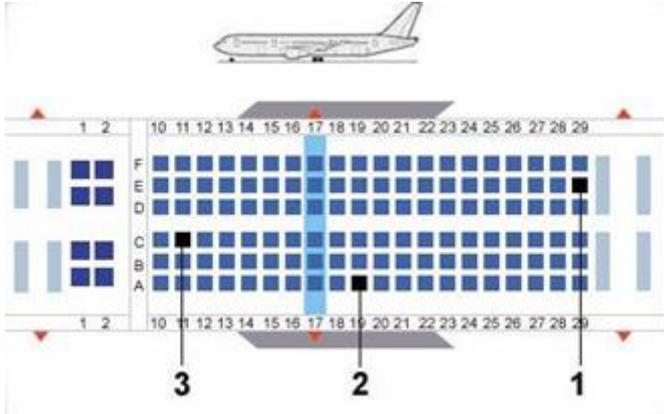
You are booking your flight

What city should you book your flight through?

- 1) Connect with a two-hour layover in Frankfurt, Germany
- 2) Connect with a one-hour layover in Amman, Jordan
- 3) Connect with a four-hour layover in Frankfurt, Germany



Choosing a Seat



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



Packing for the Trip



You are packing

What should you pack?

- 1) Pack a military duffel bag and wear your uniform
- 2) Use a standard civilian suitcase and wear plain clothing
- 3) Use an oversized suitcase with a “US Government” label and wear your uniform



Moving Through the Airport



In between legs of your trip, you have a two-hour layover – you know that you remain in the secured section of the airport

What should you do?

- 1) Phone ahead to headquarters in Riyadh to let them know when you will be arriving
- 2) Go straight to the gate where your transfer plane will be leaving and stay at the gate
- 3) Find a remote area of the airport terminal with few people to avoid areas that would likely be targeted



Airplane Hijacking



The plane has been skyjacked

Ideas for immediate response

- Be alert, remain calm
- Hide your military 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, describe the hijackers. Ask to speak with a US Embassy or US military representative as soon as possible since follow-up contact should be through them
- 3) Tell them to contact the US Government



Government Facility



Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training



In a Government Facility

- Meeting your escort
- Approaching the gate
- Detecting surveillance
- Understanding countermeasures
- Observing a janitor
- Finding a suspicious package
- Noticing changes in local conditions
- Encountering a security guard



Contacting Your Base



Your escort is giving you advice about safety.

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

- 1) Maps of the local area, location of the US Embassy, list of emergency phone numbers, and your tourist passport
- 2) Maps of the local area, list of contact emergency phone numbers, and plenty of money
- 3) Maps of the local area, list of contact phone numbers for emergency situations, and a 2-way, military radio



Approaching the Gate



As you approach your installation, security appears tight

What should you do?

- 1) Stock up on emergency supplies and inspect packages closely
- 2) Review security measures for various Force Protection Conditions and ask your leaders if you should take special precautions
- 3) Get a bulletproof vest from the supply center and obtain antibiotics to increase resistance to biological attacks



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 ID 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

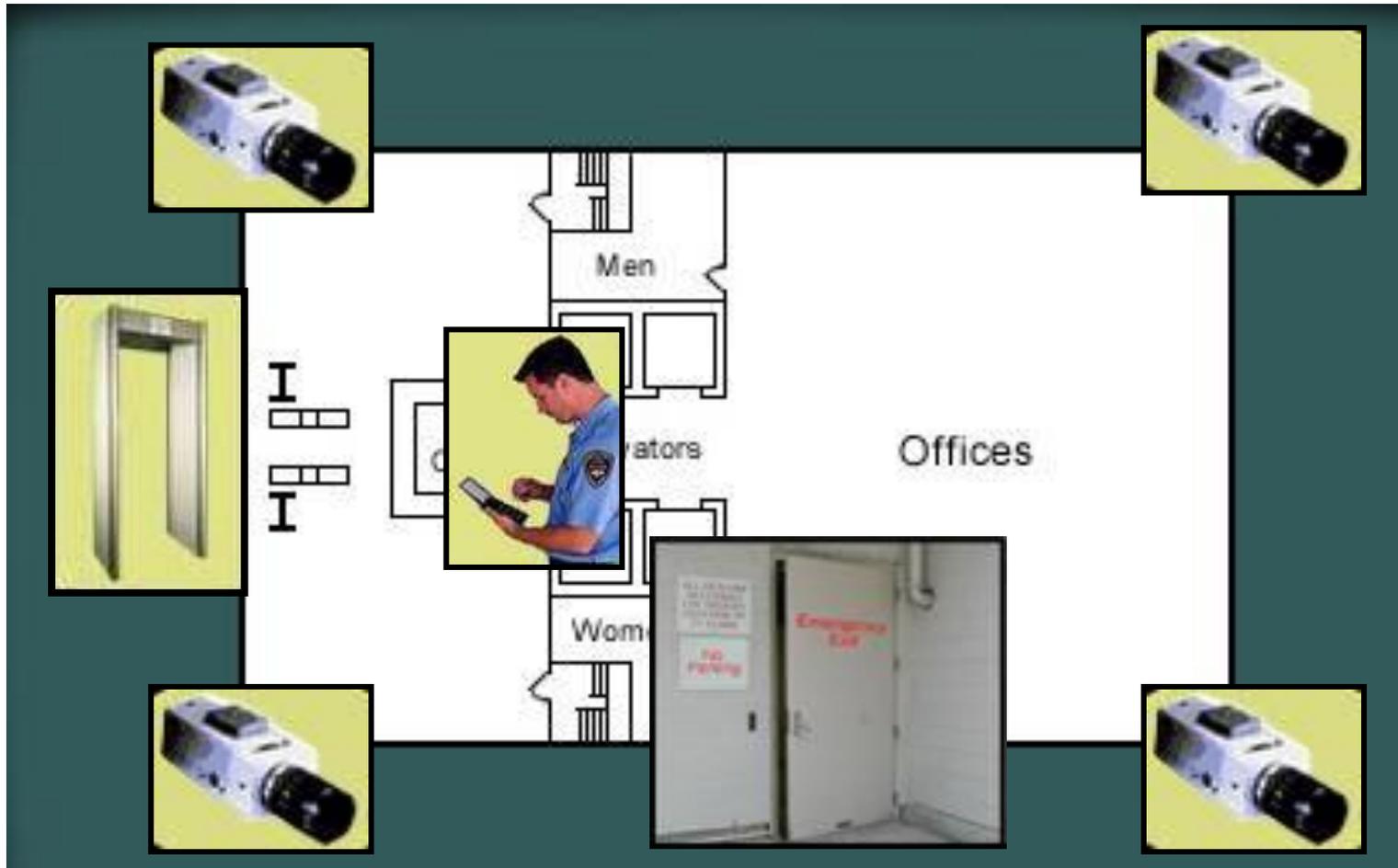
What do you do?

- 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



Understanding Countermeasures

- ANON
- PLAN
- AWARE
- ACCESS
- UNPRED
- TEAM





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



Noticing a Violation



You are walking through the 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 facility managers
- 2) Point out the security violation to one of the facility managers
- 3) Keep an eye on the door yourself



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 by immersing it in water
- 3) Leave the package alone, isolate the room, and notify security personnel



Responding to Chemical Weapons Attacks



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



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



Noticing Changes in Local Conditions



You notice that a normally busy street is practically deserted

What should you do?

- 1) Monitor the situation closely and if the change in environment persists alert security officials
- 2) Bring it to the attention of your supervisor
- 3) Go down to the street and investigate



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



Ground Travel



Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training



Ground Travel

- Renting a car
- Taking a taxi / public transportation
- Tourism safety
- Familiarizing yourself with your car
- Getting Directions
- Driving under surveillance
- Improvised explosive devices



Choosing Your Hotel



You have to select a hotel off the installation

What should you pick?

- 1) 4-star hotel recommended by fellow service member with an excellent gym
- 2) Hotel recommended by US Embassy with low cost
- 3) Hotel recommended by US Embassy with easy access to US base



Renting a Car



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 with non-distinctive markings
- 2) A new, oversized SUV which will provide you with added protection if in an accident
- 3) A recent model, medium-size, sedan



Taking a Taxi



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



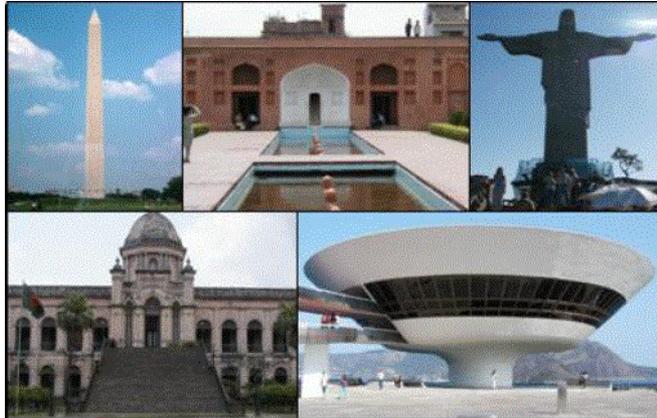
If you need to take public transportation during your trip

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 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



Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)



You notice the carcass of a large animal on the side of the road

What should you do?

- 1) Slow down as you pass the carcass and check it out. It might conceal a bomb
- 2) Steer clear of the carcass, note the location and immediately tell your unit supervisor or security officer
- 3) When you get to work, ask around to determine if this sounds suspicious to your coworkers



Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)



Be aware of the IED threat

If you suspect an IED, clear the area and contact the authorities or installation security

IEDs are a serious threat often disguised as everyday items. Possible indications include:

- **Suspicious objects and packaging:**
 - Backpacks, dead animals, or parked cars left unattended in crowded areas
 - Items with noticeable batteries, wires, cables and strings
 - Recent construction activities / disturbed earth
- **Suspicious behavior:**
 - Unusual decrease in local activity
 - Persons in unseasonably warm clothing or behaving nervously



Hotel Security



Hotel Security

- **Choosing your hotel**
- **Choosing a room**
- **Leaving the 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 TV and telephone work
- 3) Operational locks on the door. Ensure the TV works. Look for a lock box and mini-bar in the room. Also, ensure phone works



Leaving the Room



You are in your hotel room and you decide to go out for dinner

How should you leave?

- 1) Turn the TV *off* and leave the hotel through the front door
- 2) Turn the TV *off* and leave the hotel through the side door
- 3) Leave the TV *on* and leave the hotel through the front door
- 4) Leave the TV *on* and leave the hotel through the side door



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 nothing 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 your unit security officer and provide description
- 3) Avoid the individual in the lobby, take the elevator directly to your floor. Inform your unit security officer and provide a description



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 you 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



The bomb squad removed a smoke grenade. You are continuing on.

What precautions should you take?

- 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**



Hostage Survival



Hostage Situation

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



Receiving an Unexpected Delivery at Your Hotel



ANON



PLAN



AWARE



ACCESS



UNPRED



TEAM



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



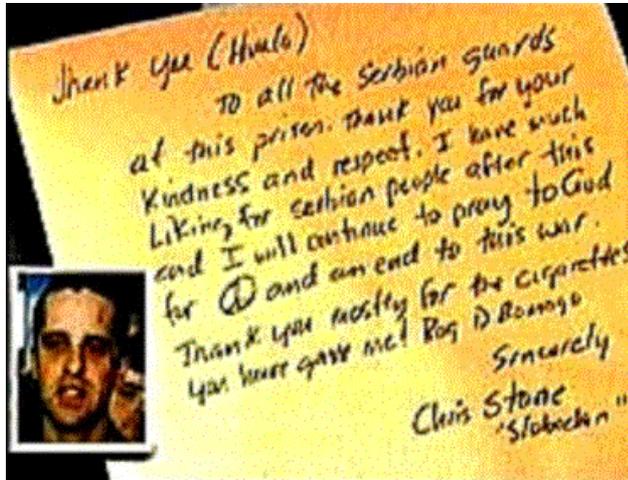
Your captors are ranting and asking you questions

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**
- **Choosing housing**
- **Choosing an apartment**
- **Inspecting your home**
- **Planning for home security**
- **Responding to telephone threats**
- **Employing domestic help**
- **Protect personal information**
- **Cyber security**



Suggesting Base Security Measures



Once you are home, your commander 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



Choosing Housing



***Your new orders
are for Germany.
You have to choose
housing on the
economy.***

What should you choose?

- 1) An apartment building full of Americans, with a street-level entrance
- 2) A single-family home off the beaten path where no one would expect a foreigner to live
- 3) A townhouse in a building with one American family and three German families, 1 mile from a police station and near a 24-hour grocery



Choosing an Apartment



You are discussing 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



Inspecting Your Home



*You are inspecting
your new home
for security*

Which action ***does not*** make sense?

- 1) Ask the landlord to replace the locks and add a deadbolt
- 2) Cut back the shrubbery
- 3) ~~Place a key under a flower pot on the front porch~~
- 4) Put up additional exterior lighting and a peephole in outside doors
- 5) Display “guard dog” or “alarm service” signs



Planning for Home Security

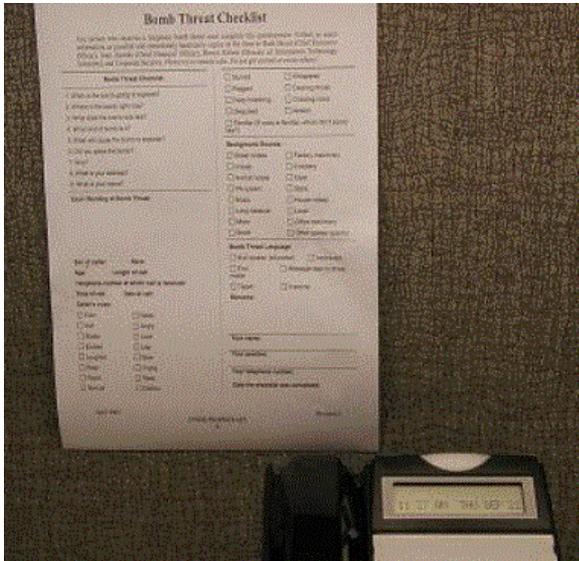
You are discussing security with your family
Which action **does not** make sense?



- 1) Post emergency telephone numbers near the phone and ensure that young children know how to use them
- 2) Establish household rules that only a responsible adult may open a door to a visitor
- 3) Ensure that adults know to call the utility company to verify utility workers' identities
- 4) Plan for a location in a well-lit public place for family members to gather in case of emergency
- 5) ~~Prominently display your name and rank on your house or mailbox~~



Responding to Telephone Threats



You receive a threatening phone call

How do you respond?

- 1) Ask the caller to wait while you find someone to take the call**
- 2) Write down the details of the threat and report them, but say nothing to the caller**
- 3) Ask the caller specifically when and where the bomb will explode**



Employing Domestic Help



Willkommen In Deutschland
 (Welcome to Germany)

Call ABC Residential
 For all Your Domestic Needs

Tel: 8576-8935

Babysitting, Cleaning, Lawn
 Mowing, Gardening, Minor Repairs

***Protect yourself
while hiring
domestic help***

Some general considerations include:

- Check with the local US command or US Embassy
- Conduct interviews in a public place

When selecting from potential candidates, consider these factors:

- References, criminal background

To protect your home while employing domestic workers, consider these actions:

- Secure work or family-related sensitive information
- Monitor activities of domestic workers to identify suspicious behavior
- Make household workers aware of their security responsibilities

With deliberate precautions, local help can enhance your security



Protecting Personal Information

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Electrical Contractors	Phone Numbers	Addresses
433-2976	425-9624	2142 Legion Rd
483-7596	484-6848	2142 Legion Rd
425-5081	865-3999	2142 Legion Rd
436-1133	485-4917	2142 Legion Rd
425-4505	867-2847	2142 Legion Rd
436-7260	425-7535	2142 Legion Rd
433-2548	425-5684	2142 Legion Rd
867-6274	425-1557	2142 Legion Rd
433-2111	867-4324	2142 Legion Rd
867-3444	424-7662	2142 Legion Rd
425-4712	424-7661	2142 Legion Rd
483-5231	373-9179	2142 Legion Rd
868-1914	485-4732	2142 Legion Rd
867-2711	86-1521	2142 Legion Rd
822-4955	483-4540	2142 Legion Rd
425-2630	487-7071	2142 Legion Rd
485-5327	864-3926	2142 Legion Rd
485-8412	436-7036	2142 Legion Rd
864-6520	483-3929	2142 Legion Rd
436-3483	484-4173	2142 Legion Rd
867-5254	424-6096	2142 Legion Rd
485-2549	424-6097	2142 Legion Rd
864-3124	436-7036	2142 Legion Rd
424-8676	483-3929	2142 Legion Rd
863-0844	484-4173	2142 Legion Rd
864-6202	424-6096	2142 Legion Rd
867-4824	424-6097	2142 Legion Rd

DAVIS MOBILE HOME MOVING SERVICE
425-9524

You are thinking about different ways to manage your personal information

What should you do?

- 1) Allow the local phone company to list only your name and phone number in the public directory
- 2) Take out a newspaper classified ad that lists your name, address, and phone number
- 3) Remove personal information such as your address and phone number from all public listings and shred paper trash with personal information



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)

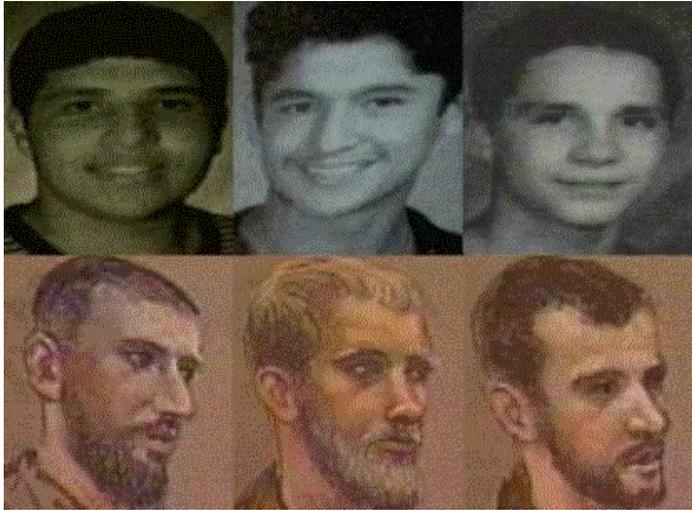
Please Select the Arrow to the Left of the Examples You Would Like to Review

	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 Syndrome	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!



London Subway Bombing



- 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!

Menu

Next



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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Next



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

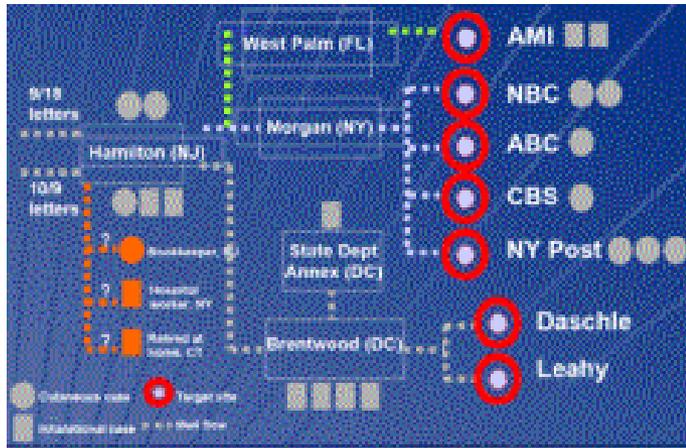
Be vigilant and aware of suspicious activity!

Menu

Next



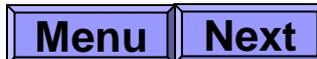
US Anthrax Attacks



- 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!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



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!

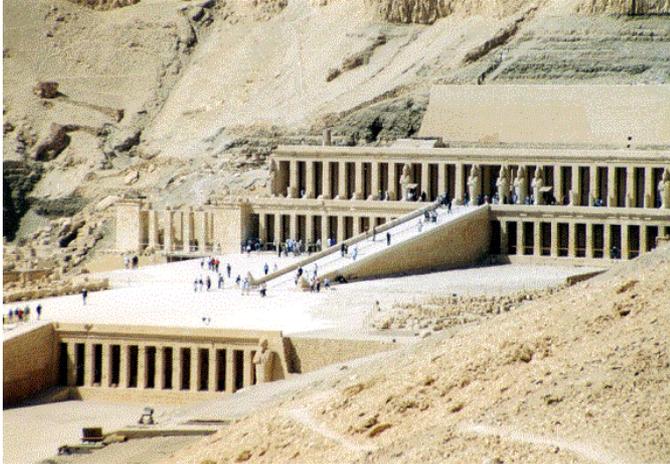
Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training

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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!

Menu

Next



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



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Sentries alert to change in local environment saved lives!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



Tokyo Sarin Attack



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- 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!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



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

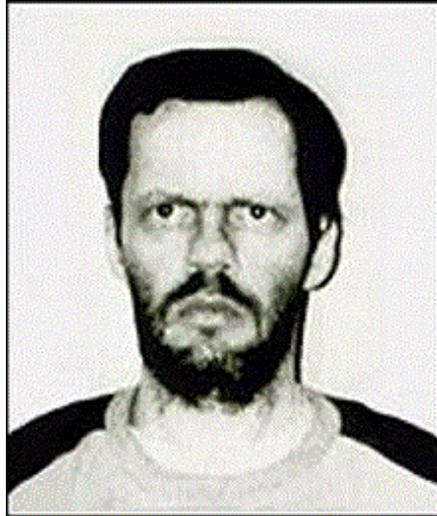
Killed: 1 Navy diver

Many passengers beaten

Do not expose your military affiliation!



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



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- 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!

Menu

Next



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!

Menu

Next



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!



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!

Menu

Next



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!

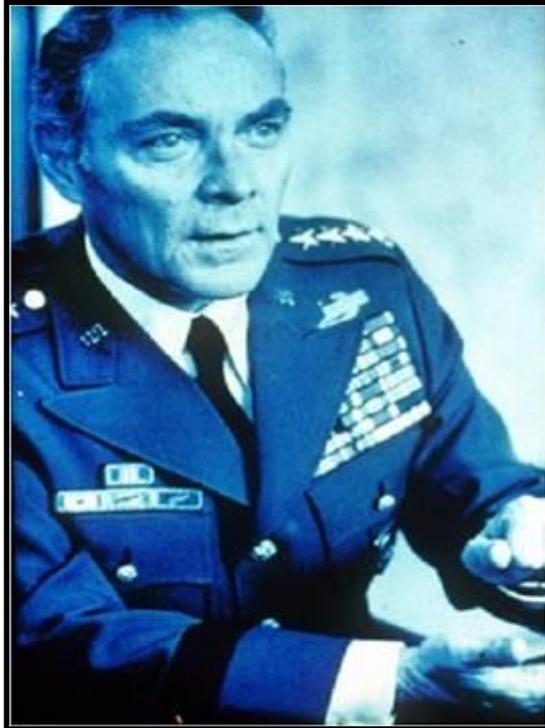
Antiterrorism Level I Awareness Training

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Next



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!



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!

Menu

Next



For More Information

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