

# ARMY ANTITERRORISM



## Test Your Knowledge of the Fundamentals of Antiterrorism



PLAY





# Categories



**Terrorist  
Groups**

**Terrorist  
Tactics**

**Planning**

**Operational  
Forces**

**Installations**

**Stand-Alone  
Facilities**

**Commanders**

Always Ready. Always Alert.

*Because someone is depending on you.*



# Terrorist Groups



Established in 1964 this terrorist group is Latin America's oldest, largest, most capable, and best-equipped insurgency of Marxist origin.

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# Who is the Revolutionary Armed Force of Columbia (FARC)?

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# Terrorist Groups



Formed in 1982 this radical Shia group is known as the “the Party of God”.

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# Who is Hezbollah?

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# Terrorist Groups



This Indonesia-based extremist group's stated goal is to create an Islamic state or caliphate.

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# Who is Jemaah Islamiya (JI)?

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# Terrorist Groups



This seemingly peaceful image is a symbol of one of Japan's most dangerous terrorist groups.



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# Who is Aum Shinrikyo (a.k.a. Aum Supreme Truth?)

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# Terrorist Groups



Al Qaeda's media arm.

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# Who is As-Sahab?

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# Terrorist Tactics



A makeshift or homemade bomb commonly employed by terrorist groups.

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# What is an improvised explosive device or IED?

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# Terrorist Tactics



A method of attack in which the assailant is aware they will be killed in the process.

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# What is a suicide attack?

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# Terrorist Tactics



This threat tactic employs a bomb that combines a conventional explosive with radioactive material.

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# What is a Dirty Bomb or Radiological Dispersal Device?

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# Terrorist Tactics



This terrorist tactic was used in 1995 to kill Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

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# What is an assassination?

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# Terrorist Tactics



An armed person who uses deadly force and has unrestricted access to additional victims.

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# What is an active shooter?

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# Planning



The primary agency for crisis management in responding to terrorist incidents in the United States.

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# Who is the Department of Justice?

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# Planning



Broad  
Target  
Selection

Intelligence  
and  
Surveillance

Specific  
Target  
Selection

Pre-attack  
Surveillance  
and Planning

Attack  
Rehearsal

Actions  
on the  
Objective

Escape  
and  
Exploit

This picture which depicts the stages of a terrorist group's operations is commonly referred to as.

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# What is the terrorist planning cycle?

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# Planning



This system is the principal means for a commander to apply an operational decision on how to protect against terrorism.

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What is the force protection condition or FPCON?

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# Planning



$$TA+VA+CA = RA$$

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# What is the risk management process?

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# Planning



VTER

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What is the antiterrorism MDEP  
(management decision package)?

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# Operational Forces



The Department of Defense took significant steps to overhaul its antiterrorism program following this seminal terrorist attack of November 6, 1995 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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# What is the bombing of Khobar Towers?

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# Operational Forces



This forum meets to develop, refine, coordinate and disseminate terrorism threat assessments.

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# What is the Threat Working Group?

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# Operational Forces



The attack against this U.S. Navy destroyer on 12 October 2000 highlights the importance of in-transit security and marked a threat shift toward asymmetric methods.

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# What is the USS Cole?

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# Operational Forces



These training venues provide Commanders (BN and BDE) as well as General Officers/Senior Executive Service the knowledge, skills, and abilities to direct and supervise antiterrorism programs.

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What is Level III Pre-Command AT Training (for Brigade and Battalion Commanders) and Level IV AT Executive Seminar (for GO/SES)?

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# Operational Forces



This document, signed by the commander, details comprehensive guidance and implementation instructions to assess, detect, defend, warn and recover from acts of terrorism.

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# What is the Unit Antiterrorism Plan?

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# Installations



This product prescribes actions for reporting terrorist threat information and responding to threats or actual attacks.

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# What is the Terrorist Threat/Incident Response Plan?

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# Installations



This type of threat that is evaluated as serious enough to warrant a FPCON change or implementation of additional security.

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# What is a credible threat?

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# Installations



Facilities or activities that, by virtue of their function, are vital to the successful accomplishment of the installation's mission are commonly referred to as.

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# What are a Mission Essential Vulnerable Areas or MEVA?

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# Installations



This automated tool is used to track all reported vulnerabilities to resolution or closure.

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# What is Core Vulnerability Assessment Management Program or CVAMP?

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# Installations



This authority, assigned to Geographic Combatant Commanders, enables them to order implementation of force protection measures to ensure the safety of the DOD personnel.

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# What is TACON for Force Protection?

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# Stand Alone Facilities



A goal for all stand-alone facilities is to ensure they don't become seen in the eyes of the terrorist as this.

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# What is a soft target?

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# Stand Alone Facilities



Law enforcement information derived from the analysis of information collected through investigations, forensics, crime scene and evidentiary processes to establish intent, history, capability, vulnerability, and modus operandi of threat and criminal elements is most often called.

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# What is criminal intelligence?

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# Stand Alone Facilities



The threat against which an asset must be protected and upon which the protective system's design is developed.

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# What is Design Basis Threat?

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# Stand Alone Facilities



The application of these security measures can off-set risks associated with static positions and identifiable routines.

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# What are Random Antiterrorism Measures (RAM)?

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# Stand Alone Facilities



This number represents one of the planning factors used to determine whether or not an installation, facility or unit should have an antiterrorism plan.

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What is 300 or more?

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# Commanders



These source documents provide valuable information for planning, assigning responsibilities, establishing priorities, developing and tracking critical execution tasks, and aligning resources to integrate antiterrorism within the commander's respective mission area.

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What are AR 525-13  
(Antiterrorism) and your higher  
headquarters' antiterrorism  
strategic plan (ATSP)?

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# Commanders



This antiterrorism program self-assessment requirement is directed by Army policy (AR 525-13, Standard 31) and must be conducted with 60 days of a commander's assumption of command and a minimum of annually thereafter.

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# What is a comprehensive antiterrorism program review?

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# Commanders



At the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, ARNG and Garrison Command levels, this forum (directed by AR 525-13, Standard 12) should meet at least semi-annually to develop and refine antiterrorism program guidance, policy, and standards; act upon the recommendations of the antiterrorism working group and threat working group; and assist in determining resource allocation priorities to mitigate or eliminate terrorism-related vulnerabilities.

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# What is an Antiterrorism Executive Committee?

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# Commanders



This antiterrorism “Level-II” course, which is mandated by AR 525-13 (Standard 26), trains senior NCOs, Officers and DA Civilians to serve as Antiterrorism Officers within their respective commands.

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# What is the antiterrorism officers course?

There are two courses:

- The ATO Basic Course is for unit Antiterrorism Officers at the battalion and brigade level.
- The ATO Advanced Course is for unit Antiterrorism Officers at the installation, Division, Corps, Theater, ACOM/ASCC/DRU/ARNG levels.

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# Commanders



These two documents, more than any others, warrant a new commander's personal review shortly after assuming command to aid them in understanding the full status of their command antiterrorism program and its associated vulnerabilities or risks.

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# What is the command's last antiterrorism program Higher Headquarters Assessment (HHA) and the command's antiterrorism plan?

**Higher Headquarters Assessment:** an overall assessment by a higher headquarters of how an organization is managing its AT program, to include management and compliance effort by subordinate organizations

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