Department of Defense
DoD Civilians and Contractor Training

Introduction

Camp Pendleton Online Training
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
Chairman, JCS Guidance

• Our number one priority … win the war on terrorism
  – Personal safety is important

• I urge you to:
  – Remain alert
  – Be aware of your surroundings
  – Report suspicious activity
  – Pay attention to antiterrorism briefings
  – Make security part of your routine

• Avoid becoming a target
  – Necessary to defend America and protect our freedoms
Lesson Map

- Introduction
- Scenario
- Historical Examples
Threat Briefing and DOD Systems

• Threat Briefing
  – Factors to consider about the threat
  – How terrorists select targets
  – How terrorists identify targets

• DOD Systems
  – Terrorism threat levels & warnings
  – Force protection conditions
Threat Factors

- Are there any terrorist groups in my area?
- Are they violent?
- Do they attack Americans?
- How active are they?
- Present Level of Activity
Threat Factors (Continued)

- How sophisticated are they?
- Will the local population warn Americans?
- How do they operate—are they predictable?
- What tactics?
- What weapons?
- What type of attacks?
- Level of Sophistication
- Level of Popular Support
- Methods of Operation
- Common Tactics
Target Selection

You might happen to be in a place terrorists target. Avoid possible target areas.

Victim by Location

Victim by Association

Terrorist that target Americans look for the obvious American tourists. In other countries, be aware of your surroundings and try to blend with the local population.

Terrorist look for random, easy targets. Be alert and don't be an easy target.

Victim by Opportunity
Target Identification

Large, Vulnerable Groups

Groups of Americans at bus stops, at night clubs, in hotels, and in apartment buildings are attractive targets.

Name

Name on quarters, office, discarded mail, contents of wallet, unit roster all indicate specific personnel.

Appearance of Importance

VIP treatment, official cars, salutes, passports, reserved parking, titles and rank, cell phones and pagers all indicate importance.
DOD Terrorism
Threat Levels

Consider a terrorist group’s:
• Operational capability
• Activities
• Intentions

And the operating environment

Increasing Threat

Low
Moderate
Significant
High
Force Protection Conditions

Sample protective measures

- Gate guards
- Barriers
- ID checks
- Vehicle inspections
- Patrons
- Plan rehearsals

Introduction
FPCON Normal

- When there is a general global threat of possible terrorist activity, but it warrants only a *routine security posture*
  - A terrorist attack is always possible
  - Best information available offers no indication of probable attack

Expect to see a routine security posture
FPCON Alpha

- When there is a general threat of possible terrorist activity, the nature and extent of which are unpredictable, against personnel and facilities
  - General conditions suggest possible violence
  - Nothing indicates that this installation is targeted
  - Must be capable of being maintained indefinitely

Expect random vehicle checks and increased crime prevention efforts
FPCON Bravo

- When an increased and more *predictable terrorist threat activity* exists
  - Specific information suggests probable violence
  - Nothing indicates that this installation is targeted
  - Extra precaution is appropriate to deter terrorist planning
  - Must be capable of being maintained for weeks without hardship

Expect to see closer inspection of vehicles and deliveries, ID checks, and a greater presence of guards on your installation.
FPCON Charlie

- When an incident occurs or when intelligence indicates that some form of terrorist targeting against personnel and facilities is imminent
  - Evidence of terrorist attack planning, such as terrorist surveillance or reports from local sources
  - Strong protective measures are required, but the unit must continue its regular mission activities

Expect rigorous efforts to inspect vehicles and facilities; you may be required to participate in special security duties

Introduction
FP缩写 Delta

- 当恐怖袭击已发生或情报显示针对特定地点的即将发生的恐怖行动时。
  - 通常，FP缩写 Delta 作为 местная警报使用。
  - 设施进入高警戒状态，并实施强制性安全措施。
  - 命令官鼓励补充强制性额外安全措施。

额外安全措施延迟和中断正常程序。
Random Antiterrorism Measures

Force Protection Condition Normal *plus* random antiterrorism measures

- **Monday**: Random vehicle inspections
- **Tuesday**: ID checks
- **Wednesday**: Roll out quick-reaction force
- **Thursday**: ID checks
- **Friday**: Close gate, place barriers
- **Saturday** and **Sun**: Random vehicle inspections

*Introduction*
DHS Homeland Security Advisory System

- Created in March 2002 to inform the US public of changes in the threat of domestic terrorism
- Adjusted at national and local levels based on intelligence and law enforcement agency (LEA) information
- Applies only to the US and its territories
- May trigger additional security measures at Federal buildings
DHS Homeland Security Advisory System – Green

- Declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks
- At this level, recommend you:
  - Develop a family emergency plan
  - Create an “Emergency Supply Kit” for your household
  - Visit www.Ready.gov or call 1-800-BE-READY
  - Know how to shelter-in-place
  - Seek volunteer opportunities in your community
  - Complete an emergency response course
DHS Homeland Security Advisory System – Blue

- Declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks
- At this level, recommend you:
  - Complete recommended steps at level green
  - Review stored disaster supplies and replace items that are outdated
  - Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities
DHS Homeland Security Advisory System – Yellow

- Declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attack
- At this level, recommend you:
  - Complete recommended steps at levels green and blue
  - Ensure disaster supply kit is stocked and ready
  - Check telephone numbers in family emergency plan
  - Develop alternate routes to/from work or school
  - Continue to be alert for suspicious activity
DHS Homeland Security Advisory System – Orange

- Declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks
- At this level, recommend you:
  - Complete recommended steps at lower levels
  - Exercise caution when traveling
  - Review your family emergency plan with family members
  - Be Patient – Expect some delays
  - Check on neighbors or others that might need assistance in an emergency
**DHS Homeland Security Advisory System – Red**

- Declared when there is a severe risk of terrorist attacks
- At this level, recommend you:
  - Complete all lower level actions
  - Listen to local emergency management officials
  - Stay tuned to TV or radio for current information / instructions
  - Be prepared to shelter-in-place or evacuate, as instructed
  - Expect traffic delays and restrictions
  - Volunteer services only as requested
AT Themes

- 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

- Be Anonymous
- Plan Ahead
- Be Aware
- Control Access
- Be Unpredictable
- Be a Team Player

- Anon
- Plan
- Aware
- Access
- Unpred
- Team
Discussion

To help combat terrorism, General Pace asks you to do which of these?

a) Be alert to the threat of terrorism, be aware of your surroundings, report suspicious behavior

b) Be a team player, plan ahead, and keep a low profile

c) Actively represent DOD
Discussion

Which topic will not be presented in this AT awareness training?

a) Threat briefing
b) CONUS/OCONUS scenarios
c) DoD counterterrorism capabilities
d) Historical overview of recent terrorist incidents
Discussion

Which is *not* one of the eight factors you should consider when evaluating the threat in your environment?

a) Level of sophistication
b) Victim nationalities
c) Method of operation
d) International notoriety
Discussion

Which will do the most to reduce vulnerability?

a) Avoid locations terrorists might target, stay in large groups, be anonymous

b) Be alert, avoid the appearance of importance, blend in with the local population

c) Use a cell phone, avoid locations terrorists might target, and display your identification
Discussion

What measures can you expect to encounter at FPCON Alpha?

a) Inspection of vehicles and deliveries, ID checks, and more guards

b) Random vehicle checks and increased crime prevention efforts

c) Rigorous inspection of vehicles and facilities, participation in special guard duties
Discussion

Which FPCON is used when a terrorist incident occurs or intelligence indicates that terrorist action or targeting against personnel and facilities is imminent?

a) Alpha
b) Bravo
c) Charlie
d) Delta
Discussion

Which FPCON is used where a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence has been received that terrorist action against a specific location is imminent?

a) Alpha
b) Bravo
c) Charlie
d) Delta
Discussion

Which is *not* one of the six AT themes?

a) Plan ahead
b) Be unpredictable
c) Control access
d) Identify potential terrorists
Department of Defense
DoD Civilians and Contractor Training

Scenario
Lesson Map

Introduction → Scenario → Historical Examples
AT Themes

- Be Anonymous
- Plan Ahead
- Be Aware
- Control Access
- Be Unpredictable
- 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 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

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

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

You must choose a seat for your trip
Moving Through the Airport Terminal

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

Ideas for immediate response

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

The plane has been skyjacked
## Airplane Hijackings

### Things to Consider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is a Federal Air Marshall on the aircraft?</td>
<td>Do hijackers closely monitor activities of passengers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are pilots left in control of the plane?</td>
<td>Do hijackers demand ID from passengers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is someone in a position to resist the hijackers?</td>
<td>Are passengers able to place calls to people on the ground?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are passengers singled out based on nationality or affiliation?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Remain Calm, Comply with Demands**

**Continuously Evaluate the Situation**
Interacting With Local Authorities

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 U.S. Government

The skyjacking situation has been resolved - you are being debriefed
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

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

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

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

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

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).

If you need to take a taxi during your trip...
Taking Public Transportation

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

If you need to take public transportation during your trip
Tourism Safety

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

Protect yourself while sightseeing

Be prudent, be a hard target, and report suspicious activity
Inspecting Your Vehicle

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

You know you should inspect and familiarize yourself with your rental car.
Getting Directions

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

You need directions to drive from the airport to the hotel
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

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

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

You are in your hotel room
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

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.

You are heading back to your room and you notice the stranger from dinner in the lobby.
Vehicle Improvised Explosive Device
Vehicle Improvised Explosive Device

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

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

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

You are inspecting your car and find a suspicious package.
Changing Plans

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

The bomb squad disabled a smoke grenade. You are continuing on.
In a Government Facility
In a Government Facility

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

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.

As you approach, security appears tight.
Detecting Surveillance

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

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

You are at the conference facility and notice a door propped open
Making Lunch Plans

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

Your fellow meeting attendees plan to eat lunch off 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

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.

There is a knock at your hotel room door from someone who says he is from room service.
Responding to a Threat

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.

A man bursts through the door pointing a gun.
Dealing With the Terrorists

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

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.

Be aware of the Stockholm Syndrome
Being Rescued

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

The door flies open; a rescue is in progress
Returning Home
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

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

Once you are home, your supervisor asks you what measures could be used to improve security on your home base
Suspicious Activity at Work

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

While at work you notice a janitor displaying suspicious activity
Suspicious Package at Work

You find a package in the mailroom marked “Personel for the Commandant”

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
Complying with Evacuation Instructions

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.

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

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

Considerations for choosing an apartment
Protecting 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

You are thinking about different ways to manage your personal information.
Cyber Security

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

Protect personal information to maintain anonymity

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

- Khobar Towers
- TWA 847
- CAPT Nordeen
- Berlin Discotheque
- Oklahoma City Bombing
- Beirut Bombing
- GEN Dozier (Residential)
- GEN Dozier (Hostage)
- CAPT Tsantes/MSG Judd
- Nairobi Embassy Bombing
- USS Cole
- GEN Haig/GEN Kroesen

Exit to End
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!
TWA 847

• 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!
CAPT Nordeen

- Greek terrorists killed CAPT Nordeen with a 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!
Berlin Discotheque

- 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 U.S. sergeants and one Turkish woman were killed

Date: 5 April 1986
Killed: 3
Wounded: 230

Avoid vulnerable areas with large groups of Americans!
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!
Beirut Bombing

- 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!
GEN Dozier (Residential)

- Italian Red Brigades kidnapped U.S. 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!
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!
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!
Nairobi Embassy Bombing

- Terrorists used vehicle born explosives to attack the U.S. 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 debris.

Date: 7 August 1998
Killed: 259
Injured: 5,000

Plan and act to be a survivor!
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!
GEN Haig/GEN Kroesen

- 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!
WTC and Pentagon

- Terrorists hijacked four loaded passenger airliners and used them as guided missiles
- Collapsed both World Trade Center Towers and caused major damage to the Pentagon
- Attack required extensive planning, preparation and rehearsal
- Deadliest terrorist attack in history

Date: 11 September 2001
Killed: Over 3000
Wounded: Thousands

Be vigilant and think under pressure!
Madrid Subway Bombing

- 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

Date: 11 March 2004
Killed: 191
Wounded: Thousands

Report Suspicious Behavior!
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