



# ANTITERRORISM

Level I Training System



## Antiterrorism Level I Training

**Situation:** You are at the control center for antiterrorism awareness training.

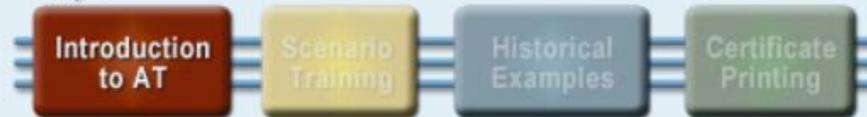
Welcome to the Joint Staff Antiterrorism Level I Training control center. This control center provides a training course map and convenient links to antiterrorism resources.

After each phase of training, you will return to this control center to select the next activity on the course map. You must complete all four sections to receive a certificate.

If you have questions, select the Help link below to view Frequently Asked Questions. Also, select the AT Reference button below to view any AT references.

*Select Step 1 to begin your training.*

Step 1





# ANTITERRORISM

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## Introduction to the AT Level I Training Application



American's efforts to fight terrorism include virtually every government agency as well as friends and allies around the world.

Welcome to AT Level I Awareness Training.

Since September 11, 2001, the United States has been engaged in an effort to protect the nation's freedoms. The world is dangerous and we are at war against an enemy intent on destroying the American way of life. While responding to this real and present danger, we must remain vigilant while executing our responsibilities.

Stay alert, be aware of your surroundings, and report unusual or suspicious activity. Pay attention to the details of antiterrorism briefings you receive on your locale and when preparing to travel to a new location. Most importantly, make security a part of your routine. Exercise precautions to increase your personal security and the security of your family, colleagues, and organization.

Patience and persistence are the watchwords for defeating terrorists. They are patient and cunning, and they are waiting for you to let down your guard or settle into a pattern of predictable behavior. Do not be a tempting target. Be vigilant so we may successfully defend America and our freedoms.

*Select Next to continue.*



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# ANTITERRORISM



## Threat Factors



Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) may be disguised as everyday items.

There are eight factors you should consider to understand the threat in your environment. Using these factors, you can be better prepared for the potential risks you face.

1. Are terrorist groups in the area?
2. Are they violent?
3. Do they attack Americans?
4. How active are they?
5. How sophisticated are they?
6. Are they predictable?
7. Will local citizens warn Americans?
8. What tactics and weapons are used?

Terrorism is the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

*Select Next to continue.*



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# ANTITERRORISM



## How Terrorists Identify and Select Targets



While overseas it is advisable to conceal your DOD affiliation.

Consider ways you might become a victim of a terrorist attack. Several factors to keep in mind include:

**Location:** Terrorists may target locations frequented by Americans or US military personnel such as certain hotels, apartment buildings, public transportation centers, and nightclubs. Avoid possible target locations.

**Association:** Terrorists may focus on American tourists, personnel associated with the US Government, and individuals who appear to be high-ranking or important. Try to blend in with the local population. When possible, avoid disclosing your DOD or US Government affiliation.

**Opportunity:** Terrorists look for "soft targets." Maintain vigilance, practice good personal safety, and alert the proper authorities of suspicious behavior.

To attack you, terrorists generally must perceive you, your association, or your location as a target. Do not be an easy target.

*Select Next to continue.*

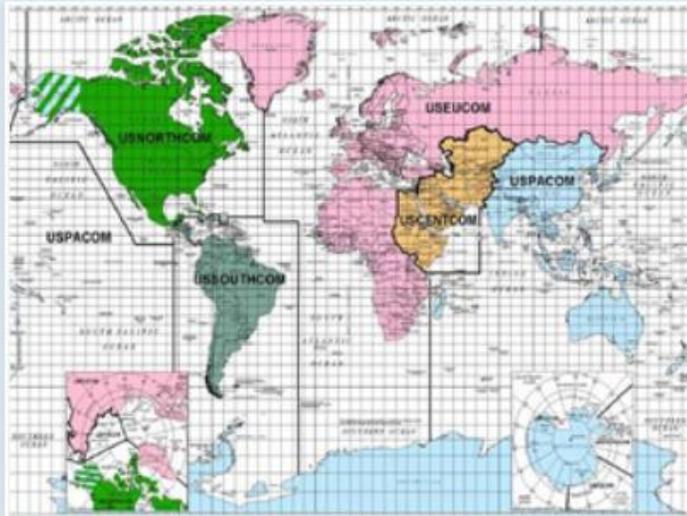


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# ANTITERRORISM



## Combatant Command Overview



Threats vary in different parts of the world. Take time to learn about the specific threats in your area.

Groups and individuals have demonstrated their willingness to employ terrorist tactics to further their agendas. While some threats have a regional focus, others have become international and affect multiple areas. DOD personnel and assets have been targeted in virtually every region of the world.

When traveling, you should receive a Combatant Command terrorist threat briefing 90 days prior to departure. Modify your personal protective measures based upon the information in these briefings. Threat briefings are based upon intelligence and local historical factors and are designed to help you be safe - take them seriously.

The following is a brief overview of the terrorist threat by Combatant Command. More detailed information for your region is available through your local Antiterrorism Officer.

*Select Next to continue.*

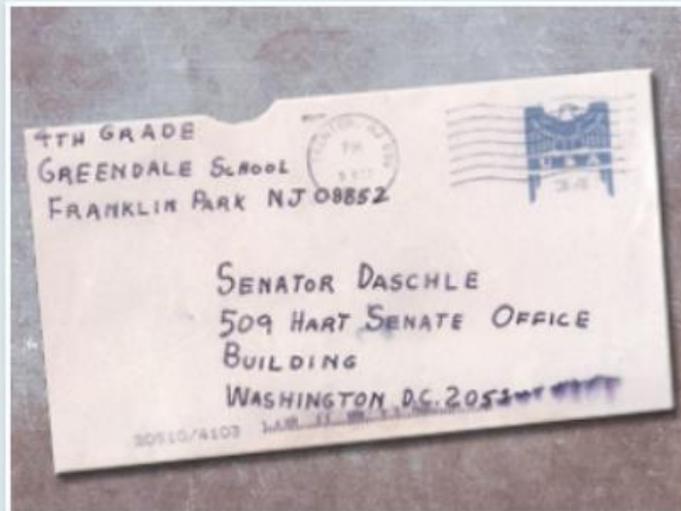


# ANTITERRORISM

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## NORTHCOM Region



In 2001, anthrax tainted letters were sent to several prominent individuals, including Senator Tom Daschle.

Within the United States, several organizations and individuals use terrorist tactics to achieve their goals. Other organizations provide direct and indirect assistance through fund-raising, recruiting, and training support.

Terrorist attacks by Islamic extremists began in 1993 with the first attack against the World Trade Center in New York. More recently, the foiled terrorist plot against Fort Dix, New Jersey demonstrates that Al-Qaida inspired groups still exist within the nation's borders.

Home-grown terrorism is also a reality. During the 1960s and 70s, the Weathermen and the Armed Forces for Puerto Rican National Liberation executed several small-scale terrorist attacks. More recently, violent elements include the anti-abortion Army of God, the eco-terrorist Earth Liberation Front, and other domestic anarchist groups and individuals. Homegrown terrorists have employed various tactics such as rudimentary letter bombs, improvised explosive devices, small arms attacks, and truck bombs. Bioterrorism is also a concern in view of the anthrax attacks in 2001.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) section of this application. Examples of prior terrorist activity in the NORTHCOM AOR include the Oklahoma City Bombing, Fort Dix Plot, and the 2001 Anthrax Attacks.

*Select Next to continue.*

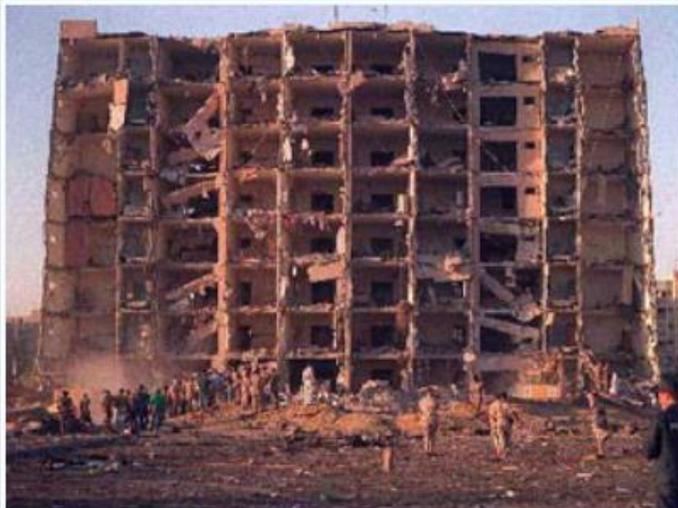


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# ANTITERRORISM



## CENTCOM Region



Terrorists used a VBIED to attack Khobar Towers in 1996.

Within the CENTCOM region, Islamic extremists pose the primary terrorist threat to US military and government personnel. Since the mid-1990s, terrorists have enhanced their capabilities and expanded their influence and presence into other parts of the world.

In the areas of current US military operations, roadside Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) pose one of the greatest threats to US forces. Additionally, local political leaders, civilians, infrastructure, and international aid personnel are terrorized by suicide bombings, kidnappings, and murders. In many other parts of the CENTCOM region, suicide bombers and gunmen target hotels and tourist attractions to advance domestic political and religious agendas.

Numerous terrorist organizations operate within the CENTCOM region. In addition to Al-Qaida, other organizations include Hezbollah, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and Ansar al-Islam.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) section of this application. Examples of prior terrorist activity in the CENTCOM AOR include the Serena Hotel, Luxor Massacre at Deir el-Bahri, and Khobar Towers.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## EUCOM Region



Four suicide bombers attacked the London mass transit system in 2005.

The EUCOM region contains a wide spectrum of terrorist threats. Threats include traditional nationalist, ethnic, and leftist terrorist groups such as the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), November 17, and the Real Irish Republican Army. The region is also threatened by Islamic extremists such as Al-Qaida and Ansar al-Islam. Chechen rebels, responsible for several terrorist attacks within the former Soviet Union, are both Muslim radicals and separatists.

In recent years, US allies in Europe have suffered dramatic terrorist attacks. Terrorists have targeted civilians with IEDs and suicide bombers for maximum impact on government policies and elections. US military forces have also come under direct attack by organizations wishing to diminish America's influence in the area.

Additionally, organizations sympathetic to terrorist objectives actively raise funds, recruit, and provide other support to religious extremist groups. As seen in the events of 9/11, western Europe can be a staging area for attacks against the United States.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) section of this application. Examples of prior terrorist activity in the EUCOM AOR include the London Subway Bombing, La Belle Discotheque Bombing, and the 2011 Norway Massacre.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## AFRICOM Region



In November 2002, terrorists targeted the Paradise Hotel and a passenger airliner in Mombasa, Kenya.

Stability in the AFRICOM region is threatened by nationalist, tribal, and ethnic groups that use terrorist tactics to support their agendas. The region is also threatened by Islamic extremists such as Al-Qaida, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, Al Shabaab, and Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb.

The 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania illustrate the willingness of terrorists to use indiscriminate violence to attack American interests in Africa. Additionally, local ethnic and nationalist-based conflicts increasingly threaten US corporate infrastructure and personnel.

Terrorist organizations also engage in support activities within the AFRICOM region. These include fund raising, training, recruiting, operation of front activities, and involvement in criminal enterprises. Africa has the potential to be a significant transit point and support base for terrorist operations in other parts of the world.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) section of this application. Examples of prior terrorist activity in the AFRICOM AOR include the African Embassy Bombings, Paradise Hotel Bombing, and M/V Maersk Alabama Attack.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## PACOM Region



In 2008, terrorists attacked multiple targets in Mumbai, India including the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Terrorist groups in the PACOM region present diverse threats to Americans. Some specifically target Americans and others target public sites where Americans may become victims. Additionally, there is evidence of ties between groups in the PACOM region and al Qaida and other international groups.

Terrorist attacks in this region demonstrate a broad spectrum of tactics. These include kidnappings, suicide bombings, and even chemical attacks. Aleph, formerly known as Aum Shinrikyo, attacked the Tokyo subway with Sarin nerve gas and cyanide in 1995. Abu Sayyaf, a Philippine group seeking to create a radical Muslim state, targets Americans for kidnapping.

Terrorists have targeted DOD and other American assets in the region. In 2001, Singaporean officials foiled a plot to attack US military forces and western diplomatic missions. The group, Jamaah Islamiya, seeks to create a radical Muslim state across South East Asia. In 2002, 2005, and 2009 it conducted bombings in Bali and Jakarta, Indonesia to kill western tourists.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) section of this application. Examples of prior terrorist activity in the PACOM AOR include the Mumbai Attacks, the Singapore Plot, and Tokyo Subway Attack.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## SOUTHCOM Region



Narcoterrorism, as demonstrated by the August 2011 attack against the Casino Royale in Mexico, is a growing concern for U.S. officials.

The primary terrorist threat in the SOUTHCOM region is narcoterrorism and the continued operation of radical leftist groups. Additionally, the ties between narcoterrorists and radical extremists from the Middle East are reportedly increasing. It is possible Latin American countries may become a transit point for terrorists from other parts of the world to enter the United States.

Unlike the 1980s, recent attacks against US interests are focused primarily on businesses and not US military or government assets. In addition to bombings and arson, terrorist tactics include targeted assassinations and kidnapping, especially against non-US assets.

Some of the most prominent terrorist organizations within the SOUTHCOM region include the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN), and the Shining Path in Peru.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) section of this application. Examples of prior terrorist activity in the SOUTHCOM AOR include the Attack on the Japanese Ambassador's Residence in Peru, Zona Rosa, and Casino Royale.

*Select Next to continue.*



## Terrorist Planning Cycle Overview

### THE TERRORIST PLANNING CYCLE:

1. BROAD TARGET SELECTION
2. INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE
3. SPECIFIC TARGET SELECTION
4. PRE-ATTACK SURVEILLANCE AND PLANNING
5. ATTACK REHEARSAL
6. ACTIONS ON THE OBJECTIVE
7. ESCAPE AND EXPLOITATION

Learn the terrorist planning cycle so you will be in position to identify early indications of a potential threat.

Terrorists prepare and conduct attacks through predictable steps. Through vigilance, you may be able to recognize preparations for an attack before it is executed.

Be alert to unusual behavior that may indicate intelligence gathering, surveillance, collecting materials for attack, dry runs, and rehearsals. For example:

- Taking photos or videos of potential targets
- Writing notes or sketching details about a possible target
- Showing abnormal attention to details of routine activities and security measures
- Using false identification
- Paying cash for items normally bought on credit
- Purchasing large quantities of items that could be used as part of an attack (e.g., chemicals or cell phones)

If you see something unusual, report it immediately to security officials for further investigation. Make a note of the individual's description and activities, the time of day, and equipment being used.

On the following screens, the planning and execution of the attack on the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City illustrates this process. Consider how a vigilant person might have recognized indications of a threat.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Terrorist Planning Cycle – Phases 1 and 2



Timothy McVeigh targeted the Murrah Federal Building because of the presence of US Government agencies.

**Phase 1: Broad Target Selection.** During broad target selection, terrorists collect information on numerous targets to evaluate their potential in terms of symbolic value, casualties, infrastructure criticality, or public attention.

Timothy McVeigh wanted to attack a symbol of the federal government, preferably the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, or Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. He identified possible targets such as individual federal employees, their families, and facilities in at least five states.

**Phase 2: Intelligence and Surveillance.** Vulnerable targets able to meet attack objectives are selected for additional intelligence gathering and surveillance. This effort may occur quickly or over years depending upon the target and planning information needed. Terrorists seek to gather detailed information on guard forces, physical layout, personnel routines, and standard operating procedures.

McVeigh performed initial surveillance of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, one of his potential targets. He noted the interstate highway allowed easy access and possible escape routes. He also observed indented curbs that permitted vehicles to be parked directly in front of the building.

*Select Next to continue.*

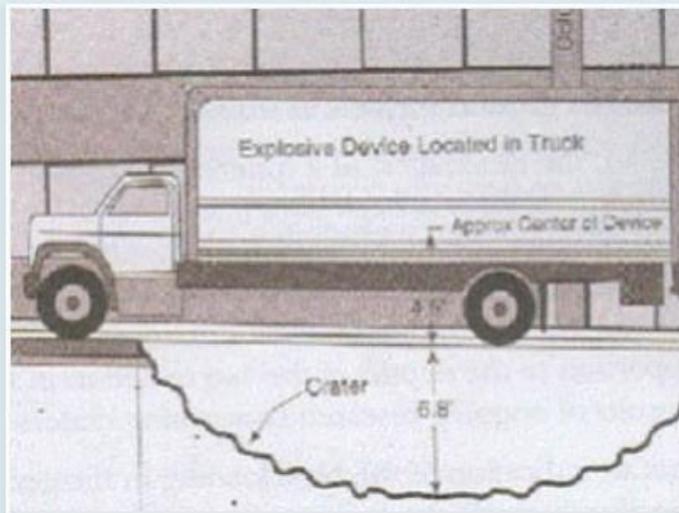


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## Terrorist Planning Cycle - Phases 3 & 4



The placement of the vehicle bomb outside the Murrah Federal Building and the resulting crater from the explosion.

**Phase 3: Specific Target Selection.** Specific targets are then identified for attack based on anticipated effects, publicity, consistency with overall objectives, and costs versus benefits of the attack.

McVeigh chose the Murrah Federal Building because he believed the Federal agencies represented there were responsible for the incident in Waco, TX two years earlier. In addition, he assessed the facility as a "soft target," with a good chance of success at low risk. His intent was to kill Federal employees and thereby gain media attention.

**Phase 4: Pre-Attack Surveillance and Planning.** Terrorists may conduct additional surveillance to confirm previous information and gain additional details. During this stage, terrorists will select the method of attack, obtain weapons and equipment, recruit specialized operatives, and design escape routes.

McVeigh recruited Terry Nichols and prepared for the Oklahoma City attack over a six-month period. He acquired materials for a 5,000-pound truck bomb through theft, use of false documents, and paying cash for items normally bought on credit. He also made several trips to the Murrah Federal Building to identify the exact place to park the truck and to select escape routes.

*Select Next to continue.*

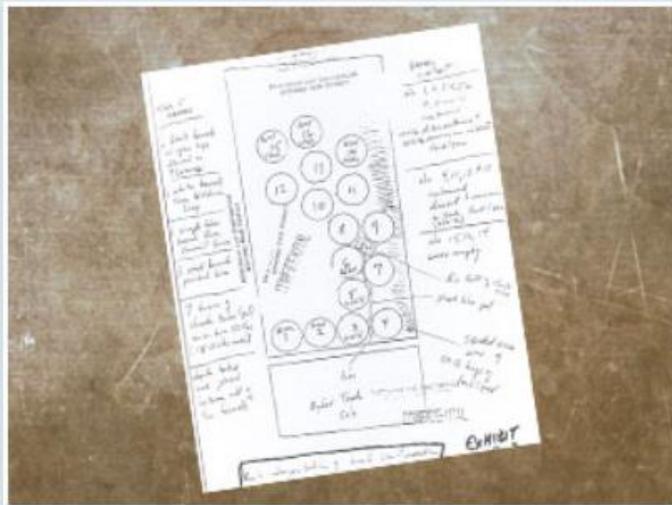


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## Terrorist Planning Cycle - Phases 5 & 6



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

**Phase 5: Rehearsals.** Terrorists often rehearse the attack scenario to confirm planning assumptions, enhance tactics, and practice escape routes. They may also trigger an incident at the target site to test the reaction of security personnel and first responders.

McVeigh practiced making and detonating bombs in isolated locations. He memorized details of the Murrah Building layout, finalized the sequence of actions for the attack, and practiced responses to law enforcement officers if they were encountered.

**Phase 6: Actions on the Objective.** Terrorists choose to execute attacks when conditions favor success with the lowest risk. Factors they consider include surprise, choice of time and place, use of diversionary tactics, and ways to impede response measures.

On 19 April 1995, McVeigh parked a rental truck - a 5,000-pound vehicle bomb - in front of the Murrah Federal Building where it could cause the most damage. The date of the bombing was symbolic - the second anniversary of the fire at the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, TX.

*Select Next to continue.*



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# ANTITERRORISM



## Terrorist Planning Cycle - Phase 7



McVeigh's getaway car after his arrest.

**Phase 7: Escape and Exploitation.** Unless an operation is a suicide attack, escape routes are carefully planned and rehearsed. Terrorists may exploit successful attacks by releasing pre-developed statements to the press.

After preparing the bomb for detonation, McVeigh walked away from the scene on a preselected route. To flee Oklahoma City, McVeigh used a get-away car pre-positioned before the attack.

McVeigh wanted the world to know that he attacked the Federal Murrah Building because he believed the Federal Government infringed on individual rights of Americans. McVeigh left a file on his sister's computer titled "ATF Read" echoing these sentiments. His get-away car contained anti-government literature and he subsequently made statements concerning his motivations for the attack.

*Select Next to continue.*



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# ANTITERRORISM



## FPCONS



Terrorists used a VBIED to attack Rhein-Main Air Base in 1985.

US military facilities use a variety of protective measures to reduce vulnerability to terrorist attack. These measures are organized in a system called Force Protection Conditions, or FPCONS. As the threat changes, Commanders change the FPCON to protect personnel.

FPCONS are organized in five levels with increasing measures of protection: NORMAL, ALPHA, BRAVO, CHARLIE, and DELTA. Commanders adapt protective measures for the local situation, and they can use additional measures and move to a higher FPCON as needed. Measures may also be added randomly to rehearse them, to promote security awareness, and to confuse surveillance by potential threat elements.

As the FPCON increases, you can expect to experience delays at gate checks, more detailed inspections, gate closures, and increased guard presence. FPCON CHARLIE and DELTA are very restrictive and rarely used. Normal operations may be reduced or suspended in these cases.

*Select Next to continue.*



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# ANTITERRORISM

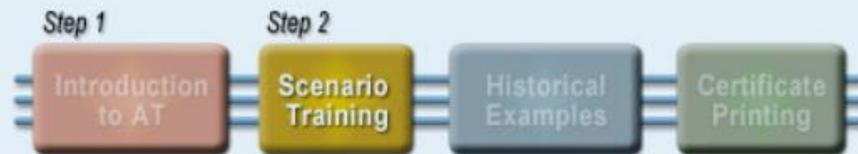


## Antiterrorism Level I Training

**Situation:** You are at the control center for antiterrorism awareness training. You must complete all four steps in order.

You have completed Step 1, please select Step 2 to continue the training.

If you have questions, select the **Help** button below to view Frequently Asked Questions. Also, select the **AT Reference** button below to view any AT references.



*Select Step 2 to begin the Low Threat Scenario Training section.*



# ANTITERRORISM

Level I Training System



AT FUNDAMENTALS

Surveillance Detection

Government Facility

Insider Threat

Active Shooter

Residential

Off-Duty Activities

Air Travel

Ground Travel

Hotel

Hostage Survival

CBRNE

## AT Fundamentals Introduction

### Antiterrorism Level I Themes



Anticipate

Anticipate foreseeable threats, make choices that reduce risk



Be vigilant

Remain alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities



Don't be a target

Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable



Respond & Report

Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

The four AT Level I themes: Anticipate, Be Vigilant, Don't be a Target, and Respond and Report.

The next section of the Antiterrorism Level I Training Application will introduce you to AT security in several different environments. These are presented in the following modules:

- Surveillance detection
- Security at a Government facility
- Residential security
- Security during off-duty / free time activities
- Air travel security
- Ground travel security
- Hotel security
- Hostage survival
- CBRNE

Each module will present information for the specific environment, situations in which to apply the knowledge, and a quiz of true/false and multiple choice questions.

Before starting the modules, the next several screens introduce the four antiterrorism themes found throughout the training.

*Select Next to continue.*



# ANTITERRORISM

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AT FUNDAMENTALS

Surveillance Detection

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Active Shooter

Residential

Off-Duty Activities

Air Travel

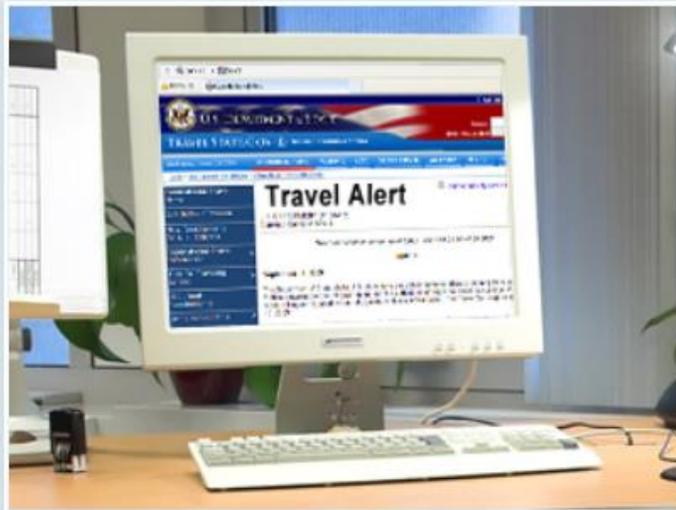
Ground Travel

Hotel

Hostage Survival

CBRNE

## Anticipate



Even if you receive official security briefings, there are several sources that allow you to research threats for yourself.

Anticipating threats, risks, and vulnerabilities is key to antiterrorism security and personal protection.

Research prior terrorist attacks to understand the tactics used by local terrorists and the types of targets they have attacked. Consider consulting these sources of information:

- Embassy Regional Security Officer
- State Department Travel Warnings
- Other internet and media resources

Consult the Foreign Clearance Guide and comply with specific requirements for security and coordination. Also, get a threat briefing before departing or upon arriving at your location.

These will help you:

- Determine places you should and should not visit
- Identify appropriate security measures
- Recognize and respond to possible threats
- Make personal security and emergency plans

Planning ahead can enhance security in your travels.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



# ANTITERRORISM

Level I Training System



AT  
FUNDAMENTALS

Surveillance  
Detection

Government  
Facility

Insider  
Threat

Active  
Shooter

Residential

Off-Duty  
Activities

Air  
Travel

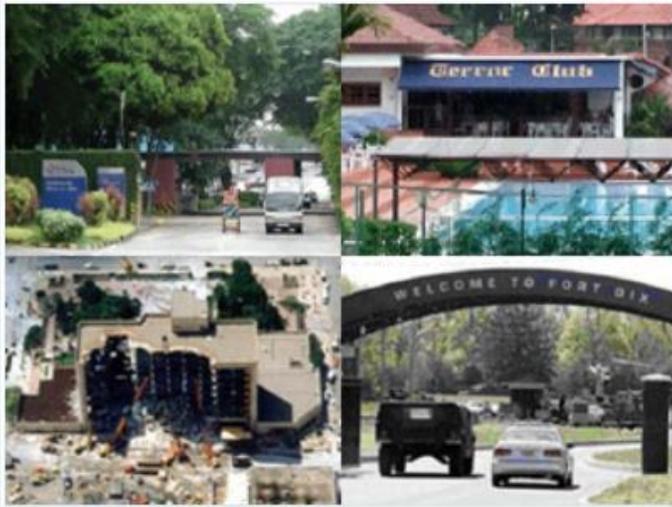
Ground  
Travel

Hotel

Hostage  
Survival

CBRNE

## Be Vigilant



Many terrorist attacks can be thwarted through the recognition of pre-attack surveillance activities.

Vigilance is required to continuously observe your surroundings and recognize suspicious activities.

The first step to vigilance is to understand your environment's normal conditions. To do this, try to observe and learn the patterns of routine activities in your area.

When you have an instinct for what is normal, you can recognize things that are suspicious:

- Potential threats such as items that are out of place
- Attempted surveillance by persons who are loitering, following you, or simply in the wrong place
- The presence of circumstances that correspond to prior attacks in your area

Informed vigilance is fundamental to personal security and may allow you to identify, report, and thwart a potential threat.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be  
a Target



Respond &  
Report



# ANTITERRORISM

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AT FUNDAMENTALS

Surveillance Detection

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CBRNE

## Don't be a Target



Items that display your DOD affiliation may also help identify you as a potential target.

Not all threats are predictable or can be recognized in advance. As a result, you should concentrate on not being an easy target for terrorist attack.

Reduce your exposure by being anonymous and blending in with your surroundings.

- Do not wear clothing or carry items that identify your DOD affiliation
- Remain low key and do not draw attention to yourself
- Avoid places where Americans are known to congregate

In addition to blending in, try to reduce your vulnerability and exposure:

- Select places with security measures appropriate for the local threat
- Be unpredictable and vary your routes and times of travel
- Travel with a friend or in a small group
- Use automobiles and residences with adequate security features

You can greatly increase your personal protection posture by remaining anonymous and reducing your exposure.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



# ANTITERRORISM

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AT  
FUNDAMENTALS

Surveillance  
Detection

Government  
Facility

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Active  
Shooter

Residential

Off-Duty  
Activities

Air  
Travel

Ground  
Travel

Hotel

Hostage  
Survival

CBRNE

## Report and Respond



The Fort Dix attack plot was thwarted by a store clerk that recognized suspicious circumstances and reported them to the FBI.

Report suspicious activities to appropriate authorities immediately. And, when threatened, respond to protect yourself and others. Specific circumstances may require different responses; however, in general:

- Report suspicious activity, do not try to deal with it yourself
- In threatening situations, take steps to reduce your exposure
- Follow the instructions of emergency personnel and first responders

Security is a team effort. Try to ensure your actions help trained security personnel do their jobs. You can do this by providing information they need and avoiding becoming a casualty yourself.

Upon arrival at a new location, learn the proper procedures for reporting antiterrorism related information. This could be a unit antiterrorism officer, a US Embassy security officer, or local law enforcement. Be prepared to report and respond.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be  
a Target



Respond &  
Report



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# ANTITERRORISM



AT FUNDAMENTALS

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## AT Fundamentals Quiz 1

### Antiterrorism Level I Themes

	Anticipate foreseeable threats, make choices to reduce risk
	Be on alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities
	Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable
	Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

AT Fundamentals quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

To reduce your exposure you should wear clothing with DOD logos and symbols.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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- AT FUNDAMENTALS
- Surveillance Detection
- Government Facility
- Insider Threat
- Active Shooter
- Residential
- Off-Duty Activities
- Air Travel
- Ground Travel
- Hotel
- Hostage Survival
- CBRNE

## AT Fundamentals Quiz 2

### Antiterrorism Level I Themes

- Anticipate threats, identify safe foreseeable threats, make choices to reduce risk
- Be vigilant, stay alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities
- Don't be a target, be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable
- Respond & Report, respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

AT Fundamentals quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Security is a team effort.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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Residential

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Air Travel

Ground Travel

Hotel

Hostage Survival

CBRNE

## AT Fundamentals Quiz 3

### Antiterrorism Level I Themes

	Anticipate	Anticipate foreseeable threats, make choices to reduce risk
	Be vigilant	Be on alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities
	Don't be a target	Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable
	Respond & report	Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

AT Fundamentals quiz question number three.

Which of the following is **not** an Antiterrorism Level I theme?

- [1. Anticipate](#)
- [2. Be Vigilant](#)
- [3. Don't be a Target](#)
- [4. Counter-surveillance](#)
- [5. Report and Respond](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



# ANTITERRORISM

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AT Fundamentals

**SURVEILLANCE DETECTION**

Government Facility

Insider Threat

Active Shooter

Residential

Off-Duty Activities

Air Travel

Ground Travel

Hotel

Hostage Survival

CBRNE

## Surveillance Detection Introduction



Terrorists conducted extensive surveillance against the US Air Force installation in Sembawang, Singapore. An operative narrated a video while walking around the installation with a camcorder.

Terrorists conduct surveillance to gather information to plan an attack. Criminals perform surveillance to choose a time and place to conduct a theft. In both cases, the target of surveillance may be an individual, a facility, or asset.

Surveillance against an individual seeks to determine:

- Residential security measures
- Modes of travel
- Routes and times of travel
- Typical behavior
- The target's general security awareness

Surveillance against a facility or asset tries to determine:

- General security posture
- Security standard operating procedures
- Information on security force shift rotations
- Physical security weaknesses
- Reaction times to emergencies

Detecting terrorist surveillance is key to preempting a terrorist attack. If you detect possible surveillance, contact unit or installation security immediately.

For more information, see the [historical example](#) on the Singapore Plot.

*Select Next to continue.*



# ANTITERRORISM

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- AT Fundamentals
- SURVEILLANCE DETECTION**
- Government Facility
- Insider Threat
- Active Shooter
- Residential
- Off-Duty Activities
- Air Travel
- Ground Travel
- Hotel
- Hostage Survival
- CBRNE

## Surveillance Detection Fundamentals



Terrorists performed extensive surveillance of the Terror Club in Singapore with a handheld camcorder. The activity was not detected or reported.

Be alert to the possibility of surveillance on- and off-base. To recognize suspicious behavior, try to:

- Get to know your neighbors
- Learn to recognize legitimate vehicle and uniform markings of utility workers and local law enforcement
- Understand the pattern of routine activities on your installation and in off-base areas you frequent
- Learn the local culture

In conducting surveillance, terrorists try to blend in with the environment to avoid arousing suspicion. Be alert for anything that might be an a sign of surveillance:

- People remaining in or coming back to the same general area without a recognizable legitimate reason
- People preoccupied with a specific area, to include taking pictures, making notes, or drawing sketches
- Certain civilian vehicles that seem to appear repeatedly
- Utility and construction workers that do not appear to be performing a specific job
- Electronic audio and video devices in unusual places or that are not DOD property

Learn your environment and recognize suspicious behavior.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



# ANTITERRORISM

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## Methods of Surveillance 1



This video was taken by a terrorist operative performing surveillance against US and Singaporean facilities. *(Audio Included, Speakers Required)*

Surveillance may be conducted over a long period of time and employ various methods:

**Stationary surveillance:** operatives observe from a fixed location.

- Operatives try to blend in by doing ordinary tasks
- Operatives may seek to recruit host nation support personnel or domestic help with access to installations or residences

**Moving surveillance:** conducted on foot or in vehicles, generally in teams.

- Vehicle surveillance may include one or more vehicles
- Generally uses two or more people, one driving while the others observe
- Operatives may not always be behind you; once your routines are learned, they may be in front of you

Varying your routes and routines can disrupt surveillance attempts.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Methods of Surveillance 2



Many everyday items can be used for surveillance activities.

Additional surveillance methods include:

**Technical surveillance:** uses electronic means to record or gain access to security information.

- May use still and video cameras, including cell phones
- May gain access to security information on the Internet

**Casual questioning:** used to elicit security information from approachable personnel.

- Operatives may portray themselves as non-threatening and friendly
- Terrorists may use unwitting operatives who do not understand the purpose of the information they are asked to gather
- Operatives may use members of the opposite sex to gain access to facilities and collect information

Awareness of terrorist surveillance methods can help you see and respond to surveillance.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Surveillance Detection Situation 1



The Fort Dix Six used a pizza delivery service to gain access and perform surveillance of Fort Dix.

You are stationed overseas and have been provided on-base housing.

One day as you come out of your house you notice a delivery van belonging to one of the local vendors that works on your installation. It is parked a couple of houses down and a single individual is sitting in the driver's seat looking around.

There is no real reason why a vendor vehicle should be in the residential section of your base.

You know you should note the driver's description. But what else should you do?

[Wait until the vehicle leaves and follow it.](#)

[Continue to observe the vehicle to collect as much information as possible.](#)

[Note the vehicle make, model, and license plate number and immediately report the incident to unit or installation security.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Surveillance Detection Situation 2



Brigit Hogefeld murdered Army Specialist Edward Pimental after meeting him in a German night club. The next morning Pimental's military ID was used to enter Rhein Main Air Base and detonate a car bomb.

Later that evening you decide to go off-base to a local restaurant for dinner. In accordance with good security measures you select the indoor seating area.

After you place your order an attractive person of the opposite sex sits at the table next to you. After a few minutes the person begins talking to you. Eventually, the person starts asking you information about your installation, especially specific information on what type of identification is used to gain access.

You know you should not discuss security matters and direct queries to trained personnel and try to end the conversation in a quick and polite manner. But what else do you do?

[Report the incident to installation security when you leave the restaurant.](#)

[Ask the person why they have asked the question and, if they have a good reason, answer it.](#)

[Try to determine what they already know and, if their responses sound suspicious, report the incident to installation security.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Surveillance Detection Quiz 1



Surveillance detection quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Surveillance can be performed through either stationary or mobile means.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Surveillance Detection Quiz 2



Surveillance detection quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Electronic audio and video devices are never used by terrorists for surveillance purposes.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Surveillance Detection Quiz 3



Surveillance detection quiz question number three.

What is **not** a terrorist method of surveillance?

- [1. Stationary surveillance](#)
- [2. Moving surveillance](#)
- [3. Technical surveillance](#)
- [4. Casual questioning](#)
- [5. Breaking and entering to steal valuables](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Government Facility Security Introduction



Terrorists used a VBIED, grenades, and small arms to attack the US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya in 1998.

Overseas facilities employ security measures appropriate for the mission and threat environment. Your chain of command makes every effort to ensure your safety as well as the safety of your colleagues and family.

However, threats to US facilities overseas persist. Attacks and plots against US Government overseas facilities include:

- Ramstein AB in Germany: 2007 VBIED plot
- US Embassy in Athens: 2007 attack using an anti-tank missile
- Singapore Plot: 2001 attempt to use VBIEDs against US military facilities and US Embassy
- US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania: 1998 attack using a VBIED, grenades and small arms
- Rhein-Main AB: 1985 VBIED attack against installation headquarters

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on the Singapore Plot, African Embassy Bombings, and Edward Pimental.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Government Facility Security Fundamentals



Be a team player; cooperate with installation security procedures.

The success of installation security protocols and procedures depends on their consistent application. This requires discipline, attention, and cooperation from everyone.

By understanding security at your installation, you may see something that dedicated security personnel are not able to see, or you may see a problem that is not obvious to others.

- Be aware of the current Force Protection Condition (FPCON) and comply with security and response protocols
- Understand the features of your installation's security system
- Recognize non-malicious compromises in security
- Recognize potentially malicious threats to security
- Report lapses in security or suspicious behavior
- Know what to do in response to an incident
- Understand your responsibility if you are detailed to support security tasks

Installation security is a team effort and everyone has a security responsibility.

For more information, see the historical examples on the Fort Dix Six, Edward Pimental, and Khobar Towers.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



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## Recognizing Problems in Government Facility Security



Report suspicious behavior to the appropriate personnel.

Every individual can play an important role in identifying and reporting problems in security.

Security may be weakened in an unintentional manner through a lack of discipline. Or, low-level behaviors may suggest a malicious intent. Report problems you observe:

- Inattentive guard personnel
- Weapons, identification badges, or keys managed in a non-secure manner
- Gaps in procedures that leave unauthorized persons unsupervised in sensitive areas
- Persons with an inappropriate curiosity in security measures
- Persons attempting to photograph security measures
- Persons attempting to conceal contents of bags or cargo

Do not assume that dedicated security personnel can see everything. You are the eyes and ears that complete the security picture.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Government Facility Incident Response



Be familiar with emergency response procedures so you can react appropriately.

Every DOD member needs to be informed and ready to respond appropriately to incidents on the installation.

Consider the following:

- Be aware of emergency contact phone numbers and procedures
- Be familiar with the location and use of fire fighting equipment and first aid kits
- Know and rehearse evacuation and accountability procedures for work places, quarters, and other frequently used facilities
- Be aware of normal patterns of activities and respond quickly to things that are unusual

Each individual's response should seek to secure their personal safety, protection of other persons, and preservation of DOD property.

Emergency response requires preparation and decisive action.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Government Facility Security Situation 1



Observe and learn the security protocols of your installation and help others to do the same.

You are newly assigned to a US installation in a region without much history of terrorist activity against US and allied interests.

You know to ask for an orientation briefing on threats in your new area of operations and an orientation on security procedures. What else can you do to become a better team member on security matters?

[Ask relatives back home to send general information on the history of the region.](#)

[Learn the normal routines of the installation so you can recognize suspicious behavior.](#)

[Try to learn enough of the local language to pick up news from local sources.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Government Facility Security Situation 2



Do not ignore security violations; report them to the appropriate personnel.

One day on your installation, you see an unescorted person who is wearing an "Escort Required" security badge. You know you should stop him and ask him to take you to his escort or to accompany you to the security office.

When you get to his escort, you see he has a group of about 10 local contract workers and learns that he was unaware one was missing. He said he was told one individual could escort 10 workers.

What do you do?

- [Tell him he needs to keep better track of his contract workers.](#)
- [Tell him he needs to get another escort or two to help keep track of his contract workers.](#)
- [Tell the security office what you observed. They may need to change the instructions for escorting contract workers.](#)

*Select the correct response.*

- Anticipate
- Be Vigilant
- Don't be a Target
- Respond & Report



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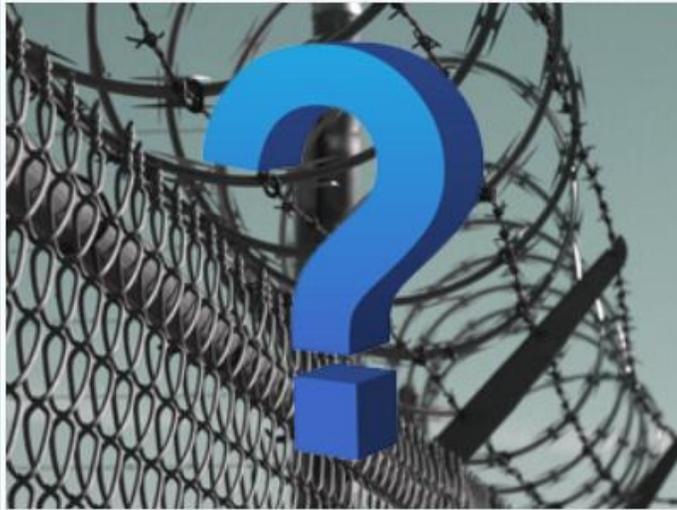
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## Government Facility Security Quiz 1



Government facility security quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Persons who have been given access to an installation can be counted on to be of no threat.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Government Facility Security Quiz 2



Government facility security quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Installation security personnel are solely responsible to contact first responders in an emergency.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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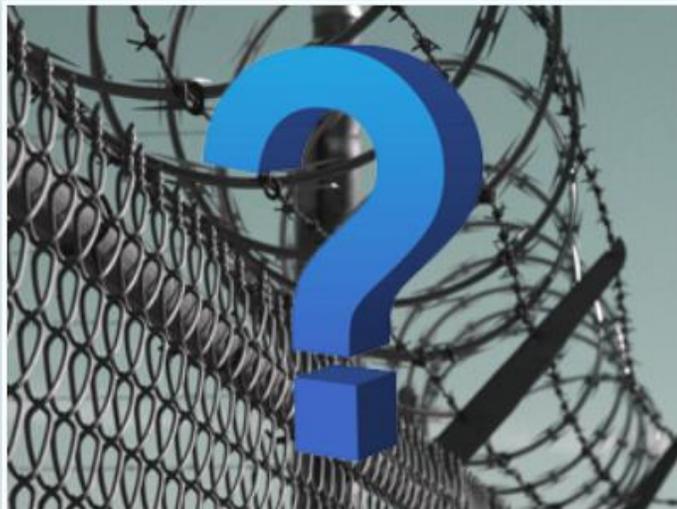
Ground Travel

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## Government Facility Security Quiz 3



Government facility security quiz question number three.

Which of these does **not** pose a risk to security at a government facility:

- [1. Inattentive guard personnel](#)
- [2. A visitor showing an unusual interest in details of security procedures](#)
- [3. A person found in an inappropriate portion of the facility](#)
- [4. An "escort required" visitor found without an escort](#)
- [5. A person expressing boredom with the US mission](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Insider Threat Introduction



Suicide belts and other IEDs are common weapons against US forces in deployed areas.

An Insider Threat uses authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to harm national security through unauthorized disclosure, data modification, espionage, terrorism, or kinetic actions resulting in loss or degradation of resources or capabilities.

Examples of attacks allegedly perpetrated by individuals thought to be loyal to the US include:

- 2010 leaking of over 500,000 documents concerning operations in Iraq and Afghanistan
- 2009 Active Shooter attack at Fort Hood
- 2003 Active Shooter attack at Camp Pennsylvania
- 2001 anthrax attacks against Government facilities; perpetrator possibly associated with USG

Motivations for the insider threat may include:

- Desire to further a political or religious agenda
- Ability to exert power to influence events
- Perceived injustices upon oneself or against a minority group
- The need for excitement
- The desire to commit suicide

Individual awareness and active leadership are key defenses to the Insider threat.

For more information, see the [historical example](#) on the Camp Pennsylvania Attack.



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## Types of Insider Threats



In October 2010, the National Museum of the Marine Corps was targeted by a drive by shooter.

Types of Insider Threats related to antiterrorism include:

**Terrorism Intended to Coerce or Intimidate:** Persons who plot and execute attacks to further the agenda of an extreme ideology.

**Mental Instability:** Persons that have a mental illness that impairs their judgment.

**Espionage:** The divulgence of classified or sensitive information that may result in attacks or provide information on vulnerabilities that facilitate an attack. Motivations may be financial or ideological.

**Negligence:** The disregard for standard security measures that potentially allow the collection of vulnerability-related information or information that could precipitate an attack.

Preconditions for the Insider Threat may include:

- An opportunity to commit the act
- A motive or need to be satisfied through the act
- An ability to overcome natural inhibitions to criminal or violent behavior
- A trigger that sets activities in motion

Security personnel cannot recognize and defeat all threats. You must be vigilant to a variety of potential threats.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



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## Recognizing Political/Religious Extremism



Humam Khalil Abu-Mulal al-Balawi detonated a suicide bomb at Camp Chapman in Afghanistan killing seven CIA operatives.

Early recognition of an Insider Threat can prevent an incident. Pre-attack indicators of terrorism intended to coerce or to intimidate mostly in pursuit of ideological, religious, or political reasons include:

- Anti-American statements asserting that US policy and authority is illegitimate
- Aggression or threats toward coworkers
- Presence of unauthorized weapons
- Attempts to communicate with US enemies
- Associations with known extremist groups
- Distribution of propaganda materials in support of an extremist position
- Unfounded allegations of US persecution or prejudice against a minority group or religion
- Repeated violation of policies

If you perceive an immediate violent threat, alert security personnel or law enforcement personnel immediately.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Recognizing Mental Instability



Abuse of alcohol and drugs is a possible indicator of the insider threat.

A mentally unstable person may or may not exhibit some of the same behaviors of a prospective terrorist. Indicators of a potentially unstable person often include:

- Abnormal mood swings or depression, withdrawn behavior, decrease in hygiene, and paranoia
- Flashbacks to prior traumatic events
- Abuse of alcohol or drugs
- Repeated violation of policies
- Talk of domestic or financial problems
- Talk of suicide
- Intense anxiety in social situations

If you witness behavior that might indicate an unstable person, you should alert your supervisor or appropriate medical personnel immediately. Early detection of such behavior can prevent a violent incident and help a person get the help they need.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Internal Threat Situation 1

### Indicators of the Insider Threat

- Abnormal mood swings or depression, withdrawn behavior, decrease in hygiene, paranoia
- Flashbacks to prior traumatic events
- Abuse of alcohol or drugs
- Repeat violation of policies
- Talk of domestic or financial problems
- Talk of suicide
- Anti-American statements asserting that US policy and authority are illegitimate
- Aggression or threats toward coworkers
- Presence of unauthorized weapons
- Attempts to communicate with US enemies
- Prejudice against minority group or religion

Knowing indicators of the Insider Threat is key to recognizing a potentially threatening situation before it occurs.



Anticipate



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Respond & Report

In light of recent attacks on DOD personnel, you and some friends discuss how to counter the Insider Threat.

What would you do to counter the Insider Threat?

[Review local guidance on responding to a security incident.](#)

[Learn to recognize indicators that might represent an Insider Threat.](#)

[Carefully monitor the activities of your fellow colleagues.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Internal Threat Situation 2



Abuse of prescription drugs may indicate an insider threat.

After reviewing indicators of the Insider Threat, you discuss your response if a potentially mentally unstable person is identified.

You know that indicators of a potentially violent incident should be reported to security personnel or law enforcement personnel immediately, but what do you do if you notice indicators of mental instability, but not necessarily violence?

[Try to find them professional help.](#)

[Encourage them to get help from a medical professional.](#)

[Report the behavior you have witnessed to a supervisor.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Insider Threat Quiz 1



Insider Threat quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Knowing indicators of an unstable person can allow you to identify a potential Insider Threat before an incident?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Insider Threat Quiz 2



Insider Threat quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

From an antiterrorism perspective, espionage and security negligence are considered Insider Threats?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Insider Threat Quiz 3



Insider Threat quiz question number three.

Which of the following is **not** an early indicator of a potential Insider Threat:

- [1. Aggression or threats toward co-workers](#)
- [2. Presence of unauthorized weapons](#)
- [3. Abnormal mood swings, depression, and suicidal remarks](#)
- [4. A reasonable disagreement with a US Government policy](#)
- [5. Anti-American statements asserting that US policy and authority is illegitimate](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



## Active Shooter Introduction



In October 2002, over 40 heavily armed Chechen rebels attacked and held hostage occupants of the Dubrovka Theatre in Moscow, Russia.

An Active Shooter incident can occur at any time and at almost any location. Recent examples of Active Shooter incidents include:

- March 2011 shooting of Air Force personnel at Frankfurt Airport in Germany
- November 2009 shooting at the Soldier Readiness Center in Fort Hood, Texas
- June 2009 shooting at Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C.
- May 2009 shooting of soldiers outside a military recruitment center in Arkansas
- November 2008 attacks against hotels, restaurants, and a train station in Mumbai, India

It is unlikely you will be involved in an Active Shooter incident, but you should be prepared for the possibility.

For more information, see the [historical example](#) on the November 2008 Mumbai, India Attack.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Active Shooter Fundamentals



If you are in an exposed position, try to seek cover in a room or place that can be sealed off or barricaded.

Active shooter situations are unpredictable and can evolve quickly. Potential responses include:

- Evacuate
- Shelter in place
- Take action against the perpetrator
- Cooperate with first responders

You can also adapt your response to the type of weapon used by an attacker:

- Ricocheting bullets tend to hug the floor; crouching (not lying) on the floor may reduce exposure
- Grenade shrapnel rises from the detonation; lying on the floor reduces exposure and having feet toward the blast may protect the head

An active shooter situation may be over within 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives. Be mentally and physically prepared to deal with an active shooter situation.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



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## Responding to an Active Shooter



In an active shooter situation, evacuate if possible.

If you are in the vicinity of an active shooter situation, you have several options for response.

**Evacuate.** If there is an escape path, attempt to evacuate. Be sure to:

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent others from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of first responders
- Do not attempt to move wounded people
- Call emergency services when you are safe

Evacuations may not always be possible and you may need to consider other options.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Responding to an Active Shooter 2



If necessary, you should be prepared to shelter in place.

If evacuation is not possible, consider the following.

**Shelter in Place:** Find a place where the active shooter is less likely to find you. Remember to silence your cell phone, remain quiet and calm, and call emergency personnel if possible.

The place you choose should:

- Be out of the shooter's view
- Provide protection against shots fired your way
- Not trap you
- Have locks on the door
- Have furniture to blockade the door

**Take action against the active shooter:** As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, try to disrupt or incapacitate the shooter by:

- Acting aggressively
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions

Taking action against the active shooter may be risky, but it may be your best chance for survival.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Arrival of First Responders



Two Air Force personnel were killed and two wounded at an Active Shooter incident at Frankfurt International Airport in March 2011.

When first responders arrive, support their efforts and do not be a distraction:

- Remain calm and follow instructions
- Put down any items in your hands
- Raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid quick movements
- Do not cling to emergency personnel
- Do not stop to ask first responders for help or direction when evacuating
- Evacuate in the direction first responders are entering

Provide first responders with the following information:

- Location and number of perpetrators
- Number of shooters
- Physical description of shooter(s)
- Number and type of weapons held by the shooter(s)
- Number of potential victims

It is normal to feel helpless; however, you can support first responder efforts.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Active Shooter Situation 1



Sergeant Hasan Karim Akbar killed two in an attack on Camp Pennsylvania in 2003.

In light of recent attacks on DOD personnel, you consider how to prepare for the active shooter threat.

What should you do if there is an active shooter incident and evacuation is not possible?

[Identify items that can be potentially used to attack the active shooter.](#)

[Seek cover in an area that can be closed off and barricaded.](#)

[Immediately phone first responders for help.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Active Shooter Situation 2



Christopher Seifert died in the 2003 attack at Camp Pennsylvania.

You know there may be no warning before the start of an active shooter situation. And, you might be caught with no chance to evacuate, barricade yourself in a room, or attack the perpetrator.

You know you should dive for cover immediately. And you also know that in the event of an attack with firearms you should crouch on the floor. But what should you do in the event of an attack with grenades?

[Dive for cover and run for the exit at the first possible opportunity.](#)

[Dive behind something solid and lie flat on the floor.](#)

[Dive behind something solid and crouch on the floor.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Active Shooter Quiz 1



Active shooter quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

In an Active Shooter incident involving firearms you should immediately lay on the ground?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Active Shooter Quiz 2



Active shooter quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Active resistance should be the immediate response to an active shooter incident?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Active Shooter Quiz 3



Active shooter quiz question number three.

Which of the following is **not** a recommended response to an Active Shooter incident:

- [1. Look for possible escape routes from the area](#)
- [2. Look for a place to hide or an area that can be barricaded](#)
- [3. Find something solid to dive behind](#)
- [4. Provide instructions to arriving emergency response personnel](#)
- [5. If necessary, actively resist the perpetrator](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Residential Security Introduction



Each type of residence has its own security strengths and vulnerabilities. Consider the local threat when selecting your home.

Living overseas can be an adventure. Good security can increase your confidence and make it more enjoyable.

You may have limited choice in selecting your residence. DOD members live in US military installations, DOD-leased apartments, residences pre-approved by the US Embassy or US Command, or residences of their own choice.

Terrorist attack on a private residence is less likely than theft or home invasion. But, crime prevention measures will also enhance your antiterrorism posture.

Follow the guidance of your housing authority. Some considerations include:

- Location in a low crime area
- Access to US facilities and local emergency services
- Security measures such as apartment visitor / vendor control and gated-community access controls
- Strong crime prevention measures

A concentration of American residences could be a target for crime or terrorism. But, an isolated location may be a target for criminal break-in.

For more information, see the [historical example](#) on BG Dozier.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Residential Security – Physical Security



When in a new home, you do not have to settle for security measures in place. There are many things you can do to enhance your home's security.

Look at your residence the way a criminal might. Physical security measures are a deterrent against crime.

Consider these measures:

- Check for solid exterior doors, good locks, deadbolts, slide locks, and reinforcing plates to protect locks and door jams
- Ensure sliding doors cannot be lifted from their track and lay a rod or dowel in the track
- Keep valuables out of sight and away from exterior windows
- Do not hide spare keys outside
- Do not advertise your name, rank, or nationality
- Use an alarm system when you are at home and away
- Improve exterior lighting
- Put gravel outside windows so a prowler will make sound

Consider replacing locks since you do not know who may have keys from previous tenants.

A home that is an easy target is also a more likely target.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Residential Security Practices



Simple home security measures can reduce your vulnerability.

Good habits are essential for good security. A solid door is of no value if it is left unlocked or a criminal gets access to a key.

Discuss daily routines needed for good security both day and night. Think about ways to improve your security and confidence:

- Carefully control your keys
- Be extremely cautious in giving access to your home to any unknown person
- Call the utility company to confirm identities before giving access to utility workers
- Be alert when a stranger shows interest in you and your residence or asks for personal information
- Check with the US Embassy or US Command before hiring a domestic worker
- Be on good relations with your neighbors and look out for each other
- Do not assume telephone conversations are secure or private

Frequently discuss security and family routines to ensure everyone understands. This will help raise everyone's confidence that your family is secure at home.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Social Media

Connect.com – Social Media Made Easy [Find Friends](#) [Chat Rooms](#) [New Posts](#)



**Basic Information:** John Doe is a Major at US Army and lives in Stuttgart, Germany.

**About Me:** Serving on the planning staff at EUCOM supporting various DOD missions.

**Recent Posts:**

July 8, 8:30 a.m. - Leaving for work

July 11, 9:15a.m. - Traffic was horrible, took me 45 minutes to get to the office

July 14, 10:45a.m. - Out the door, running late for work

More information on John  
See John's friends (1,533)  
See John's photos  
See John's family  
Older posts

Information posted on social media sites should be reviewed for OPSEC considerations.

Social media provides many advantages. However, through social media, users can inadvertently provide information on:

- A current operational mission
- An installation's mission and infrastructure
- Your schedule and routines
- The identities and activities of family members
- Aspects of lifestyle that could allow blackmail/coercion

To reduce the chances of inadvertently releasing sensitive information consider the following:

- Limit profile information and do not provide your job title, address, phone number, family member information, etc.
- Limit "friending" to people you know; consider verifying that other users' profiles are who they appear to be
- Limit information viewable by users not in your networks
- Use high profile security settings and disable GPS tracking and facial recognition options
- Never post information or photos that describe current duties or operational locations
- Monitor internet usage of family members
- Report suspicious inquiries or violations of internet usage

Social media is an advantageous tool, but information provided over the internet can potentially be used to plan and execute an attack against yourself, your family, or your unit.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Residential Preparation for Emergencies



Emergency preparedness kits can benefit you during a security incident or natural disaster.

Be prepared to spend 72-hours in your home in an emergency. Make an emergency kit with food, bottled water, and first aid supplies. You can get an emergency kit checklist and a draft family emergency plan in the Antiterrorism Electronic Library at this website.

Consider what to do in the following situations:

- A utility worker says he needs to check a gas line in your house...
  - Call the utility company to confirm identity and authority to enter
- Your children come home from school and unexpectedly no one is there to care for them...
  - Have an emergency contact plan and instructions to stay in a safe place
- Someone breaks into your home and demands money and valuables...
  - Cooperation is probably the best approach

Discuss these and other contingencies to ensure your entire family is ready for the unexpected.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Residential Security Situation 1



The location you choose for your residence can enhance or decrease your family's security.

You have just arrived at your new, overseas duty assignment. On-base housing is not available, and the housing authority gives you a list of registered landlords you can use to find a residence on the local economy. You decide to prepare a list of preferences for your house search.

You know you want a location in a low crime area, near US facilities and host nation emergency services. What else do you consider for better security?

[A house on a cul-de-sac.](#)

[Visitor access control in a gated community or an apartment.](#)

[Good community services like a pool and recreation center so you will not need to travel far for recreation.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Residential Security Situation 2



Landlords and real-estate sellers do not always change locks when new occupants arrive.

You found a place to rent and are looking at ways to improve physical security. You know it is a good idea to change locks to ensure keys are under your control. You also make sure windows lock securely and put a dowel or rod in sliding door tracks to keep them from being forced open.

What else can you do to improve the physical security of your new residence?

[Once you get to know your neighbors, give them a key to check on the house when you travel.](#)

[Keep the porch lights on 24x7 to discourage prowlers.](#)

[Keep valuables out of sight and away from windows.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Residential Security Situation 3



You should know that not all countries have the same privacy laws as the US, and your electronic communications may be monitored.

You are considering the security of your home. You know you should contact the US Embassy or US Command before hiring a local maid. And, you want to have good relations with your neighbors so you can look out for each other.

Also, you are thinking about the importance of electronic communications in securing your home.

What do you do?

[Do not assume telephone conversations are private, and keep close watch on all Internet acquaintances made by family members.](#)

[Encourage family members to use the Internet to stay in contact with friends back home so they do not feel so isolated living overseas.](#)

[Keep antivirus and malware software up to date on your home computers.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Residential Security Quiz 1



Residential security quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Home security can be improved with self-help measures like changing locks, securing windows, and improving outdoor lighting.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Residential Security Quiz 2



Residential security quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Internet acquaintances can pose a security threat and should be carefully monitored.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Residential Security Quiz 3



Residential security quiz question number three.

What is **not** a physical security measure for your home?

- [1. Changing locks to ensure key control.](#)
- [2. Contacting the US Embassy or US Command before hiring a local maid.](#)
- [3. Hiding a key outside to ensure family members can get in if they lose their keys.](#)
- [4. Monitoring internet acquaintances for all family members.](#)
- [5. Having good relations with neighbors and to look out for each other.](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Off-Duty Security Introduction



Piccadilly Circus in London is a popular shopping and theater district. British authorities thwarted a terrorist attack against this cultural site in 2007.

Off-duty time presents opportunities to visit cultural sites or other civilian establishments. In some environments, terrorists attack these sites because they are vulnerable targets with an exposed population.

Keep risks in mind as you consider visiting civilian facilities like these in your off-duty hours:

- Places of worship and religious events
- Common tourist attractions
- International hotels
- Restaurants and coffee shops
- Night clubs
- Public transportation hubs
- Sporting events

Outside the protection of your installation or residence, your vulnerability may be increased. Consider your personal security during off-duty activities.

For more information, please see the [historical examples](#) on the Mumbai Terrorist Attacks, London, Madrid, and Tokyo Subway Attacks, Bali Nightclub Bombing, Deir el-Bahri, and Zona Rosa.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Off-Duty Fundamentals



Using automatic weapons and knives, terrorists attacked tourists at the Temple of Hatshepsut in Deir el Bahri, Egypt killing 62.

Several basic measures can enhance your security during off-duty activities. These include:

- Travel in a small group
- Do not draw attention to yourself; instead, conceal your military affiliation and try to blend in
- Carry emergency phone numbers
- Let someone else know where you are going

Also, it is good to avoid:

- Places where Americans and other Westerners are known to congregate
- Places of religious significance
- Political events
- Going out on holidays or anniversaries that may temporarily increase the local threat

Follow any specific guidance from your unit or the US Embassy's Regional Security Officer.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Public Transportation



A security camera captures the moment a backpack IED exploded on the Madrid subway system in 2004.

Public transportation may be an option for getting to off-duty activities. If so, consider these protective measures:

- Select major hubs that might have better security
- Do not wait in large groups
- Change times and routes for places you visit often
- On an overnight bus or train, take food or drink only from official transit personnel
- In a train sleeper car, lock the compartment door securely and keep an exterior window cracked – criminals have used gas to knock victims unconscious

If taxis are used, consider these guidelines:

- Look for legitimate company markings on the taxi
- If a license is viewable, match the photo on the license to the driver
- Do not always use the same taxi company
- Select your own taxi, do not let a stranger select it for you

Public transportation in foreign countries can be confusing, intimidating, and dangerous. But you can take steps to reduce your vulnerability.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## During Your Activity



The four bombers responsible for the 2005 attack against the London subway system entering Luton train station on the morning of 7 July 2005.

While visiting civilian sites for off-duty activities, there are several actions you can take to reduce your risk. This include:

- Identify exit routes to be used in the case of an attack
- Pre-designate a location to meet if your party is separated during an emergency
- Watch for suspicious behavior in others
- Notice objects that might conceal an improvised explosive device such as abandoned backpacks or unusual items in trash receptacles

In the event of an attack, remember the following:

- In a grenade attack shrapnel will rise from the point of detonation; being on the floor reduces exposure and having feet toward the blast may protect the head
- In a small arms attack ricocheting bullets tend to hug the floor; crouching (not lying) on the floor may reduce exposure

Enjoy your off-duty activities, but remember there is a threat. If you observe any indications of a threat, leave the area immediately and alert the appropriate US or local authorities.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Off-Duty Situation 1



Paddy's bar in Bali, Indonesia after a VBIED attack.

You are stationed in an area that is traditionally considered low threat. However, there are reports of increased "intelligence chatter" that may indicate preparations for an attack by an international terrorist group.

You and some friends want to see a little of the local area.

You know you should follow the guidance from your unit and the US Embassy's Regional Security Officer and choose places where Americans and other Westerners do not congregate. So, what type of location would you choose?

[Common tourist attractions.](#)

[Places of religious worship since they are less likely to be attacked.](#)

[Places more likely to have onsite security.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Off-Duty Situation 2



Individuals in an outdoor cafe can be readily identified by passersby and could be the target of an impromptu attack.

You and your friends eventually choose a local restaurant that is popular among middle-class locals.

When you arrive, you discover the restaurant has outdoor seating on the sidewalk, an indoor seating area away from the street, and a seating area near the entrance.

Each area is available. Where do you sit?

[Outside seating on the sidewalk so you can more easily escape from an attack.](#)

[The seating area near the entrance so you can more easily escape from an attack.](#)

[The indoor seating area away from the street.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Off-Duty Situation 3



The Leopold Café in Mumbai, India was targeted because of its reputation for catering to upper class Indians and foreign tourists.

You and your friends sit at a table in the back of the restaurant away from the street. Remembering a recent threat briefing, you begin to discuss security.

One member of your party notes that the exits are far away and it would be difficult to get out of the restaurant in an attack. You discuss what you could do if the restaurant comes under a terrorist attack.

You know you should dive for cover immediately. And you also know that in the event of an attack with firearms you should crouch on the floor. But what should you do in the event of an attack with grenades?

[Dive for cover and run for the exit at first possible opportunity.](#)

[Dive behind something solid and lie flat on the floor.](#)

[Dive behind something solid and crouch on the floor.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Off-Duty Quiz 1



Off-Duty quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Your unit or the US Embassy Regional Security Officer may provide a list of places you can and cannot visit.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Off-Duty Quiz 2



Off-Duty quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

It is best to know a little bit about your area so you can recognize unusual activity and behavior.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Off-Duty Quiz 3



Off-Duty quiz question number three.

What is **not** a good selection for where to go during off-duty activities?

- [1. A place approved by your unit and US Embassy Regional Security Officer](#)
- [2. A place of religious association that has caused local controversy](#)
- [3. A place not commonly associated with US Service Members](#)
- [4. Areas away from local political events](#)
- [5. A reputable establishment](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



## Air Travel Introduction



The Flight 93 Memorial in New York honors those who died in an effort to wrestle control of their airplane from terrorists on 11 September 2001.

The attacks of 11 September 2001 demonstrated the threat terrorism poses to air travelers. Since then, security at airports and aboard aircraft has been increased.

However, even with increased security, the threat remains. Consider the following tactics and examples since 2001:

- Midair explosion – December 2001 shoe-bomb plot on a trans-Atlantic flight
- Surface to air attack – 2002 shoulder-fired missile attack on a civilian aircraft in Mombasa, Kenya
- Small arms attacks – 2002 attack against the El Al ticket counter in Los Angeles
- VBIED – 2007 attack against the Glasgow International Airport terminal
- Attacks against airport infrastructure – 2007 plot against John F. Kennedy airport
- Skyjacking – several incidents in Africa and the eastern Mediterranean

Some tactics against air travelers can be thwarted through vigilance. If you see suspicious behavior, report it to airport security personnel immediately.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on United Flight 93, the Paradise Hotel/civilian aircraft attack, and TWA Flight 847.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Air Travel Fundamentals



Items that show your DOD or Government affiliation should be concealed.

Everyone should seek and receive guidance before traveling internationally. Some suggestions here may or may not be relevant to your specific travel situation.

It is generally wise to keep a low profile and not disclose your DOD affiliation:

- Travel with a tourist passport (consult Foreign Clearance Guide)
- Do not wear clothing with DOD or US symbols or slogans (check with your organization about clothing guidelines)
- Do not include rank or organization on luggage tags
- Use civilian luggage instead of a military duffel bag
- Seal official papers in an envelope

When planning your travel, consider the following:

- Travel on US carriers or only on foreign carriers known to have good security
- Avoid airports with a history of security problems such as Athens and Istanbul

Consider your seat selection. A window seat reduces your exposure in a skyjacking but also reduces your mobility.

You can reduce risk with careful air travel planning.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



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## Airport Terminal Security



A vehicle catches fire after terrorists ram the terminal building at Glasgow International Airport.



Anticipate



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a Target



Respond &  
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Threats against air travelers occur primarily in two places: at the airport prior to passing security and on the aircraft.

When you arrive at an airport, pass through security without delay since all passengers and baggage are screened at that point. To avoid delays, ensure your travel documents are in order and use online check-in options.

Be vigilant for:

- Vehicles left unattended at the curbside check-in areas
- Individuals that appear nervous
- Any activity that is out of place in an airport environment.

Report suspicious activity to airport authorities immediately. In international or unfamiliar airports, it is best to wait for your flight in the gate area.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Responding to a Skyjacking



Threats to aircraft come in many forms, and each terrorist may have a different motivation.

11 September 2001 introduced a new tactic to airline skyjacking: use of aircraft as weapons of mass destruction. However, skyjacking is still used to take hostages and not all skyjackers are intent on suicide.

If your aircraft is skyjacked, you must choose your actions carefully whether to cooperate or actively resist. Try to understand the skyjackers' intent. For example:

- Are pilots left in control of the aircraft? This may indicate a desire to land the plane safely
- Have passengers or crew been physically abused? This may indicate their mindset
- Are passengers singled out by nationality or religion? This may indicate something about their goal

More information about responding to a hostage situation is available in the Hostage Survival section of this application.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Air Travel Situation 1



VBIEDs are a growing concern at airports and other infrastructure assets.

You are going TDY to a conference in a major city in South Asia. To get to your final destination you must stay overnight in Tokyo, Japan.

Your overnight stay in Tokyo was uneventful and the next morning you arrive at the airport to make your connecting flight. Your taxi stops at the curb close to the doors leading into the airport terminal. As you are getting your bags out of the taxi you notice an unattended civilian-looking SUV.

You know that VBIEDs have been used to attack airports in the past and you should not ignore the problem. But what do you do?

Look in the windows of the SUV and if you see something suspicious alert the nearest airport employee or security officer.

Alert the nearest airport employee or security officer and move into the terminal for additional protection.

Wait for a couple of minutes on the curb and, if the owner of the vehicle does not arrive, alert the nearest airport employee or security officer.

*Select the correct response.*



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## Air Travel Situation 2



While in the airport, be on guard for unattended luggage and keep your luggage with you at all times.

When you arrive at your airline's counter, you notice they have a check-in line specifically for your flight.

As you stand in line, the person behind you taps you on the shoulder and asks a favor. Since you only have one bag to check and he has three, he asks if you can check one of his bags in your name so he will not have to pay a baggage surcharge.

You know that you should not accept the bag. But what do you do?

[Alert airline ticket personnel when you arrive at the counter and give the man's description to security personnel after getting your ticket.](#)

[Tell the man that checking someone else's luggage is against most countries' security policies and his actions could create an incident.](#)

[Immediately call for security and alert them of the situation.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Air Travel Quiz 1



Air travel quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

In the event of a skyjacking, you should immediately attempt to subdue the skyjackers?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Air Travel Quiz 2



Air travel quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

The ticketing area is more secure than the area beyond the security check point?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Air Travel Quiz 3



Air Travel Quiz

Since 9/11, which of the following attack methods have **not** been attempted against an airport or airline:

- [1. Small-arms attack](#)
- [2. VBIED](#)
- [3. Explosive carried onboard by passenger](#)
- [4. Chemical or biological attack](#)
- [5. Skyjacking for purpose of taking hostages](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Ground Travel Introduction



Terrorists used hand guns to assassinate Lieutenant Commander Albert Schaufelberger in El Salvador and Captain George Tsantes in Greece. Both were killed in their vehicles.

For many decades, US forces have had to protect themselves against terrorist attack while traveling in military and civilian vehicles. Many of these threats were concentrated in Europe and Latin America.

Terrorist tactics included ambushes using small arms fire and roadside explosives. Attacks using improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have dramatically increased in the last few years.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on LCDR Albert Schaufelberger and CAPT George Tsantes.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Ground Travel Fundamentals



A car burning after a terrorist attack in Greece.

Keep several measures in mind when considering vehicle security:

- **Do not draw attention to yourself.** Drive a vehicle that is common in the area. If possible, avoid using decals and bumper stickers that advertise your association with DOD.
- **Ensure your vehicle is well maintained.** A reliable vehicle is good for security and safety. Keep your tires properly inflated and the fuel tank at least half full.
- **Vary routes.** This makes it harder for terrorists to plan attacks. Do not be a predictable target.
- **Report suspicious behavior.** Be alert to unusual things, such as the absence of people in a market place. Alert your leadership and security officials immediately.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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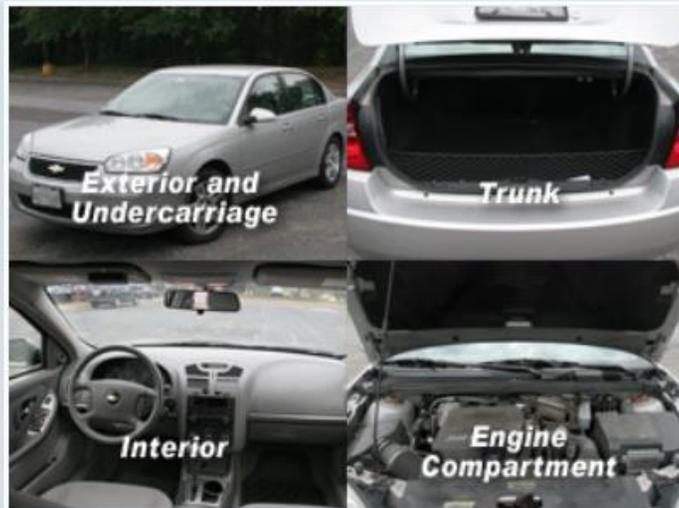
# ANTITERRORISM

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## Inspecting Your Vehicle



The components of a vehicle you should examine during an inspection: the exterior and undercarriage, interior, the trunk, and the engine compartment.

Perform vehicle inspections for tampering or sabotage as local conditions warrant.

When you get a new vehicle, inspect it to familiarize yourself with its normal appearance so you can identify potential threats in the future. Then, inspect it whenever it has been in an unsecured location.

A good vehicle inspection consists of the following:

- **Visual exterior inspection:** Without touching the vehicle, look for any evidence of tampering on the undercarriage and in the wheel wells.
- **Visual interior inspection:** Without touching the vehicle, look through the windows for anything unusual on the seats or floorboards.
- **Complete interior inspection:** Look under the hood, in the trunk, in the glove compartment, behind the gas cap cover, under the seats, in the interior console – anywhere something may be hidden.

You do not need to be an expert to perform a thorough inspection. Vigilance is the key.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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# ANTI-TERRORISM



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## Ground Travel Situation 1



Police officer directs traffic in CENTCOM Area of Responsibility.

You are serving overseas and have to drive outside the US base to get to work. You are deciding how to get to and from work.

You use different routes from day to day to disrupt surveillance. And, you select routes near emergency services like police and medical facilities. What else should be your primary concern in planning a route?

[The routes used by most DOD personnel in the area.](#)

[Avoiding isolated or seldom-traveled routes.](#)

[The roads kept in the best condition.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Ground Travel Situation 2



A vehicle as seen through a rear-view mirror.



Anticipate



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Respond & Report

You are driving to work and notice a car has been behind you since shortly after you left home. You believe you have seen the car before but are unsure.

You do not panic and continue on your way at a safe and normal speed. After a few minutes the car is still behind you. You decide to make a few casual turns to see if it reacts. It does not follow you, but slows down unnecessarily after you make your first turn.

What do you do?

Note the make and model of the car and the description of the occupants if possible.

Take a picture of the car with your cell phone.

Turn around and return home immediately.

*Select the correct response.*



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## Ground Travel Situation 3



Greek authorities respond to a terrorist attack against a vehicle.



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Respond &  
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You noted a description of the car that was tailing you and its occupants, and you are driving to a secure location as quickly and safely as possible. You have also been alert for potential threats such as false police checkpoints, unusual detours, and accidents slowing traffic.

Then, you notice the car that was tailing you has reappeared and is starting to close in. You tried, but failed, to put pass another car and put it between you and the tailing car. The driver's actions are aggressive and you believe you have been targeted for attack.

[Speed up and try to out run the other vehicle.](#)

[Continue on until you reach a place of safety.](#)

[Execute an immediate turn to escape, jump the curb if necessary to gain room to maneuver.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Ground Travel Quiz 1



Ground travel quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Roadblocks, detours, and car accidents may represent a threat?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Ground Travel Quiz 2



Ground travel quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Varying your travel routes can help disrupt surveillance activities?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Ground Travel Quiz 3



Ground travel quiz question number three.

In response to a ground travel threat, which of the following is **not** a good standard personal protection measure:

- [1. Look for signs of unusual activity](#)
- [2. Make a mental note of information that can be useful to security personnel](#)
- [3. Switch from using main roads to isolated streets and areas](#)
- [4. Go to a secure location such as a military installation or police station immediately](#)
- [5. Be prepared to take evasive action if other responses fail](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Hotel Security Introduction



Ruins of the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya following a 2002 VBIED attack.

Hotel security is a significant concern for the US government and host nation governments. In addition to low-level criminal activity, hotels have been targeted with small arms attacks, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED), and suicide backpack bombers.

Hotels are attractive targets for terrorists. They usually have lighter security than military installations or government buildings. They often attract guests who are potential targets such as affluent local nationals and Western officials and businessmen. Also, terrorists may perceive certain hotels as symbols of American influence or western economic power. Finally, many hotels employ third-country nationals for house staff and maintenance, further complicating security.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya and the 2008 attacks on multiple hotels in Mumbai, India.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Selecting a Hotel



Smoke pours from the Taj Mahal Hotel in Mumbai, India after terrorists set fires to ensure as many casualties as possible.

When selecting a hotel, consider the following:

- Good stand-off from the street to protect from a VBIED
- Location in a non-violent and low-crime area
- Solid perimeter such as a steel fence, solid wall, and vehicle barriers
- Access control for both persons and vehicles
- Protection by hotel security personnel or host nation military
- Location near major roads for use in your daily commute
- Facilities inside the hotel such as a restaurant and gym to limit your need to leave during off-duty hours
- Electronic key card security to reduce vulnerability to crime

It may be hard to find a hotel that has all the security features you want. If so, look for security measures that protect against tactics previously used against hotels in the area.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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Respond &  
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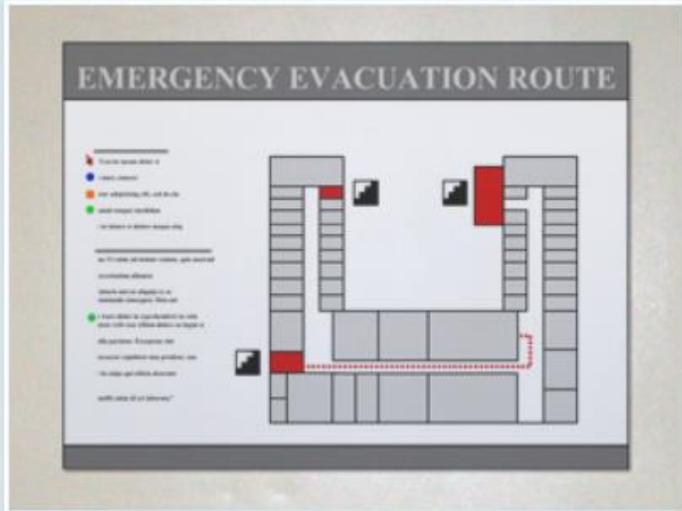


# ANTITERRORISM

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## Selecting Your Hotel Room



Floor maps marking the locations of emergency exits can usually be found on the back of a hotel room door.

Selecting a room can be important, though you may not have control of your room assignment. However, if you have the choice, consider the following:

- 3rd to 5th floor rooms are best – rooms on the 1st and 2nd floors are easily accessible from the outside, and rooms above the 5th floor are difficult to reach by emergency services
- A room away from the street can reduce your exposure to a VBIED
- Access to fire escapes and emergency evacuation routes

It may be hard to find a room with all of these characteristics. If you do not feel your room is safe, ask for another room or consider going to another hotel.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Inspecting Your Hotel Room



Night latches are commonly found in hotel rooms and should be used if available.

Once in your room, inspect it for security and make some mental preparations. Consider these things:

- Functioning locks on all doors and windows
- Risk of potential access through outside windows or a balcony
- Location of emergency exits and escape routes
- How to barricade yourself in your room - is the door solid, and can you move furniture around?
- Peephole to view visitors before opening the door
- A working telephone

Be sure you can call the front desk and call directly to the US Embassy or US military HQ.

Also, when you leave your room, give it the appearance of being occupied:

- Leave the radio or television set on
- Hang the "Do Not Disturb" sign on the door
- Leave a light on in the area of the door

If you have concerns about your room's security features, consider asking for a different room or changing hotels.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Hotel Security Situation 1



Smoke rises from the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya shortly after a VBIED attack.

You are going TDY to a region with a history of sporadic terrorist attacks. On-base accommodations are not available and you have to stay at a local hotel.

You get instructions for your travel in accordance with the Foreign Clearance Guide and you receive a list of pre-approved hotels for official travelers. You have several to choose from.

You look for a hotel that is safe and secure with good standoff distance from the street to protect against VBIEDs. What else should you consider?

[A hotel often used by other persons supporting the DOD.](#)

[A hotel with multiple vehicle entry and exit points.](#)

[A hotel with centralized access control for vehicles and persons.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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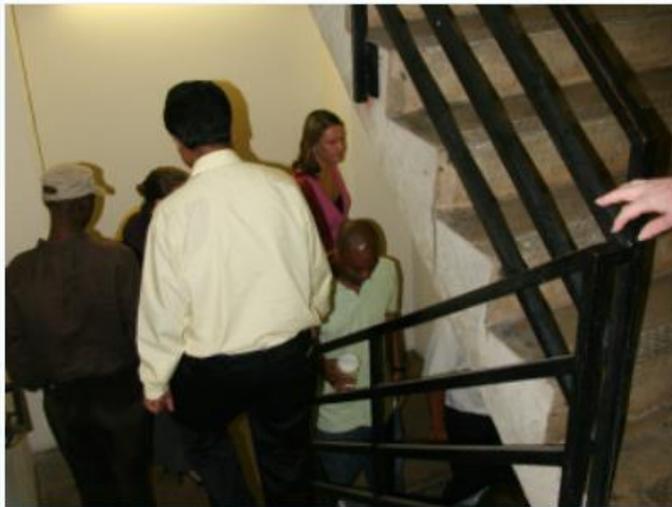
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## Hotel Security Situation 2



Hotel rooms with close proximity to emergency exits are beneficial in emergency situations.

At your hotel, you are checking in at the front desk. The receptionist asks if you have room preferences.

You know to ask for a room on the 3rd to 5th floors and a room near emergency exits. What else should you request?

[A room on the same floor as a gym or other common use facilities so you will not be in an isolated area.](#)

[A room overlooking the parking lot so you can observe activity.](#)

[A room on the backside of the hotel away from the street to protect against VBIEDs.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## Hotel Security Situation 3



Common areas of hotels may have poor security, you should exercise vigilance.

You have been in-country for several days. You eat at the hotel restaurant and use other hotel facilities to minimize your exposure. You are also alert to learn what normal behavior is for hotel employees and guests.

One morning while eating breakfast you see a man enter the hotel and go to the front desk where he asks about the conference center and gym. He then sits on a couch in the lobby as if waiting for someone. When the receptionist leaves the desk, he pulls out a cell phone and starts taking pictures of the lobby and hallways leading to various hotel facilities.

You wonder if this might be an attempt at hotel surveillance. You know you should alert hotel security and security at the organization you are visiting to the possible threat. What else do you do?

[Consider changing hotels if the situation is not adequately explained.](#)

[Move into the lobby and try to get a picture of the man with your cell phone.](#)

[Move to a place in the lobby where you can get a better look at what the man is doing.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Hotel Security Quiz 1



Hotel security quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Vehicle and pedestrian access control is a key aspect of hotel security.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Hotel Security Quiz 2



Hotel security quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Choosing your room may be just as important as choosing your hotel.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Hotel Security Quiz 3



Hotel security quiz question number three.

What is **not** a physical security feature you should check when inspecting your hotel room:

- [1. Standoff from the street](#)
- [2. Price](#)
- [3. Location within the city](#)
- [4. Presence of hotel security or host nation military personnel](#)
- [5. A solid physical perimeter](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Hostage Survival Introduction



Hostages may be taken for a variety of reasons and captivity may last for only a few hours or possibly for years.

The threat of kidnapping is a concern for DOD-affiliated personnel in many parts of the world. Hostages are taken to obtain political concessions, ransom, and publicity. Many hostage situations are resolved through negotiation or rescue. In some extreme cases, hostages are killed by their captors.

If taken hostage, your actions can improve your chances of survival. To prepare for this possibility, review "Isolated Personnel Guidance," an annex to CJCS Guide 5260. This is available from your Antiterrorism Officer.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on the Japanese Ambassador's Residence, Terry Anderson, and General Dozier.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Initial Response to Hostage Incident



In 1996 members of an insurgent group, MRTA, took hundreds of dignitaries hostage at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Peru.

In the initial moments of a hostage taking, both the victim and captors are in a highly reactive mindset and prone to spontaneous actions. On the one hand, an act to resist may be seen as a threat and met with deadly force. On the other hand, the chaos of the situation may afford an opportunity to escape. The decision to resist or comply is a personal choice you must make based upon your estimate of the situation and chances of survival.

However, if taken hostage, focus on defusing the situation:

- Control your fear and maintain your dignity; if you become excited, so will your captors
- Follow instructions of your captors
- Avoid sudden movements that your captors may view as hostile

The initial moments and hours of a hostage situation can be the most dangerous. Your decisions can increase your chance for survival.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



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## Time in Captivity



The house where a US contractor, Thomas Hamill, was held captive in Iraq for 23 days before he escaped and was rescued by US Forces.

A hostage's time in captivity could last days, months, or years. During this time, you can expect sporadic to intense questioning about your DOD activities.

If questioned, consider the following:

- Respond to your captors with respect and maintain your dignity
- Try not to display emotion or ego
- Avoid responding to questions about sensitive military matters
- Do not lie, but do not volunteer information; if a lie is necessary, keep it simple and be consistent

Be prepared for a long captivity in poor conditions. It is important to maintain your mental and physical health:

- Keep active and maintain a daily routine
- Engage guards in conversation, but avoid topics such as politics and religion
- Eat the food that is provided to you even if it is poor quality
- Find ways to exercise
- Get enough sleep

Personal optimism, faith, self-discipline, and keeping the mind active are keys to enduring a difficult situation.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



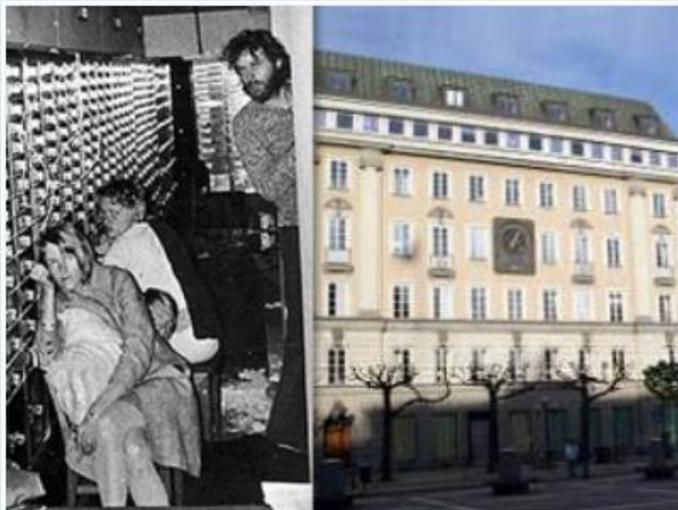
# ANTITERRORISM

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## Stockholm Syndrome



The term "Stockholm Syndrome" comes from a 1973 bank robbery where hostages held for six days befriended their captor.

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

Experts have identified factors in the development of the Stockholm Syndrome:

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

Hostages can become attached to their captor and begin to see the world from the captor's perspective. This can reduce their ability to see opportunities for escape or increase safety.

If you become a hostage, remain true to your core values. You may develop rapport with your captor; however, you should never dismiss your needs, morals, and ideals. Remembering these principles will help you maintain objectivity in a dangerous situation and increase your chance of survival.

For further information, see the historical example on the Stockholm Syndrome.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



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## Hostage Resolution



Terry Anderson's release was finally negotiated after seven years of captivity in Lebanon.

If taken hostage, you have to decide if your best chance for survival is through remaining in captivity or attempting an escape.

If you do not feel there is an immediate threat to your life, your best option may be to remain in place and hope your release is negotiated or a rescue attempt made. In the event of a rescue attempt, be sure to:

- Immediately drop to the floor or dive behind a piece of furniture for cover
- After taking cover, do not make any sudden moves – you may be mistaken for a captor
- Do not attempt to assist rescue personnel – your actions may be misinterpreted as a threat
- Cooperate with rescue personnel – hostages may be handcuffed and detained while identifications are confirmed

If you feel there is an immediate threat to your life, you may consider an escape attempt. Your chance for success is greatest when security is lighter, you know your location and which way to go for help, and you have food and water supplies for the environment.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



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## Hostage Survival Situation 1



MRTA terrorists inside the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru.

You are assigned overseas and you are attending an event at the embassy of another country.

Suddenly, you hear an explosion that shakes the room. Moments later, several men wearing hoods and carrying assault rifles storm into the room. The men are not shooting their weapons but are waving them in the air and shouting for everyone to get on the floor and be quiet.

How do you respond?

[Do not resist, slowly crouch to the floor, and quietly encourage those around you to remain calm.](#)

[Motion to someone near you to help in seizing a weapon from one of the assailants.](#)

[Dive behind a solid piece of furniture, look for an exit and try to escape.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



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## Hostage Survival Situation 2



Peruvian soldiers storm the Japanese Ambassador's Residence in 1997 after a four month hostage crisis.

You have been held captive for several days and overall you have been treated well. Your captors are in negotiations with authorities and you hope the situation can be resolved peacefully.

You try not to antagonize your captors, and you eat the food and water they provide to keep your strength up.

Then, without warning, you hear an explosion similar to the one when the incident began. This time, men run into the room wearing helmets and bulletproof vests and carrying shields.

How do you respond to a rescue attempt?

Get down on the floor and remain still, quietly encourage others to remain calm, and obey instructions from the rescue team.

Get down on the floor and shout repeatedly, "I am a hostage."

Dash across the room where there is better cover.

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



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## Hostage Survival Quiz 1



Hostage survival quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

A good tactic during interrogations is to refuse to answer any questions.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Hostage Survival Quiz 2



Hostage survival quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

While in captivity it is important to stay in good physical condition and develop a daily routine.

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## Hostage Survival Quiz 3



Hostage survival quiz question number three.

What should you **not** do during a hostage rescue attempt:

- [1. Remain still and low to the ground.](#)
- [2. Encourage others around you to remain calm.](#)
- [3. Try to assist hostage rescue team.](#)
- [4. Follow instructions of hostage rescue team.](#)
- [5. Expect to be handcuffed and detained by hostage rescue team.](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## CBRNE Introduction



First responders in protective gear during the 2001 anthrax attacks.

The chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) threat is a constant danger to DOD personnel and assets deployed throughout the world.

Terrorists have used Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) for decades, often with devastating results. Forms of IEDs include briefcase bombs, suicide bombers, and vehicle bombs.

While not common, chemical and biological attacks have also occurred. In 1995, terrorists attacked the Tokyo subway using Sarin nerve gas. In 2001, anthrax-laden letters were mailed to targeted individuals and places.

A nuclear or radiological attack has not yet occurred, but terrorist organizations are seeking new attack methods. The proliferation of nuclear materials that could be used as a weapon of terror greatly concerns US officials.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## Responding to CBRNE Attacks



The anthrax laden letter mailed to Senator Tom Daschle during the 2001 anthrax attacks and first responders in protective gear in front of the Hart Senate Office Building.

The nature of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack may be hard to determine. Chemical agents may be colorless, odorless, and difficult to identify. And, the effects of biological agents may take days or weeks to appear. Symptoms may resemble common ailments and may not be properly diagnosed.

Regardless of the type of incident, you can do several things to help protect yourself:

- Cover your body, especially your nose and mouth
- Wash any exposed part of your body with soap and water
- Seek medical attention as soon as possible
- Obey local authorities and first responders

If you believe a chemical attack is underway, move upwind into a well-ventilated area.

If you suspect a biological attack, avoid infected areas and watch for signs of illness in yourself and others.

In case of a radiological / nuclear attack, consider sheltering in place and tightly close doors and windows.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on the Tokyo Subway Attack and the US Anthrax Attacks.

*Select Next to continue.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



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## Responding to IEDs



A double-decker bus bombed during the July 2005 London IED attacks. Please see the historical examples section for more details.



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Respond & Report

Be alert to the IED threat, even in areas without a history of attacks. Terrorists target symbolic sites, military personnel and equipment, innocent civilians, and first responders.

IEDs can be disguised as everyday items. Look for:

- Suspicious objects and packaging:
  - Unattended items that could conceal a bomb (suitcase, briefcase, flower planter, trash can, dead animal, parked cars)
  - Items with unusual batteries, wires, and strings
  - Recent construction or repairs (potholes, roadside mounds, building repairs)
  - Disturbed earth or depressions in the ground.
- Suspicious behavior:
  - An unexplained decrease in local activity
  - Persons dressed in unseasonably warm clothing or behaving nervously

If you suspect an IED, clear everyone from the area and immediately alert local authorities or installation security.

For more information, see the [historical examples](#) on the attacks on the Madrid and London subways.

*Select Next to continue.*



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## CBRNE Situation 1



Commuters getting on a Tokyo subway train.

You are assigned to a US military installation in Japan. To avoid rush hour traffic, you take public transportation to work.

On the Tokyo subway, a man enters your train and sits across from you. He takes a small bag out of his backpack and places on the floor between his feet.

You know you should exit the train and alert the subway personnel, but what else should you do?

[Warn other passengers of the potential threat, exit the train at the next stop, and alert subway personnel.](#)

[Note the suspicious person's description, exit the train at the next stop, and alert authorities and provide them the individual's description.](#)

[Try to retrieve the bag and put it inside another container, exit the train at the next stop, and alert subway personnel.](#)

*Select the correct response.*



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## CBRNE Situation 2



First responders arriving on scene during the 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system. Please see the historical examples section for more information.

You continue to observe the suspicious man while you wait to arrive at the next station.

Then you notice a liquid is flowing from the bag between the man's feet onto the train floor.

You do not smell anything unusual in the air, but people around you start to cough and your eyes are beginning to water.

What do you do?

Immediately cover your nose and mouth and plan to exit the train at the next stop. Once in the station, pull the train car's emergency handle so the doors will stay open and all passengers have a chance to exit.

Immediately cover your nose and mouth, and at the next stop run quickly to the nearest subway station exit.

Immediately cover your nose and mouth, plan to exit the train at the next stop, and help all passengers out of the train car.

*Select the correct response.*



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## CBRNE Situation 3



A wanted poster showing members of Aum Shinrikyo expected of carrying out the sarin attacks on the Tokyo subway.

As you exit the train, the platform and station are in total confusion; you believe that your subway car was not the only one targeted in this apparent terrorist attack.

Now that you are off the train, you know you should evacuate the station in an orderly manner.

What else should you do?

Remain in the area to provide a statement to authorities and to look for the suspicious man.

Remain in the immediate area to provide a statement to authorities and then leave the area to seek medical attention.

Evacuate the station in an orderly manner, leave the immediate area, but remain in the general area to provide a statement to authorities, and follow any instructions from emergency personnel.

*Select the correct response.*



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



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## CBRNE Quiz 1



CBRNE quiz question number one.

Please answer the following true / false question:

Early symptoms of a biological attack may appear the same as common illnesses?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## CBRNE Quiz 2



CBRNE quiz question number two.

Please answer the following true / false question:

IEDs may come in many forms and may be camouflaged to blend in to the surrounding environment?

[True](#)

[False](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



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## CBRNE Quiz 3



CBRNE quiz question number three.

In response to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack, which of the following is **not** a good standard personal protection measure:

- [1. Cover as much of your body as you can, especially your nose and mouth.](#)
- [2. Keep antibiotics on hand for emergency situations.](#)
- [3. Wash any exposed part of your body with soap and water.](#)
- [4. Seek medical attention as soon as possible.](#)
- [5. Follow instructions of local authorities and first responders.](#)

*Select the correct response to continue.*



# ANTITERRORISM

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## Antiterrorism Level I Training

**Situation:** You are at the control center for antiterrorism awareness training. You must complete all four steps in order.

You have completed Steps 1 and 2, please select Step 3 to continue the training.

If you have questions, select the **Help** button below to view Frequently Asked Questions. Also, select the **AT Reference** button below to view any AT references.



*Select Step 3 to view some Historical Examples of terrorism.*



# ANTITERRORISM

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## Historical Examples

Historical Example	Year	Location(s)	Combatant Command	Individual/Group	Attack Method(s)
<a href="#">Norwegian Labor Party</a>	2011	Oslo, Utoya Island	EUCOM	Anders Behring Breivik	Vehicle-Borne IED, Small Arms Fire
<a href="#">Holocaust Memorial Museum</a>	2009	Washington, D.C.	NORTHCOM	James Wenneker Von Brunn	Small Arms Fire
<a href="#">Northwest Airlines Flight 253</a>	2009	Detroit, Michigan	NORTHCOM	Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab	IED (Suicide Bombing)
<a href="#">M/V Maersk Alabama</a>	2009	Off the Coast of Somalia	AFRICOM	Somali Pirates	Ship Boarding / Hostage Taking
<a href="#">Mumbai Terrorist Attacks</a>	2008	Mumbai, India	PACOM	Lashkar-e-Taiha	Assault Weapons / IEDs
<a href="#">Serena Hotel</a>	2008	Kabul, Afghanistan	CENTCOM	Taliban	Vehicle-Borne IED, Suicide Vest, Automatic Weapons Fire, Grenades
<a href="#">Islamabad Marriott Bombing</a>	2008	Islamabad, Pakistan	CENTCOM	Harkatul Jihadul (Suspected)	Vehicle-Borne/Backpack IED (Suicide Bombing)
<a href="#">Virginia Tech University</a>	2007	Blacksburg, VA	NORTHCOM	Seung-Hui Cho	Small Arms Fire
<a href="#">Fort Dix Plot</a>	2007	Fort Dix, NJ	NORTHCOM	Muslim Extremist Terrorist Cell	Automatic Weapons Fire



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<a href="#">London Subway Bombing</a>	2005	London, England	EUCOM	Muslim Extremists (possibly linked to Al Qaeda)	Backpack IED (Suicide Bombing)
<a href="#">Thomas Hamill</a>	2004	Balad, Iraq	CENTCOM	Multiple Insurgent Groups	Hostage Holding
<a href="#">Beslan School Number One</a>	2004	Beslan, North Ossetia, Russia	EUCOM	Chechen Rebels	Hostage Taking, Small Arms Fire, IEDs, Grenades
<a href="#">Madrid Subway Bombing</a>	2004	Madrid, Spain	EUCOM	Muslim Extremists (possibly linked to Al Qaeda)	Backpack IED
<a href="#">Camp Pennsylvania</a>	2003	Camp Pennsylvania Kuwait	CENTCOM	Hasan Karim Akbar	Grenades, Weapons Fire
<a href="#">DC Sniper</a>	2002	Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C.	NORTHCOM	John Allen Muhammad, Lee Boyd Malvo	High-Powered Rifle/Sniper
<a href="#">Bali Nightclub Bombing</a>	2002	Bali, Indonesia	PACOM	Jemaah Islamiyah	Vehicle-Borne/Backpack IED (Suicide Bombing)
<a href="#">Paradise Hotel and Civilian Airline Attack</a>	2002	Mombasa, Kenya	AFRICOM	Al-Ittihad al Islamiya With Al Qaeda Support	Vehicle-Borne IED, Surface-To-Air Missiles
<a href="#">Singapore Plot</a>	2001	Singapore	PACOM	Al Qaeda, Jemaah Islamiyah, Moro Islamic Liberation Front	Explosives Comprised of Ammonia Nitrate
<a href="#">US Anthrax Attacks</a>	2001	New York, NY Washington, D.C. Boca Raton, FL	NORTHCOM	Unknown	Biological Weapon
<a href="#">United Flight 93</a>	2001	Shanksville, PA	NORTHCOM	Al Qaeda	Skyjacking of passenger jet liner
<a href="#">USS Cole</a>	2000	Aden Harbor, Yemen	CENTCOM	Al Qaeda	Vessel-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)



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<a href="#">Columbine High School</a>	1999	Columbine, Colorado	NORTHCOM	Dylan Kliebold, Eric Harris	Small Arms Fire, IEDs
<a href="#">African Embassy Bombings</a>	1998	Nairobi, Kenya El Salaam, Tanzania	AFRICOM	Al Qaeda	Vehicle-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)
<a href="#">Deir el-Bahri</a>	1997	Luxor, Egypt	CENTCOM	Al-Gamd'a al-Isamiyya & Jihad Talaat al-Faith	Automatic Weapons Fire
<a href="#">Atlanta Olympic Park Bombing</a>	1996	Atlanta, Georgia and Birmingham, Alabama	NORTHCOM	Eric Robert Rudolph	IED
<a href="#">Japanese Ambassador's Residence</a>	1996	Lima, Peru	SOUTHCOM	Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)	Hostage Holding
<a href="#">Khobar Towers</a>	1996	Dahran, Saudi Arabia	CENTCOM	Dahran, Saudi Arabia	Vehicle-Borne IED
<a href="#">Tokyo Subway Attack</a>	1995	Tokyo, Japan	PACOM	Aum Shinrikyo	Chemical Weapon
<a href="#">Oklahoma City Bombing</a>	1995	Oklahoma City, OK	NORTHCOM	Timothy McVeigh (anti-government reactionary)	Vehicle-Borne IED
<a href="#">CAPT Nordeen</a>	1988	Athens, Greece	EUCOM	November 17 (N-17)	Vehicle-Borne IED
<a href="#">La Belle Discotheque</a>	1986	Berlin, Germany	EUCOM	Libyan and Syrian Governments	Suitcase IED
<a href="#">Edward Pimental</a>	1985	Rhein-Main, Germany	EUCOM	Red Army Faction	Vehicle-Borne IED



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<a href="#">Edward Pimental</a>	1985	Rhein-Main, Germany	EUCOM	Red Army Faction	Vehicle-Borne IED
<a href="#">Zona Rosa</a>	1985	San Salvador, El Salvador	SOUTHCOM	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front	Small Arms Fire
<a href="#">TWA Flight 847</a>	1985	Athens, Greece	EUCOM	Lebanese Radicals	Skyjacking of passenger jet liner
<a href="#">Terry Anderson</a>	1984	Beirut, Lebanon	CENTCOM	Hezbollah (with Iranian Support)	Kidnapping/ Hostage Holding
<a href="#">Marine Barracks Bombing</a>	1983	Beirut, Lebanon	CENTCOM	Islamic Jihad Organization (under direction of Iran)	Vehicle-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)
<a href="#">CAPT Tsantes</a>	1983	Athens, Greece	EUCOM	November 17 (N-17)	Gunshot from Passing Motorcycle
<a href="#">Albert Schaufelberger</a>	1983	San Salvador, El Salvador	SOUTHCOM	Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional	Small Arms Fire
<a href="#">General Dozier (part 1)</a>	1981	Verona, Italy	EUCOM	Red Brigade	Kidnapping
<a href="#">General Dozier (part 2)</a>	1981	Padua, Italy	EUCOM	Red Brigade	Hostage Holding
<a href="#">Stockholm Syndrome</a>	1973	Stockholm, Sweden	EUCOM	Jan Erik Olsson	Hostage Holding

Select a historical example to learn more. Select Next to continue.

## **Norwegian Labor Party:**

Oslo, Norway shortly after the 22 July 2011 car bomb attack.

**Situation** - Lone terrorist kills 77 and wounds 161 in multiple attacks.

On 22 June 2011, a lone terrorist, Anders Behring Breivik, conducted two attacks against governmental and political targets in and around Oslo, Norway. Before surrendering to authorities, Breivik killed 77 individuals and wounded 161.

The targets for the attack were governmental buildings in downtown Oslo and a summer youth camp attended by children of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party. The goal of the attacks was to influence the Norwegian political atmosphere and punish politicians, as well as their families, for policies and legislation that allow increased immigration from Muslim countries.

The attacks in Norway demonstrate the ability of a single terrorist to conduct near simultaneous attacks with devastating results. The attacks also demonstrate the use of indiscriminate violence to further political objectives and gain worldwide media attention.

At 3:16 on Friday, 22 July 2011, a white Volkswagen Crafter stopped on the edge of a public square facing several government buildings in downtown Oslo, including the office of the Prime Minister. After waiting for a minute, the driver emerged. Dressed in a police uniform, carrying a handgun, and wearing a police helmet and shield that covered his face, the driver calmly walked to another vehicle previously parked in the area.

Approximately ten minutes later an explosion ripped through Oslo's government district. The car bomb, weighing almost 2,100 pounds, was heard throughout most of the city and blew windows out of buildings surrounding the square and up to a half mile from the detonation point. Fires quickly began at several buildings including the Department of Oil and Energy. A deep crater was formed in the street where the bomb detonated.

Fortunately, due to July being a popular vacation month and it being late on a Friday afternoon, the governmental buildings and surrounding areas were not fully occupied. In all, the bomb explosion killed eight individuals while wounding 89 more. Casualties would have been higher had all government employees been in their offices.

First responders and bystanders provided first aid to victims. Police cordoned off the area, checked buildings for additional victims, and urged civilians to evacuate central Oslo.

In the event of a bombing, it is best to leave the area as soon as possible. A secondary explosion is always possible, and your presence may interfere with first responder efforts.

An hour and a half after the bomb exploded in Oslo, Breivik, still disguised as a police officer and carrying fake police credentials and a bag of ammunition, boarded the MS Thorbjorn, a ferry used to transport people across lake Tyrifjorden to Utoya. Utoya, a small 26 acre island in the center of the lake, is home to the Norwegian Labor Party's Workers' Youth League (AUF) summer camp. During the summer, the island typically has at least 600 AUF youths ranging from 14 to 25 on it at any given time.

The island's administrator witnessed Breivik's arrival by ferry and thought it was suspicious. Being extra vigilant after the bombing in Oslo, the administrator attempted to warn the island's security officer. During their conversation, Breivik approached and shot them both.

After killing the administrator and security officer, Breivik went towards the center of the island where the cafeteria is located. Using his disguise as a police officer to gain the trust of the youths he called many of them to his location. The youths believed they were to be provided additional information about the Oslo bombing, but when they assembled into a group, Breivik opened fire with his Ruger Mini-14 semi automatic carbine.

Enhanced vigilance should be practiced after an attack in your area. You should be able to recognize suspicious behavior and persons and report them to the proper authorities.

Once shots were fired and people realized what was occurring, they immediately took actions to try to save their lives. Many ran to the edge of the island and jumped in the water and attempted to swim to the mainland. Others attempted to hide in tents or under rocky ledges that lined a section of the island; still others barricaded themselves into one of the few buildings that stand on the island. A few attempted active resistance against Breivik by pelting him with rocks; however, they quickly withdrew after they determined he was too well armed. During the duration of the incident, victims communicated with each other and family members via text message to avoid detection.

Over the next ninety minutes Breivik walked the island shooting at anyone he encountered. Several were shot while hiding in their tents and others already wounded were shot a second time while trying to play dead. Breivik also fired on those in the water swimming to the opposite shore as well as local boaters that had come out to pull victims from the water.

Finally, after logistical difficulties, two squads of Norwegian counterterrorism police arrived on the island and arrested Breivik at 6:35, one hour and thirteen minutes after the first shot was fired. Breivik chose not to confront the armed security forces and willingly surrendered stating "I am now finished". In total, 69 people, including staff and youths, died on Utoya; another 62 were wounded.

In an active shooter situation you must decide the option that provides you the best chance for survival; evacuation, sheltering in place, or active resistance. If you choose active resistance, be prepared to commit to your actions.

Anders Behring Breivik was born in 1979. His mother was a nurse and his father a diplomat for the Norwegian government. After his parents' divorce, Breivik and his mother returned to Oslo from London and lived in a middle class section of the city. There were some concerns of mental

issues as a child, but Breivik performed well in school and formed a circle of friends. As a teenager, Breivik had one minor criminal incident related to graffiti, but nothing that signaled a serious issue.

It is difficult to explain why Breivik turned to extreme anti-Marxism. In his compendium, Breivik relates stories of being harassed, intimidated, and robbed by Muslims in Oslo; however, several former friends and neighbors have said this was not true. It is known, that by 2003, Breivik had held minor posts in the Norwegian Progress Party; a conservative populist party dedicated to cutting taxes, downsizing government bureaucracy, and limiting immigration. The Progress Party made significant strides in the early 2000s but failed to secure major positions such as the Mayor of Oslo. It is possible that Breivik interpreted such setbacks as limitations on what could be achieved through standard parliamentary means.

Breivik began planning his operation in 2002. The first step was to finance his operation by starting a computer programming company and investing in the stock market. While initially successful, the computer programming company eventually went bankrupt and he lost a considerable amount in the stock market, but Breivik still managed to acquire several hundred thousand dollars over the next few years. To minimize his expenses, Breivik moved back in with his mother and sold off some of his possessions.

During this time, Breivik also began compiling his compendium. The 1,500 page document entitled "2083: A European Declaration for Independence" provides Breivik's political philosophy, justification for armed resistance, methods for planning and preparing a terrorist attack, and ways to acquire, process, and assemble explosive devices undetected. Breivik also identified those he considers criminals for their support for relaxed immigration laws and his desire to see them executed. Using his rationale, children of current politicians are targets due to the chances they would one day enter politics and support a liberal agenda.

The document clearly identifies Breivik's anti-Marxist agenda. Breivik adamantly believes continued Muslim immigration to Europe threatens traditional European culture. The only way to halt the disintegration of European culture is to form and defend a Christian cultural identity. The compendium is not a religious text. Breivik stresses that a personal relationship with God, or even the belief in God, is not required to join the fight to save Europe. Breivik's claimed association with the modern day Knights Templar and celebration of certain Christian historical figures is not due to their religious ideals but rather their actions against Muslim states and Islamic armies.

A person's identification with a particular religion should not be a concern. However, association with any kind of extreme ideology may signal a threat.

Breivik used a combination of legal and illegal means to acquire the materials necessary to conduct his attacks.

Breivik's initial intent was to acquire illegal firearms from Eastern Europe. In August 2010, Breivik travelled to Prague, a city commonly believed to be a transit point for illegal drugs and weapons going to Western Europe. However, attempts to purchase weapons in Prague failed and Breivik decided to acquire weapons legally in Norway instead. Breivik used deer hunting as justification to receive a license to purchase a Ruger Mini-14 semi automatic rifle. Breivik also completed training sessions at a pistol club that allowed him to purchase a Glock handgun.

To acquire fertilizer for the car bomb Breivik registered an agricultural corporation called Geofarm in 2009 for the purpose of growing vegetables, melons, and tubers. To solidify the appearance of an active enterprise, Breivik later rented a small farm, created a website for the corporation, and printed business cards. The creation of the agricultural enterprise allowed Breivik to order fertilizer in large quantities. The farm, located in a rural area 90 miles northeast of Oslo, also provided Breivik with an isolated location to complete preparations for the attacks.

Other components for the bomb were ordered in small quantities, over a long period of time, and usually through international suppliers. In the event he was questioned by authorities, Breivik had developed a detailed prospectus for a mining company showing blast locations. Norwegian authorities were notified when Breivik purchased a small amount of explosive primer from a Polish supplier, but the amount was small enough to avoid arousing suspicion.

Be vigilant to suspicious activities. Persons purchasing unusually large amounts of products or paying cash for items normally bought on credit may indicate a threat. Report suspicious activities to the appropriate authorities.

In addition to the cover stories and corporation used to acquire weapons and explosives, Breivik protected the secrecy of his actions. Breivik broke his operation into phases including the collection of body armor, collection of explosives materials, and collection of weapons. At the end of each phase, Breivik backed up all computer files to a thumb drive and buried it at a distant location. When the collection of body armor and other items was complete, he buried them in moisture proof containers several hours drive from the farm. Items that might arouse suspicion, such as fake badges and police credentials, were purchased during overseas travel and with cash. Renting an additional vehicle to serve as a get away car, performing surveillance, and making test runs to plot coordinates into his GPS went unnoticed.

To ensure maximum privacy, Breivik covered the windows at his rental farm and carried out some preparations only at night. To detonate a test explosive he chose a sparsely populated area of Norway far from his farm. For anyone suspicious of this growing isolation, he created the story that he had become addicted to the World of Warcraft. Breivik carefully controlled access to his farm and tried to discourage friends and family from visiting.

Sudden mood swings or changes in a person's personality may indicate a deteriorating mental condition or even a potential threat. If you believe a person to be a threat, alert the proper authorities immediately. If you believe a person has a mental issue you should work with them to ensure they get the help they need.

Anders Behring Breivik surrendered to authorities without resisting on the small island of Utoya three hours after the bomb in Oslo exploded. In total, the bombing in Oslo and the shooting on Utoya claimed 77 innocent lives, 161 more were wounded. The 22 July 2011 attacks were the deadliest in Norway since World War II.

Breivik has subsequently been charged under Norway's terrorism laws. Breivik is currently awaiting trial scheduled to begin in April 2012. Breivik confirmed he is responsible for the attacks but does not feel they constitute a crime.

## **Holocaust Memorial Museum:**

**Situation** - White supremacist attacks US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC.

On 10 June 2009, 88-year old James Wenneker Von Brunn entered the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC armed with a .22 caliber rifle. The ensuing exchange of gunfire with the museum's security officers left one security guard dead and an additional bystander injured.

Von Brunn was a conspiracy-minded anti-Semite with a violent past and prison record. It is possible the attack was precipitated by a recent visit of President Obama to Buchenwald Concentration Camp. Since the Holocaust Museum opened in 1993, it had been the focal point of several threats and potential attacks.

The attack at the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as well as other active shooter attacks at locations such as Columbine High School and Virginia Tech University, demonstrates that not all terrorist type attacks are conducted by organized groups. Many attacks are conducted by individuals with a personal political agenda or suffering from mental instability.

If you find yourself in an active shooter situation and cannot escape the scene of the incident, find cover behind something solid. If the situation involves the use of firearms you should crouch down but not lie on the floor; ricocheting bullets tend to hug the floor. If grenades or explosives are being used, you should lie flat on the floor as shrapnel tends to rise.

At 12:44 on 10 June 2009, James Von Brunn double parked his red 2002 Hyundai in front of the Holocaust Museum in Washington DC. As Von Brunn approached the Museum entrance, Special Police Officer (SPO) Stephen Tyrone Johns, who was employed at the museum as a security guard, opened the door for Von Brunn. With his .22 caliber rifle, Von Brunn fired and struck SPO Johns in the chest. An additional bystander also received minor injuries from shattered glass.

Continuing through the door, Von Brunn raised his weapon to fire; however, two additional SPOs, Harry Weeks and Jason McCuiston, returned fire hitting Von Brunn in the face and knocking him backwards through the entrance. The injured security guard, SPO Johns, was taken to George Washington Hospital where he died of his wounds two hours later.

Had it not been for the quick response of SPOs, the death toll could have been greater. The museum was crowded with tourists, including children on school field trips. Also, visitors had gathered to see the opening of a play on the life of Ann Frank. Security personnel safely evacuated tourists out of the building through emergency exits.

In an active shooter situation, you should follow the instructions of security personnel and first responders.

Von Brunn had a long history as a white supremacist, anti-Semite, and neo-Nazi, and was involved in anti-government activities. In 1981, Von Brunn attempted what he called a "citizen's arrest" of members of the Federal Reserve Board in retaliation for raising interest rates. In Von Brunn's view, the Federal Reserve Board was unconstitutional and treasonous. As a result of this attempted armed kidnapping, Von Brunn spent six years in prison.

In 1999, Von Brunn self-published a book entitled Kill the Best Gentiles. The book praises Adolf Hitler and denies the Holocaust ever occurred. These sentiments were echoed numerous times in Von Brunn's website The Holy Western Empire.

In the latter years of his life, Von Brunn associated with the Aryan Nation and the American Friends of the British National Party, a pro-white group in England. Von Brunn believed that 9/11 was orchestrated by the US Government and that President Barack Obama was not born in the United States and not constitutionally eligible to be President. The FBI was aware of Von Brunn's history, but his actions prior to the attack were considered protected under the Constitution as free speech.

If you feel an individual's behavior constitutes a threat, contact law enforcement or installation security.

After the incident, Von Brunn was transported to George Washington Hospital where he was admitted in critical condition.

In Von Brunn's car, investigators found a notebook containing other potential targets in Washington DC, including the White House and the Capitol. The notebook included phrases pointing to his motivation including "The Holocaust is a lie," "Obama does what his Jew owners tell him to do," and "Jews captured America's money."

For Von Brunn's attack against the Holocaust Museum, a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, DC issued a seven count indictment including first degree murder, civil rights and hate crimes violations, and gun charges. However, Von Brunn, suffering from chronic heart disease and the effects of the wounds he received during the shooting, died on 6 January 2010 in a hospital in North Carolina close to the federal prison where he was being held.

## **Northwest Airlines Flight 253**

**Situation** - Nigerian citizen attempts to detonate bomb on transatlantic flight.

On 24 December 2009, a 23-year-old Nigerian, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, allegedly attempted to down a transatlantic flight by detonating explosives concealed in his clothing. The response of airline passengers and flight crew helped avoid a tragedy with the potential to kill all 290 people onboard.

The attack on Northwest Airlines Flight 253 demonstrates the ability of terrorists to plan and execute potentially devastating attacks with relatively primitive means. The attack also demonstrates the ability of terrorist organizations to defeat sophisticated security measures at tightly controlled facilities.

Security personnel cannot recognize and eliminate all threats. You should remain vigilant at all times, even when in areas with strong security measures.

Abdulmutallab was born in Lagos, Nigeria to one of the wealthiest families in Africa. His father, Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, is a former chairman of the First Bank of Nigeria and a Federal Commissioner for Economic Development. Abdulmutallab, the youngest of sixteen children, spent his childhood at family homes in Nairobi, Kenya and the Kaduna region of Nigeria, an affluent area in the Muslim dominated north of the country.

Abdulmutallab was known to be a devout Muslim. At the British International School in Lome, Togo, where Abdulmutallab attended high school, he was generally liked by instructors and other students. However, Abdulmutallab repeatedly defended the Taliban and Muslim extremists in classroom discussions. Due to his deeply held religious beliefs, fellow students referred to him as "Alfa", a term used for Muslim clerics.

Support for radical and extremist positions can indicate a possible insider threat. If you witness such indicators consider contacting security personnel or local law enforcement.

Abdulmutallab's religious beliefs began to radicalize in 2004 when he enrolled in the San'a Institute for Arabic Language in Sana'a, Yemen. In Yemen, Abdulmutallab explored his religious ideals and attended lectures at Iman University. Iman University has been accused of teaching a radical interpretation of the Quran and fermenting religious extremism. Abdul-Majid al-Zindani, the founder of the university, has been designated as a terrorist by the United States and was a religious advisor to Osama Bin Laden. Several students have been linked to terrorist attacks and political assassinations. And Anwar al-Awlaki, the radical American born cleric with ties to 9/11 took classes at the university and served as a guest lecturer.

Abdulmutallab's shift toward radical Islam showed in his postings on Facebook and an Islamic forum discussion board. In 2004, Abdulmutallab's postings focused on questions of Islamic etiquette and general faith. However, in 2005, his postings turned towards jihad and his view that Muslims were being oppressed. In February 2005, Abdulmutallab posted "Alright, i wont go into too much details about me fantasy, but basically they are jihad fantasies. I imagine how the great jihad will take place, how the muslims will win insha Allah and rule the whole world, and establish the greatest empire once again!!! (sic)." Three months later, in a discussion on the treatment of captured Muslim extremists, Abdulmutallab stated "i thought once they are arrested, no one hears about them for life and the keys to their prison wards are thrown away. That's what I heard sheikh faisal of UK say (he has also been arrested i heard) (sic)."

Associations with radical groups and organizations with ties to terrorism can indicate a possible insider threat. If you witness such indicators contact security personnel or local law enforcement.

In September 2005, Abdulmutallab began a degree program in engineering at the University College London in England. While there he became president of the school's Islamic Society. As president, Abdulmutallab decided to host a "War on Terror" conference from the Muslim perspective. The conference included a speaker that was a former Guantanamo Bay detainee and a discussion panel on jihad from the Muslim perspective. During his time in London, Abdulmutallab did not cause problems at his university or have encounters with law enforcement, but his associations with Muslim extremists were noted by MI-5. In June 2008, Abdulmutallab completed his degree and left the country. For the next few months, Abdulmutallab travelled to the US and Nigeria.

In January 2009, Abdulmutallab enrolled in a master's program at the University of Wollongong in Dubai. While in Dubai, it is suspected that Abdulmutallab had contact with Anwar al-Awlaki, and that al-Awlaki may have convinced Abdulmutallab to return to Yemen. In July, Abdulmutallab received his father's consent to resume his studies of Arabic language at the San'a Institute for a period of two months.

Abdulmutallab returned to Yemen in August 2009. Almost immediately he skipped classes at the San'a Institute in favor of lectures at Iman University. In October, Abdulmutallab sent text messages to his father stating he would not return to Dubai but would remain in Yemen to study sharia. Abdulmutallab never resumed his studies and instead traveled to the mountainous Shabwah Province for terrorist training.

Abdulmutallab's father was alarmed at his son's actions and contents of his text messages. Text messages sent to his Abdulmutallab's father include. "I've found a new religion, the real Islam" and "Forgive me for any wrongdoing, I am no longer your child." Abdulmutallab's father went to the US embassy in Nigeria and reported the behavior to CIA officials. Abdulmutallab's name was added to the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment but not the No Fly List.

Erratic behavior, mood swings, and breaks from a person's traditional beliefs and associations may indicate emotional problems or a developing hostile mindset. You should report such behavior to your supervisor. If you perceive an immediate threat contact security personnel or local law enforcement.

In mid-December, Abdulmutallab traveled to Ghana where he paid cash for a round trip ticket from Lagos, Nigeria to Detroit. Abdulmutallab left Lagos on 24 December at 11:00 p.m. on a KLM flight to Amsterdam and then connected to his flight to Detroit. In Amsterdam, Abdulmutallab did not check any luggage at the ticketing counter. Northwest Flight 253 left Amsterdam at 8:45 a.m. bound for Detroit. On board were 279 passengers, eight flight attendants, and three pilots.

As the plane approached Detroit, Abdulmutallab went to the plane's lavatory for about twenty minutes. Upon returning to his seat he complained of an upset stomach and pulled his blanket up over him.

Unusual behavior such as paying cash for items usually paid for with credit may indicate a threat. If you witness such indicators consider contacting security personnel or local law enforcement.

About twenty minutes from Detroit, Abdulmutallab allegedly attempted to detonate a bomb comprising 2.8 oz. of PETN. The bomb had been sewn into his underwear, and using the blanket to conceal his activities, Abdulmutallab injected a syringe of acid into the device to cause a chemical reaction. Fortunately, the device did not completely detonate, but it did make popping sounds, send smoke into the cabin, and send flames two to three feet into the air.

Flight 253 did not have air marshals on board. However, the flight crew and passengers responded to the incident. One passenger, Jasper Shiringa, overpowered Abdulmutallab, grabbed the burning mass from between his legs, and threw it on the floor. A flight attendant extinguished the bomb as it lay on the floor as another passenger grabbed the melting syringe from Abdulmutallab's hand. Shiringa moved Abdulmutallab to the business class cabin, stripped his clothes to search for additional bombs, and handcuffed him with the plane's handcuffs.

In an attempted skyjacking you must decide how to respond. Among other things, your actions should be guided by your perception of the skyjackers' intent, your personal ability to respond, and the presence of sky marshals.

Two passengers were injured during the incident. Jasper Shiringa, who pulled the burning device from Abdulmutallab's lap received burns to his hands. Another passenger also received minor injuries. After the plane landed, Abdulmutallab was removed from the plane by law enforcement while the other passengers were interviewed and re-screened.

Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab suffered first and second degree burns to his inner thigh and genitals. In October 2011, Abdulmutallab pled guilty to eight charges, including conspiring to commit terrorism, and was sentenced to four consecutive life sentences plus fifty years. He is currently serving his sentence at ADX Florence in Fremont County, Colorado.

## **M/V Maersk Alabama**

**Situation** - Pirates take ship captain hostage off Somali coast.

On 8 April 2009, Somali pirates boarded and attempted to take control of the M/V Maersk Alabama, a US-owned container ship. While their effort to seize the vessel failed, the incident began a five-day hostage ordeal for the ship's captain.

While piracy is usually not classified as terrorism, the attack upon the M/V Maersk Alabama illustrates several important maritime security principles along with hostage survival strategies. Additionally, the attack demonstrates the current volatility in a region that DOD Service Members commonly deploy to or transit through. Seaborne IED attacks have also been used against western targets by terrorists in the past, including the failed attack on the USS SULLIVANS and successful attacks on the USS COLE and French Supertanker M/V Limburg.

Prior to going into a high threat area, you should research and gain an understanding of common tactics and techniques used by criminals and terrorists. If your situation may make you vulnerable to a similar type of attack you should develop additional protective measures to reduce your risk.

On 8 April 2009, the M/V Maersk Alabama was sailing off the Somali coast bound for Mombasa, Kenya. The US container ship was carrying 17,000 metric tons of cargo, including relief supplies for Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda.

NATO and the USG had previously issued advisories that vessels should not sail within 600 nautical miles of the Somali coast unless they have business in East Africa. On the day of the attack, the M/V Maersk Alabama was only 240 nautical miles away from the Somali port of Eyl sailing towards Mombasa, Kenya to deliver food aid on behalf of USAID.

The pirates used a small speedboat to carry out the attack. However, the crew of the M/V Maersk Alabama saw the small craft approaching and implemented anti-pirate procedures. They transferred bridge controls and most of the crew to the engine compartment which can be sealed off from the rest of the ship. The M/V Maersk Alabama accelerated to 18 knots to while some crew members manned water hoses to make boarding more difficult.

Eventually, four pirates armed with AK-47s scaled the side of the ship and took three crew members hostage. Two hostages were eventually freed by fellow crew members who injured and captured one of the pirates.

If you are going overseas, you should carefully read any governmental advisories on the area you are going to and use the information to reduce your exposure and risk.

Only the Captain of the ship, Richard Phillips, remained a hostage of the pirates. The ship's crew tried to arrange a prisoner exchange, but after releasing the pirate they held, the other pirates refused to release Phillips. Instead, the pirates forced Phillips into a covered lifeboat and took to the sea.

Thus began a five-day hostage ordeal for Captain Phillips. Conditions on the lifeboat were extremely unpleasant. Phillips lost appetite in the heat, sanitation was poor, and sleep was difficult. Phillips was encouraged by the arrival of the USS Bainbridge and negotiations for his release began. The Bainbridge also took onboard the pirate injured in the struggle with the M/V Maersk Alabama crew.

Initially, the pirates did not bind Phillips, but kept him at gunpoint. On the third day, while two of the pirates slept, Phillips pushed the third pirate overboard as he was leaning out to urinate. Phillips thought of using the pirate's AK-47 to subdue the others, but since he did not know how to operate firearms he dove in the water instead. Phillips dove underwater twice and swam as far as he could toward the USS Bainbridge, but when the pirates began shooting at him, he returned to the life boat.

The decision to attempt an escape is a difficult one. Consider your chances of success and the probable outcome if you remain in place.

After his attempted escape, the pirates hardened their attitude toward Phillips and they bound his feet. They also argued among themselves. When the seas became heavy, the pirates agreed to be towed by the USS Bainbridge.

Phillips heard gunfire and thought the pirates were shooting at each other, so he crouched low to avoid being a target. In fact, the Captain of the USS Bainbridge had ordered Navy Seal snipers on the fantail to open fire on the pirates. US Navy Seals then shimmied down the tow line, confirmed that all three pirates were dead, and rescued Phillips.

Captain Phillips was found to be in good health. The fourth pirate, Abdul Wali Muse, who was already aboard the Bainbridge for medical treatment, was brought to the United States for trial. Muse was the first person charged with piracy in a US court in over 100 years. In May 2010, Muse pled guilty to hijacking, kidnapping and hostage-taking. In February 2011, Muse was sentenced to almost 34 years in federal prison.

Hostage-taking is a common tactic practiced by both terrorists and pirates. It is important to understand how to avoid being taken hostage if possible, and what to do if taken hostage. If you are held hostage and there is a rescue attempt, drop to the ground and remain still. Do not attempt to assist your rescuers. Also, be aware that authorities may handcuff hostages while their identification is verified. If you are in a maritime environment remember that hostage escape attempts are highly risky – death by drowning in rough seas, dehydration, or hypothermia is more likely. Waiting for rescue, remaining still and close to the floor during any rescue attempt maximizes your chances of survival.

## **Mumbai Terrorist Attacks**

**Situation** - Multiple locations in Mumbai, India attacked by terrorists.

On 26 November 2008, a group of ten terrorists attacked multiple targets in Mumbai, India, one of the financial centers of the Indian subcontinent. Official government sources report that the attacks claimed the lives of 165 individuals and wounded more than 300.

The attacks were an attempt to embarrass and destabilize the Indian government and target Western interests. Several locations selected for attack were frequented by high-ranking Indian government officials, Western diplomats, and international tourists.

The attacks in Mumbai demonstrate the ability of terrorists to create havoc using small arms and explosives in coordinated attacks against multiple targets. The attacks also demonstrate the use of indiscriminate violence to further political objectives and gain worldwide media coverage.

Mumbai has suffered several terrorist attacks in recent years. Largely due to its proximity to Pakistan, Mumbai is an attractive target for Pakistani extremists who object to Indian policies, including partial control of the disputed Kashmir region. In addition, the commercial

importance of Mumbai ensures the presence of a large number of Western officials and businessmen; an additional target for anti-Western extremists.

In March 1993, terrorists coordinated a series of 13 IED explosions that left 257 people dead and wounded over 700. Dual bombings in August 2003 killed 44 innocent people and wounded at least 150 others; and in July 2006, terrorists used seven bombs to kill 209 and wound over 700.

The history of terrorist activity in an area provides insights into potential current conditions. Before arriving, determine if acts of terrorism have occurred in the past and if the conditions surrounding those attacks still exist.

On 22 November 2008, ten terrorists sailed from Karachi, Pakistan. The next day, they hijacked an Indian-registered fishing vessel and killed the crew except the captain. On this vessel they sailed 550 nautical miles arriving at the coast of Mumbai on the afternoon of 26 November. After dark, they killed the captain and went ashore in Mumbai in an inflatable dinghy.

Once ashore, the terrorists divided into five two-man teams. They were young, in their early 20s, and wore jeans and t-shirts. Each terrorist was armed with an AK-47 assault rifle, 6 or 7 30-round magazines, 400 extra rounds of ammunition, hand grenades, a revolver, and an IED containing approximately 3 pounds of RDX.

They passed through a small fishing village to find taxis for the ride to downtown Mumbai. Fishing villages in India are close-knit communities and strangers are easily identified. At least two of the terrorist teams were stopped by local fishermen on the way to the taxis. When questioned, the terrorists responded that they were students and warned the fisherman to mind their own business. At least one fisherman reported the suspicious behavior to police, but later several villagers admitted they saw the suspicious men but did not bother to report them because an important cricket game was being televised that evening.

Report suspicious behavior to proper authorities immediately. Note any details authorities can use such as a physical description of individuals, clothing, suspicious activities, and direction of movement. This information might thwart a terrorist attack and save lives.

The first, two-man team targeted the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST). The CST is a primary railway station in Mumbai with approximately 3.5 million passengers a day.

Before they entered the terminal, they planted in their taxi an IED armed with a timer; the bomb later exploded killing two people. As they entered the CST, they opened fire on passengers and pedestrians and lobbed grenades. By the time they were challenged by police and fled, they had killed 58 innocent people and wounded over 100.

After fleeing, the terrorists fired on a parked police vehicle killing all but one of the occupants. The terrorists fled in the police vehicle but it was too badly damaged from the assault, so they hijacked another vehicle. During a firefight at a police roadblock, one terrorist was killed. The other, Mohammad Ajmal Amir Kasab, was arrested; the only terrorist to survive the attacks.

Terrorists may target places where large numbers of people congregate such as public transportation hubs, shopping centers, and sporting events. While in public areas, be vigilant and if you witness hostile actions immediately reduce your exposure to increase your chances for survival.

A second terrorist team took a taxi to their target, the Leopold Cafe. In their taxi they also left an IED on a timer that later killed 3 persons. The Leopold Café is a popular restaurant and bar on Colaba Causeway frequented by foreigners and affluent Indians. The two-man terrorist team open fired for five minutes with their AK-47s and threw several grenades. By the time the terrorists moved onto their next target, 10 people lay dead, including several foreigners.

While overseas, being an American may make you a target. If possible, you should avoid locations where Americans and other Westerners are known to congregate.

A third team of two terrorists entered the Taj Mahal Hotel. The hotel is popular with foreign officials and Western tourists and often hosts meetings of the Indian Government. At the time of the attack, representatives of the European Parliament and their staffs were at the hotel. The terrorists also believed that several senior members of the Indian Government were there.

They entered the main lobby and open-fired with AK-47s, killing approximately 20 people. Soon, the team that attacked the Leopold Café joined the assault, firing AK-47s and throwing grenades.

Joining forces, they went floor to floor killing anyone they could find; fortunately, many hotel guests barricaded themselves in their rooms. In an attempt to kill the high-ranking government officials they had not found, the terrorists set several fires to the hotel causing extensive damage. Indian forces assaulted the hotel, killed the terrorists, and rescued over 300 people.

If terrorists assault your location, your immediate actions could save your life. The decision to flee the scene or try to shelter in place is a difficult one you must make based on details of the specific situation.

A fourth terrorist team attacked the Oberoi–Trident Hotel. This hotel is also frequented by Indian Government officials and Western businessmen and tourists. It contains two wings, named Oberoi and Trident respectively, with conference facilities and nearly 900 guest rooms.

The attackers entered the main entrance of the Trident wing and indiscriminately fired their AK-47s and detonated two IEDs. Moving to the Oberoi wing, they worked their way up the floors, killing guests and securing several hostages. After conferring with their organization's leadership by cell phone, they began to execute all non-Muslim hostages. By the time the authorities were able to kill the terrorists, 33 people had perished.

Terrorists often select international hotels for attack due to the likelihood of American and Western guests staying at the hotel. When you travel to a place known for terrorist attacks, try to select a hotel with good security and standoff from the street.

The fifth terrorist team assaulted the Nariman House, a five-story building owned and operated by the orthodox Jewish organization Chabad-Lubavitch Movement of Hasidic Jews. The facility was run by a local Rabbi and was used to house visiting Jews.

The terrorists began the assault on the Nariman House by firing at the outside of the building from the street. Eventually, they moved into the building taking several hostages. A standoff between authorities and the terrorists began and gunfire was exchanged throughout the night. Eventually Indian commandos landed on the terrace of the building, killed the terrorists and rescued 14 hostages. However, five persons, including the Rabbi and his wife were found dead.

Places of religious worship or places associated with specific religious groups may be targeted by terrorists. Prior to visiting a new location, learn if there have been any attacks specifically directed against your religious affiliation. If so, consider avoiding areas associated with the religious affiliation while on travel.

Through intensive investigation and interrogation of Mohammad Ajmal Amir Kasab, Indian authorities determined responsibility for the attack belongs to Lashkar-e-Taiha, a Pakistani-based militant organization. The Pakistani government originally denied the connection to Pakistan and claimed the attacks had been organized in Bangladesh and India. However, overwhelming evidence connects the attackers to Pakistan, including cell phone records of the terrorists, their nationalities, statements of Mohammad Ajmal Amir Kasab, and Pakistani-made items recovered during the investigation. Primary inspiration for the attack seems to have come from the previous attack against the Islamabad Marriott Hotel.

Kasab, the one surviving terrorist, was convicted on 86 charges including the direct murder of seven people, conspiracy to commit murder, and waging war against India. In May 2010, Kasab was sentenced to death by hanging; a sentence that was upheld during the appeals process.

Be aware of the history and pattern of terrorist attacks in any region you are visiting. Be vigilant and respond quickly to suspicious or hostile actions.

## **Serena Hotel**

**Situation** - Serena Hotel in Kabul, Afghanistan attacked by terrorists.

On 14 January 2008, a group of four terrorists using suicide bombs, grenades, and automatic rifles attacked the Serena Hotel in Kabul, Afghanistan. The assault left six individuals dead and six wounded.

The terrorists targeted Western interests. The Serena Hotel was popular with foreign travelers and foreign workers residing in Kabul. Additionally, it housed the Australian Embassy in Kabul and the Norwegian Embassy was conducting high-level meetings at the hotel at the time of the attack.

The attack on the Serena Hotel demonstrates the ability of terrorists to use relatively unsophisticated tactics with deadly results. The attack also demonstrates that terrorists may target foreigners in areas customarily regarded as secure.

Terrorist tactics do not need to be sophisticated or well planned to be deadly. You should be conscious of your vulnerability to low-tech tactics in the areas where you live and travel.

At 6:30 p.m. on 14 January 2008, a team of 4 terrorists began an assault on the Serena Hotel in Kabul, Afghanistan. The attack began when the attackers dressed in local police uniforms detonated a car bomb outside the hotel. This may have been a premature detonation of a bomb intended to be closer to the hotel structure.

In response to the explosion, hotel security personnel exchanged gunfire with the terrorists, killing one, but the other three managed to enter the building. As they entered the building, one terrorist detonated his suicide vest.

Using AK-47s and hand grenades, the remaining two terrorists targeted guests and hotel employees as they worked their way through the hotel lobby towards the hotel's gym and spa facilities, the apparent target of the attack. One terrorist inadvertently locked himself in a stairwell leading to the roof. The other made it to the gym but fled the scene after firing only a few rounds, apparently deciding not to detonate his suicide vest.

While you should not be paranoid, you should always be vigilant. Terrorists may disguise themselves as local officials to gain access to facilities or approach intended targets. Be aware of suspicious behavior and report it to the proper authorities.

Six people were killed and six were injured in the attack on the Serena Hotel including one American citizen and a prominent Norwegian reporter. However, given the amount of ammunition and explosives carried in by the attackers the toll could have been much higher.

The Serena Hotel was most likely targeted because of its frequent use by Western businesses, diplomatic missions, and media reporters. The hotel housed the Australian Embassy in Afghanistan. The hotel exercise and spa facilities were used by many foreigners, even ones not actually registered there. In addition, the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs was present at the hotel conference facility for a series of high-level meetings of the Norwegian Government. Norway played a key role in the NATO security mission in Afghanistan and it is possible that the Norwegian diplomatic mission was the specific target of the attack.

Whenever possible, avoid locations with highly symbolic or significant targets such as official government delegations. If this is not possible, you should try to choose hotels, recreation facilities and restaurants that have adequate security to counter the local threat.

Shortly after the bombing the Taliban made multiple press releases claiming responsibility for the attack, although they never definitively identified the specific targets. However, it is possible that the Norwegian delegation was targeted to discourage Norwegian military support to NATO in Afghanistan and to warn that no Westerner was safe in the nation's capital.

Afghan security elements quickly responded to the incident and arrested a terrorist attempting to flee the scene. In the subsequent investigation, Afghani forces arrested the driver of the vehicle that transported the attackers to the hotel, two individuals that assisted in attack preparations, and an individual that allegedly provided the weapons and explosives.

When traveling to high-threat areas, take the time to research local terrorist tactics. Knowing common attack methods may help you recognize a potential threat. Try to avoid places where Americans and Westerners congregate; these areas may be targeted by terrorists. Choose hotels, restaurants, and recreation areas that have security adequate for the local threat.

## **Islamabad Marriott Bombing**

**Situation** - Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan bombed.

On 20 September 2008, terrorists used a suicide vehicle-borne IED to attack the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan. The attack devastated the hotel and killed as many as 60 people, both foreign and local nationals.

This was an attack on both Western interests and the Pakistani government. Newly elected President Asif Ali Zardari was scheduled to be at the hotel at the time of the attack, but a last minute change in schedule may have saved his life. Terrorists often target symbols of American economic influence such as the Marriott Hotel. Additionally, the attackers may have believed that US military and CIA personnel were staying at the hotel.

The attack demonstrates the ability of terrorist organizations to plan and execute operations using large-scale weapons. It also demonstrates their willingness to inflict indiscriminate collateral damage in pursuit of their objectives.

In high threat environments, try to avoid areas where Americans and Westerners congregate and stay. If this is not possible, choose hotels and restaurants that have adequate security to counter the local threat.

At 7:52 p.m. on 20 September 2008, a six wheeled construction truck, driven by a lone suicide bomber, attempted to crash through the security gate leading into the Marriott Hotel complex. Fortunately, the vehicle was not able to gain enough speed to defeat the barrier because of a sharp turn in the road.

Security personnel arrived shortly after the truck hit the gate. Following an exchange of gunfire between security personnel and the driver, a fire broke out in the cab of the truck. The hotel's CCTV system showed the truck burning for about four minutes before it exploded.

The truck was laden with nearly 2,000 pounds of explosives – a mixture of TNT, RDX, and aluminum powder. The concussion was felt nearly two miles away, blowing out windows in nearby buildings. The explosion created a twenty foot crater measuring sixty feet across, and cars parked near the hotel were lifted and tossed several feet. A severed gas line on the hotel's top floor started a fire that nearly gutted the entire structure.

If you witness a terrorist attack, leave the area immediately. Secondary explosions at the site of attacks are common and terrorists may plan secondary attacks to target emergency responders, news media, and curious on-lookers.

At least 54 people died in the bombing, including two US military personnel, a Danish intelligence agent, and the Ambassador to Pakistan from the Czech Republic. However, most of the dead were local Pakistanis, many of them employees of the hotel including members of the hotel security staff responding to the incident.

The attack was timed to inflict maximum casualties. It came the evening after the Ramadan fast concluded when affluent Pakistanis were going out to restaurants. The newly elected President Asif Ali Zardari was scheduled to attend an event at the hotel, and this would ensure additional security personnel, press, and government staff would be present. The terrorists may have believed that US Service personnel occupied the top three floors of the hotel.

Fortunately, the casualty rate was much lower than intended. The Presidential event was cancelled earlier that evening and fewer Americans were staying at the hotel than the terrorists thought. In addition, the attack vehicle did not penetrate the gate and it exploded sixty yards from the hotel.

Stay alert to your surroundings and be aware of local cultural and political events. Terrorists may choose to attack on religious holidays and national anniversaries for symbolic reasons. The election of a government that opposes terrorist objectives may indicate increased terrorist activity.

After the bombing, a jihadi organization calling itself Fidayeen-e-Islam claimed responsibility for the attack. Since this is a relatively unknown organization, some experts dispute if it was capable of planning and executing an attack with nearly 2,000 pounds of explosives. Analysts suspect Harkatul Jihadul, a terrorist organization with links to al-Qaeda, is responsible for the attack.

Pakistan has experienced several terrorist attacks in recent years. The newly elected Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari is the husband of Benazir Bhutto, the former Pakistani Prime Minister who was assassinated in a terrorist attack in 2007. The Marriott Hotel, nearly destroyed in the attack, was a popular hotel for foreigners and Pakistani elites. It had been the site of a previous suicide bombing attempt in 2007.

Knowledge of the local environment can be key to survival. When traveling to a high threat location, become familiar with prior terrorist attacks in the area. Knowing the terrorists' targets and tactics can help you avoid possible target locations and recognize a potential threat.

## Virginia Tech University

**Situation** - Mentally ill student kills 32 in university campus massacre.

On 16 April 2007, Seung-Hui Cho went on a shooting spree at Virginia Tech University in Blacksburg, Virginia. The heavily armed student killed a total of 32 people at two university facilities before taking his own life.

Cho was a mentally unstable individual suffering from multiple disorders including severe depression and social anxiety disorder. In the past, he had received treatment for his illnesses, but he was not undergoing treatment at the time of the attack.

The attacks on Virginia Tech, Columbine High School in Colorado, and the Chechen terrorist attack on a school in Beslan, Russia demonstrate that students may face risks in an educational setting.

*This incident does not meet the traditional definition of a terrorist attack. Cho was mentally ill and did not have a clear political objective. However, the Attack at Virginia Tech illustrates several important teaching points for response to an active shooter situation: attempt to escape, barricade yourself in a room, or seek cover behind a solid object.*

Cho began his attack at 7:15 a.m. in the West Amber Johnston residential hall. There he shot and killed Emily Hilscher in her room. He also shot and killed Ryan Clark, a fellow student and Resident Assistant, when he came to Hilscher's aid.

After these shootings, Cho returned to his own room in Harper Hall where he changed out of his bloody clothes, deleted emails from his computer, closed his university email account, and removed his computer's hard drive. He then went to a local post office and mailed a package to NBC news containing writings and video tapes.

Police and emergency medical services quickly responded to reports of these shootings. The initial investigation focused on Hilscher's boyfriend who friends described as "an avid gun user." At the same time, the University Policy Group discussed the shootings and how to proceed. At 9:26 a.m., over two hours after the incident, faculty and students were alerted by email of the shootings. This notice came too late to alert the victims of Cho's second phase of attacks.

*First responders may not know the exact nature of an incident and appropriate warnings may be delayed. Comply with official warnings. In addition to suggested precautions, consider personal measures to reduce your exposure.*

At 9:40 a.m., Cho entered Norris Hall equipped with two guns, nineteen 10-15 round ammunition clips, 400 extra rounds of ammunition, a knife, locks, chains, and a hammer. He chained shut three of the primary doors leading into the building, and hung a sign that said a bomb would explode if doors were opened.

After looking into several classrooms, Cho entered Room 206 where he shot and killed the professor and nine of thirteen students in the room, wounding two others.

Cho then proceeded to Room 207 where he shot and killed another professor along with four students, wounding six others. After hearing gunshots, occupants of Rooms 211 and 204 attempted to barricade the doors, but Cho was able to push past the barricades and killed and wounded several others. In Room 204, Professor Liviv Librescu, a Holocaust survivor, held the door closed while his students jumped from the window; however, he died after receiving multiple gun shots through the door. Cho then reloaded and revisited several rooms to attack previously wounded victims.

*Events in an active shooter incident occur rapidly. You may have to make a split second decision to try to escape the area, shelter in place, or attack the perpetrator.*

In response to the shootings, many faculty members and students decided to attempt to escape from the building or to barricade themselves in their classrooms. Cho returned to Room 207, but was unable to enter due to four students holding the door shut. Other students inside the room attempted to administer first aid to the wounded. Another professor led a class of students to another floor of the building where they could barricade themselves in an office with a locking door. As mentioned above, Liviv Librescu, bravely sacrificed himself by holding his classroom's door shut to give time for the majority of his students to escape through the windows.

The incident at Norris Hall concluded eleven minutes after it had begun. At 9:51 a.m., police used shotguns to shoot through the chains Cho had used to seal the exits. Cho heard the shotgun blast and ended his own life as police reached the second floor. Police then began the process of securing the building and evacuating the wounded and other survivors.

*It is very important to cooperate with first responder instructions. Remember, first responders may not know all the details of the incident. They may even handcuff you and detain you while they confirm identities. You should follow their instructions and provide them with information you feel would assist them, but you should not try to actively assist them in any way.*

Cho displayed troubling signs over many years. He was a quiet and withdrawn child. Before the seventh grade, he was diagnosed with selective mutism, a condition of extreme shyness and inability to speak in uncomfortable social settings. In the eighth grade, his writings reflected suicidal and homicidal tendencies. Cho received anti-depressants, but was taken off medication as he improved. In high school, a special educational program helped him deal with his shyness, and he was generally a good student and caused no problems.

Due to federal privacy laws, Virginia Tech officials were not notified of Cho's history of mental illness. His writings alarmed some of his instructors and one had him removed from her class. He was referred to counseling, but did not attend the sessions.

Fellow students reported Cho to the Virginia Tech Police Department for harassing behavior including unusual text messages and emails, using an alias, and dressing in a disguise. He made suicidal remarks to one of his roommates and was taken to a psychiatric hospital for evaluation; however, the evaluating psychologist did not feel he was a threat to himself or others. Additional treatment for Cho was ordered, but there was no follow-up to see that he received it.

*If you observe behavior that could indicate a threat, warn security personnel, your supervisor, or your sponsor. Recognizing and reporting unstable behavior in others may get them the help they need and prevent a dangerous incident.*

The carnage at Virginia Tech was horrific. In all, between both attacks, Cho killed 27 students and five faculty members. In addition to those killed, 17 more persons were wounded by gunfire and six more injured as they jumped from windows in an attempt to escape the attack. During the brief attack, Cho expended at least 174 rounds of ammunition.

In the aftermath of the Virginia Tech massacre several changes were instituted to help prevent a similar incident. Included in these changes was an Executive Order passed by Virginia Governor Tim Kaine designed to close gaps between federal and state laws that allowed a person deemed mentally ill to purchase a handgun.

## **Fort Dix Plot**

**Situation** - Islamic extremists plotted to attack US Service Members stationed at Fort Dix.

On 31 January 2006, a clerk from a New Jersey electronics store contacted the FBI to report a suspicious video recording brought in to be made into a DVD. This report led to a fifteen-month investigation that ended with the arrests of six individuals plotting to attack Fort Dix, New Jersey.

The six accused men were foreign-born Islamic extremists; four from the former Yugoslavia and the others from Turkey and Jordan. Four were in the country illegally. There does not appear to be an operational connection between the terrorist cell and Al Qaeda. However, the plotters gained inspiration from Al Qaeda's radical interpretation of Islam and a desire to harm the US and its citizens.

The plot against Fort Dix demonstrates that terrorist threats can develop anywhere, even within the US, and may not be formally linked to an organized terrorist organization.

Always be vigilant. If you notice something suspicious, contact authorities immediately. Authorities will work with you to protect your identity.

While copying a video to a DVD in January 2006, an employee at an electronics store in New Jersey noticed its disturbing content. The video included images of ten men in their early 20's firing weapons, calling for Jihad, and shouting "Allah Akbar," Arabic for "God is Great." The images resembled Al Qaeda training materials available on the Internet.

The store clerk contacted the FBI to give them the video. According to the US Attorney in New Jersey, since the FBI learned of the threat at an early stage, investigators elected not to immediately arrest the plotters. Instead, the FBI teamed with the Joint Terrorism Task Force to monitor and gain as much information as possible about the plotters' plans, contacts, and organization.

Four of the plotters were ethnic Albanians from Macedonia and illegally residing in the US. Three of these four were brothers who operated a roofing company in New Jersey. The plotters also included a legal US resident from Turkey living in Philadelphia, and a naturalized US citizen from Jordan living in Cherry Hill, New Jersey and working as a taxicab driver in Philadelphia.

Law enforcement agencies and DOD authorities are best suited to investigate potential threats. Reporting suspicious behavior early allows them the best opportunity to mitigate a threat before an attack is conducted.

The FBI successfully infiltrated the terrorist cell with two informants who were able to record conversations with the plotters and observe their activities. For example, one plotter said, "My intent is to hit a heavy concentration of soldiers. ... This is exactly what we are looking for. You hit four, five, or six Humvees and light the whole place ... and retreat completely without any losses."

The plotters considered alternative targets and conducted surveillance. These included the Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station and Fort Monmouth in New Jersey, Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, a US Coast Guard facility and the Army-Navy Football Game in Philadelphia. Ultimately, they chose Fort Dix because one of them had delivered pizzas there and was able to obtain a map of the installation from his father's pizza shop.

The plotters' other activities should have raised the suspicions of other vigilant people. For example, they frequented a firing range in Pennsylvania and practiced attack tactics at paintball facilities. They collected handguns, shot guns, and semiautomatic assault rifles and engaged in firearms training in the Pocono Mountains. However, no observers reported these suspicious activities.

Stay vigilant for suspicious activities, especially near DOD installations, government buildings, and other possible terrorist targets. Loitering, repeated visits, taking pictures, making notes, or drawing sketches of sensitive areas might be a sign of surveillance.

The group had a collection of jihadist videos, including the last will and testament of two of the September 11 hijackers and Osama bin Laden calling Muslims to jihad. They watched videos of attacks on US military personnel and reacted with laughter at a video of a US Marine being maimed in combat.

The terrorists planned to attack Fort Dix with automatic weapons, RPGs, and grenades and two of the plotters attempted to buy AK-47 and M-16 rifles from undercover FBI agents. Based on the evident intent to carry out the attack, FBI agents arrested the six members of the terrorist cell on 8 May 2007. Five of the suspects were charged with conspiracy to kill US military personnel. The sixth was charged with aiding illegal

immigrants in obtaining weapons. All six plotters were convicted on charges of conspiracy to harm US military personnel. Four of the plotters were sentenced to life in prison, one was sentenced to a 33 year term, and one to a five year prison sentence

The lack of other reports highlights the importance of the initiative of the store clerk in New Jersey. Without his tip to the FBI, the terrorist plot against Fort Dix might have been carried out. FBI agent J.P. Weiss referred to the New Jersey store clerk as an "unsung hero" and suggested the "reason we're here today... (is)... because of the courage and heroism of that individual."

Regardless of your rank, position, or status, you can be decisive in the security of your installation, unit, or family. Security is everyone's responsibility and widespread vigilance is a key component of antiterrorism.

## **London Subway Bombing**

**Situation** - Four suicide bombers attack the London subway system.

Early in the morning on 7 July 2005, four men arrived at a train station in Luton, England located to the north of London. Getting out of two cars, each man flung a backpack over his shoulder, entered the station, and boarded a train for London. At 7:40 AM their train left for London and arrived at King's Cross station 43 minutes later. They entered the subway station at 8:30 and twenty minutes later three bombs exploded on different subway trains traveling beneath the city. Almost an hour later, at 9:47 an additional bomb detonated on a double-decker bus. In all, the 7 July London attacks killed 52 commuters and wounded more than 700.

A video statement made by one of the bombers aired on Al Jazeera TV and suggested the motivation for the attack. In his statement, Mohammed Sidique Khan used an extreme interpretation of Islam to justify violence against Western targets and explain his responsibility to defend his fellow Muslim brothers and sisters. A desire to become martyrs also influenced the bombers.

Attacks against public transportation systems in London, Madrid, and other cities demonstrate their attractiveness as possible targets. Places that crowd many people in small areas may be targeted to maximize death and injury.

The three subway bombs detonated within 50 seconds of each other. The first exploded on the eastbound Circle Line train between Liverpool and Aldgate stations. Forensic evidence suggests the bomber, Shehzad Tanweer, sat near the rear of the second carriage with a backpack carrying explosives at his side. The bomb detonated only seconds after leaving the Liverpool station. CCTV cameras recorded smoke billowing from the tunnel and commuters running from the scene or taking cover. Eight people died, including the bomber.

The second bomb exploded on the westbound Circle Line train as it left the Edgware Road station heading towards Paddington. It is believed the bomber, Mohammed Sidique Khan was also sitting near the rear of the second carriage when his bomb detonated. The second explosion killed seven, including Khan.

The third bomb was in the rear of the first carriage of a Piccadilly Line train heading southbound from King's Cross to Russell Square. The train was very crowded with morning commuters; the first carriage alone carried at least 127 people. The explosion on the Piccadilly Line was the most fatal claiming 27 lives, including the bomber.

You should always be aware of your surroundings and stay alert to suspicious activities. Backpacks and other items left unattended may be a threat and individuals acting suspiciously could indicate an attack.

It is not known why the fourth terrorist, Hasib Hussein, did not board a subway train. Some speculate he needed to buy a new battery to make his bomb work or perhaps the subway service had been suspended before he could reach his intended target area.

However, at approximately 9:20, Hussein boarded a double-decker bus traveling east from Marble Arch. Hussein took a seat on the second level toward the rear of the bus. The passengers of the bus included several commuters that had been evacuated from the subway system following the three earlier bombings.

The bomb in Hussein's backpack exploded at 9:47, ripping through the bus and showering passersby on the street with debris. Eyewitnesses said the vehicle looked more like a mangled flatbed truck than a double-decker bus. Thirteen innocent persons died along with Hussein, and 110 others were injured.

After an initial attack, you should guard against secondary explosions. Secondary explosions can be used to target emergency responders and persons who gather to view an initial attack.

Initially, authorities thought a massive power surge caused the explosions in the underground subway system. Later, as it became clear that the nation's capital had been attacked, police immediately launched an investigation to determine responsibility.

Within hours of the explosions, numerous terrorist organizations claimed responsibility for the attacks in London. However, through careful investigation, analysis of forensic evidence, and review of CCTV footage, authorities identified Khan, Tanweer, Hussain, and Lindsay as the four suicide bombers. Al Qaeda has not been officially linked to the London bombings, but Khan had made several trips to Pakistan and possibly Afghanistan in the years prior to the attacks, and it is known that Tanweer and Hussain also spent time in the region. It is suspected they may have had contact with Al Qaeda members during these times.

If you witness an attack, leave the area immediately. However, make a mental note of any information that might help authorities during an investigation.

## Thomas Hamill

**Situation** - US Contractor Thomas Hamill Survives Captivity in Iraq.

On 9 April, 2004, Iraqi insurgents attacked a US convoy near Baghdad Airport and captured a US contractor, Thomas Hamill. The 43-year old Hamill was a dairy farmer from Mississippi who had taken a high paying contractor job in Iraq to improve his financial situation. On the day he was captured, he was serving as the convoy commander on a mission to deliver supplies to US forces.

Hamill maintained his composure through 24 days of intense heat while the insurgents moved him over a hundred miles from the site of his capture. His calm demeanor may have saved him from abuses suffered by other captives in Iraq. On May 2, 2004, he heard a US patrol pass the house he was held captive in and he managed to escape and catch up with the patrol.

Hostage survival requires a mindset that minimizes the possibility of hostile actions by the captors and remains alert to the prospect of escape.

Thomas Hamill sold his dairy cows in Macon, Mississippi and signed up for a year-long stint driving fuel trucks in Iraq to help his family's finances. A scheduling miscommunication on 9 April 2004 sent his convoy toward Baghdad Airport prematurely where it came under hostile fire. An explosion rocked his truck and he received a gunshot wound in his left arm. Insurgents dragged Hamill to an awaiting car to take him captive. In the following days, the insurgents murdered six other contractors and an Army PFC captured in the same ambush.

Hamill was last seen by an Australian news film crew as he was shoved into the car. The insurgents allowed Hamill to state his name to the film crew before they drove away. Clearly over-powered by the insurgents, he did not struggle and he acted in a compliant manner toward his captors.

The moment of hostage taking is extremely dangerous. Captors are more likely to act on reflex and kill an intended hostage who presents a threat. On the other hand, it is also a moment when a potential hostage might escape due to the confusion of the situation. Your actions in such a situation are a personal choice, and you should consider the specific circumstances of your situation when deciding how to respond.

While in captivity, Hamill noted the different personalities of his guards and he adopted an instinctive captive's etiquette, showing neither fear nor disrespect toward his captors. He refused to beg or plead for anything, and he tried not to show the pain he felt from his gunshot wound. One belligerent guard screamed threats to hang him from a bridge, but Hamill maintained a calm demeanor and avoided eye contact with aggressive captors. Others seemed sympathetic and conversed with him and watched while he self-administered his anti-seizure medication by injection.

Hamill's captors made him read a statement for a video camera, demanding the US end the siege of Fallujah or he would die. At the conclusion, Hamill added, "God Bless." His captors were angry at this ad lib and spent hours trying to delete the religious statement from the tape.

To minimize dehydration in the stifling heat, he drank only water and sat quietly. He tried to not offend the guards, expressing gratitude for food, water, and Pepsi they offered, even though he found the food distasteful. He pretended to drink the Pepsi, while in fact he only drank water, because he knew that caffeine as a diuretic would cause dehydration.

Calmness, dignity, and a lack of hostility in a hostage might discourage personal abuses by guards. Surviving as a hostage is a test of will, but it is best not to let it become a contest of wills directed against the captors. In addition, during long periods of captivity, you should maintain your own personal values and avoid becoming sympathetic to the positions of your captors.

During his captivity, Hamill chose not to act on chances to escape or resist. Once, an insurgent guard left a gun in his room, but he chose not to seize it. He reasoned he had gone to Iraq to support his family, not to take a life. On another occasion, he was taken outside to relieve himself and he considered running away in the dark. Another time he managed to escape his lightly guarded cell and unsuccessfully tried to wave down a passing US helicopter. In both cases, he decided not to run because he had no idea where he was and which way to go. He returned to his cell.

On May 2, 2004, Hamill heard vehicles passing that he believed was a US patrol. He forced the cell door open and ran a half mile to catch up to them. At 11:15 AM a patrol from the 2-108th Infantry, NY National Guard saw a scruffy looking man approaching, yelling in English and waving his shirt. They found him in Balad, a town 100 miles from where he was seized 24 days earlier. It is believed Hamill had been passed between various insurgent factions. A hasty cordon and search of the area led to the detainment of two Iraqi citizens with one AK-47 rifle.

Thomas Hamill provided many valuable lessons in his hostage experience. These include keeping a level head, maintaining physical and mental well-being, and developing an appropriate relationship with his captors.

## **Beslan School Number One**

**Situation** - Chechen terrorists take over 1,100 hostages at a school in Beslan, North Ossetia.

On 1 September 2004, more than 30 armed Chechen terrorists took over 1,100 hostages at a school in Beslan, North Ossetia. During the three day hostage crisis and the failed rescue attempt by Russian forces more than 380 persons died, including more than 180 children.

The attack in Beslan was an attempt to force Russian forces to withdraw from Chechen territory and force the formal recognition of the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria. Undoubtedly, the terrorists knew a large scale attack on a civilian facility would draw international attention and provide an opportunity to expose their agenda to a wider audience.

The attack in Beslan demonstrates the ability of terrorists to plan, organize, and execute large-scale terrorist attacks. The attack also demonstrates the use of indiscriminate violence to further political objectives and gain worldwide media coverage.

Lying at the base of the North Caucasus, Beslan is a small city of about 35,000 people in the Russian republic of North Ossetia-Alania. Beslan is the third largest city in the republic and the administrative center of the Pravoberezhny district. Beslan is an important railway junction and lies along the railway lines between Baku and Rostov-on-Don.

The North Caucasus region has experienced armed conflict and terrorist activity since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In the early 1990s, ethnic Ossetians were separated by the border between the former Soviet republics of Russia and Georgia. As Georgia abolished its independent Ossetian enclave more than 70,000 refugees fled to North Ossetia. Conflict quickly broke out between the new Ossetian settlers and the established Ingush population.

In addition, North Ossetia lies in close proximity to Chechnya, an area seeking independence from the Russian Federation. Chechen and Russian forces engaged each other in two open conflicts. When overt military operations are not ongoing, sporadic fighting and terrorist attacks are common. North Ossetia has been the launching point for several Russian military operations against Chechen rebels and has a significant ethnic Russian population. Ossetians, a predominantly Christian ethnic group, have been accused of aiding Moscow in the persecution of Chechen Muslims.

Since the rise of the Chechen independence movement, Russia, including the North Caucasus region, has witnessed a significant level of terrorist activity. Terrorist attacks attributed to Chechen rebels include the Moscow Theater siege in 2002, the suicide bombing of the Moscow subway system, and the suicide bombing of multiple passenger aircraft. In North Ossetia, Chechen forces have been responsible for kidnappings, assassination, and suicide bombings.

The history of terrorist activity in an area provides insight into potential current conditions. Before arriving, determine if acts of terrorism have occurred in the past and if the conditions surrounding those attacks still exist.

One September was the first day of school in Beslan. Local tradition requires a ceremony to welcome first grade children to the school. Beslan's School Number One was the center of activity with the school's student body, faculty, and numerous parents concentrated in a small area outside the school.

Shortly after 9:00, at least one military vehicle arrived at the school. Quickly, armed men wearing masks jumped from the vehicle shouting and firing guns into the air. Many ceremony attendees were stunned and some believed they were witnessing a Russian forces security drill.

As the confusion of the situation evaporated, attendees realized it was a terrorist attack. Immediately, about 50 people escaped through the open gate of the school grounds and fled the area before it was blocked by the terrorists. Others unsuccessfully attempted to hide in the boiler room which was located in a building next to the school. One attendee, a local man who was armed, drew his weapon and fired at the terrorists. The terrorists quickly returned fire and killed the man.

The initial moments of a terrorist attack are critical. In an active shooter or hostage incident you must decide how to respond. If possible, an attempt to escape may be your best chance for survival. If escape is not possible, you should look for opportunities to hide or shelter in a room or building that can be locked or barricaded. Depending upon the circumstances, active resistance may be appropriate. However, if active resistance is used, you must be prepared to be aggressive and be fully committed to your actions.

The terrorists quickly herded the hostages into the school's gymnasium. The gym was small, measuring about 84 x 45 feet. In all, the terrorists succeeded in capturing over 1,100 persons, almost 800 of them children.

In the gym, the terrorists provided instructions. Hostages were ordered to surrender cell phones and cameras, speak only when addressed to by one of the captors, and speak only in Russian. Violation of rules would result in executions of women and children. One father stood and translated the demands into Ossetian. Once he had completed the translation he was shot in the head.

The terrorists then prepared to defend their position. One group of terrorists stayed in the gym to guard the hostages. At the same time, they strung bombs above the heads of hostages and along the floor. The bombs were filled with ball bearings, nails, bolts and other items. They were connected together and wired into a switch on the floor connected to a pressure plate. One of the terrorists stood on the plate. The mechanism would detonate the bombs if the terrorist's foot was removed as a result of an escape attempt or rescue operation. At the same time, adult males were organized into teams and forced to barricade doors leading into the school. They were also instructed to knock out windows to allow air circulation in the event the Russian military attempted to use gas to subdue them. After completing the fortifications, many of the men were shot.

If you are captured and resistance is not realistic try not to draw attention to yourself or provide a reason to be singled out. Comply with the demands of your captors and try to conceal your American citizenship and DOD affiliation.

Conditions in the school gym declined rapidly. While windows in some parts of the school were purposely broken out, the windows in the gym were left in place. As a result, no fresh air relieved the hostages from the heat caused by unseasonably hot weather and the concentration of so many people in such a small area. Space was also limited and hostages had to take turns extending their legs and stretching. The terrorists provided hostages with virtually no food or water and rarely allowed any to go to the restroom. Some hostages fainted or passed out and all were weakened from the conditions.

To counteract the heat many hostages stripped off their clothing. To cool their faces, wash blood from their bodies, and stay at least minimally hydrated, bottles of urine were collected and passed around the gym.

It is very important to maintain your physical strength in a hostage crisis. If possible you should exercise at least a little each day. Also, try to maintain your nourishment to the maximum extent possible. Consume all food and water provided by your captors; even if it is disagreeable.

During the crisis, some hostages were able to escape or improve their conditions. One man escaped by jumping from a second story window. He had been instructed to dump bodies from a second story window in a classroom where men who had been forced to fortify the building were executed. When the guard in the room was manually reloading his weapon, he leapt through the window. Once on the ground he rolled to the wall of the building to make the shooting angle from the window more difficult. He then crawled toward rescue personnel trying to move between parked cars.

Another hostage developed a personal rapport with one of the terrorists by asking simple questions such as his name and where he was from. Later, the terrorist offered to release her children and family members if she agreed to become a Shahidka. The terrorists' two shahidkas, female suicide bombers that wear all black clothing and veils, had died when one of their suicide vests mysteriously exploded. She refused the offer.

Another hostage, the father of two children in the gym, had been an engineer in the Russian army. He used his knowledge to covertly disarm the bomb that hung above the heads of his family. His actions saved their lives when many bombs later exploded during the Russian rescue attempt.

Your actions in captivity will be dictated by circumstances and your personal determination of your chances for survival. In some circumstances, escape may be your only chance to survive. At other times, you may be able to win favor from your captors and improve your immediate conditions, gain your release, or buy time until a rescue attempt can be mounted or negotiations completed.

On the third day of the crisis, shortly after 1:00 p.m., two explosions occurred within thirty seconds of each other. It is unknown if the explosions were caused by the terrorists or the Russian military. However, the explosions instantly killed scores of hostages in the gym, set off many of the bombs that had been placed above the heads of the hostages, and set the roof of the school on fire. Fortunately, the explosions also broke out windows in the gym that allowed many hostages to escape. Some not able to escape made their way into other rooms in an attempt to hide. Others feigned death until rescuers arrived. Many too injured to escape burned to death under the collapsing and burning roof.

After recovering from the blasts, the terrorists took many surviving hostages into the school cafeteria. The cafeteria would be the place of their final stand due to the iron bars on the windows. The terrorists forced women and children to stand in front of the windows to discourage the Russian military from firing. Others were allowed to seek shelter behind pots and pans, under sinks, or in pantries. Russian and Chechen forces exchanged gunfire and grenades were used to stop Russian forces as they entered the building.

Slowly, Russian forces regained control of the school. Over the next few hours, survivors were carried out of the school and transported to hospitals. Sporadic gunfire could be heard throughout the day and much of the night as Russian forces engaged the remaining terrorists in the school.

Remember that if you are in an active shooter situation there are actions you can take to improve your chances of survival. Most importantly, try to find cover behind something solid. If gunfire is exchanged crouch to the floor. If grenades are used lay flat on the floor with your feet toward the direction of the grenade.

In all, 300 to 400 hostages lost their lives in the Beslan school attack, including at least 180 children. An unknown number of Russian military personnel and terrorists were also killed. One terrorist, Nur-Pashi Kulayev, survived and was arrested at the scene. Kulayev is currently serving a life sentence at an undisclosed location and under an unknown name.

The Russian government received immense criticism for its handling of the Beslan school attack. From an operational perspective, speculation persists that Russian military forces precipitated the final battle at the school by causing the initial first two explosions; possibly by using T-72 tanks or RPGs. In addition, Russian forces are accused of shooting several hostages that were used as human shields in the cafeteria.

The Kremlin was criticized for what opponents call a disinformation campaign. Initially, the Kremlin put the number of hostages at 354; an allegation that enraged the terrorists who were listening to news reports via radio and may have worsened the treatment of the hostages. Also, the government initially denied that the terrorists made any demands upon the government or released a video; a claim proven false when Russian news services aired the video. In addition, the government has not been able to finalize the number of hostages, military forces, or terrorists killed in the attack. The government claim that all terrorists were either killed or captured has also been criticized since many hostages have testified that some terrorists were not included in the pictures of dead terrorists that they were shown during the investigation into the attack.

After the attack, the Russian government instituted reforms to improve the response of the federal government in future crises. Opponents have argued that these reforms are an attempt to centralize more powers for the Kremlin leadership.

## **Madrid Subway Bombing**

Situation - Terrorist bombing at three locations along Madrid train line.

On March 11, 2004, at 7:39 AM four bombs exploded in a passenger train as it approached a station during the morning rush hour in Madrid, Spain. Only seconds later, three more bombs exploded on another train already at the platform. In all, ten bombs detonated within three minutes at three busy commuting centers. A total of 191 persons were killed at the scene or later died of their wounds; 2,061 were injured.

This attack reflected strategic goals of the terrorists coming only three days before Spanish national elections. The people of Spain voted out the government of Jose Maria Aznar and elected Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero, who soon fulfilled a campaign promise to withdraw Spanish troops from Iraq.

Spain has long combated terrorist attacks. The Basque liberation organization ETA has detonated small bombs throughout the country for years. However, the magnitude of the March 11 train attacks shocked authorities and citizens.

Like September 11, 2001, the attacks in Madrid demonstrate the terrorist desire to inflict mass casualties on civilian targets and that attacks can occur at any time and location.

The attacks were linked to a Moroccan Islamic terrorist organization with ties to Al Qaida.

Morning commuters were stunned and horrified as bombs detonated all around them. Most passengers fled the station, pushing and shoving their way to the street. Those too injured to flee waited for emergency crews to arrive on scene.

Minutes after the first explosions, two more bombs exploded on a train at El Pozo del Tio Raimundo Station, two stops away from Atocha. One minute later, an additional bomb exploded on a train at Santa Eugenia Station, two stops further down the line.

Though the ten bombs killed 191 and injured 2,061 commuters, the casualty rate could have been higher. Three bombs failed to detonate that were perhaps intended to explode as emergency personnel arrived on the scene.

This photo captures the moment of explosion from a security camera at the Atocha Station.

Following a forensic investigation, police raided an apartment in a Madrid suburb on April 3, 2004. The occupants detonated explosives killing seven suspects and one Spanish agent. Among the dead were Allekema Lamari of Algeria and Serkane Ben Abdelmajid of Tunisia, believed to have planned the attacks. One year later, 19 additional suspects were either on trial or awaiting prosecution.

Prior to the attacks, Spanish authorities had discovered and removed a bomb from railroad tracks in the countryside. Based on this, the Spanish Government issued warnings of possible attacks against the rail system.

Investigations indicated the terrorists used backpacks filled with dynamite triggered by cell telephones. Witnesses identified after the attacks described three men carrying large backpacks made repeated trips from a van parked outside one of the stations to one of the trains. None of the witnesses notified authorities or took any action. Had witnesses reported these suspicious activities many lives may have been saved.

While planning your travel, you should always be alert to government warnings and recent events.

You should also be aware of the possibility of secondary explosions during an attack. While unsuccessful in Madrid, secondary explosions could have caused many more casualties.

In the event of a terrorist attack, you should quickly and calmly evacuate the area while making mental notes of any details that might be useful to authorities.

## Camp Pennsylvania

**Situation** - An Army Sergeant kills 2 and wounds 14 at Camp Pennsylvania.

On 23 March 2003, US Army Sergeant Hasan Karim Akbar, a member of the 36th Engineering Battalion, used grenades and a rifle to attack fellow Service Members at Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait. The attack left two officers dead and 14 wounded.

Akbar was reportedly upset by a reprimand for insubordination and the decision that he would not be allowed to accompany his unit into Iraq. His religious beliefs also played a part in his decision to carry out the attack. Akbar, a convert to Islam at a young age, developed a radical and distorted interpretation of Islam. In a diary recovered after the attack, Akbar had written several anti-American statements including, "My life will not be complete unless America is destroyed," and "You guys are coming into our countries, and you're going to rape our women and kill our children."

The attack at Camp Pennsylvania demonstrates that an internal threat to DOD personnel does exist. Do not be paranoid, but always be alert to the "insider threat."

Sergeant Akbar was born "Mark Fidel Kools" and raised in Watts, Los Angeles. His mother married a Muslim man, converted to Islam, and changed her son's name to Hasan Karim Akbar. He attended the University of California at Davis over a 9 year period and graduated with aeronautical and mechanical engineering degrees in 1997.

His diaries reflected both a sense of persecution and murderous thoughts over a period of several years. Examples include:

- 1992: "I made a promise that if I am not able to achieve success because of some Caucasians, I will kill as many of them as possible."
- 1993: "I do not like the military. They have too much control over people's lives. I suppose I am just anti-government.... A Muslim should see himself as a Muslim only. His loyalty should be to Islam only."
- 1996: "Anyone who stands in front of me shall be considered the enemy and dealt with accordingly."
- 1996: "Destroying America was my plan as a child, and as a juvenile and in college. Destroying America is my greatest goal."

In 1998 he joined the US Army.

The "insider threat" presents a challenge for early detection and prevention. However, pre-attack indicators may be present such as statements that US policy and authority is illegitimate and threats toward coworkers. Inform authorities if you observe inappropriate attitudes in others.

Sergeant Akbar deployed with the 101st Airborne Division to Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait, a rear base camp for the upcoming invasion into Iraq. While there, he was reprimanded for insubordination and told he would not be allowed to accompany the unit into Iraq. In February 2003, Sergeant Akbar wrote in his diary:

"I suppose they want to punk me or just humiliate me. Perhaps they feel that I will not do anything about that. They are right about that. I am not going to do anything about it as long as I stay here. But as soon as I am in Iraq, I am going to try and kill as many of them as possible."

In the early hours of 23 March 2003, Sergeant Akbar stole grenades from an ammunition storage area and cut power to the generator that powered the installation's lights. He then threw at least one grenade into a tent housing the 1st Brigade's command center and opened fire with an M4 rifle.

Air Force Major Gregory Stone was killed by grenade shrapnel and Army Captain Christopher Seifert died when shot in the back. Fourteen other Service Members were wounded.

If an attack occurs, seek cover immediately. In a grenade attack, lie flat on the floor with your feet towards the attack since shrapnel tends to rise from the point of detonation. In a small arms attack, it is best to crouch but not lie on the floor since ricochets tend to hug the floor.

For his crimes, Hasan Karim Akbar was tried at Fort Bragg, NC. On 21 April 2005, Akbar was found guilty on two counts of premeditated murder and three counts of attempted premeditated murder. One week later a military jury sentenced Akbar to death. In November 2006, the Commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps upheld the death sentence. The case is now before the US Army Court of Appeals. If the appeal fails, the execution will be carried out by lethal injection.

Sergeant Akbar is the first member of the US Armed Forces to be charged with the murder of a fellow soldier during wartime since the end of the Vietnam era.

## **DC Sniper**

**Situation** - Two men use sniper tactics to kill eleven people in Washington, DC area.

From 2 to 22 October 2002, two men terrorized the Washington, DC area through a series of sniper attacks. Eleven innocent people were killed and three were wounded.

The motivation for the attacks is not clear. One of the suspects may have wanted to kill his ex-wife who lived in the DC area, and planned the other attacks to confuse the investigation into her eventual murder. Both men were members of the Nation of Islam, had radical anti-American

views, and made jihadist comments about their killing spree. Also, documents left at least one scene sought to extort money from the Government.

The DC sniper attacks demonstrate the indiscriminate selection of targets by some terrorists. The attacks also demonstrate the ability to paralyze entire communities with small-arms attacks.

Not all terrorist attacks use IEDs or sophisticated weapons and tactics. Terrorists have launched several successful attacks with small-arms tactics not requiring specialized training or expertise.

In the early evening of 2 October in Glenmont, Maryland, a government analyst was shot in a grocery store parking lot. The next morning, the snipers killed four additional people in attacks from 7:41 to 9:58 am. Those five homicides were the worst killing spree in the history of Montgomery County, Maryland. Later that evening, the attackers shot and killed a man on the street in northeast Washington, DC. All victims were shot a single time from long-range with a high-powered rifle.

On 4 October, they wounded a woman in the parking lot of an arts and crafts store in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. On 7 October, they wounded a 13-year old boy as he arrived at his middle school in Bowie, Maryland. Then, from 9 to 14 October they murdered four individuals at two gas stations, a shopping center, and a Ponderosa Steakhouse in four different Virginia counties. The final victim, a bus driver standing on the steps of his bus, was killed at 5:56 am on 22 October in Aspen Hill, Maryland.

The sniper attacks caused mass fear throughout the Washington, DC metropolitan area. Several schools implemented "Security Code Blue" and would not allow students outside during recess. Many outdoor activities were cancelled. Many of the attacks were at gas stations, and several gas station operators erected tarps around their pumps to block visibility while some customers hid behind their cars as they filled up.

If you are in an area that has an active threat, consider the types of targets that are being selected. This can help you avoid vulnerable circumstances and lower your risk.

Initially, police did not connect the murders. However, bullets from the shootings in Montgomery County and Washington DC were forensically linked to the same gun and authorities began an intensive, multi-jurisdiction investigation. The terrorists left items at several attack locations including tarot death cards and a letter, but nothing immediately identified the perpetrators. Eye witnesses described a white van near some of the attacks and police focused on this lead, but it proved to be inaccurate. Police later discovered that the New Jersey license plates on the perpetrators' actual vehicle had been checked by police in several jurisdictions before law enforcement networks were updated with accurate information.

During a phone call to police, one of the terrorists boasted of a murder they had committed in Montgomery, Alabama. The investigation in Alabama yielded a finger print traced to Lee Boyd Malvo, a Jamaican national whose fingerprints were on file with US Immigration. With this,

authorities then identified a fingerprint from one of the attack locations. Investigators uncovered close links between Malvo and John Allen Williams, who had changed his name to John Allen Muhammad in 2001 after joining the Nation of Islam.

If you witness a terrorist or criminal act, make a note of any unusual activity regardless of how trivial it may seem. This information can help authorities in their investigations.

With two potential suspects, law enforcement launched an intensive manhunt. Authorities followed Muhammad's trail back to Tacoma, Washington where they found a tree stump evidently used for target practice. Police issued a description of Muhammad and Malvo and their blue Chevrolet Caprice with New Jersey license plates.

When truck driver Ron Lantz saw the Caprice at a rest stop on Interstate 70, he notified police and used his truck to block the entrance of the rest stop to prevent the car from escaping. Police stormed the vehicle and took Malvo and Muhammad into custody. In the vehicle they found a Bushmaster XM-15 .223 caliber rifle and a small hole in the car body through which the shooter fired from the trunk.

Malvo and Muhammad were convicted of multiple murders and acts of terrorism as well as other crimes in multiple jurisdictions. Lee Boyd Malvo received life sentences because he was 17 at the time of the attacks. The Commonwealth of Virginia executed John Allen Muhammad by lethal injection on 10 November 2009.

Assist law enforcement efforts by being vigilant. Be attentive to law enforcement bulletins concerning suspected criminals and fugitives. If you believe you see a suspect wanted by the police, do not take direct action yourself but alert authorities immediately.

## **Bali Nightclub Bombing**

**Situation** - Suicide bombings kill over 200 on the island of Bali in Indonesia.

At 11.05 PM on 12 October 2002, a suicide bomber detonated an explosive-filled vest in a popular nightclub for Western tourists in the district of Kuta on the island of Bali in Indonesia. Seconds later, a large vehicle-borne explosive device was detonated in the same area causing massive destruction. In all, 202 people were killed during the attack in Kuta. Approximately the same time as the attacks in Kuta, an additional bomb was detonated outside the US Consulate in Denpasar.

Jemaah Islamiyah, a radical Islamic group with ties to al-Qaeda conducted the attack. Al-Qaeda apparently requested members of Jemaah Islamiyah to conduct an attack on a "soft target" within Indonesia. Jemaah Islamiyah agreed to carry out the attack, most likely wanting to target Australian nationals in response to the Australian supported operations in Afghanistan that took place in 2001 during Ramadan, Islam's holy fasting month.

The attacks of 12 October 2002, represent the worst acts of terrorism in the history of Indonesia.

Be aware of your immediate surroundings. If overseas, look for signs that you might be in a place targeted by terrorists. Terrorists may target places where large groups of Americans and other foreigners congregate.

On a routine afternoon on 12 October 2002, thousands of people gathered in the Kuta district of Bali, to enjoy its many restaurants and nightclubs popular with foreign tourists. One of the favorite destinations within Kuta was Paddy's Bar, often frequented by Western tourists and specifically Australians. During the evening, a terrorist wearing an explosive vest entered Paddy's Bar. Apparently, the individual never aroused the suspicion of tourists or nightclub employees and detonated the explosives at approximately 11:05.

It is believed that the explosive device inside the vest was small, causing few fatalities and only moderate damage. However, the explosion caused people within Paddy's Bar to flee into the street to seek cover. People from nearby restaurants and bars streamed into the street to find out what caused the explosion and to offer assistance to the injured.

Seconds later, an additional explosion occurred. Across the street from Paddy's Bar, in front of the Sari Club, a second suicide bomber detonated a Mitsubishi minivan loaded with explosives. The explosion was massive, creating a crater in the street one-meter deep and destroying neighboring buildings and shattering glass for blocks. This coordinated attack killed 202 innocent people, including 88 Australians, 24 British, and 7 Americans. Hundreds more suffered severe burns and injuries.

Be alert to the possibility of secondary explosions. Terrorists use secondary explosions to target onlookers, law enforcement, and other first responders that congregate in an area in response to an initial event.

At approximately the same time as the explosions in Kuta, an additional explosion took place outside the US Consulate in Denpasar. However, the device was small and not designed to cause mass casualties and high levels of damage. Unlike the devices used in Kuta, the bomb in Denpasar was not detonated by a suicide bomber, but rather placed by a motorcycle rider and detonated using a cell phone. It appears that the device did not contain a large amount of explosives, but instead, was packed mostly with human excrement. The explosion at the US Consulate in Denpasar caused minor injuries to one person.

A terrorist attack in a specific city or neighborhood can indicate a threat for a much larger area. If an attack occurs in the general area where you are, maintain vigilance and take precautions to reduce your risk.

Indonesian authorities, with assistance from Australia, quickly began an investigation into the Bali bombings. Interviews of eyewitnesses to the attacks identified the presence of a white Mitsubishi minivan suspiciously parked in front of the Sari Club shortly before the bombings. Eventually, investigators were able to find the vehicle chassis with its serial number. Tracing the serial number, authorities were able to identify Amrozi bin Nurhasyim, a known member of Jemaah Islamiyah as the owner of the minivan.

Through interrogations of Amrozi, surveillance, and cell phone records, authorities were able to identify the principal conspirators in the Bali Bombings. Included among those arrested were Ali Imron, Amrozi's brother, and the radical Islamic cleric Abu Bakar Bashir. The operational chief of Jemaah Islamiyah, August Riduon Isamuddin (also known as Hambali), apparently provided the funding for the attack with support of Al Qaeda. He was arrested in Thailand and remains in US custody. For their parts in the Bali bombings Imron was sentenced to life in prison, with Bashir receiving a two and a half year prison term. Amrozi was executed by firing squad on 9 November 2008 along with two others convicted for assisting in the bombings, Imam Samudra and his other brother Ali Ghufron.

In the event of an attack, evacuate the area immediately. However, make mental notes of anything suspicious to assist the investigation after the attack.

## **Paradise Hotel and Civilian Airline Attack**

**Situation** - Israelis and Kenyans Killed in Seaside Resort.

On 28 November 2002, terrorists used a suicide vehicle-borne IED to attack the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel in the seaside resort city of Mombasa, Kenya. The attack devastated the hotel and killed thirteen tourists and local nationals. Only moments later, two shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles narrowly missed an Israeli-chartered aircraft taking off from a nearby airport. The events of 28 November were an obvious attack on Israeli interests, one of America's most stalwart allies in the Middle East. The attacks occurred on the one day of the week that Israeli-chartered aircraft flew in and out of Mombasa. The attackers sought to kill the Israeli tourists that had just arrived by plane and were checking into their hotel and others that were departing on the same plane returning to Tel-Aviv.

The attacks in Mombasa employed new tactics, techniques, and procedures. They were the first attempt by a terrorist cell to down a civilian aircraft with surface-to-air missiles. These November 2002 attacks also demonstrate the ability of terrorists to carry out simultaneous attacks against multiple targets with different tactics and weapons.

According to an eyewitness report from a hotel security guard, the vehicle used to attack the Paradise Hotel was a typical white SUV. A few minutes before the attack, the vehicle drove by the front gate of the hotel in a normal fashion. About 10 to 15 minutes later, the vehicle, with three occupants, came back down the same road in reverse at full speed. Once it passed the hotel, the driver stopped and drove forward, ramming through the hotel's entrance gate.

Upon reaching the steps to the lobby it exploded with devastating effects. The blast shattered windows, hurled trees hundreds of feet, and tore the roof from a large section of the hotel. Many people seeing the SUV crash through the gate dove for cover, but the attack still claimed the lives of 3 Israeli tourists, including two children, and ten Kenyan nationals. At least 40 additional people received injuries during the attack.

If you witness activity that may indicate a threatening situation, warn others and get out of the area immediately. Resist the urge to be a spectator and be mindful of the possibility of a secondary attack.

Within a few minutes of the attack on the Paradise Hotel, terrorists launched two shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles at an Israeli-chartered Boeing 757 taking off from Mombasa's Moi International airport. The Soviet-made, Strela 2 (SA-7) missiles narrowly missed the ascending aircraft. Had the infrared-seeking missiles hit their target, they might have brought the 757 down, potentially killing all 271 people on board.

While there were no direct eyewitness accounts of the terrorists firing the surface-to-air missiles, one person reported seeing a suspicious white jeep in the area of the airport shortly before the attack.

Terrorists may attack multiple targets simultaneously. If you are in the general area of a terrorist attack, you should consider taking additional precautions to protect yourself, family, and unit members. At the minimum, you should increase your vigilance and be on the lookout for suspicious activities that might indicate an additional attack.

Following the attacks, several terrorist organizations claimed responsibility including Al Qaeda, the Government of Universal Palestine in Exile, and the Army of Palestine. While responsibility has never been definitively determined, several intelligence agencies believe Al-Ittihad al Islamiya was involved, a Somali-based terrorist organization with links to Al Qaeda and possibly connected to the 1998 bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi. Al Qaeda may have aided Al-Ittihad al Islamiya in planning the attack.

Prior to the attacks, many intelligence analysts believed Mombasa was one of Al Qaeda's East African bases. Leaders in the coastal area, with its heavy Muslim population, proclaim sympathy for the plight of the Palestinian people and oppose many policies of the Israeli government. In addition, prior to the November 2002 attacks, several governments had issued strong warnings to its citizens to avoid travel to Kenya, and Mombasa specifically, due to the possibility of terrorist attacks.

Be aware of your environment. Prior to traveling to a new location, research the area and try to learn a little about the culture and ideology of the local population. An attacker's perception of your nationality, religious affiliation, and political views may identify you as a target.

## **Singapore Plot**

**Situation** - Singapore officials uncover Al Qaeda plot to attack Western diplomatic missions, US Service personnel and facilities, and US corporations.

In September 2001, shortly after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, DC, a local informant told Singaporean officials of a man claiming to have connections to Al Qaeda. The informant's claims touched off an intensive investigation that uncovered widespread Al Qaeda

activities across the small island nation. By the end of the investigation, three Al Qaeda linked terrorist cells had been uncovered and plots to attack Western diplomatic missions, US service personnel and facilities, and US corporations had been thwarted.

Soon after the discovery of the terrorist cells in Singapore, coalition forces in Afghanistan made a remarkable discovery. After bombing a house in Kabul, coalition forces found in the rubble a surveillance video and terrorist plans to attack Western interests in Singapore. The captured materials not only demonstrated the full extent of Al Qaeda's objectives in Singapore but also provide a rare glimpse into the pre-attack surveillance and planning conducted by Al Qaeda operatives prior to terrorist operations.

You can always be a target for terrorist attack even if you are not in a major theater of operation or in an area previously targeted. Terrorism is worldwide threat and can strike at any time in any location.

Surveillance against Singapore targets began around April 2000 when a terrorist cell in Singapore, known as Fiah Ayub, conducted reconnaissance near the US military facility at Sembawang. One of the terrorists brazenly walked through the Sembawang area with a video recorder narrating areas of importance, routines of people working and commuting through the public transportation nodes, and vulnerabilities that could be attacked.

One potential target was the commuter bus used by US Service personnel from the Sembawang Wharf to the Yishun Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Station. Also targeted was a restaurant, bar, and sports facility often used by US Service Members in off duty hours; it was ironically named the "Terror Club." The narrator suggested bicycles with covered storage containers could be filled with explosives to bomb the Yishun MRT station.

The surveillance video was sent to Afghanistan for review by upper-level Al Qaeda leaders. It was eventually found in the rubble of a house belonging to Mohammed Atef, a close associate of Osama bin Laden. This clearly demonstrated Al Qaeda's central direction of a plot to attack US interests in Singapore, more than 3,000 miles away.

Always be vigilant for suspicious behavior. Individuals making videos, drawing sketches, or taking photos of places where US Service Members congregate may indicate a potential threat. If you see suspicious activity, report it to the proper authorities immediately.

For more information on detecting suspicious activity, see the historical example on the Oklahoma City Bombing.

Al Qaeda leaders decided not to immediately act on the targets identified in the narrated video; however, surveillance against potential targets in Singapore continued. In April 2001, a second terrorist cell, known as Fiah Musa, conducted surveillance of the nearby Paya Lebar Airbase, used by the US Air Force. To perform this surveillance, Al Qaeda apparently used local nationals with access to the facility to take photos and provide information. During the course of the investigation, Singapore officials recovered over fifty photos of the Paya Lebar facility.

During this surveillance, the terrorists cells examined several other facilities and potential targets including the embassies of the United States, Australia, and Israel, the shipping channel used by US Navy ships entering Sembawang, the British High Commission, and several US corporate office facilities.

Do not be paranoid in your daily activities, but be alert for an insider threat. Terrorists may use people with access to sensitive areas who can, even unwittingly, gather information. If you witness suspicious activities at your facility, you should contact the proper authorities immediately.

While Singaporean officials were able to breakup the various terrorist cells before any attacks were carried out, the potential damage could have been severe. The terrorists had already acquired about four tons of ammonia nitrate and were in the process of acquiring another seventeen tons. Several of the terrorists arrested in Singapore had been trained in Afghanistan and at least one was familiar with bomb-making techniques.

In the end, the Government of Singapore arrested nearly 40 suspected terrorists in connection with the plots to attack Western interests on the small Island. Many of the suspects were members of Jemaah Islamiyah, a Southeast Asian terrorist organization affiliated with Al Qaeda. Some were from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, a Philippine-based separatist group. While some of those arrested were eventually released, the vast majority remain in the custody of the Singaporean Government.

Security is everyone's responsibility and vigilance is essential. Remain alert, report suspicious activity, and help protect the security and welfare of your facility, unit members, and family.

## **U.S. Anthrax Attacks**

**Situation** - Letters containing anthrax mailed to several U.S. locations.

On 30 September 2001, an employee of the supermarket tabloid, The Sun, began feeling ill. Bob Stevens worked in Boca Raton, Florida as a photo editor for the tabloid published by America Media Inc. (AMI). Over the next two days, Stevens' condition deteriorated and on 2 October he was admitted to the hospital with a fever of 102 degrees, nausea, and confusion. The next day, doctors determined that Stevens had anthrax and placed him on a respirator and intravenous penicillin. Two days later, on 5 October, Stevens became the first recorded death due to inhalation anthrax in the United States since 1976 and the first of five to die in the 2001 anthrax attacks.

In total, as many as seven letters containing anthrax were mailed to addresses in New York and Washington DC from 18 September to 9 October 2001. In addition to the five killed, 17 others displayed symptoms of exposure to the deadly substance.

The anthrax attacks demonstrate the ability of terrorists to access and use biological agents. They also suggest that domestic terrorist groups and US citizens may carry out terrorist attacks against government facilities and iconic symbols.

It appears that the anthrax attacks were carried out in two phases. The first letters were mailed on 18 September, one week after the Al Qaeda attacks on New York and Washington. The letters were mailed from Trenton, New Jersey and apparently targeted major media organizations. Only two letters mailed on 18 September were recovered, one sent to NBC News and another to the New York Post. However, the pattern of anthrax infections in other areas suggests that letters were also mailed to ABC News, CBS News and AMI. Fortunately, the anthrax was relatively low grade, with the exception of that which took the life of Bob Stevens at AMI in Florida. Higher-grade anthrax could have caused many more deaths.

The second group of letters targeted two Senators in Washington D.C. – Tom Daschle and Patrick Leahy. Also bearing the Trenton, New Jersey postmark, these letters were mailed on 9 October, three weeks after the original letters sent to the media organizations. The anthrax used in these letters was much more potent than that used in the first attacks. Because anthrax had been identified in the previous mailings, victims in the Washington, DC attacks were immediately treated with antibiotics.

Be aware of terrorist tactics, techniques, and procedures used in your area. Knowledge of prior attacks can help you identify a threat early and maximize your chances of survival.

Symptoms caused by biological agents are difficult to diagnose because they can resemble other medical conditions. Stevens was properly diagnosed two weeks after the letter carrying anthrax was mailed. The first known indications of an attack occurred on 22 September when a page opening letters at the New York Post noticed a blister on her finger. Soon afterwards, several postal workers, employees of prominent news agencies, and their families also began showing symptoms.

There are three forms of anthrax exposure or infection: inhalation (air), cutaneous (skin), and gastrointestinal (eating).

**Inhalation Anthrax:** Initially, persons infected by anthrax through inhalation may display symptoms resembling the common cold such as fever. Over time, the symptoms can worsen to include breathing difficulties and shock. Victims exposed to the finer, higher-grade anthrax in Washington and Florida were infected in this manner.

**Cutaneous Anthrax:** Infections through the skin or cuts is the most common form of anthrax infection. Persons suffering from cutaneous anthrax usually display small itchy bumps resembling insect bites. Over time, these bumps can develop into larger ulcers or lesions. Generally, persons exposed to the lower-grade, coarser anthrax found in New York were infected in this manner.

**Gastrointestinal Anthrax:** Persons can also become infected with anthrax by eating meat or other contaminated products. Symptoms of this type of infection include abdominal pain, vomiting of blood, and severe diarrhea. There were no cases of this type of infection during the 2001 anthrax attacks in the United States.

The cost and impact of these attacks were enormous. At least trace contamination was found in dozens of buildings, including the Hart Senate Office Building and post offices that processed the letters. Cleanup of the contaminated buildings cost over \$1 billion and one building, a post office in Hamilton, New Jersey, did not re-open for more than three and a half years. In all, the anthrax attacks killed five people and another seventeen were infected but survived. Thousands of individuals who were possibly exposed were placed on Cipro, an antibiotic used to treat anthrax infection. Hoaxes are another disturbing consequence. Since the attacks, hundreds of anthrax hoaxes have been reported in which mysterious white powders were found in government offices, media facilities, and addressed to celebrities.

From 2001 to 2008, the FBI interviewed more than 9,000 people, conducted more than sixty searches, and issued more than 6,000 subpoenas in an attempt to identify the perpetrator of the attacks. During the course of its investigation, the FBI identified multiple possible suspects; however, to this date, no one has been convicted in a court of law for the US anthrax attacks.

If you come into contact with a suspicious substance, you should attempt to quarantine the substance in an airtight container and warn others to stay away. Preserve any evidence, such as envelopes or packaging, and wash your skin thoroughly with soap and water if you came in contact. Most importantly, seek medical attention immediately.

## **United Flight 93**

**Situation** - Passengers attempt to retake a commercial airliner after learning of prior terrorist attacks and assessing different courses of action.

On 11 September 2001, middle east extremists hijacked and destroyed four US commercial airliners in less than two hours. Three of the aircraft, used as guided missiles, collapsed both towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and extensively damaged the Pentagon in Washington, DC. The attacks cost the lives of approximately 3,000 innocent people and resulted in billions of dollars in damage and economic impact.

The events of September 11 demonstrate the ability of terrorists to plan and execute complex operations at multiple locations within the US. However, the loss of life and destruction could have been much greater. The fourth hijacked aircraft, United Airlines Flight 93, crashed in an empty field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, well away from population centers and symbolic targets. The passengers learned the intentions of the terrorist hijackers and decided to attempt to retake control of the aircraft — an action that may have saved countless additional lives.

During a terrorist incident, your only chance of survival may be through taking action. But this decision should only be made after evaluating the situation and your available options.

Prior to the events of 11 September 2001, airplane hijackings usually ended in a hostage standoff and negotiations between government representatives and the terrorists. To avoid situations as encountered on TWA Flight 847 in which US military personnel were singled out by terrorists, DoD Service Members on hijacked aircraft were encouraged to remain inconspicuous and hide their identity.

However, the employment of suicide tactics designed to inflict mass casualties requires every passenger on a hijacked aircraft to make a personal decision — remain calm and inconspicuous or undertake active resistance. Either option may be correct depending upon the circumstances, but should only be made after careful evaluation of developing events.

Take time to decide how to react in a terrorist incident. At the first signs of trouble start evaluating available information.

At 8:42 a.m., United Flight 93 took off from Newark Liberty International Airport to begin its transcontinental flight to San Francisco. None of the seven crew members or thirty-two passengers had heard that commercial aircraft had been hijacked earlier in the morning. The flight progressed normally until four terrorists attacked the cockpit at 9:28 a.m., well after the attacks on the World Trade Center Towers and only minutes before the attack on the Pentagon. After securing the cockpit, the hijackers changed course and directed the aircraft east, towards Washington DC.

Specific details of events on Flight 93 are limited, but it is known that after the hijackers assumed control of the plane, passengers used onboard phones and cell phones to contact family members, colleagues, and law enforcement officials on the ground. From these discussions, passengers were able to confirm from multiple sources that similar commercial aircraft had been used to strike the World Trade Center Towers and the Pentagon. The passengers concluded that the hijackers of their plane had similar intentions and chose to attack the hijackers when the aircraft was over a rural area.

The decision to take action should be made on the best information possible. You should weigh your options and their potential consequences carefully.

At 9:57 a.m., passengers rushed the cockpit in an attempt to gain control of the aircraft. Shortly afterwards, the airliner crashed into an empty field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania at 10:02 a.m. killing all on board. While their actions provided the only option to save their own lives, they may have saved the lives of hundreds that would have been killed if the hijackers had successfully struck an additional target. The courage and decisiveness of these passengers have been immortalized by the last words heard by phone from Todd Beamer, "Let's Roll!"

## **USS Cole**

**Situation** - Suicide bombers attack US Navy destroyer with water-borne IED.

On 12 October 2000, terrorists maneuvered a small boat alongside the USS Cole as it refueled in Aden harbor. Seconds later an IED exploded tearing a large hole in the hull of the USS Cole. While heroic actions by the crew saved the vessel, 17 US Navy sailors died and 39 were seriously wounded.

Terrorists considered the USS Cole a symbol of American power and policy in the Middle East. The attack, perpetrated by terrorists with ties to Al Qaeda, was in response to US policies and actions interpreted as anti-Muslim and pro-Israeli.

The attack on the USS Cole illustrates the ability of terrorists to monitor and assess US military operations and identify vulnerabilities in processes and procedures. The attack also demonstrates the ability to develop new terrorist tactics, techniques, and procedures in response to specific environments.

If you observe a possible vulnerability, bring it to the attention of your leadership. Be alert to activities that could indicate a threat.

On the morning of 12 October 2000, the USS Cole entered the port of Aden for an estimated four hour brief stop for fuel. The USS Cole, a 505-foot Arleigh Burke-class guided missile destroyer with a crew compliment of 293, was in transit from the Mediterranean Sea to the Arabian Gulf to support United Nations Security Resolutions involving Iraq.

The Port of Aden, and adjacent harbor, poses significant force protection challenges. The area is U-shaped and allows unfettered visibility of the entire harbor from several onshore areas. The area contains extensive rocky areas that provide numerous coves, inlets, and places to construct docks. Every day numerous, and almost identical, small fishing vessels crisscross the port area.

The Port of Aden had been a refueling stop for US Naval vessels for almost two years prior to the attack on the USS Cole. Since January 1999, the US Navy used the port for 27 refueling stops and conducted two port visits and one logistical visit. Prior to 12 October 2000, all previous port visits had occurred without incident and there was no intelligence indicating a specific threat in the Aden area. Upon arrival in the port, the crew of the USS Cole implemented standard force protection measures and raised the THREATCON to BRAVO, uncovered the .50 caliber machine guns, and set augmented watches. The sentries were instructed to keep unauthorized boats away from the vessel and to inspect arriving crew boats.

An attack can occur anywhere at any time. Even if there is no specific threat at a location or history of prior terrorist activity you should exercise vigilance and report suspicious activity.

Entry into the port proceeded without incident until a small boat with two men and a child approached and pulled alongside the USS Cole. The occupants attempted to board the USS Cole via a Jacobs's ladder that had been lowered to accommodate the harbor pilot. The crew responded by raising weapons and the occupants retreated to their boat and left the area. It is not certain, but many believe the approach of the boat was an attempt to gauge US responses to potential threats.

Refueling operations began at the floating refueling station at about 10:30 a.m. Shortly thereafter an additional boat, believed to be accompanying arriving crew boats that had already been cleared, approached the USS Cole. The boat approached the center of the vessel, the occupants stood and waved to USS Cole crew members, and then detonated their explosive device.

Terrorists often test security response times and procedures through actions that appear to be innocent. Suspicious activity in the area of a vessel or an installation should be reported to security personnel.

The terrorist boat exploded at 11:18 a.m. The blast tore a 40 x 40 foot hole in the USS Cole's ½ inch reinforced steel plated hull. The vessel's interior also suffered massive damage; vessel bulkheads imploded, two lower decks were driven upward toward the surface deck, fuel lines ruptured, an engine room flooded, and power throughout the vessel went out.

Immediately the crew of the USS Cole responded by employing training and natural leadership skills. Two simultaneous efforts began; one to save the vessel from sinking and one to save the lives of wounded crewmembers. Survivors used their extensive vessel egress training to exit the ship and bring wounded to safety. A makeshift triage center was established on the stern of the ship and Navy corpsmen treated the wounded.

To save the vessel from sinking, crewmembers improved the efficiency of onboard water pumps. At extreme risk to individual safety, torches were used in areas contaminated by fuel and oil to cut holes in the vessel hull slightly above the waterline. Hoses were then run out through the lower holes, as opposed to the interior of the vessel, to improve the efficiency of the water pumps. All activities to save the vessel and crew took place in extremely dangerous circumstances, with sporadic communications, and limited direction from vessel officers.

Be prepared to respond quickly to an attack and leverage any first aid or emergency response training you have had. If you are in an isolated area, be prepared to respond independent of your chain of command.

Preparations for an attack against a US Naval vessel in the Port of Aden began several months prior to the arrival of the USS Cole. In preparation, Al-Qaeda operatives rented an apartment overlooking Aden Harbor to conduct surveillance of standard port operations and standard operating procedures of US Naval vessels entering the port.

A fiberglass boat was purchased in Saudi Arabia, moved to Yemen, and modified with a false bottom to conceal explosives. The Terrorists constructed a wall of corrugated metal around the area where they worked to conceal their activities.

Unknown at the time was a previous attempt in the Port of Aden to attack the USS The Sullivans using the same tactics. However, the bomb constructed for the attack was so heavy the boat sank under its weight on the way to the target. The terrorists learned from this failure and used heavy steel to direct the blast in the second attempt. This allowed for the construction of a smaller device made of C-4 equivalent to 700 pounds of TNT.

Terrorists learn from failed operations and improve tactics, techniques, and procedures. Be aware of prior attacks in your area and be vigilant for signs of similar operations. If you notice activity that corresponds to a prior attack, alert security personnel immediately.

Several individuals were identified as suspects and indicted for the USS Cole bombing. Jamal Ahmed Mohammed Ali al-Badawi, was a key al-Qaeda operative in Aden and helped obtain safe houses and the boat used in the attack. Al Badawi was arrested, sentenced to death, and then escaped from Yemeni custody. The Government of Yemen has since dropped charges against al-Badawi in exchange for his promise not to carry out future terrorist operations. Abd al-Muhsin al-Taifi, wanted in connection to the 1998 bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, was also linked to the attack on the USS Cole.

The attack on the USS Cole cost the lives of 17 US Navy personnel and seriously wounded 39 more. The cost to repair the USS Cole totaled more than \$250 million. The costs in terms of lives lost and equipment could have been substantially higher if not for the actions of the crew. A commission established to investigate the USS Cole bombing determined that force protection measures employed when entering the Port of Aden were not sufficient and better planning, training, and coordination with host nation and US authorities were needed.

After extensive repairs, the USS Cole returned to service in November 2003.

## **Columbine High School**

**Situation** - Students kill 13 at Columbine High School.

On 20 April 1999, two high school seniors, Eric Harris aged 18 and Dylan Klebold aged 19, went on a shooting spree at Columbine High School in Jefferson County, Colorado. The heavily armed students killed twelve students and one teacher before taking their own lives.

The attacks on Columbine High School, Virginia Tech, and the school in Beslan, Russia, demonstrate that students may face risks in educational settings.

This incident does not meet the traditional definition of a terrorist attack. One perpetrator was on medication to treat a mental disorder, and neither had a clear political objective. However, the attack at Columbine illustrates several important teaching points for recognizing the insider threat and responding to an active shooter situation.

On 20 April 1999, Harris and Klebold arrived at Columbine high school at 11:10 a.m. Upon arriving, they entered the school cafeteria and placed two twenty pound propane bombs concealed in duffle bags under tables. The two returned to their vehicles and waited for the explosions.

The two students had developed an elaborate plan. At approximately 11:14, a bomb placed in an empty field three miles from the school would detonate and draw the attention of response personnel. Three minutes later, when the cafeteria was full of students preparing to eat lunch, the

propane bombs would explode. The intent was to kill as many students as possible in the initial explosion; students escaping the explosion would be gunned down by Harris and Klebold who had strategically parked their cars to provide crossfire of the cafeteria exit. Additional bombs were placed in the cars of both students timed to detonate after the arrival of emergency response personnel.

Items such as duffle bags, backpacks, and briefcases may conceal an IED. If you notice an unattended item that might be a threat evacuate the area immediately and notify the proper emergency personnel.

The propane bombs in the cafeteria failed to detonate and Harris and Klebold modified their plan. At their cars, each student armed himself. Harris equipped himself with a 12 gauge Savage-Springfield 67H pump-action shotgun and a Hi-Point 995 Carbine 9 mm semi-automatic rifle with thirteen 10-round magazines. Klebold selected a 9 mm Intratec TEC-9 semi-automatic handgun with one 52-, one 32-, and one 28-round magazine. He also carried a 12 gauge Stevens 311D double barreled sawed-off shotgun. They also carried dozens of pipe bombs and other homemade explosives.

At 11:19 the two approached the west entrance of the school, which was also in sight of one of the cafeteria exits. Harris yelled "Go! Go!" and both drew their weapons. One student was immediately shot and killed as she ate her lunch in the grass by the west entrance to the school; the student eating with her was wounded. Three additional students were shot as they walked up the sidewalk towards the entrance. All three students initially survived, but two were later shot again, killing one of them.

The gunmen then turned on students eating opposite the entrance. Three students managed to flee but three were wounded. One additional student was wounded near the entrance to the school. The gunmen opened fire on students standing near the school soccer field, but all escaped without injury.

The initial moments of an attack are critical. In an active shooter or hostage incident you must decide how to respond. If possible, an attempt to escape may be your best chance for survival. If escape is not possible, you should look for opportunities to hide or shelter in a room or building that can be locked or barricaded. Depending upon the circumstances, active resistance may be appropriate. However, if active resistance is used, you must be prepared to be aggressive and be fully committed to your actions.

As the gunmen moved toward the school entrance they encountered a teacher and student coming out to check on the commotion. Harris and Klebold shot at them through the glass doors and both were injured by flying glass and debris. The teacher fled to the school library and instructed students to take cover under desks before making a call to 911. The student, caught between two sets of doors leading into the building was saved by an exchange of gunfire with an arriving police officer that momentarily distracted Harris and Klebold and gave him time to flee.

Harris and Klebold entered the school and proceeded down the hallway. As they went, they fired at anyone they saw and occasionally stopped to light and throw pipe bombs. The two gunmen encountered one teacher on his way to the library to help evacuate students. He was quickly

shot. The teacher managed to make his way to a science room where a number of students were hiding. Two students attempted to provide first aid, but the teacher later died.

Remember that if you are in an active shooter situation there are actions you can take to improve your chances of survival. Most importantly, try to find cover behind something solid. If gunfire is exchanged crouch to the floor. If grenades or explosives are used lay flat on the floor with your feet toward the direction of the grenade.

At 11:29: Harris and Klebold entered the library, the scene of the most carnage. In the library, 56 students, two teachers, and two staff members had hidden under desks and tables. Entering the library, Harris yelled "Everyone with white hats, stand up! This is for all the shit you've given us for the past four years!" - a reference to school athletes who traditionally wore white hats. When no one rose, Harris stated "Fine, I'll start shooting."

Over the next thirteen minutes Harris and Klebold moved through the library indiscriminately firing their weapons under tables and throwing pipe bombs; some students were taunted, others were shot execution style, and some feigned death. In all, the gunmen killed ten students and injured twelve others in the library. One teacher had called 911 and left the line open; an audio recording of the events were captured by the 911 system.

When Harris and Klebold left the library, the remaining students, with the exception of two who were unconscious, evacuated through an emergency exit. One teacher and the library staff went to a nearby break room and locked themselves in. After re-gaining consciousness, one student dropped out of a second story window to escape the area.

If you evacuate an area or are rescued it is important to cooperate with first responder instructions. First responders may not know all the details of the incident. They may handcuff you and detain you while they confirm identities. Follow their instructions and provide them information you feel would assist them, but do not try to actively assist them in any way.

After leaving the library, Harris and Klebold wandered through the school shooting randomly and setting off pipe bombs. During this time, they looked in classrooms and taunted students hiding in a bathroom but did not attempt to enter areas where additional students were. They also went back to the cafeteria and partially set off one of the propane bombs that failed to explode earlier. The resulting fire set off the school's sprinkler system.

The two eventually made their way back upstairs and re-entered the library area. There, they exchanged gunfire with law enforcement positioned outside the building. At 12:08 Harris and Klebold moved to one of the tables in the library and turned their weapons on themselves. The massacre was over.

The cause of the attack on Columbine is still debated. Some believe bullying by other students might have been a contributing factor. Others believe the influence of certain musical artists and video games was at least partially responsible. Still others point to a potential political agenda noting the original date of the attack was 19 April; the six year anniversary of the incident at Waco, TX and the four year anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing. Regardless of the root causes of the incident, both Harris and Klebold demonstrated behavior prior to the attack that could have indicated a threat.

Eric Harris had confirmed mental issues. Harris was a patient of at least one psychologist and had been prescribed Luvox, a drug used to treat depression and compulsive-obsessive disorders. By his own admission, Harris suffered from depression, anger, and suicidal thoughts. His anger manifested itself in an online blog where he threatened other students. The mother of one student contacted police concerning the threats. The police investigated the threats but could not confirm that Harris was the administrator of the blog.

Unlike Harris, Dylan Klebold was not known to have had any previous psychiatric help, but he was known to abuse alcohol. Like Harris, Klebold exhibited violent tendencies. One of Klebolds teachers notified his parents and the school counselor of an essay he had written that she considered inappropriate and "ghastly."

Both Harris and Klebold had prior run-ins with law enforcement, most notably for felony theft. However, since both were minors they were able to complete a divergence program that included classes in anger management and then put on probation.

Abuse of prescription drugs and alcohol may indicate an unstable person. If you perceive a potential threat, warn security personnel, your supervisor, or your sponsor. Recognizing and reporting unstable behavior in others may get them the help they need and prevent a dangerous incident.

There were also opportunities during the year-long attack planning and preparation phase to recognize and report a threat. Most notably, Harris discussed bomb making on his blog and reported the number of bombs he had made and the types of guns and ammunition he had collected. He also made violent statements on his site such as "I hate you people for leaving me out of so many fun things." He also posted a kill list.

Harris and Klebold also brought others unwittingly into their plot. A fellow employee who worked with Harris and Klebold at a local pizza parlor was enlisted to purchase one of the weapons used in the attack. Another person, taken to the high school prom by Klebold, also purchased three guns used in the attack from a vendor at a gun show.

Others witnessed activity that could have indicated a threat. Employees at the pizza parlor witnessed the two set off fireworks and detonate dry ice bombs behind the pizza parlor and on the roof. Harris reportedly brought a pipe bomb into the shop on one occasion. After obtaining their weapons, Harris, Klebold, and others made video tapes of them target practicing in the foothills near Columbine. The tapes, which contained violent references were shown to other students in the school's audio and visual lab. Other times, friends were invited out with Harris and Klebold to test bomb construction and detonation techniques.

If you notice potentially violent behavior, you should contact security personnel or local law enforcement immediately.

Besides the two gunmen, thirteen people, twelve students and one teacher, lost their lives at Columbine High School. In addition to those killed, 21 were injured directly by the actions of Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold. Another three were injured while trying to escape the area.

After the tragedy Columbine High School was closed for the remainder of the academic year. After an extensive renovation, the school reopened nearly four months later on 17 August 1999.

## **African Embassy Bombings**

**Situation** - Embassy employees die after being drawn to the sound of gunfire and an explosion.

On August 7, 1998, two almost simultaneous explosions nearly destroyed the US embassies 420 miles apart in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The vehicle-borne explosives, detonated outside the embassies' perimeters, killed over 230 people, including 12 Americans, and wounded more than 5,000.

These events demonstrated the ability of terrorists to execute carefully planned operations and strike at any time and place. Fortunately, embassy security personnel at both locations kept the terrorist vehicles from entering the perimeter. However, in Nairobi, the conflict between the terrorists and guards at the gate drew people to their windows out of curiosity. Moments later, when the car bomb exploded many of these people were killed or injured by flying glass and debris.

Your best defense is to avoid unnecessary danger. If you believe a terrorist attack may be in progress, do not go towards the incident. Get yourself and others to safety.

Prior to the August 7 attacks, Nairobi had been designated as a "medium" threat post. There were no specific threats against the embassy in the days before the attack, but earlier reports cited threats against a number of US diplomatic missions to include the embassy in Nairobi. These threats were largely discounted because of their nonspecific nature.

Overall, the embassy in Nairobi met most of the State Department's security standards. However, it did not have the required standoff distance of 100-feet from the street. The embassy had been in operation at one of the busiest intersections in Nairobi since the early 1980s, before the standoff requirement was developed. Over the years, embassy staff had unsuccessfully attempted to gain control over additional areas to increase standoff from public areas.

Be alert to general changes in the threat environment. Take threats seriously, even if they are not specific.

At approximately 10:30 A.M. in Nairobi, terrorists approached an exit lane at the rear of the embassy compound. Security guards had just closed the perimeter gate after a mail truck departed and the terrorists demanded it be reopened. When the guards refused, the terrorists began shooting and threw a flash grenade.

The sounds of gunfire and the exploding grenade drew embassy employees to their windows. Moments later, when the vehicle exploded, the people that gathered at the windows were showered with flying glass and debris resulting in the majority of deaths and injuries of embassy personnel.

React quickly in a dangerous situation. If you hear gunfire or explosions, drop to the ground or find a place to take cover.

In addition to the damage and casualties at the US embassy, the explosion destroyed or damaged several surrounding buildings. In addition to killing 12 US citizens and 247 Kenyans, including 32 embassy employees, the blast injured six US citizens and approximately 5,000 Kenyans, including 13 embassy employees. The near-simultaneous attack in Tanzania took the life of 10 Tanzanians, including 7 embassy employees, and injured one US citizen and 76 Tanzanians.

Investigations by the US FBI and Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities concluded that Osama Bin Laden and the al-Qaeda network were responsible for coordinating and carrying out the attacks. Of 22 individuals under US indictment for the attacks, four were convicted by a New York jury and given life sentences in 2001, five more are in US or foreign custody, and 13 remain at large.

## **Deir el-Bahri**

**Situation** - Gunman attack tourists at a famous Egyptian archeological site.

On 17 November 1997 at 8:45 in the morning, six gunmen attacked unsuspecting tourists visiting Deir el-Bahri, an archeological site located across the Nile River from Luxor, Egypt. This tragic attack claimed the lives of 62 innocent people and wounded 26 more.

The men that carried out the attack belonged to two Muslim extremist groups: Al-Gamd'a al-Islamiyya or the "The Islamic Group" and the Jihad Talaat al-Faith or the "Holy War of the Vanguard and the Conquest". The precise motive of the attack is still debated but the desire to embarrass the current Egyptian government and perhaps replace it with a more pure Islamic government is most likely a contributing factor.

The attack on tourists at Deir el-Bahri demonstrates the terrorist tactic of targeting tourist locations in order to gain as much international attention as possible. The attack also demonstrates that foreign visitors can be targeted in order to accomplish domestic political objectives.

When visiting tourist sites, you should be vigilant and be aware of persons acting suspiciously or items that seem out of place. Doing so could alert you to a possible threat and increase your chance of survival.

Luxor, Egypt is located about 300 miles south of Cairo and is a popular tourist spot. One of the most famous sites in the area is the Memorial Temple of Pharaoh Hatshepsut, located across the river at Deir el-Bahri. More than 2,000,000 tourists a year visit Hatshepsut's Temple.

The temple had just opened for tourists when the attack took place. Almost, without notice, six men disguised as security forces swarmed the site armed with automatic rifles and knives taking aim at anyone in their path. As tourists heard the shots many fell to the ground or tried to hide in tombs and behind other objects. Most of those killed were shot, but some tourists were either beheaded or disemboweled.

When the carnage was over, 62 innocent people lay dead. Most of the victims were foreign tourists: 35 Swiss, 10 Japanese, 6 British, 4 Germans, 1 French, and one tourist who had dual British and Bulgarian citizenship. In addition, 1 Egyptian tour guide and 3 police officers were also killed.

It is important maintain an awareness of your environment and identify exits, egress routes and places to take cover in the event of an incident. Doing so can save you precious time during an attack and increase your chance of survival.

When the killing at Luxor had stopped, the six terrorist attempted to flee the area by stealing one of the tourist busses at the site. When Egyptian police and military forces arrived a gun battle broke out with the terrorists. Eventually all six terrorists were either killed by the Egyptian forces or committed suicide.

Because all the terrorists were killed, there are many still unanswered questions concerning the attack. It is suspected that Al Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden financed the attack, but definitive proof as not been found.

By the time of the attack on Luxor, Islamic terrorism had been increasing for over five years. Extremists originally took up arms in 1992 and had been increasingly targeting tourists. Earlier in 1997, a shooting and petrol bomb attack on a tour bus claimed the lives of nine German tourists and their Egyptian tour guide. In total, 34 tourists had been killed by terrorists in Egypt in the five years preceding the attack on Luxor.

Before going to unfamiliar locations, you should research the threat and prior terrorist incidents in the area. Good research may identify types of places or specific locations that have been targeted by terrorists in the past and which you might want to avoid.

The attack on the tourists in Luxor drastically affected the health of the Egyptian tourism industry. Almost immediately, several embassies issued travel advisories to their citizens to avoid travel to the southern part of Egypt until the security situation improved. As a result of these warnings, many tourists already in Egypt altered their itineraries and went to other locations in safer parts of Egypt. Other tourists not yet in the country either cancelled their trips completely or went to other countries in the area.

You should heed the advice issued by the US embassy in countries you are visiting. Travel advisories and warnings are not meant to be an inconvenience, but are issued in an attempt to protect American lives. Advisories usually upset host nations and are not issued lightly. They are usually based on intelligence and analyses of prior incidents.

## Atlanta Olympic Park Bombing

**Situation** - Man kills two and injures over 100 at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.

On 27 July 1996, a lone terrorist, Eric Robert Rudolph, detonated a pipe bomb at the Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia. The blast killed two and injured 111. The bombing began a chain of events that concluded with a five year nation-wide manhunt.

The purpose of the attack was to "confound, anger, and embarrass" the United States Government as the world watched the 1996 Olympics. The goal of the attack was to punish the US Government for laws Rudolph believed allowed "on-demand abortions" and encouraged homosexuality.

The attack in Atlanta demonstrates the vulnerability of large groups attending special events. The attack also demonstrates the use of indiscriminate violence to further political objectives and gain worldwide media attention.

Sometime after midnight on 27 July 1996, Eric Rudolph arrived at the Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia. The open park had become the "town square" for the Olympic games. During the games, several hundred thousand people visited the park to eat, relax, and attend nightly concerts. On the evening of 27 July, several thousand gathered to hear a concert by Jack Mack and the Heart Attack. Very little security was present since the concert was not an official Olympic activity.

Rudolph placed a military surplus ALICE pack containing three pipe bombs and nails under a bench near the park sound tower. He then walked for approximately ten minutes before stopping at a payphone. Rudolph called 911 to warn authorities of the impending explosion but the 911 operator believed the call to be a hoax and hung up.

At approximately the same time that Rudolph placed the 911 call, Richard Jewell, a vigilant private security guard, noticed the suspicious backpack under the bench. Jewell immediately notified authorities and worked with law enforcement to clear the area. However, the bomb detonated before evacuations were complete.

Be vigilant for suspicious people, activities, and items. Improvised Explosive Devices can be disguised to look like everyday items. Immediately notify authorities if you see an item that is out of place or could represent a threat.

At 1:20 a.m. the bomb exploded sending nails and other shrapnel throughout the area. Those close to the bomb felt the concussion of the blast while those further away saw fire and smoke. Many believed the explosion was pyrotechnics for the concert; only after the arrival of first responders and seeing wounded individuals did they realize a bomb had exploded. Following the explosion, law enforcement quickly evacuated and sealed off the park.

Fortunately, the bomb had a directional charge and had been moved from the position Rudolph placed it. The bomb's new position, aimed slightly away from the crowd, helped reduce casualties. However, even with the bomb's new position and law enforcement efforts to clear the park over one hundred people were injured. One woman attending the concert was killed when a nail struck her in the head. A Turkish television reporter running to cover the explosion died of a heart attack.

Large groups of people, and especially those attending special events, are an inviting target for terrorists. Attacks on large groups usually garner more domestic and international press attention and can help raise the status of a terrorist group. Exercise vigilance while in large groups, and if possible, identify potential escape routes.

After planting the bomb and leaving the area, Rudolph went to his staging location. Initially, Rudolph planned to detonate bombs at the Olympics on five consecutive nights. However, he claims he had second thoughts about hurting innocent people and cancelled the plan for further Olympic bombings. Rudolph detonated additional bombs constructed for the Olympics at an isolated construction site.

Rudolph quickly changed his strategy; instead of attacking public events, he would target institutions he considered immoral. On 16 January 1997, Rudolph detonated a bomb at the Northside Family Planning facility in the Atlanta suburb of Sandy Springs. The blast caused no injuries and only limited damage. However, an hour later a second device in a dumpster near the facility exploded. The second device was designed to target federal law enforcement officials responding to the initial explosion. The secondary explosion injured six, including an Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agent and a local newspaper reporter.

The following month, on 21 February 1997, Rudolph detonated a bomb at the Otherside Lounge, a popular establishment with Atlanta's gay and lesbian community. The explosive planted on the patio of the bar injured five persons at the club and did over \$700,000 in damage. A secondary explosive device was found outside the club by law enforcement and detonated by a police explosives robot.

Be aware of the possibility of a secondary explosion. Terrorists use secondary explosive devices to target first responders, television crews, and crowds gathered to view the initial event. If you witness a bombing, leave the immediate area as quickly and safely as possible.

Authorities had no solid suspects after the first three bombings. However, due to similarities in bomb construction, they believed one person responsible for all three bombings in the Atlanta area.

A break in the case occurred after Rudolph's fourth bombing at the New Woman All Women Health Care Clinic in Birmingham, Alabama. In the early morning, Rudolph planted a device at the facility with the intent of killing or wounding doctors that carry out abortions. However, an off duty police officer that provided security to the facility found the bomb and Rudolph was forced to detonate the device early. Unlike previous bombs set on timers, Rudolph stayed in the area to command detonate the device in Birmingham. The detonation immediately killed the off-duty officer and severely wounded a nurse. While leaving the scene, a witness spotted a man wearing a blond wig and driving a light colored Nissan pickup truck. The witness provided a partial license plate number and authorities were led to Eric Rudolph.

If you are in the area of a terrorist incident or witness suspicious behavior make a mental note of as many details as possible. Information on a suspicious person's description, vehicle, or activities can be very useful to law enforcement personnel.

Upon learning he was a suspect, Rudolph sought refuge in the mountains of North Carolina, an area he knew well from his childhood. Rudolph built a number of camps throughout the mountains surrounding Murphy, North Carolina and survived the next five years by foraging food in the woods, stealing crops from farmers, and dumpster raiding at local stores. Rudolph used the natural concealment of the forest to avoid helicopter searches and to perform surveillance on FBI agents sent to the area to search for him. To avoid arousing suspicion, Rudolph ventured into towns only while wearing clean clothes and after shaving. Reports indicate Rudolph may have had support by locals that sympathized with his extreme political positions, but no one has ever been charged with aiding Rudolph.

Rudolph was finally arrested by local authorities in the early morning hours of 31 May 2003 as he attempted to raid a dumpster in Murphy, North Carolina. At the time he was unarmed and did not offer any resistance.

## **Japanese Ambassador's Residence**

**Situation** - Japanese Ambassador's Residence Attacked in Peru.

On December 17, 1996, fourteen members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) seized the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Peru and took hundreds of dignitaries hostage who were attending a celebration of the Japanese Emperor's birthday. Through the attack, the MRTA hoped to discredit the government of President Alberto Fujimori and demanded the release of 465 MRTA members from prison.

The attackers soon released most of the hostages, keeping 72 captives that included several senior Peruvian government and military officials and 24 Japanese nationals. As the hostage situation continued, the Peruvian Government held talks with the terrorists but refused their demands. After a four-month standoff, a team of 140 Peruvian military and police commandos assaulted the residence on April 22, 1997. In the rescue operation, one hostage, two members of the rescue team, and all the MRTA terrorists died.

This attack illustrates the ability of insurgents and terrorists to execute well-planned attacks. It is also a reminder of the importance of hostage survival techniques for victims of such politically motivated attacks.

By 1996, the government of Peru had fought insurgent groups for many years and President Fujimori's counterterrorism policies had imprisoned 465 MRTA members.

For several months in late 1996, MRTA operatives rented a house next to the Japanese diplomatic residence where they stockpiled arms and explosives. On the day of the attack, MRTA members entered the residence disguised as kitchen workers for an official reception planned for the

evening of December 17. Police also permitted an ambulance to enter the compound in which several more MRTA members were hiding. At 8:20 PM terrorists in the neighboring house exploded a hole through the wall of the diplomatic residence and rushed in to provide weapons to their members already in the compound.

A twelve-foot wall surrounded the residence, security grates covered bulletproof windows, and its doors were designed to withstand a grenade blast. Once the terrorists had seized control from within, it was easily defended.

Highly visible and politically important locations and events are potential targets for terrorist attack. Consider this as you plan your personal activities.

While the Government of Peru negotiated for an end to the crisis, its security forces prepared to free the hostages. During health and welfare visits with the hostages, Peruvian security operatives were able to emplace tiny listening and video devices within the residence. This enabled authorities to observe the terrorists' daily routines and listen to their discussions of negotiation strategy. A miniature transceiver was also secretly provided to one of the hostages who was a Peruvian Navy Admiral expert in intelligence and commando operations. Through this surveillance, the Peruvians noted that a group of MRTA members gathered in a large room every day at the same time to play indoor soccer.

>During these humanitarian visits, Peruvian authorities provided light colored clothing for the hostages to make them easily distinguishable from the black clad terrorists. The Peruvians also dug tunnels under the residence in preparation for a rescue attempt.

Minutes before the assault, the Navy Admiral hostage was alerted with a clandestine radio message and he discretely prepared the other hostages. The raid was launched by an explosion in the tunnel under the afternoon soccer game. The exploding floor killed or badly injured eight terrorists in the room. An assault vehicle crashed through the residence front door and commandos scaled walls to attack through the roof. As the Navy Admiral instructed them, the hostages dropped to the floor and remained motionless until the rescue team evacuated them.

Hostages should keep faith and confidence with their fellow hostages and cooperate with efforts to prepare for a rescue attempt.

The raid was a stunning success. Two of the Peruvian commandos were killed by a terrorist grenade and one hostage, already suffering from severe heart disease, died of a heart attack. All 14 MRTA terrorists were killed.

The Peruvian population greeted this news with pride and relief and Fujimori's approval ratings doubled to 70% overnight. Reports that some of the MRTA operatives were killed while attempting to surrender led to the attempted prosecution of 11 Peruvian Army officers in 2002, but an amnesty measure blocked their prosecution.

In this specific instance, a passive, cooperative posture by the hostages was effective. By cooperating with one another and with their captors, they survived to be rescued. During the raid, their light colored clothing provided a contrast to the dark clothed terrorists. They dropped to the floor during the assault and avoided any motion that might be mistaken for an aggressive act.

## Khobar Towers

**Situation** - Terrorists attack US Forces in an apartment tower in Saudi Arabia.

On June 25, 1996, terrorists exploded a massive truck bomb outside the Khobar Towers housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 US service members, and injuring hundreds of other service members and Saudis. The bomb was huge, estimated at nearly 20,000 lbs.

Terrorists can mount devastating attacks anywhere, so teamwork and vigilance are essential. Unfortunately, unit security measures did not prevent this attack; but alert guards saved many lives. Guards saw a truck park near the fence and its occupants drive away in another car. They immediately started an evacuation but the bomb detonated only four minutes later. DoD investigated the attack and implemented new programs to promote the safety of US forces worldwide.

After Khobar Towers, DoD renewed efforts to improve force protection against terrorism while remaining engaged in the Middle East region.

Your best defense is to cooperate with unit security procedures and maintain vigilance. Immediately report changes in the local area such as reduced traffic, closed shops, and the absence of vendors. Respond immediately to evacuation orders.

Seven months before the attack on Khobar Towers, a 250 lb. car bomb exploded at the Office of the Program Manager, Saudi Arabia National Guard (OPM SANG) in Riyadh. The bomb killed 7, including 5 Americans, and injured approximately 70. US intelligence indicated terrorists were targeting US forces in Saudi Arabia, so US Central Command declared a HIGH threat level in the entire country.

US troops at Khobar Towers operated the King Abdul Aziz Air Base, and enforced the no-fly zone in southern Iraq. Khobar Towers was a high-rise complex in a densely populated area. A vulnerability assessment after the OPM SANG bombing concluded a vehicle bomb posed a serious threat to the Towers. In response, Brigadier General Terryl Schwalier took steps to tighten security and counter the terrorist threat.

Be alert to changes in the general security environment. Take emerging threats seriously.

Shortly before 10:00 PM, 3 roof guards saw 2 men park a fuel truck at the edge of a nearby parking lot, about 80 feet from their building, and then race away in a car. Seeing the possibility of a truck-bomb, they reported the threat to the Central Security Control and started an evacuation, knocking on doors and alerting personnel to the danger. In about four minutes, the sentries were able to alert the top three floors of the 8-story dormitory. Meanwhile, the CSC tried to contact the Wing Operations Center to activate Giant Voice, a base-wide loudspeaker and siren system.

Before Giant Voice could be activated, however, the truck-bomb exploded, causing a partial collapse of the building and damage to nearby buildings, killing 19 US service members.

A quick response to suspicious activities can save lives.

Hundreds of US service members and Saudis were injured, mostly by flying glass. Fortunately, many of the troops evacuating from the top floors were in the interior stairwells when the bomb went off, saving them from serious injury.

The extent of casualties at Khobar Towers resulted, in part, from the extraordinary size of the bomb. Its force disintegrated the truck; pictured here is its crankshaft. Reports initially estimated that the bomb equalled 3,000 to 8,000 pounds of TNT, but a study by the Defense Special Weapons Agency concluded it was actually the equivalent of nearly 20,000 pounds of TNT. Although there had been one uncorroborated report of a large amount of C-4 explosive smuggled into Saudi Arabia, no one had anticipated an attack of this magnitude.

The assumptions you make concerning the size and nature of a possible attack will shape the preparations you make. Continually review your assumptions of the threat.

## **Tokyo Subway Attack**

**Situation** - Aum Shinrikyo attacks Tokyo subway system with sarin gas.

At 7:39 a.m. on 20 March 1995, Masota Yokoyama boarded a train at Tokyo's Shinjuku subway station during the height of the morning commute to work. Taking a seat on the crowded train, Yokoyama placed two small plastic bags of sarin, a nerve gas, wrapped in newspaper on the floor between his feet. Four stops later, as the train pulled into the Yotsuya station, Yokoyama stabbed the bags with the tip of a sharpened umbrella as he stood up, exited the train when the doors opened and left the scene by using a getaway car waiting for him outside the station. Within the span of only a few minutes, identical attacks also using sarin were conducted at four other Tokyo subway stations. The sarin attacks of 20 March 1995 ultimately claimed the lives of 12 people and injured more than 1,000.

Aum Shinrikyo, a group founded upon Buddhist doctrine but often referred to as a domestic cult, conducted the Tokyo sarin attacks. Aum Shinrikyo's reasons for conducting the attack are still under debate, but are most likely linked to trying to hasten the apocalypse or bringing down the Japanese government so they can install the head of their organization as Emperor of Japan.

Regardless of the reasons for the attack, the attacks on the Tokyo subway system shocked the Japanese authorities and citizens. The attacks represented the worst attack on Japanese soil since the end of World War II.

The attacks on the Tokyo subway system demonstrate the ability of terrorist groups to employ a wide array of tactics, including those using chemical and biological agents.

Morning commuters were completely unaware they had fallen victim to a terrorist attack until the sarin, a tasteless, odorless and colorless gas began to affect people on the trains. At first, passengers began having difficulty breathing or their eyes began to water. On trains where higher

concentrations of sarin were released, passenger symptoms worsened to include collapsing and vomiting. Panic quickly set in on the contaminated trains – some passengers fled the scene, one passenger kicked a package of sarin onto the platform infecting people waiting to get on the train, some passengers heroically tried to pull collapsed passengers to safety.

While the exact timing and order of the sarin gas releases are not known, Aum Shinrikyo successfully released sarin gas on subway cars at five stations: Yojogi-uehara, Ochanomizu, Yotsuya, Ebisu and Akihabara. Due to the confusion of the event and the inability to immediately determine the cause of passenger illnesses, several trains were permitted to continue in operation after the sarin was released. By the time the authorities took the contaminated trains out of service, 15 stations had been contaminated. Over 5,000 people were exposed to the sarin gas and sought medical treatment. Over 1,000 passengers were listed as moderately ill to critical – 12 died.

You should be aware of your surroundings and if you notice people around you suddenly feeling sick or you experience symptoms, you should leave the area immediately and seek medical attention.

Once Aum Shinrikyo's involvement in the attack was determined, authorities quickly began making arrests. Of the ten members that executed the attacks, the five who carried and released the sarin and the five that drove waiting getaway cars, seven were eventually arrested and convicted receiving either life in prison or death. Three of the ten are still in hiding and at least 13 other members of Aum Shinrikyo have been put on trial for the attacks.

Aum Shinrikyo holds the distinction of being the first terrorist group known to use chemical weapons. In an earlier attack, taking place in June 1994, Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas within the city of Matsumoto killing seven people. Unfortunately at the time, Japanese authorities focused their investigations on one of the innocent victims of the attack and did not connect the attack to Aum Shinrikyo. As a result, authorities were not expecting a similar attack to take place in other locations.

The attacks on the Tokyo subway system could have been much worse. Fortunately, in their hurry to leave the scene of the attack, the terrorists did not ensure that all bags of sarin had been well punctured after stabbing them with their umbrellas. In fact, in the attack on the Yotsua station, the bag of sarin was so poorly punctured that passengers were able to escape the train before any fatalities were incurred.

As terrorist organizations become more sophisticated and change tactics, attacks using chemical and biological agents could become more common and you should be on guard against them.

## **Oklahoma City Bombing**

**Situation** - Recognition of suspicious behavior can enhance unit, organization, and facility security.

On 19 April 1995, Timothy McVeigh used a twenty-foot rental truck, loaded with approximately 5,000 pounds of explosives, to destroy the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The attack was well planned and designed to maximize death and destruction. Ultimately, the blast from the vehicle-borne improvised explosive device killed 168 people, injured 853 others, destroyed the Murrah Federal building, damaged more than three hundred surrounding buildings, and blew out countless windows and doors within a fifty-block area.

This tragic event demonstrates that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and can strike at anytime or any location. It also illustrates the role of terrorist planning and preparation, and the opportunity to recognize suspicious activity and potentially prevent an attack.

You should always be vigilant and cognizant of activity occurring around you. Don't let your guard down just because you are in a CONUS location.

Timothy McVeigh had long displayed signs of increasing anger towards the Federal government and tendencies toward violence. During his enlistment in the US military from 1988 to 1991, he was known to read and quote from a controversial novel, the "Turner Diaries," that describes the bombing of a government building using an explosive made from fertilizer. After leaving the military, McVeigh distributed white supremacist and anti-government literature to co-workers and sold survivalist gear at gun shows.

McVeigh's anger was inflamed by the incidents at Ruby Ridge, Idaho (August 1992) and Waco, Texas (April 1993). McVeigh considered Federal actions against the Branch Davidians as an "execution" of innocent people, including women and children. McVeigh became obsessed with what he believed to be the approaching revolution in America, and in 1994 he told friends he wanted to fire the "first shot".

Be alert to changes in behavior in your friends and co-workers. Most outlandish statements are innocent in nature, but continued inflammatory statements coupled with other types of suspicious activity might signal a real threat.

Planning and preparation for the Oklahoma City bombing started in the fall of 1994. In a six-month period in Junction City, KS, McVeigh assembled over 4,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, 1,200 pounds of liquid nitromethane, 300 pounds of Tovex, and other materials needed to produce a fertilizer bomb.

During this time, his actions could have raised the suspicion of vigilant persons. To acquire the rental truck, various chemicals, explosives, and materials needed to produce and deliver the bomb, McVeigh used a series of fake ID cards and aliases. In some cases, McVeigh paid cash for items normally purchased on credit and he called numerous vendors in search of items needed to make the bomb. He stole the blasting caps used in the bombing from an explosives locker at a quarry.

McVeigh also conducted extensive surveillance of the Murrah Federal Office Building and the surrounding area. He made several trips to the area to make careful note of ingress and egress routes, places to park his getaway car, and the best place to park the rental truck. Any of these activities could have been observed by a vigilant citizen and reported to authorities.

If you witness activity that you believe is suspicious, alert installation security or local authorities immediately.

On a clear morning in April 1995, Timothy McVeigh parked the truck in front of the Murrah Building, lit a timed fuse, and walked to his get-away vehicle. At 9:02 a.m., the explosion marked the worst act of terrorism on US soil up to that time. An alert Oklahoma State Highway Patrolman stopped McVeigh about 60 miles north of Oklahoma City on I35 for driving a car with no license plates. Three days later he was identified as the target of the nationwide manhunt for the bomber. After conviction in June 1997, the 33-year old McVeigh was executed by lethal injection at the Federal Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana in June 2001.

This horrific act of terrorism may have been prevented if local vendors and citizens had been more vigilant to activities occurring around them and had alerted authorities of McVeigh's suspicious behavior.

Security is everyone's responsibility. We can all do our part by being aware of our surroundings and the activities of others. By remaining vigilant and reporting suspicious behavior, you increase the ability of security and law enforcement personnel to defeat a threat before a successful attack is executed.

## **CAPT Nordeen**

**Situation** - Terrorists killed US Navy Captain William Nordeen in Athens with a vehicle bomb.

On June 28, 1988, Greek terrorists attacked and killed US Naval Attache, CAPT William Nordeen, in Athens. Nordeen used an armored car due to the persistent threat of small arms attack. Terrorists of the November 17th Organization (N-17) placed 50 pounds of explosives in a stolen car 100 yards from his apartment and command detonated it as he drove by. The attack followed several weeks of surveillance by the terrorists.

Terrorists adapt their tactics to their targets. The N-17 had used pistol attacks on unarmored cars in traffic. To attack a US officer in an armored car, they command-detonated a car bomb on his normal route to work.

Changes in routines such as departure times from your residence and routes of travel make terrorist planning more difficult. Also, alertness to surveillance activities may discourage attackers from their plans.

Do not assume that you are safe just because you have a protective shield such as bullet-resistant windows and armor plates in an official car. Be vigilant, look for signs of surveillance and report them to your unit security officer.

From 1975 to the attack on CAPT Nordeen in 1988, the N-17 had been responsible for 11 assassinations, including the shooting of US Navy Captain George Tsantes in 1983 and the murder of Central Intelligence Agency station chief Richard Welch in 1975. Most of those attacks were made with a .45-calibre pistol against unarmored, soft targets.

The N-17 attempted a bomb attack in January 1988 against Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent, George Carros. However, a radio-controlled device placed in a trashcan failed to detonate. In this incident, the bomb was planted outside the Carros home because his car was armor plated and was difficult to attack with a pistol.

Key officials may be attacked as symbols of US policy. Greek terrorists had a history of assassinating US government officials.

If you are seen as a representative of US policy, you could be a symbolic target.

After weeks of surveillance the terrorists made plans. They stole a blue Toyota, put counterfeit plates on it, and placed 50-pounds of high explosives in the trunk with a radio-controlled firing device. They lined the left side of the trunk, which would be nearest the curb, with bags of cement to direct the blast to the roadway.

On the morning of the attack, CAPT Nordeen left for work in his lightly armored Ford Grenada and turned left onto a one-way street as he always did. At 6:00 AM, as he passed the blue Toyota on his left, the terrorists detonated the bomb, throwing the armored car 18 feet, flipping it onto its roof and lodging it in a steel fence. The blast threw the Toyota 25 feet up the street. Nordeen died only 100-yards from his residence as his body was thrown 30 feet from his car.

Your best chance to avoid this sort of ambush is to appear so unpredictable that terrorists conclude attack plans are likely to fail. Change your travel routes, times, and modes of transportation to confuse terrorist planning.

Also, demonstrate a high level of security awareness to make suspicious observers believe you are conscious of their intentions. Report possible suspicious activities promptly and take steps to identify and discourage surveillance.

Many American and other foreign diplomats reside in Kifissia. But this quiet suburb on the northern edge of Athens was shaken as the blast hurled pieces of cars into adjacent houses and smoke blackened walls. A witness saw two men flee on a motorcycle. Although there was no immediate claim of responsibility, Greek authorities concluded it was the work of the N-17.

Nordeen was killed four days after Greek and American negotiators ended an unproductive seventh round of talks concerning US military bases in Greece. The N-17 opposed the US bases and attacked Nordeen as a symbol of US policy. This dedicated military officer died only shortly before his planned retirement from military service.

Through their violent actions, some terrorists appeal to the national hatreds and resentments of the general population. You could be attacked as a symbol of the United States even if you think your personal role is unimportant.

Be aware of the history of threats in your locale and be sensitive to the attitudes of the local population to the United States. Watch for suspicious activities and maintain the appearance of good security disciplines.

## La Belle Discotheque

**Situation** - US troops at a Berlin discotheque did not know they were targets of international terrorists.

On April 5, 1986, a Libyan terrorist bomb killed two US Sergeants and a Turkish woman and injured 230 others in a crowded West Berlin nightclub. No one noticed a suitcase packed with explosives in the bathroom and US troops were an easy target at 2:00 AM on a Saturday morning.

Libyan leader Colonel Qadhafi praised the attack as a revolutionary act. This was one in a series of Libyan terrorist attacks and US counterattacks in an on-going dispute in the Mediterranean in the 1980s. Local threat conditions in Berlin gave little warning of the attack. A 15-year German investigation and trial resulted in the conviction of four individuals in November 2001.

Public places with large groups of US troops are appealing targets. Your best defense is to stick to places with good security. Try to avoid large crowds of US troops in public locations.

Be alert even when local conditions are not threatening. An alert observer might have noticed the suspicious suitcase in the bathroom.

US forces in Europe were on a high state of alert because of warnings of anti-US terrorism. Three days earlier, on April 2, the Abu Nidal Palestinian terrorist group bombed TWA Flight 840 flying from Rome to Athens. An explosion shook the aircraft as it approached Athens, taking four lives. US intelligence concluded that Abu Nidal acted on orders of Colonel Qadhafi to avenge US missile attacks on Libyan PT boats the previous month.

Earlier on the night of April 5th, British intelligence intercepted a message to Tripoli from the Libyan embassy in East Berlin predicting a joyous event. The intercepted message was routed to the US Army brigade stationed in West Berlin.

Remote events might provide hints of a growing threat. The Libyan Government chose to strike US troops with a terrorist bomb since it could not succeed in a direct confrontation with conventional weapons.

The Brigade Commander, BG Thomas Griffin, mobilized US military police patrols to check bars in Berlin, looking for suspicious individuals or activities. American soldiers in West Berlin frequented many local bars, but there were not enough MPs to clear them all out quickly. A team of MPs was only 300 yards from the La Belle discotheque when the bomb went off.

The suitcase bomb consisted of three kilograms of plastic explosives mixed with nails and was left in a bathroom. Evidently, no one in the nightclub noticed the abandoned suitcase. The explosion killed two American Sergeants and a young Turkish woman. 230 others were wounded, including several dozen American troops.

Efforts to alert US troops during off-duty hours in West Berlin were made, but no means existed to get the word to all off-duty troops. It is best to avoid off-duty locations with large numbers of US troops.

A Palestinian employee of the Libyan Embassy in East Berlin, Yasir Shraydi (at left), planned the attack. He recruited a German woman to carry the bomb into the discotheque in a travel bag.

US analysis proved Libyan, Syrian, and Palestinian roles. An intercepted message from Libya to its Embassy in East Berlin called for an attack with maximum victims. Also, Libyan leader Qadhafi praised the attack as a revolutionary act, so on April 15, President Ronald Reagan ordered air strikes against Tripoli.

A 15-year German investigation resulted in convictions on 13 November 2001. A German woman, Verena Chanaa, was given 14 years for murder; she carried the bomb into the disco in a travel bag. A Palestinian employee of the Libyan Embassy, Yasir Shraydi, organized the attack and received 14 years for attempted murder. A Libyan diplomat, Musbah Eter, was given 12 years as an accomplice. A Lebanese-born German, Ali Chanaa, 42, former husband of Ms. Chanaa, was given 12 years.

Investigation and prosecution of terrorists is often a long and difficult process, requiring cooperation between governments. The United States is committed to pursuing justice even through long delays as Libyan diplomat and intelligence operative, Musbah Eter (pictured at left), learned.

You may avoid becoming a statistic by recognizing and avoiding situations in which Americans might be susceptible targets.

## **Edward Pimental**

**Situation** - A soldier falls victim to a politically motivated terrorist plot.

An Army Specialist was seeking an entertaining evening in Wiesbaden, West Germany, but became a hapless victim in a sophisticated terrorist plot. On 7 August 1985, US Army SP4 Edward F. Pimental left a nightclub with a German girl. His body was found the next morning and his ID card was missing.

That same morning, 8 August, a car bomb exploded in front of a US Air Force headquarters building at Rhein Main Air Base killing two and injuring 19. Terrorists gained access to the air base using Pimental's stolen military ID and falsified vehicle license plates.

Terrorists may use elaborate schemes to defeat US military security measures. False or stolen identification cards, vehicle license plates and base decal stickers should be reported immediately. Every DoD member, of any rank, makes decisions critical to U.S. security.

Pimental, aged 20, arrived in Germany in June 1984. On the evening of 7 August 1985 he left his barracks at Camp Pieri on Wiesbaden to relax for a few hours at the Western Saloon, a favorite hangout of U.S. service members. He had a drink with a dark-haired woman dressed in blue jeans, who appeared to be with a tall man she called Jeff. Pimental left with the couple.

His body was discovered at 6:00 AM on 8 August in a wooded area known to locals as "Lover's Lane" approximately six miles north of Wiesbaden. He had been struck on the head three times prior to his death and shot in the back of the neck. His pants pockets had been emptied and his wallet along with his ID card was missing. However, an expensive watch was left on his wrist.

In 1996, a member of the German Red Army Faction, Brigit Hogefeld, was convicted of Pimental's murder by a German court and given three life sentences for various acts of terrorist violence.

Pimental might not have become a victim had he observed a "buddy system" to stay safe. Be suspicious and cautious when strangers express an unusual degree of interest and try to influence your judgment.

A little more than an hour after Pimental's body was found, a terrorist car bomb exploded at 7:19 AM in the parking lot in front of Headquarters, 435th Tactical Airlift Wing, Rhein-Main Air Base, six miles west of Frankfurt. The bomb blast killed Airman First Class Frank Scorton (who was TDY), and a dependent, Becky Jo Bristol. Seventeen US personnel were injured in the blast as well as two German citizens. Thirty-two vehicles were destroyed or damaged, and the several buildings received structural damage.

The bomb was concealed in a green, 1976 Volkswagen Passat bearing false U.S. Forces license plates. The authentic looking plates were made with sheet metal covered in white plastic with letters and numbers glued to the surface. The plate number belonged to a Dodge passenger vehicle owned by another service member that was stored in the long-term parking lot. The Passat was bought on 28 July 1985 at a public auto sale by Sigrid Sternsbeck, a known hard-core Red Army Faction member.

Installation security measures are vital. Protect your personal identification and vehicle registration materials and bumper stickers.

The explosive was loaded in five propane gas canisters and used railroad lug nuts as shrapnel. The detonator was a homemade device made from an alarm clock. According to witnesses, two men initially parked the car at 6:55 AM but departed briefly and returned to leave it in its final position at 7:13. They escaped just moments before the blast produced a crater one meter deep and two meters wide.

On 13 August, the Frankfurt office of the Reuters news agency received a copy of a letter from the Red Army Faction, a West German terrorist group, and the French extremist organization Direct Action claiming responsibility. This was the first time that these groups claimed to work together, something previously suspected of but not confirmed. The incident signaled a shift in RAF tactics from attacking only high-level targets, such as industrialists or military chiefs, to targeting junior ranking personnel as well. The envelope also contained Pimental's green military identification card. The letter did not state that the ID card was stolen to gain access to the base, but that was the implication.

Security personnel conduct careful security checks to protect US personnel and facilities. Cooperate fully with them.

## **Zona Rosa**

**Situation** - US Marines killed at a street-side café in El Salvador.

On the evening of 19 June 1985, terrorists assassinated four US Marine embassy security guards and two American businessmen in the "Zona Rosa" restaurant district in the capital of El Salvador. The attack occurred at a popular restaurant frequented by US Embassy personnel located only two blocks from the US ambassador's residence.

According to one witness, a young man approached the Marines, briefly spoke with them, and then bicycled away. It is possible that this individual was a terrorist confirming the targets for attack. Ten minutes later, at about 9:00 PM, a light-colored pickup truck parked on the street in front of "Chili's" cafe where the Marines were seated. Ten men wearing camouflage shirts and caps jumped from the truck. The patrons of the cafes seemingly ignored the armed men, perhaps assuming they were a routine military patrol conducting a search or a document check.

In high threat environments, being clearly seen as an American in an area frequented by Americans can be a deadly combination. Keep a low profile and avoid areas that Americans are known to frequent. Extended living in a high threat environment can lead individuals to become complacent. They become desensitized to the dangers that routinely surround them. Fight complacency, stay alert.

Some of the men from the pickup took up security positions, watching for any approaching police or other security element, while the majority of the men moved directly toward the Marines firing US M16s, German G3s, and Uzi submachine guns. They initially directed their fire at the Marines but then turned their weapons on other patrons. The gunmen chased one Marine into a neighboring café and killed him.

The Marines failed to react to the threat quickly enough and the terrorists suffered no casualties. When the firing was over, four Marines, two US businessmen, a Guatemalan businessman, and five Salvadorans lay dead. The terrorists escaped from the scene in their pickup truck.

Good planning can help you anticipate and avoid high-threat and high-vulnerability areas. Choose locations and times that present lower risk, and be prepared to react instantly to an emerging threat.

Two days after the attack, the Mardoguelo Cruz Urban Commando (CMC) issued a communiqué claiming credit for the attack. The CMC was a terrorist element of the Central American Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRTC). The PRTC was known as a splinter faction of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). The CMC communiqué called its operation "Yankee Aggressors in El Salvador, Another Vietnam Awaits You." According to the CMC, it was directed against U.S. advisors, CIA agents, and other nations "in the service of the North American imperialists." Captured documents suggested that the rebels were turning to urban terrorism in order to recoup recent losses in the field.

In the months before the attack, the US Embassy assessed a high threat to US personnel working in El Salvador. US military advisors were considered to be probable targets. The day before the attack, US Embassy personnel were briefed on the terrorist threat and reminded of appropriate security precautions. These precautions included avoiding outdoor cafés and restaurants with curbside tables, avoiding areas frequented by Americans, and varying their routines.

In a high threat environment, it is easy to become insensitive to frequent threat warnings. Take threat warnings seriously. Don't become complacent. This attack was a tragic reminder that continual vigilance and planning are vital to personal safety.

## **TWA Flight 847**

**Situation** - Terrorists murdered Navy Diver Robert Stethem because he was US military.

On June 14, 1985 two well-dressed terrorists smuggled two hand grenades and a 9-mm pistol on-board TWA flight 847. Twenty minutes after leaving Athens enroute to Rome, the terrorists entered the cockpit and ordered the Captain to fly to Beirut. They moved male passengers to window seats and collected passports. When they saw the military ID of Robert Stethem, a US Navy diver, they beat him, shot him, and dumped his body on the tarmac in Beirut. The terrorists kept control of the plane for 17 days.

Some terrorists focus their hatred on the US military. Robert Stethem was singled out because the terrorists thought he was a US Marine and wanted to avenge the US Marine role in Lebanon in 1982 and 1983.

Robert Stethem demonstrated great courage as terrorists beat him, and a US warship, the USS Stethem, has been named in his memory.

What lesson can be learned from this tragic experience? Do not expose your US military affiliation to terrorists.

Terrorists attack US troops of all ranks and services. Generally, you should blend in and not be an obvious target. Try to avoid the most exposed locations in an aircraft, the aisle seats at the front and rear. Conceal your military ID and travel on a tourist passport.

On the preceding day, three well-dressed Lebanese men belonging to the Islamic Jihad Organization arrived from Cairo and spent the night in the airport terminal. On the day of the skyjacking only two of the terrorists could board the plane because the flight was overbooked. After creating a scene, the third skyjacker was detained by security officers and was found to have two forged Moroccan passports.

The skyjackers managed to smuggle aboard two hand grenades and a 9-mm pistol. Once on the plane they took seats in the rear of the aircraft. TWA 847 departed Athens, Greece, enroute to Leonardo Da Vinci Airport in Rome, Italy with 153 passengers and crew on board, including 120 Americans.

An airport known for lax security was the start point for this tragedy. Consider this when you are making flight reservations.

Ali Atwa (pictured here) has been indicted for his role in the incident and the Rewards For Justice Program, US Department of State, is offering a reward of up to \$5 million for information leading directly to his apprehension and conviction.

About 20 minutes into the flight, the two hijackers ran down the aisle shouting and waving their weapons, and they ordered the pilot to fly to Beirut. They moved male passengers to window seats and randomly beat upon passengers. Head flight attendant Uli Derickson, an ex-German national, was ordered to collect passports as one of the hijackers followed close behind.

Onboard were four US Navy divers who had no passports but traveled on military ID cards. When Derickson translated sailor into German as kriegsmarina, the terrorists mistook the divers for US Marines and spoke of avenging the Marine role in Lebanon. Beirut Airport twice denied permission to land, so they seized 24-year old Robert Stethem and began to beat him with an armrest from a cockpit chair.

During the ordeal, the badly beaten Stethem expressed hope to another passenger that his fellow sailors would be spared since they were married and had children.

His Bronze Star Medal citation recognized his extraordinary physical, moral, and emotional courage and noted that his steadfastness and loyalty were in keeping with the finest traditions of the US Naval Service.

Finally yielding to pleas of the Captain, Beirut allowed the plane to land. In exchange for fuel, the terrorists released 19 women and children. Over a 17-day span, the plane made several flights between Beirut and Algiers, releasing passengers at each stop. This movement distanced the hijackers from the rapidly building US military presence in the area. Robert Stethem was killed shortly after TWA 847 landed in Beirut a second time.

On 30 June the hostages were released to Syria for their trip back to the United States. In exchange the terrorists demanded release of Lebanese radicals held by Israel, withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and international condemnation of US and Israeli actions in the Middle East.

Political and cultural hatreds can make US uniformed personnel the targets of vicious acts of violence. You should generally try to blend in and remain anonymous. When this became impossible, Robert Stethem conducted himself with great distinction.

## **Terry Anderson**

**Situation** - Terry Anderson Held by Hezbollah in Beirut.

On March 16, 1985 Islamic militants kidnapped journalist Terry Anderson and detained him with other Western hostages in dungeons under the ruined buildings of war-torn Beirut, Lebanon. Despite extreme conditions, he remained physically and mentally active during his seven year captivity, the longest of the 92 foreigners abducted during Lebanon's civil war.

His Hezbollah captors hoped to use Western hostages to obtain the release of 17 Islamic militants in Kuwait. Supported by the Government of Iran, they also sought to punish the US for its strategic relationship with Israel and for providing the Israeli military with weapons used against Muslim targets. Terry Anderson's experience demonstrates the willingness of terrorist organizations to kidnap and detain American civilians to influence US foreign policy.

Be cautious when traveling overseas. When possible, avoid areas with political uprisings and civil disturbances. If you are captured by a terrorist organization, the US government might not be able to secure your release.

Beirut had been extremely volatile since its Civil War and Syrian occupation in the 1970's, and various Islamic groups engaged in kidnappings and assassinations. In 1987, the International Committee of the Red Cross estimated 6,000 Lebanese had been kidnapped or disappeared since 1975.

Nevertheless, Anderson did not believe he would be taken hostage even though two foreigners had been kidnapped on the two preceding days. He considered himself a friend of the Lebanese people who sought to tell their story through the news media. On the morning of March 16, 1985, as Anderson was returning from a tennis game, three young, bearded men armed with 9mm pistols forced him from his car, shoved him into the back seat of a green Mercedes, covered him with a blanket, and sped away. In captivity, he was initially kept isolated, blindfolded, and chained.

One of his captors, Imad Fayeز Mugniyah also known as Hajj, is suspected of many Hezbollah attacks on US assets. These include the bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983, attacks on the US diplomatic mission in Beirut in 1983 and 1984, and the hijacking of TWA 847 in 1985. He is also believed to have strong ties to al Qaeda and may have participated in the attacks on Khobar Towers in 1996, the US Embassies in Africa in 1998, and the USS COLE in 2000. Informants reported he took orders from Iran. In 2001 he was placed on the FBI's most wanted terrorists list and he remains at large.

If you are in an area where other people have been targeted for terrorist attack, understand the tactics used by the terrorists. This may help you identify a threatening situation early when you still have time to react.

In time, Anderson was put in a room with several other hostages, but still blindfolded and chained. Their captors beat them, and threatened them with execution. Still blindfolded, they listened while a fellow detainee, William Buckley, suffered a slow and excruciating death from pneumonia. Following Buckley's death, their captors gradually improved conditions and Anderson was allowed 15 minutes daily to shower and washout his clothes. Several times, he was told his release was imminent, only to have his hopes dashed. One fellow hostage attempted suicide and another tried to escape, and both were severely beaten as punishment.

Anderson sought to preserve his composure and his will to survive. He learned that his wife had given birth to their daughter, Sulome, three months after his kidnapping. Anderson was an inactive Catholic, but he asked his captors for a Bible which he read repeatedly and experienced a rebirth of his faith. When he learned that a fellow captive was a priest, he asked and was permitted to make confession to Father Lawrence Jenco, his first in 25 years. Eventually he was given writing materials and Anderson wrote poetry and kept a journal. To keep his mind sharp, he imagined the detailed, step by step process of designing and building a home. He and fellow captives debated politics and shared humor in a conscious effort to stay engaged. Anderson imagined goals for his life after his release: to move to a farm and open a blues restaurant, two goals he subsequently fulfilled. To stay physically active, he walked vigorously around his room forty times every morning when he was unchained.

During hostage detention, try to improve your mental and physical condition. Eat the food and water you are offered and create a daily exercise routine. Read, write, and keep socially engaged with fellow detainees. Focus on your personal values and faith. Request additional items from your captors, especially any medications you might require.

The UN sought the release of the hostages, and gained some Iranian cooperation in 1988. But, even after encouraging and funding Lebanese militants for many years, the Iranians could not compel the release of hostages. UN Under Secretary Giandomenico Picco decided to speak directly to the militants, and went to Beirut to allow himself to be detained on the street in August 1991. This began a series of reciprocal detainee releases by the militants and Israel, each facilitated by Picco's courageous willingness to surrender to the militants eight additional times. Anderson was the last American released after 2,455 days in captivity, and on December 4, 1991 his captors drove him to Damascus, Syrian and left him on a street.

After his release, Terry Anderson won a suit against the Iranian Government and received a multimillion dollar settlement from frozen Iranian assets in 2002. With part of his settlement, he co-founded the Vietnam Children's Fund which has built schools for more than 12,000 children where he served as a US Marine in the Vietnam War. And, he created a charitable foundation in the memory of Father Lawrence Jenco who died in 1996. In 2004 he lost a bid for Congress in Ohio, gaining 47% of the vote, and he remains an advocate for the safety and rights of journalists.

Many hostage situations are quickly resolved; however, be prepared to endure captivity that could last several months or even years. If captured, maintain your long range perspective and goals. Plan for the future after your release, and expect to live a fulfilling life.

## **Marine Barracks Bombing**

**Situation** - A large concentration of American troops was a lucrative target for terrorists in Beirut.

On 23 October 1983, a large truck crashed the barricade of the US Marine compound at the Beirut International Airport and penetrated the entrance to the Marine Battalion Landing Team Headquarters (HQBLT) building. It exploded with the force of 12,000 pounds of TNT and destroyed the building, killing 244.

US forces were welcomed into Lebanon in September 1982 in a multinational force to establish conditions for withdrawal of foreign military forces and to assist the Lebanese government gain control of Beirut. As fighting among Lebanese factions intensified, US forces provided support to the Lebanese Armed Forces. The Islamic Jihad Organization made the attack with Iranian and Syrian sponsorship.

Iran, Syria, and Lebanese dissident factions wanted to force the US Marines from Lebanon and this concentration of troops was a lucrative target. Although the security environment was permissive at the outset, it deteriorated over time.

The Long Commission concluded the US chain of command did not adequately adapt to new threats and provided confusing guidance on rules of engagement for use of deadly force.

Extended deployments require a sustained and adaptable defense posture. Individual service members can play a key role by staying personally alert and bringing security concerns to their chain of command.

Following this attack, DoD placed greater emphasis on the use of vehicle barriers and reexamined the rules of engagement for use of deadly force.

Initially the local populace welcomed US Marines and the environment remained benign into early 1983. The operation was expected to be short and the Marines set up headquarters at the Beirut International Airport.

The situation worsened, and in April terrorists bombed the US Embassy. By August US forces were receiving hostile fire and car bomb and sniper attacks were increasing. As the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) fought to control the highlands near the airport, the National Security Council decided control of the highlands was essential for security of US forces, and in September US Naval guns fired in support of the LAF against dissident militias. US forces received over 100 intelligence warnings of terrorist car bomb attacks, however, the reports were not specific.

A changing threat situation requires units and individuals to continually question their assumptions. This is a responsibility of the chain of command, but you can help by being a good team player.

Do you fully understand your role in your unit security plan?

Are your instructions clear or do you need to ask for further explanation?

Have you observed suspicious activities you can report to your chain of command?

On 23 October, a large yellow Mercedes Benz truck penetrated the perimeter barbed wire and concertina obstacle at 35 miles per hour. It passed two guard posts without being fired upon, then entered an open gate, circled past one sewer pipe obstacle and between two others, flattened the Sergeant-of-the-Guard booth, entered the building, and exploded.

A guard heard the truck as it ran over the wire and inserted a magazine into his M16, chambered a round, and took aim. He did not fire since it was by then in the building. The Sergeant of the Guard was alone at his post at the main building entrance when he heard an engine revving. He turned to see the truck and ran, repeatedly yelling to hit the deck. The truck ran over his post, stopped in the lobby, and detonated after a second or two.

It was the largest conventional blast ever seen by FBI explosives experts. Even if it had detonated on the roadway, some 330 feet away, it would have produced major damage to the headquarters and significant casualties.

You should question your assumptions about the type and size weapon a terrorist might use against you. Sufficient stand-off and tight vehicle access control measures are important.

The Islamic Jihad Organization acted under Iranian direction with Syrian support. Conspirators included a Lebanese financial emissary, the Iranian ambassador to Syria, a Syrian intelligence colonel, a former PLO security officer, members of the Syrian-controlled Sai-qua terrorist group, a relative of the Shiite Muslim leader in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, and an Islamic clergyman.

Syria sought removal of the multinational force, especially the US element. Iran was motivated by French arms support to Iraq in its war with Iran. After the attack, the Islamic Jihad announced their aims and willingness to die for their goals. This catapulted the Islamic Jihad to world attention.

President Reagan expressed the sympathy and appreciation of the nation to wounded survivors of the Beirut bombing and the Grenada invasion. This tragic incident began an extended effort to enhance the defense capabilities of US forces against terrorist attack that continues this day.

Many of the factors in this incident were beyond the control of individual Marines at Beirut Airport. However, consider what could have been done differently. You can contribute to a better defensive posture for your organization by recognizing problems, raising questions, and being a strong team player.

## **CAPT Tsantes**

**Situation** - Greek terrorists killed US Navy Captain George Tsantes with a pistol attack in traffic. MSG Robert Judd survived an attack because he was alert.

On November 15, 1983, terrorists of the November 17 Organization on a motorcycle overtook CAPT George Tsantes in his US Embassy sedan and shot him. This attack on a US Security Assistance Officer signaled a new terror campaign against US military bases in Greece. His daily routines made him a susceptible target. Another service member in the US Embassy, MSG Robert Judd, was briefed on the attack and five months later, when he saw the rear passenger on a motorcycle pull a pistol, he drove across a median into on-coming traffic to escape. The terrorist fired and Judd was seriously injured, but his alertness and quick action saved his life.

Routines such as regular departure times from your residence and predictable routes of travel make terrorist planning easier.

Terrorists used over-run tactics in traffic to kill CAPT Tsantes. MSG Judd learned from the tragic loss of CAPT Tsantes, and was alert to threatening actions of a motorcyclist in Athens.

Try to learn from the experience of others. Study the tactics of terrorists and consider how you can recognize them and react.

Alertness can save lives.

George Tsantes was born in NYC and was highly decorated in Vietnam. The son of Greek immigrants, he was eager to be Navy Section Chief in the Joint US Military Aid Group-Greece (JUSMAGG). The JUSMAGG managed military aid programs and some Greeks believed it worked with the CIA. In early November 1983, leftist newspapers claimed Tsantes was a CIA agent, but the US Embassy denied the report.

Daily at 7:00 AM, Tsantes got in the rear seat of a black, US Embassy sedan in Kifissia for a 30-minute ride to his office. On November 15, two men on a light-blue Vespa motor scooter followed. When Tsantes stopped at a light, the rear rider fired seven shots from a .45-caliber pistol. Tsantes died instantly and his 62-year-old Greek driver died later.

The N-17 viewed CAPT Tsantes as an important symbolic target. Claims in leftist newspapers that he was a CIA agent preceded the attack. Since the N-17 was seeking to influence public opinion, this accusation was an important indication that Tsantes was being targeted.

If you have any reason to believe you are targeted, take immediate action to discourage terrorist planning. Change your routines frequently, let observers see you are taking extra precautions, and be extra alert for surveillance.

US Army MSG Robert Judd was the JUSMAGG NCOIC and knew of the attack on Tsantes 5 months before. At 4:30 PM on April 3, 1984, as he drove from the JUSMAGG to the US Air Force base in Hellenikon, two riders on a red Honda motorcycle approached from the rear. He noticed they stopped behind his jeep rather than cut through traffic as he expected. He then saw the rear rider draw a pistol from his jacket.

He immediately turned left across the median and into oncoming traffic. The gunman fired five shots, seriously wounding him with two. Despite his wounds, he drove eight miles to the Air Force base hospital. Even though the attack was not successful, the N-17 claimed responsibility to protest the US presence on four military bases in Greece.

MSG Judd was saved by his alertness to threatening actions in his surroundings. Aware of the attack on CAPT Tsantes in traffic, he watched the actions of a motorcyclist through his rear view mirror and took aggressive action to escape the attack.

Adjust your awareness to the specific threats in your environment. Anticipate the immediate actions you can take to escape an attack.

## **Albert Schaufelberger**

**Situation** - Complacency leads to death of LCDR Schaufelberger.

At 6:30 PM on 25 May 1983, leftist insurgents assassinated LCDR Albert Schaufelberger while he waited for his girlfriend near a university in San Salvador. Schaufelberger had established a routine of picking her up at the same time and location several times each week. He had further increased his vulnerability by removing a bullet-resistant shield from the driver's window of his embassy-provided sedan because the air conditioner was not working.

As the deputy commander of the US Military Assistance Group, Schaufelberger was responsible for force protection briefings for incoming personnel. He was the first US military casualty in El Salvador since trainers began arriving in 1980.

Schaufelberger's inattention to basic defensive measures cost him his life. Even trained professionals must adhere to basic standards and procedures for personal protection.

LCDR Schaufelberger, 33, was a US Navy SEAL and Deputy Commander of the US Military Group advising the Salvadoran Military. Since arriving nine months earlier, he had also served as security officer for the 53 US military advisors in El Salvador.

Only days before his death, Schaufelberger was photographed at the La Union naval base where he supported naval operations against insurgents in the Gulf of Fonseca. Schaufelberger commented to journalists that the insurgents "know who I am, and where I live," noting that his house had recently received drive-by gunfire.

Schaufelberger, a bachelor, had been dating an employee of the Central American University, Consuelo Escalante Aguilera, for months and established a pattern of picking her up from work at the same location in his embassy-provided car. While he did not come every day, the time was always between 6:30 and 6:40 PM.

Consider both your on-duty and off-duty vulnerabilities. Stay vigilant for indications that the threat environment is worsening and make appropriate changes in your exposure. Do not become complacent when facing a sustained threat. Remember that some personal protective measures may be inconvenient, but they are designed to protect you.

On May 25 at his usual time and place, Schaufelberger honked the horn of his armored Ford Maverick. Ms. Escalante Aguilera stepped out of her office and noticed a white Volkswagen microbus stopping near Schaufelberger's car. Three men got out; a fourth man stayed with the vehicle. One man armed with a revolver walked behind the victim's car to stop Ms. Escalante. The second gunman stood security while the third gunman ran to the open window of Schaufelberger's car and fired four rounds into the left side of the victim's head.

Schaufelberger's car lurched forward, striking another car. He carried a revolver while driving, but did not have the opportunity to use it. Some observers said Schaufelberger was either listening to or speaking on a radio and did not notice the approaching gunman. Reportedly, the assassin calmly reached in the driver's window and turned off the embassy-car's ignition, then instructed passersby to remain calm. The assassins then jumped into their vehicle and escaped.

The detailed planning of this attack was made possible by Schaufelberger's predictable pattern of activities. Don't be predictable. Don't be an easy target.

Soon after the attack, El Salvador's leading insurgent group (Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional – FMLN) took credit for the murder. The voice of the FMLN, Radio Venceremos, broadcast: "One of our units in the metropolitan command, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez command, assassinated on 25 May the second in command of the North American military advisors. We advise the other North American advisors that El Salvador will become a Yankee tomb." In 1993, this claim was accepted as factual by a "Truth Commission" established by the United Nations.

At a time when threat indications were increasing, LCDR Schaufelberger established a predictable pattern of travel. He reduced the armored protection of his car to minimize discomfort for himself and passengers, and he was evidently not alert at the moment of the attack. He perhaps had become acclimatized to the heightened threat environment.

This experience confirms that even highly trained individuals can make deadly mistakes and misjudgments. Personal safety in a threatening environment requires constant vigilance and self-discipline.

## **General Dozier (part 1)**

**Situation** - US Army Brigadier General James Dozier was kidnapped after failing to notice signs of terrorist surveillance.

On December 17, 1981 terrorists of the Italian Red Brigades kidnapped US Army Brigadier General James Dozier from his residence in Verona, Italy. The terrorists entered the Dozier apartment posing as plumbers, and then jumped him. He struggled until he saw the terrorists holding his wife with a pistol to her head.

The terrorists transported him in a large trunk to an apartment in Padua where they held him until his rescue by Italian police after 42 days. The terrorists had performed surveillance on the Dozier residence for at least 30 days while planning their attack. Red Brigade terrorists decided Brigadier General Dozier was a desirable target because he was a senior US official and his routines made it possible to plan an attack.

The terrorists considered three other US generals, but chose Dozier because his personal security was less rigorous. After studying his routines for a month, they were confident they could successfully kidnap him.

You should be alert for unusual activities and individuals in your surroundings. You should also have preplanned rules for controlling access to your residence by strangers.

In 1981 the Red Brigades began a new campaign of terror. They opposed Italian membership in NATO, so they targeted senior US military officers to embarrass and destabilize the Italian government. At that time, BG Dozier was a Deputy Chief of Staff in the NATO Southern Command. He was the first non-Italian kidnapped by the Red Brigades.

The Doziers lived in an apartment building in Verona used by senior US officers for seven years. The building had been inspected, but none of the security recommendations had been implemented. Its only security measure, other than individual apartment door locks, was a buzzer and intercom at the main entrance. An Italian policeman served as driver for BG Dozier, but no other security personnel were assigned.

Several aspects of his personal security made BG Dozier a vulnerable target. Building security at his apartment had been weak for years and BG Dozier maintained very predictable routines. He might have deterred this attack by challenging assumptions about the risks he faced.

Challenge assumptions about your personal security. Consider ways in which your habits might make you more vulnerable.

The terrorists studied the residence for over 30 days. They viewed it with binoculars from across the street and posed as young picnickers, with no children, in a park near the apartment. This should have been suspicious since children accompanied most of the couples. They often stood at a bus stop, looking at the apartment while buses passed, or took a bus and returned a short time later. One of them approached Mrs. Dozier at the bus stop.

The terrorists also visited the Dozier home. A pair posing as utility meter readers made two visits. This was unusual since meter readers normally worked alone. A female terrorist posed as an opinion poll taker. Mrs. Dozier accepted the unscheduled visit and allowed her into the apartment. However, the terrorists did not notice the General jogged each day at 0600 hours.

Red Brigade terrorists studied the Dozier household extensively and in doing so they presented many suspicious behaviors. They became bold and directly approached the Dozier apartment, and were encouraged by the lack of security.

Be aware of the normal routines in your environment. Small deviations from the norm might indicate suspicious activities. Frequently change your routines to be a more difficult target.

One day, three men and a woman parked behind the building in a rented blue van. Two men in coveralls with tool bags rang the buzzer and BG Dozier asked who was there. They said they were plumbers and needed to check his apartment for a leak in the apartment below.

Dozier ignored two warning signs. Visitors usually rang the outside bell before ringing the apartment bell. Also, his landlord had not scheduled the visit; but, the building was old and leaks were common so he let them in. They looked under a sink and saw no leak. They used an unfamiliar Italian word, so he turned his back to look in a dictionary. They grabbed him, put a gun in his face, and pushed him to the floor. Mrs. Dozier was pushed down and a pistol held to her head. General Dozier quit struggling when he saw his wife was threatened.

General Dozier did nothing that surprised the terrorists. After all, they or some of their compatriots had been inside the apartment before. By trusting strangers, he surrendered the last advantage available to him, access to his apartment.

The terrorists put General Dozier in the shipping locker pictured here and carried him to their waiting van. This began his 42 day ordeal as the first kidnapped US general officer.

You may feel comfortable in your routine lifestyle and trust the strangers you meet, but you should question what you place at risk when you are not alert to possible dangers.

## **General Dozier (part 2)**

**Situation** - US Army Brigadier General James Dozier maintained his composure and survived 42 days as a hostage.

On December 17, 1981 terrorists of the Italian Red Brigades kidnapped US Army Brigadier General James Dozier from his residence in Verona, Italy. The terrorists entered the Dozier apartment posing as plumbers, and then jumped him. He struggled until he saw the terrorists holding his wife with a pistol to her head.

The terrorists transported him in a large trunk to an apartment in Padua where they held him until his rescue by Italian police after 42 days. The terrorists had performed surveillance on the Dozier residence for at least 30 days while planning their attack. Red Brigade terrorists decided Brigadier General Dozier was a desirable target because he was a senior US official and his routines made it possible to plan an attack.

The terrorists considered three other US generals, but chose Dozier because his personal security was less rigorous. After studying his routines for a month, they were confident they could successfully kidnap him.

You should be alert for unusual activities and individuals in your surroundings. You should also have preplanned rules for controlling access to your residence by strangers.

The terrorists put the trunk into a cardboard refrigerator box and drove into Verona. They switched to another vehicle and drove about 70 kilometers to Padua where they took BG Dozier to an apartment building over a supermarket.

There, they rode up and down in an elevator to disorient him, and put him in a 6-foot square tent on the second floor. An armed guard sat beyond a partition with an alarm button in case he tried to escape. His left hand and right leg were chained to a cot with enough slack to use a chemical toilet. To isolate him, the terrorists forced him to listen to loud, hard rock music with headphones. He endured this for a week until he convinced them to play classical music at a lower volume. They also kept a 40-watt bulb burning 24-hours a day to disorient him to the date and time.

Hostage takers try to disorient their captives to gain a psychological advantage. Confused and demoralized captives may be more willing to cooperate with their captors.

Stockholm Syndrome is a psychological survival mechanism in which captives identify with their captors. Virtually anyone can succumb to this syndrome within a few days if they believe their captors are willing to kill them, yet receive small acts of kindness from captors in the midst of terror. Isolation from viewpoints other than the captors and the inability to escape contribute to this syndrome.

As a hostage, you should make every effort to remain oriented and objective. US prisoners in Vietnam reported that their religious faith, belief in their country, and hope for eventual rescue were vital to continued mental health and survival.

The terrorists became excited when they read his biography in the press. They had not appreciated his role in NATO. He was not beaten, but was questioned in seven taped sessions about missile installations and counterterrorism units. When he claimed ignorance, they said he did not need to give classified information, trying to learn extent of his knowledge.

During 42 days in captivity above the super market pictured here, General Dozier kept a disciplined routine so the terrorists could anticipate what he would do next, and eventually stop watching him closely. He maintained a dignified demeanor, engaged in nonpolitical conversation, and asked about his wife to get them to see him as a person. His captors later described him as a very disciplined person.

General Dozier demonstrated excellent hostage survival skills. He avoided political topics in conversation so he would not needlessly antagonize his captors. He claimed ignorance during questioning and did not reveal the extent of his knowledge.

Also, he gained the respect of his captors through his personal demeanor, and was eventually seen as an empathetic person, not merely a symbol of their political hatreds. This may have saved his life. The individual guarding him was ordered to kill him in the event of a rescue. During the rescue, he pointed his gun at BG Dozier but hesitated and was overcome by police.

General Dozier provides a model of hostage survival methods. Imagine yourself in his situation, exhibiting the same measure of self-control.

One day before noon, Italian police sealed and cleared the area. A bulldozer provided cover noise. The terrorists saw armed men leaving vans, but assumed they were robbers. Ten policemen burst in and seized five terrorists in 90 seconds: Antonio Savasta (31), son of a policeman and murderer of 17 including Aldo Moro; Emilia Labera (28), girlfriend of Antonio; Giovanni Ciucci (31), the guard; Emanuela Frascella (20), who ran guns in the yacht of her rich father; and Cesare Leonardo (22), who subdued the General in his apartment.

Items seized included 5 machine pistols, 7 handguns, 6 packages of explosives stored next to blasting caps, and Red Brigade documents. Information from the raid severely crippled Red Brigade operations Rome.

The successful raid boosted the confidence of the Italian people in their government and strengthened the morale of Italian police, the opposite of the goal of the terrorists.

Lessons from the hostage experience of General Dozier include:

- Act to survive during a terrorist confrontation. The decision to cease resistance is a personal one dependent on many factors.
- Remain oriented and objective while in captivity. Resist the Stockholm Syndrome.
- Maintain a dignified and innocent demeanor. Seek to be seen as a disciplined, reasonable person.
- Sustain belief in your country and faith, and remain hopeful of eventual rescue.
- Stay down during hostage rescue to avoid being hit with a stray bullet.

## **Stockholm Syndrome**

**Situation** - Hostages can experience Stockholm Syndrome.

On August 23, 1973, a Swedish ex-convict named Jan Erik "Janne" Olsson seized control of the lobby of the Kreditbanken, a bank in the central square in Stockholm, Sweden. When police arrived, Olsson opened fire, and seized four hostages. He then demanded that his ex-cellmate and friend, Clark Olofsson, be brought to the bank, along with 3 million Swedish Kronor (worth US \$730,000 in 1973), two guns, bulletproof vests, helmets, and a car.

Swedish authorities agreed to bring Olofsson, and communication was established with police negotiators. The robbers locked the hostages in a vault while they waited for their demands to be met. Swedish authorities eventually offered them a get-away car but refused to let them take the hostages with them.

The hostage crisis unfolded only days before a national election and while King Gustav VI Adolf lay dying at the royal palace of Sweden. Trying to exploit the approaching election, Olofsson called Prime Minister Olof Palme and threatened to kill the hostages, and then took a stranglehold on a female hostage who was heard screaming as he hung up.

The next day Prime Minister Palme received another call, this one from a hostage named Kristin Ehnemark. She said she was very displeased with his attitude, and asked him to let the robbers and the hostages leave. Ehnemark said she trusted the robbers but feared the police might attempt a violent assault on the bank.

The atmosphere in the vault was generally not threatening, except when the captors were panicked by the threat of police action. Consequently, the hostages came to see their captors as reasonable and the police as the source of danger. The hostages clearly sympathized with their captors, a pattern which criminologist Nils Bejerot named the "Stockholm Syndrome."

On August 26, the police drilled a hole into the main vault from the apartment above. Through this hole they were able to feed a camera and obtain photos of the hostages and robbers in the vault. Seeing this, Olsson opened fire and threatened to kill all the hostages if the police used gas. To complicate police planning, Olsson tied the hostages to safety deposit boxes with nooses around their necks so that they would be strangled by their own weight if the police attacked with gas and they fell unconscious.

Despite this threat, the police used tear gas on August 28 and within half-an-hour the robbers surrendered with no injuries.

Olsson and Olofsson received prison sentences for their assault on the bank and hostage taking. During his 10-year prison term, Olsson received many admiring letters from women who found him attractive and he later married one of them.

Clark Olofsson lived a life of violent crime both before and after the events in 1973. However, he claimed he did not help Olsson and was only trying to save the hostages by keeping the situation calm and was eventually acquitted on appeal. He later befriended one of the hostages, Kristin Ehnemark, and they occasionally met and their families became friendly.

One myth about the incident is that the hostages became romantically involved with their captors. Kristin Ehnemark and Clark Olofsson became friends, and Jan Olsson married one of his female admirers, but there were no romantic relationships between anyone present during the robbery attempt. Nevertheless, the sympathy these hostages demonstrated toward their captors has inspired much psychological investigation and analysis.

This odd attachment to one's captor has become known as the Stockholm Syndrome. Experts have identified four contributing factors: 1) Perceived threat to survival, 2) Perceived small kindness from the captor (for example, letting the captive live), 3) Isolation from perspectives other than those of the captor, and 4) Perceived inability to escape (creating a sense of shared destiny). Captives can form an abnormal attachment to their captor as a defense mechanism and begin to see the world from their captor's perspective. This can reduce their ability to see opportunities to escape or increase their own safety.