



United States Army Garrison - Vicenza

Level I Antiterrorism Training

“IMCOM will synchronize, integrate, and deliver installation services and sustain facilities in support of Senior Commanders in order to enable a ready and resilient Army”

We are the Army's Home



AGENDA



- ✓ Introduction to TERRORISM
- ✓ Terrorist Tactics and Operations
- ✓ Terrorist Planning Cycle
- ✓ Terrorist Surveillance Techniques
- ✓ Explanation of Terrorist Threat Levels / Force Protection Conditions
- ✓ iWATCH and Emergency Contact Numbers
- ✓ AT Fundamentals and Individual Protective Measures
- ✓ Situation Based Training
 - ✓ Surveillance Detection
 - ✓ Insider Threat / Active Shooter
 - ✓ Off Duty
 - ✓ Ground Transportation
 - ✓ Hostage Survival
 - ✓ Government Facility Security
 - ✓ Residential Security
 - ✓ Public Transportation
 - ✓ Hotel Security



Introduction to TERRORISM



The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. Terrorism is often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs and committed in the pursuit of goals that are usually political. (DOD Antiterrorism Officer Guide, NOV 2012)





Introduction to the AT Level I Training



America's effort to fight terrorism includes everyone

Threat is a real and present danger

Remain vigilant while executing responsibilities

International terrorist network may be present where you serve/live

Personal safety is important

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

Do not be a tempting target!



EUCOM Region



Suicide bombers attacked the London mass transit in 2005

The EUCOM region threats include traditional nationalist, ethnic, and leftist terrorist groups.

Prior attack methods include:

- (IEDs)/Suicide bombers
- Kidnappings
- Assassinations
- Lone wolf / internet jihadists / ad hoc groups

Prior attacks in EUCOM include:

- Rhein-Main Air Base Bombing (1985) (2 killed, 20 injured)
- La Belle Discotheque Bombing (1986) (3 killed, 230 injured)
- Madrid train bombings (2004) (191 killed, 1800 injured)
- London mass transit bombings (2005) (52 killed, 700 injured)
- Frankfurt International Airport Shooting (2011) (2 killed, 2 injured)



Italy



- Explosive attacks in Italian Bases 2009 in Milan/Livorno
- Italian Counter Terrorism Experts 45-50 Jihadists to Syria
- Giuliano Delnevo 24 year old radical killed in June 2013
- Moroccan Mohamed Jarmoune - June 2013 Sharia4 Blog in Brescia
- Planning attacks in Milan against a synagogue
- July 2012 Venice - Imam & 3 Syrians – Human Trafficking
- Violent Demonstrations
- Casa Pound





Threat Factors



Weapons seized after a failed terrorist attack in Iraq

There are eight factors you should consider to understand the threat.

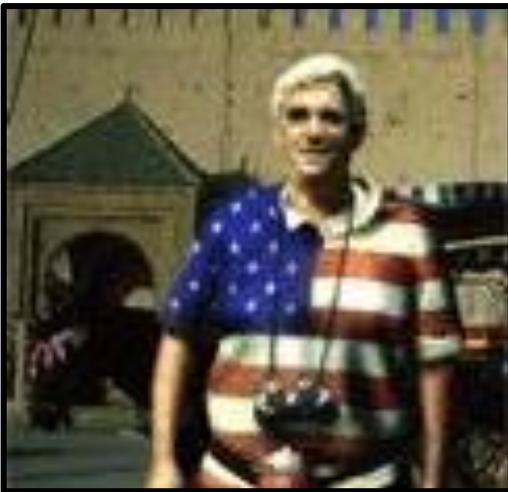
1. Are terrorist groups in the area?
2. Are they violent?
3. Do they attack Americans?
4. How active are they?
5. How sophisticated are they?
6. Are they predictable?
7. Will local citizens warn Americans?
8. What tactics and weapons are used?



Target Selection

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

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



Blend in with your surroundings:

- Do not wear clothing or carry items that identify your DOD affiliation
- Remain low key





Terrorist Tactics and Operations



Terrorists prepare for and conduct attacks through predictable steps.

The Terrorist Planning Cycle

1. Broad Target Selection
2. Intelligence and Surveillance
3. Specific Target Selection
4. Pre-Attack Surveillance and Planning
5. Attack Rehearsals
6. Actions on the Objective
7. Escape and Exploitation

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

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

Best opportunity to interrupt the terrorist planning cycle is during SURVEILLANCE.



Terrorist Surveillance Techniques



Personnel surveillance to determine:

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

Facility surveillance to determine:

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

Be vigilant for anything that might be a sign of surveillance:

- People loitering in the same general area without a recognizable legitimate reason
- Certain civilian vehicles that seem to appear repeatedly
- Utility and construction workers that do not appear to be performing a specific job
- People that loiter near your home
- Electronic audio and video devices in unusual places



Report and Respond



The Fort Dix attack plot was thwarted by an alert store clerk.

Report suspicious activities to appropriate authorities.

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

Security is a team effort.

iWATCH & Emergency Numbers



- An antiterrorism program focusing on encouraging Army in Europe wide awareness efforts to keep our communities safe.
- Community members can report behaviors and activities that do not look right (suspicious behavior).
- iWATCH is a program and partnership between the communities and local law enforcement asking you to report behavior and activities that are unusual or seem out of the ordinary. **iWATCH 634-7626**



[Click to make a report!](#)

(This picture can be found on every garrison home page)

Emergency numbers

VMID 634-7626/7428/7233

On post Military Police: 114

Off post in Italy: 112 or 118

AT Office: 637-8021/8034



FPCONS

NORMAL

- When there is a general global threat of possible terrorist activity, but it warrants only a *routine security posture*.

ALPHA

- When there is a general threat of *possible terrorist activity*, the nature and extent of which are *unpredictable*, against personnel and facilities.

BRAVO

- When an increased and more *predictable terrorist threat activity* exists

CHARLIE

- When an incident occurs or when intelligence indicates that some form of *terrorist targeting against personnel and facilities* is *imminent*

DELTA

- When a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence indicates imminent *terrorist action against a specific location*.



Insider Threat Introduction



A propane bomb in a duffel bag planted in the cafeteria of Columbine High School

An Insider Threat uses access 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 insider threat situations relevant to a Family Member environment include:

- 2011 Active Shooter attack at a Norway summer youth camp
- 2009 Active Shooter attack at Fort Hood
- 2007 Active Shooter attack at Jokela High School in Finland
- 2007 Active Shooter attack at Virginia Tech University
- 1999 Active Shooter and IED attack at Columbine High School



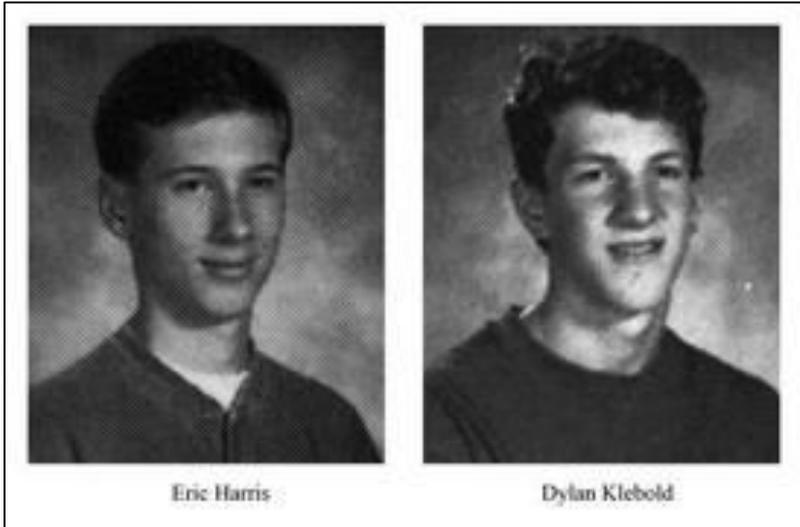
Insider Threat



Motivations for the insider threat vary by incident, but common motivations include:

- Desire to further a political or religious agenda
- Ability to exert power to influence events
- Perceived injustices against oneself or a minority group
- The need for excitement
- The belief that one knows better what US foreign policy should be
- The desire to commit suicide

Individual awareness is a key defense to the Insider threat



Eric Harris

Dylan Klebold

Recognizing Mental Instability



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

Indicators of a potentially mentally unstable person often include:

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

If you witness behavior that might indicate an unstable person, alert your Faculty immediately



Active Shooter Introduction



In 2011, Anders Breivik killed 69 members of a youth group on the Norwegian island of Utoya

An Active Shooter incident can occur at any time and at almost any location.

- 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.
- April 2007 small arms attack at Virginia Tech University
- April 1999 massacre at Columbine High School

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



Examples

Virginia Tech: Seung-Hui Cho 32 Killed 17 Wounded





Examples

Norway: Anders Breivik, 8 Killed by Bomb in Norway, 69 Killed at a Youth Camp





Examples

Ft. Hood Texas 13 Killed 30 Wounded





Examples

Ex Major Nidal Malik Hasan





Examples

THESE DEADLY INCIDENTS ARE INCREASING – SHARPLY!

16 Shooting Attacks in the U.S. – 2012

88 Fatalities (57 Fatalities in 7-School Incidents)

14 Shooting Attacks in the U.S. – 2013

39 Fatalities

7 Shooting attacks already in 2014

Over the past 5-Years, number of fatalities is up 150%, in
Mass Shooting attacks.

Long guns are used in 75% of the Mass Shooting incidents;
Shotguns, Assault Rifles, Hunting Rifles, etc.



Statistics

MASS-MURDERER & ACTIVE SHOOTER STATISTICS:

98% of active shooters act alone.

Most will shoot until they are confronted and stopped.

They will have control of life or death over whom they choose.

An ambush is highly unlikely; they are there to accomplish their mission – a body count.

“They do not negotiate.”

Surrender or escape is unlikely.

90% will commit suicide on site.



Response

HOW TO RESPOND TO AN ACTIVE SHOOTER: '3-STRATEGIES'

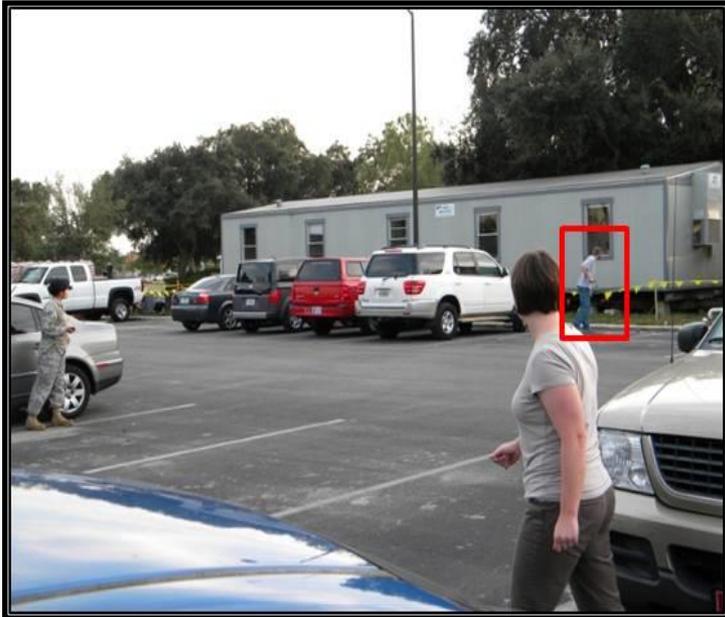
ESCAPE (If outside/No shooter in Area)

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of any police officers
- Call 911 when you are safe



Examples

ESCAPING - ACTIVE SHOOTER OUTSIDE



DON'T STAY EXPOSED. Seek immediate cover and concealment. Get behind something capable of stopping a bullet, such as an engine block, large tree, wall, etc.



Response

HIDE / EMERGENCY LOCKDOWN PLANNING

- Lock all doors & windows immediately!
- Hide in the 'Blind-Side' of the room.
- Block entry into the room; heavy furniture, door jams, etc.
- Put cell phones on Mute, or vibrate.
- Call/text 112 when safe to do so.



Response

WRONG

RIGHT



**'Hey, we're in here,
Come get us!!'**



Seek cover, lock and barricade door.



Response

'FIGHT BACK' PLANNING

Requires TOTAL COMMITMENT!

Work as a Team/Fight as a group.

React explosively and decisively.

Distract by throwing objects/furniture.

Be 100% aggressive / Fight to live!



Response

'FIGHT BACK'



Swarm shooter together, use whatever if available as a makeshift weapon to protect yourself and disable the subject.



Make sure he's down for the count!



Response

**THE FIRST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WILL GO
“DIRECT TO THE THREAT”**



**END RESULT: STOPPING THE VIOLENCE /
SECURING THE SCENE**



Key Events

AFTER-INCIDENT ACTIONS TO TAKE

AFTER THE FACT & THE INVESTIGATION:

- Follow direction of emergency responders – Exactly!
- Do not speak to the media. Information will be released to the community and media as quickly as possible by official sources. Refer inquiries to Public Affairs office.
- Reduce/eliminate all cell phone and smart phone recording/pictures of scene or victims.
- The entire area will be treated as a ‘crime scene’.
- Once you have been evacuated you will not be permitted to retrieve items or access the crime scene.
- After evacuation you will be taken to a holding area for medical care, interviewing, counseling, etc.

Residential Security Practices



***Simple home security measures
can reduce your vulnerability***

Good habits are essential for good security.
Ways to improve your security and confidence:

- Carefully control keys
- Permit access to known personnel
- Verify utility company employees
- Be wary of strangers showing interest
- Be on good relations with your neighbors and look out for each other
- Do not assume telephone conversations are secure
- Watch all Internet traffic
- Participate in a neighborhood watch

Residential Security Practices



Gypsies/Nomads



**Planned Theft
or Robbery**



**Active C/RI
in Town**



**Excellent
House**



**Nothing
Interesting**

Some common (known) symbols used by gypsies. If you observe any of the symbols listed or others in your area, be aware and alert; however, report the specific information to security officials soonest.

ATTENTO

**STANNO PER RUBARE A CASA TUA...
I NOMADI SEGNANO COSI' LA TUA CASA
PRIMA DI VENIRE A RUBARE.**

◇	CASA DISABITATA	△	DONNA SOLA
X	BUON OBIETTIVO	⊠	DONNE DISPOSTE A DARE SOLDI
⊙	CASA MOLTO BUONA PER RUBARE	≡	CASA APPENA VISITATA
♀	NON SI TOCCA CASA AMICHEVOLE	○	INUTILE INSISTERE
∥	CANE IN CASA	⊗	NON INTERESSANTE
////	CANE	⚡	PUBBLICO UFFICIALE
toX	CARABINIERI O POLIZIA ATTIVA	II	EVITARE QUESTO COMUNE
✱	PERICOLO O SEMPRE ABITATA	⊠	QUI SI DA LAVORO (GITTA O CASA DA NON TOCCARE)
N	NOTTE MOMENTO MOLTO BUONO	D	DOMENICA MOMENTO BUONO
AM	POMERIGGIO MOMENTO MOLTO BUONO	M	MATTINA MOMENTO BUONO
⊠	CASA RICCA	oni	CASA CON ALLARME
♀	NIENTE DI INTERESSANTE		

Residential Security Practices



“Going To The Dogs” Is a GOOD Thing!





Social Media

Connect.com – Social Media Made Easy Find Friends Chat Rooms New Posts



Basic Information: John Doe is a Junior at Northeast High School and lives in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

About Me: Love hanging out with my friends and playing sports.

Recent Posts:

July 8, 4:30 p.m. – Off to football practice, be home around 7:00.

July 12, 7:00 p.m. – Big game tonight against Central, going for pizza afterwards.

July 13, 6:30 p.m. – Waiting alone in the school parking lot until my ride gets here.

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

Information provided over the internet may put you at risk

Through social media, users can inadvertently provide information on:

- A current operational mission
- A facility's mission / infrastructure
- Your schedule and routines
- Family / personal information

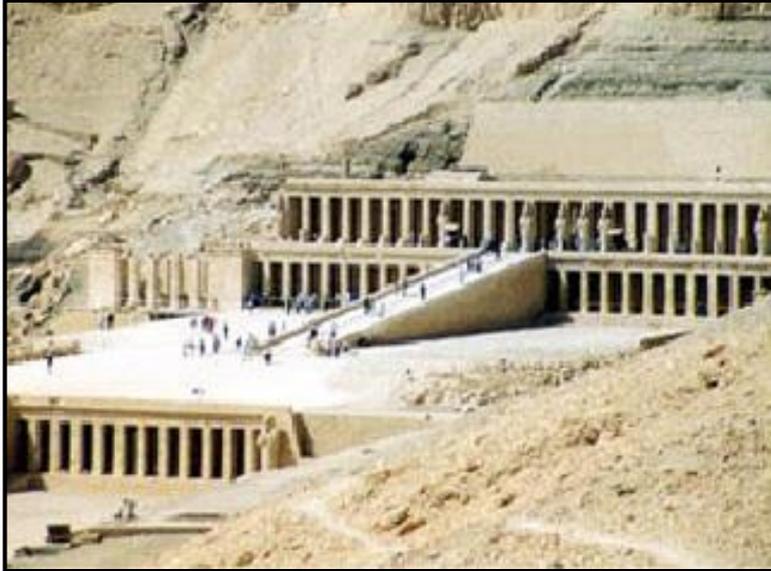
Consider the following:

- Limit profile information / “friending”
- Use high profile security settings
- Never post OPSEC sensitive data
- Monitor internet usage of family members
- Report suspicious activity

Online information can be used to plan and execute an attack against yourself, your family, or DOD.



Off-Post Fundamentals



Terrorists targeted tourists at the Temple of Hatshepsut in Deir el Bahri, Egypt killing 62

Enhance your personal security by:

- Travelling in a small group
- Not drawing attention to yourself
- Ensure you carry emergency phone numbers
- Letting someone know your plans
- Be aware of holidays or anniversaries that might signal a threat



Public Transportation



A backpack IED exploded on the Madrid subway system in 2004

Consider public transportation options:

- Select major hubs
- Do not wait in large groups
- Change times and routes for places you visit often
- Do not let younger children use public transportation alone

If taxis are used, consider these:

- Look for legitimate taxi company
- Verify the photo on the license



Air Travel



Examples and tactics since 2001:

- Midair explosion – December 2001 shoe-bomb plot
- Small arms attack – 2002 attack against El Al ticket counter in LA
- VBIED – 2007 attack against the Glasgow International Airport
- Attack against airport infrastructure – 2007 plot against JFK airport
- Skyjacking – several incidents in Africa and the eastern Mediterranean

Keep a low profile by:

- Travelling with a tourist passport
- Not wearing clothing with DOD symbols or slogans
- Using standard civilian luggage instead of military duffle bags
- By not discussing military matters in public



Conceal items that show your DOD or Government affiliation



Security At The Airport



Terrorists ram a terminal building at Glasgow International Airport (2007)



Rome Airport (1985)
19 Killed 100+ Wounded

While at the airport terminal, 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
- Check In and reach secure area ASAP



Airline Skyjackings



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

If your aircraft is skyjacked, attempt to do the following:

- Conceal any document that shows your nationality or DOD affiliation
- If you can, shift to a middle or window seat
- Do not make sudden movements or sounds that draw attention
- If skyjackers move passengers, try to remain with your DOD sponsor
- Follow the instructions of your DOD sponsor.



Hotel Security Introduction



Hotels are frequently targeted by criminals for room invasions

Criminals may attempt room invasions to gain access to valuables.

Tactics to gain access include:

- Following families with children from the lobby to their room and then forcing their way in when the door is unlocked
- Disguising themselves as hotel staff and asking guests to open the door
- Attempts to force open hotel room doors without warning



Selecting a Hotel



Many hotels use CCTV camera systems for surveillance

- Location in a non-violent and low-crime area
- A common lobby through which all persons entering the hotel must pass
- Protection by hotel security personnel
- Electronic key card security
- Closed-circuit television (CCTVs) monitoring common areas
- 3rd to 5th floors – 1st and 2nd floors are easily accessible from the outside, above the 5th floor is difficult to reach by emergency services
- Not adjacent to fire escapes or exits – criminals target these rooms because of ease of escape
- No balcony - criminals may use balconies to enter rooms and to go from one room to the next

Hostage Survival Introduction



Hostages are taken for a variety of reasons and captivity may last for a few hours or for years

Hostages may be taken to obtain political concessions, ransom, or publicity.

Hostage situations may also occur during the execution of other crimes

Possibility exists, although slight, of a DOD sponsor, family member, civilians or contractor being taken captive.

Be prepared to deal with the crisis.

To prepare for this possibility, review "Isolated Personnel Guidance," an annex to CJCS Guide 5260. This is available from your Antiterrorism Officer.



Initial Response to Hostage Incident



***Peru, 1996, MRTA took hundreds
hostage at the Japanese
Ambassador's residence***

The initial moments of a hostage taking situation are the most chaotic.

Your decisions can increase/decrease your chance for survival.

If taken hostage, focus on defusing the situation:

- Control your fear and maintain your dignity
- 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.



Time in Captivity



School facilities are sometimes attacked for the purpose of holding children hostage

In a hostage situation try to maintain your mental and physical health:

- Keep active and try to exercise
- Eat the food that is provided to you
- Get enough sleep
- Engage guards in conversation

In case of rescue attempt:

- Immediately drop to the floor
- Do not make any sudden movements
- Do not attempt to assist rescue personnel, and follow their instructions



Stockholm Syndrome



Date: 23 August 1973

Killed: 0

Wounded: 0

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



Family Hostage Crisis



Thomas Hamill's capture by terrorists was caught on tape

In the unlikely event that a family member becomes a hostage, be prepared for the following:

- Attempts by the captors to negotiate the release of your family member
- Disturbing photos of your family member on TV and in print
- Attempts by the press to interview you and your family

Coordinate all responses to the hostage incident through the appropriate government or law enforcement agency.



Bomb/Improvised Explosive Device



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

Bombs/IED provide:

- Option for remote detonation or delay allowing the bomber to escape or detonate from a distance
- Bombs/IEDs can be part of or disguised as everyday items (i.e. luggage, bicycles, cars, roadside debris, etc.)

- Most common of terrorist weapons

Examples of Types of IEDs:

- PPIED (pressure plate)
- PBIED (personnel borne)
- VBIED (vehicle borne)
- SVIED (suicide vest)

Types of triggers:

- Command wire
- Radio
- Cell phone
- Victim Operated (trip wire, pressure plate, etc.)
- Timer

Suspicious Letters and Packages



Letters and packages displaying unusual markings may indicate a potential threat

Mail and suspicious packages may also contain a CBRNE threat.

Potential indicators may be:

- No return address
- Markings such as "personal"
- Excessive tape
- Misspelled words
- Unknown powder, oily stains, odor
- Foreign / excessive postage
- Addressed only to a person's title or an incorrect title
- Protruding wires or package is lopsided and uneven



Conclusion

Two Extremes

- You don't take your security seriously, i.e. you ignore what you've been taught
- You spend your time here SCARED!
- As with most extremes, **both are wrong**

The Right Answer Is

Practice Situational Awareness @ All Times

Practice Good Individual Protective Measures

AND.....



Conclusion

Enjoy Italy!





INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND



IMCOM

SOLDIERS • FAMILIES • CIVILIANS

“Sustain, Support and Defend”