Welcome to Force Protection and Antiterrorism level 1 training.
Since 2002 – 127 terrorist incidents have occurred in the US: Because of your military affiliation, you have an increased risk for becoming involved in a terrorist action. The following information will prepare you with information on force protection and antiterrorism to include introduction to terrorism, supporting unit security and the AT program, individual protective measures, and response to threat actions.
The DoD considers a terrorist group’s operational capability, current activities, intentions and operating environment when determining terrorism threat levels. The levels range from low where there is either no group or the activity is non-threatening, to high, where terrorist groups are active and conducting attacks.
The first factor is to determine if there are terrorist groups in your area.

(Personnel can also ask their anti-terrorism officer or chain of command for information on terrorist groups in their local area.)
Second, you need to determine if the terrorist group has a history of violence.

(If you hear of violent groups or unexplained violent acts, consider the other factors such as: Who were the victims? What is the level of violence? How active is the group?)
If the group is violent, do they specifically target Americans or American interests.

(The Department of State publishes an annual report identifying terrorist groups and describing their actions against Americans)
Another factor is, how active are the organizations in your area?

(By alert to news stories in the paper, on radio, or on television.)
The level of sophistication must be determined for any terrorist group.

(Do they use highly targeted, carefully planned attacks? Or do they explode bombs randomly in public places?)
The amount of local support an organization has can determine if you will receive warning from the local population.

(It is important to know whether a terrorist group has local popular support. If they do not have popular support, the local population is more likely to warn Americans about things leading up to an attack.)
An important factor involves determining their tactics and how they plan attacks.
And finally, how do they conduct operations and are they predictable.

( Knowing how they operate, may help personnel avoid danger spots and detect evidence of an attack before it occurs.)
Narrative: Now that we have talked about threat factors lets discuss how terrorists select their victims and identify their targets.

You might happen to be in a location targeted by terrorists
Terrorists may look specifically for Americans
Or terrorists look for random easy targets of opportunity
Terrorists can identify targets from residential or public gathering areas
Terrorists can use personally identifiable information, or.....
Terrorists can use the appearance of importance to select targets
There are several indicators you should be aware of concerning potential terrorist activity.
An indication of surveillance can include cameras, note taking, drawing diagrams, writing on maps, or using binoculars.

(Some terrorist study their targets for a month or more to carefully plan an attack. This is called surveillance, or security watching to identify patterns they can target.)
Elicitation includes gaining information via: mail, fax, phone, or in person.
Testing Security can include attempts to breach security or measure response force reaction tactics and times.
By sending this code to your Supervisor, you are confirming that you read the material above.
Send this code to your supervisor:
FORCEPROTECTION000COMPLETE