



Force Protection *I*ntroduction



Welcome to the *Force Protection Course*

Please proceed to the
Level I Antiterrorism Awareness Training module.



Force Protection *Introduction*

Introduction

This course provides you with general force protection awareness-level training. There are three lessons: Level I Antiterrorism Awareness, Active Shooter and Counterintelligence. In addition, there are two learning activities: Rate Your Personal Security and Historical Incidents. You must complete each lesson and learning activity to receive credit for this course.

Course Goals

1. To communicate the importance of remaining vigilant for possible terrorist actions.
2. To specify antiterrorism deterrence-specific tactics, techniques, and procedures.



Force Protection *Introduction*

Learning Objectives

Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

1. Define terrorism.
 2. Identify the eight factors you must consider to understand threats in your environment.
 3. Identify terrorist threat levels.
 4. Identify force protection condition (FPCON) levels.
 5. Identify how terrorists select targets.
 6. Identify individual protective measures.
 7. Identify personal protective measures for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.
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Force Protection Introduction

Learning Objectives

Active Shooter

1. Define an active shooter.
2. Identify early indicators of a possible active shooter incident.
3. Identify potential responses to active shooter situations.
4. Identify recommended reaction and behaviors when interacting with emergency personnel.
5. Identify relevant information victims and bystanders should provide to emergency personnel.
6. Identify considerations for an active shooter situation in a deployed environment.

Counterintelligence Awareness

1. Identify key indicators of hostile intelligence actions/collection methods.
2. Identify reportable situations such as events and behaviors.
3. Identify how to report reportable situations.





Force Protection Introduction

Directives

The task authorities for this course are:

- AFI71-101V4, *Counterintelligence*
- AFMAN31-201V4, *High-Risk Response*
- AFTTP3-4.6, *Active Shooter (AS)*
- DoDI 5240.06, *Counterintelligence Awareness and Reporting (CIAR)*
- DoDI O-2000.16V1, *DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Standards*
- DoDI O-2000.16V2, *DoD Force Protection Condition (FPCON) System*
- AFI10-245, *Antiterrorism (AT)*



Training Requirements

- All Airmen (military and civilian) → Annually
- Contractors → Not required unless specified in the Statement of Work



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *Awareness*

Learning Objective 1

Define Terrorism

TERRORISM



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *A*wareness

Definition

Terrorism is the calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to cause fear.

It is intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.





Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Antiterrorism Awareness

Terrorists can strike anytime and anywhere.

Antiterrorism includes defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals, information, and facilities to terrorist attacks.

Proactive Mindset

Your personal safety begins with a proactive mindset about the environment where you live, work, go to school, and travel.

Habits

Personal security habits may help prevent you from becoming a victim of terrorism.



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *A*wareness

Learning Objective 2

Identify the eight factors you must consider to understand threats in your environment.





Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Threat Factors

There are eight threat factors you should consider to be able to understand threats in your environment. Ask yourself the following questions:

- Are there any terrorist groups in my area?
- Are they violent?
- Do they attack Americans?
- How active are they?

The Department of State publishes an annual report identifying terrorist groups and describing their actions against Americans.

You can ask your chain of command or your antiterrorism officer for information on terrorist groups in your local area.

Be alert to news stories in the paper, on the radio, or on the television.



Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Threat Factors

Ask yourself the following questions:

- How sophisticated are they?
- Will the local population warn Americans?
- What type of attacks are they carrying out?
- Are they predictable?

Knowing how they operate might help you avoid danger spots and detect evidence of an attack before it occurs.

Terrorist groups may use highly targeted, carefully planned attacks, or they might randomly explode bombs in public places.

Some terrorists study their targets for a month or more to carefully plan an attack. They secretly watch to identify patterns they can target. If you know how to look for surveillance, you can take steps to protect yourself and report it to the unit security officer.

It is important to know whether a terrorist group has local popular support. If they do not have support, the locals are more likely to warn Americans about activities leading to an attack.



Force Protection Level *I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Learning Objective 3

Identify terrorist threat levels





Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Terrorism Threat Levels



The Defense Intelligence Agency sets the terrorism threat level for each country based on analysis of all available information.

Regional and local US commanders can assign a different terrorist threat level for specific personnel, family members, units, and installations.

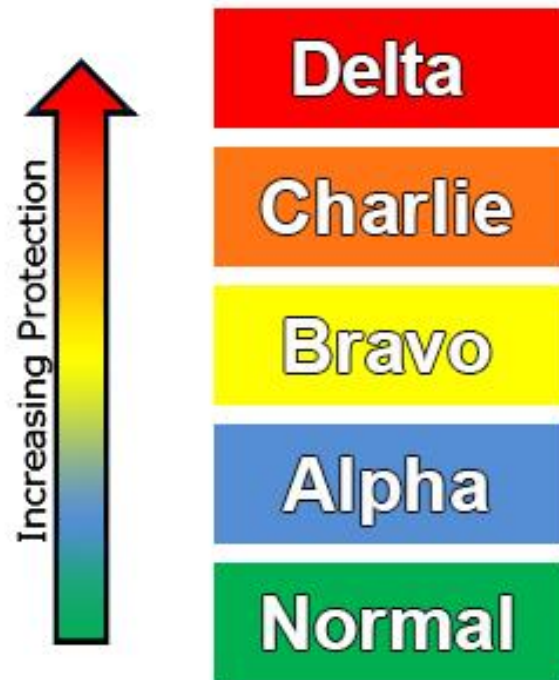
Low	Moderate	Significant	High
No group is detected or the group activity is non-threatening.	Terrorists are present but there are no indications of anti-US activity. The operating environment favors the host nation.	Anti-US terrorists are present and attack personnel as their preferred method of operation or a group uses large casualty-producing attacks as their preferred method but has limited operational activity. The operating environment is neutral.	Anti-US terrorists are operationally active and use large casualty-producing attacks as their preferred method of operation. There is substantial DoD presence and the operating environment favors the terrorist.



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Learning Objective 4

Identify Force Protection Condition (FPCON) levels





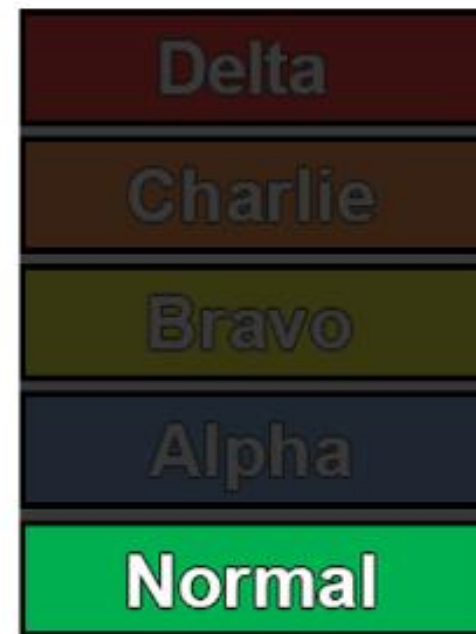
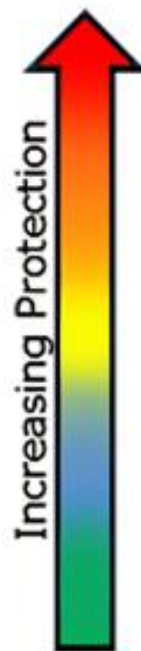
Force Protection Level *I* Antiterrorism Awareness

FPCON Normal

FPCON Normal applies when there is a general global threat of possible terrorist activity but it warrants only a routine security posture. A terrorist attack is always possible, but the best information available offers no indication of probable attack.



You can expect a routine posture at installation gates.





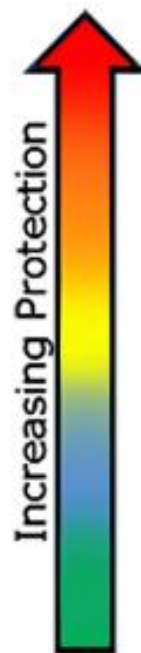
Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

FPCON Alpha

FPCON Alpha applies when there is a general threat of terrorist activity, the nature and extent of which are unpredictable, against personnel and facilities. General conditions suggest possible violence, but nothing indicates that this installation is targeted.



You can expect random vehicle checks and increased crime prevention efforts.





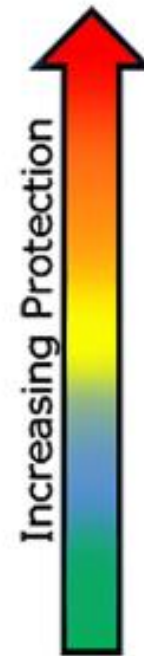
Force Protection Level *I* Antiterrorism Awareness

FPCON Bravo

FPCON Bravo applies when an increased and more predictable terrorist threat activity exists. Specific information suggests probable violence, but nothing indicates that this installation is targeted. Extra precaution is appropriate to deter terrorist planning. Additional measures may affect operational capability and relations with local authorities.



You can expect stricter inspections of vehicles, deliveries, and ID checks. You will see a greater presence of guards on your installation.





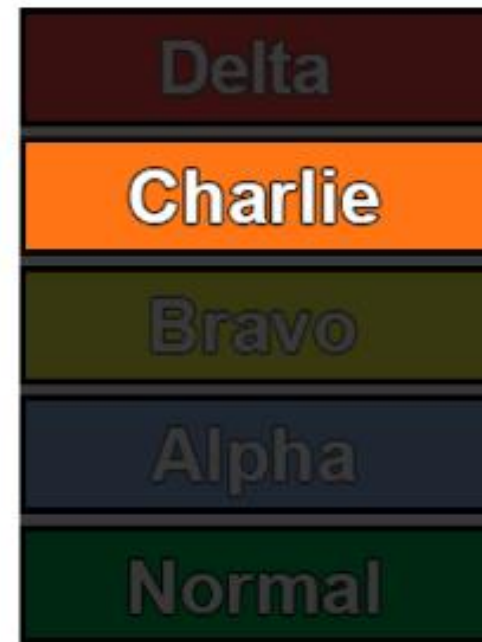
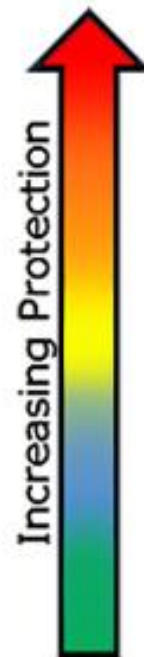
Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

FPCON Charlie

FPCON Charlie applies when an incident occurs or intelligence is received indicating that some form of terrorist action against personnel and installations is likely. Evidence of terrorist attack planning may exist, such as terrorist surveillance or reports from local sources. Strong protective measures are required, but the installation must continue its regular mission activities.



You can expect rigorous efforts to inspect vehicles and facilities. Military personnel may be required to participate in special guard duties.





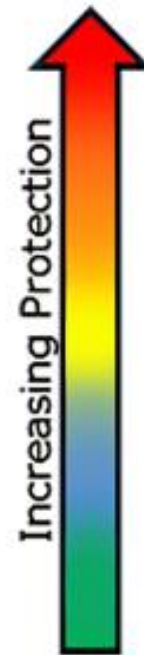
Force Protection Level *I* Antiterrorism Awareness

FPCON Delta

FPCON Delta applies when a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence indicates imminent terrorist action against a specific location. FPCON Delta is normally declared as a localized warning. The installation moves to a high state of alert, and mandatory security measures are implemented. Commanders are also authorized and encouraged to supplement mandatory security measures. FPCON Delta may cause delayed or canceled mission activities.



You can expect delays and interruptions to daily routines.





Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *A*wareness

Learning Objective 5

Identify how terrorists select targets





Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Terrorists Target Selection

Location

Terrorists may target locations frequented by Americans such as military installations, hotels, apartment buildings, public transportation centers, and nightclubs. Individuals should maintain heightened awareness in these locations and leave immediately if suspicious behavior or activity is observed.

Association

Terrorists may focus pre-operational surveillance or actual attacks on obvious American tourists or personnel associated with the US military. When possible, avoid disclosing your US affiliation. When overseas, try to blend in with the local populace.

Opportunity

Terrorists look for "soft targets" which may be a person, information, or facility the terrorist perceives to be a good chance of a successful attack and a low risk of interference by security forces. To minimize opportunity, individuals should maintain vigilance, practice good personal security habits, and alert the proper authorities of suspicious behavior.



Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Terrorists Target Selection

Large, Vulnerable Groups

Terrorists may target large groups of American service members or federal civilians. Personnel should try to see their collective group as a terrorist might. Avoid discussing information such as military missions and TDY accommodations in public, on the telephone, or on the internet. Take extra precaution with social media networks such as Facebook, Twitter, and blogs to avoid sensitive details.

Name

Terrorists may identify and target specific individuals by name. Personnel should minimize exposure. Safeguard unit-staff rosters. Shred sensitive mail before discarding. Protect wallets, purses, and other personalized items.

Perception of Importance

Terrorists might perceive individuals' importance. VIP treatment, official cars, salutes, passports, reserved parking, titles, and ranks may indicate high government status. Do not be an easy target. Try to blend into your environment.

Learning Objective 6

Identify individual protective measures





Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Antiterrorism Awareness

Terrorists can strike anytime and anywhere.

Antiterrorism is the practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies that are used to counteract terrorism. Therefore, you need to be aware of antiterrorism defensive measures that can be used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals, information, and facilities to terrorist attacks.

Be unpredictable with your routines, routes, and times.



PLAN
AHEAD



Control access and maintain security.

Be anonymous by blending in with your surroundings.



Be aware of your surroundings.

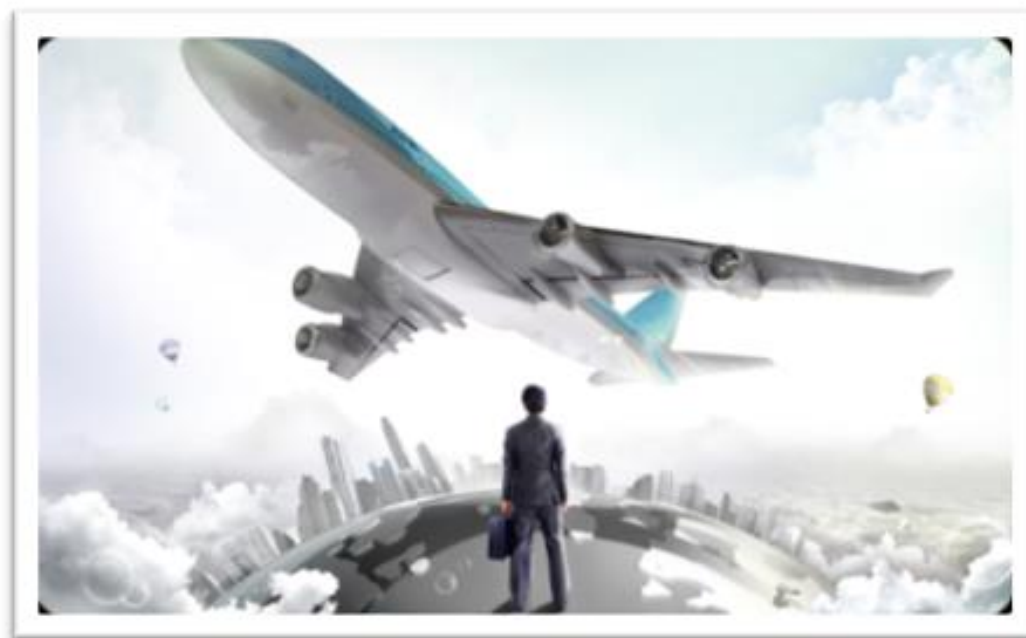


Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Antiterrorism Practices

You know that all countries have a threat level. When you travel, you need transportation, a hotel room, and somewhere to eat.

The following six pages contain antiterrorism tips to help you maintain individual awareness, reduce your vulnerability, and lower your risk of becoming a victim of terrorism.





Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Public Transportation

Passengers on public buses, trains, and subways may be targets of both criminal and terrorist activities. Basic antiterrorism practices can minimize exposure and reduce your chance of being singled out for attack.

- Check travelers' tips from US Consulate Offices, travel agencies and websites to avoid high risk areas, times, and modes of travel
- Have a plan and move from one secure location to the next
- Travel in a group and remain in secure, well-lit public areas
- Change times and routes
- Accept food and drink only from authorized vendors
- If traveling by train, lock your compartment door
- Report any suspicious activity

Avoid high risk situations!



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Vehicle Inspection

Whether you are traveling in your personal vehicle, in a government vehicle, or in a rental car, you should perform a thorough inspection before each use.

A terrorist who observes that you routinely perform vehicle inspections may consider you a harder target.

The exterior of the car should be inspected first. Do not touch the car to avoid disturbing a bomb you might detect visually. Carefully look at the undercarriage and wheel wells.

Next, open and inspect the interior, engine compartment, fuel door, and trunk. Look for any evidence of tampering such as unusual wires, boxes, metal pipes, cut wire, or clippings.





Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Tourism Safety

If you are spending time as a tourist in the US or abroad, you should keep good antiterrorism practices in mind.

- Research the threat conditions
- Plan activities at safe locations
- Don't travel alone
- Conceal your military affiliation, as applicable
- Conform to the local culture
- Do not bring attention to yourself
- Be aware of suspicious behavior
- Pay attention to your surroundings and note objects that could conceal an Improvised Explosive Device (IED), like parcel packaging, backpacks, etc.
- Avoid public disturbances and political demonstrations
- Avoid religious sites where your presence may be offensive





Force Protection Level I Antiterrorism Awareness

Out and About

If a stranger asks you questions while you are dining out, shopping, attending a community event, etc., you must remain aware and take personal protection measures.



Perhaps they are just being friendly, or not. Engage in some conversation but do not talk about anything personal or your purpose for travel. Providing details about yourself could increase your vulnerability to a terrorist act.

You never know who might be monitoring your conversations.





Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *A*wareness

Unexpected Deliveries

Do not accept deliveries you have not ordered or authorized. Do not open the door to strangers. Tell the deliverer through the door to give the package to the front desk staff.

If you find an unexpected parcel in your hotel room, leave immediately and report the incident to the front desk staff.





Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Responding to a Threat

If you find yourself in a situation where you are being held with deadly force,

DO NOT:

- Resist if the captor wants to search your hotel room or your personal items
- Make sudden movements or actions that the captor could view as hostile
- Engage discussion in emotionally charged topics of religion, economics, or politics

DO:

- Control your fear and respond to questions in a calm, respectful manner
- Comply with instructions of your captor, but always maintain your dignity
- Lie only to protect classified information

Ultimately, the decision to resist or comply is a personal choice you must make based upon your estimate of the situation and chances of survival. The initial moments and hours of a hostile situation can be the most dangerous. However, the key elements above can increase your chances of safety and survival.



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *A*wareness

Learning Objective 7

Identify personal protective measures for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks



Chemical



Biological



Radiological



Nuclear



High-yield explosive



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism Awareness

Chemical Weapon Attack

Chemical agents may be weaponized in aerosol form and designed to enter the body through inhalation. Chemical agents in liquid and solid form can also be used.

In addition to using a weaponized chemical agent, terrorists may use trucks or boat bombs to attack chemical storage tanks, vessels, barges, trucks, and railcars to create a toxic inhalation hazard.

If you are exposed to chemical agents:

- Move upwind
- Get to an area with good ventilation
- Move to a higher elevation
- Cover as much of your body as possible
- Wash areas in contact with chemical agents with warm soapy water
- Contact authorities
- Seek medical attention

For further information about chemical agents, contact your local Civil Engineering (CE) Readiness and Emergency Management Flight.



Force Protection *Level I* Antiterrorism *A*wareness

Biological Weapon Attack

Attacks employing biological agents may not be immediately evident. Indicators of a biological attack can resemble symptoms of common medical conditions, such as the flu. Additionally, incubation periods may be lengthy and the first symptoms of illness may not show up for several weeks after exposure.

If you think you have been exposed to biological agents:

- Quickly get away and warn others of the threat
- Protect yourself and cover your mouth and nose
- Wash areas of exposure with soap and water
- Contact authorities
- Seek medical attention

For further information about biological agents, contact your local CE Readiness and Emergency Management Flight.



Force Protection *Active Shooter*



Welcome to...

Active Shooter
Training

Total Force Awareness Training



Force Protection Active Shooter

Active Shooter Incidents



Fort Bragg (October 27, 1995)

A NCO killed one and wounded 18 with a semiautomatic rifle.



Fort Hood (November 5, 2009)

An active duty major killed over a dozen individuals and wounded numerous others with a handgun.



Frankfurt International Airport (March 2, 2011)

A "radicalized" Albanian Muslim killed two people and wounded two others with a handgun.



Force Protection Active Shooter

Active Shooter Incidents



Kabul Airport (April 27, 2011)

A rogue Afghan Army pilot opened fire at Kabul Airport, killing eight US Servicemen and one contractor.



Washington Navy Yard (September 16, 2013)

A lone gunman with multiple weapons fatally shot 12 people and injured another eight.



Fort Hood (April 2, 2014)

An Army Specialist opened fire, killing three people and injuring 16 others before committing suicide.



Force Protection *Active Shooter*

Definition of Active Shooter

As defined in Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-4.6, *Active Shooter*, an Active Shooter is one or more subjects who participate in a shooting, random or systematic, with the intent to continuously harm others.

In most cases, active shooters use firearms and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly.

Active shooters often continue to move throughout a building or an area until stopped by law enforcement, suicide, or other intervention.





Force Protection *Active Shooter*

Learning Objective 2

Identify early indicators of a possible active shooter incident





Force Protection Active Shooter

Early recognition of a threat can prevent an incident. Pre-attack indicators may include:





Force Protection *Active Shooter*

Learning Objective 3

Identify potential responses to active shooter situations





Force Protection *Active Shooter*

How Should You Respond?

In an active shooter situation, you must quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life.

The decision whether to escape, barricade, or fight must be based on two factors:

- (1) Your proximity to the shooter
- (2) The accessibility of egress routes

Click on each image to discover ways to protect yourself during an active shooter incident and to proceed to the next page.

Escape



Barricade



Fight





Force Protection Active Shooter

How Should You Respond?

- Consider all points of egress as potential escape routes (e.g., windows, doors)
- Escape regardless of whether or not others agree to follow
- Be aware of other possible threats
- Be prepared to "FIGHT" - carry items you can hit with or throw
- Notify others to escape
- DO NOT pursue the threat

Escape



- If armed, cover the general location of the shooter or shooters with a round in the chamber, the weapon on fire, finger not on the trigger, and in the ready position
- **IDENTIFY YOUR TARGET BEFORE FIRING**
- Only evacuate wounded personnel if it doesn't hinder your escape - treat wounds once evacuated to a safe location
- Proceed to a safe location - one that provides protection from gunfire and observation



Force Protection Active Shooter

How Should You Respond?

- Close and lock doors
- Be prepared to "FIGHT" - use items you can hit with or throw
- Move heavy objects to barricade the entry (e.g., office furniture, printers, etc.)
- If armed, cover the entry to your area while others build the barricade

Barricade



- Turn off lights, and if possible, cover windows
- Remain quiet - turn off phones, pagers, radios, TVs, etc.
- Hide - if possible, use locations that can protect you from gunfire
- If your barriers are breached, FIGHT



Force Protection Active Shooter

How Should You Respond?

You would choose to fight if: (1) you are directly confronted with the shooter(s) or (2) the shooter(s) breach your barricade and you need to defend your sector.

- Use anything you can hit with or throw
- Throw objects at the shooter's head, followed by an immediate committed counter attack
- Attempt to disarm or direct the weapon away from you and others
- Commit to the fight and become more violent than the shooter
- Use whatever is necessary to survive and incapacitate the shooter(s)

Fight



- If you are armed, return fire while moving to cover in order to seek protection from gunfire
- Identify your target before firing
- If the shooter is subdued, secure their weapon
- Be aware, there may be other shooters or diversions
- If there are no other known threats, cover (if armed) or physically restrain the shooter and wait for first responders



Force Protection Active Shooter

Learning Objective 4

Identify recommended reactions and behaviors when interacting with emergency personnel





Force Protection *Active Shooter*

Contact with *First Responders*

When you have contact with first responders:

- Remain calm
- Do not point, scream, or yell
- Spread your fingers and raise your hands, keeping them visible
- Follow all instructions from first responders
- Avoid making quick movements (e.g., reaching for something)
- Do not hold on to responders
- Do not stop to ask for help or directions
- Evacuate in the direction the responders are coming from
- Do not leave the safe location until instructed to do so





Force Protection Active Shooter

Learning Objective 5

Identify relevant information victims and bystanders should provide to emergency personnel





Force Protection *Active Shooter*

Information to Give *First Responders*

Include:

- Location of the shooter(s)
- Number of shooters, if more than one
- Description of the shooter(s)
- Number and types of weapons used by the shooter(s)
- Number of potential victims





Force Protection *Active Shooter*

Learning Objective 6

Identify considerations for an active shooter situation in a deployed environment





Force Protection Active Shooter

In a Deployed Environment

When armed in a deployment environment...there are additional considerations for an Active Shooter situation.

To prepare yourself, you must:

- Be mentally prepared to use your weapon
- Know and understand the rules of engagement
- Understand your inherent right to self-defense and the defense of others
- Understand that not everyone who is armed is a threat
- Know how to put your weapon into action from a duty configuration
- Mentally rehearse actions and responses
- Challenge subordinates with scenarios

During an Active Shooter situation, you must REACT:

- Respond to the situation
- Evaluate the situation to determine best course of action
- Avoid **fratricide*** by positively identifying the threat
- Commit to your actions
- Take notice of other threats/personnel/response forces in the area



***Fratricide, in the military context, is defined as "casualties to friendly forces caused by friendly fire."**



Force Protection Counterintelligence *A*wareness



Welcome to...

Counterintelligence
*A*wareness
*T*raining

Total Force Awareness Training



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Learning Objective 1

Identify key indicators of hostile intelligence actions and collection methods





Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Key Terms



Intelligence is the gathering of information.

Knowing what an adversary is doing or plans to do puts one in a much better strategic or tactical position.

Counterintelligence is information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for, or on behalf of, foreign powers, organizations, persons, their agents, or international terrorists.

In other words, counterintelligence seeks to protect information, technology, and personnel from foreign intelligence agents and international terrorists.





Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Key Terms



Espionage is the process of obtaining military, political, commercial, or secret information by spies, secret agents, or illegal monitoring devices for intentional injury to the US or advantage of a foreign nation.



Sabotage is the willful damage, or attempted damage, of national defense material, premises, utilities, stored defense information, or other property with the intent to interfere with national defense.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Key Terms



Insider threat is any person who uses their authorized access to DoD facilities, systems, equipment, information or infrastructure to damage, disrupt operations, compromise DoD information or commit espionage on behalf of a foreign intelligence entity.

Foreign intelligence entities (FIEs) are any known or suspected foreign organization, person, or group that conducts activities to acquire US information, block or impair US intelligence collection, influence US policy, or disrupt US systems and programs.



This term includes foreign intelligence, security service, and international terrorist organizations.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Learning Objective 2

Identify reportable situations such as events and behaviors





Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Reportable Situations

The Department of Defense and United States Air Force obligate all personnel to report specific situations that may be indicators of hostile intelligence activities.

This training is designed to introduce personnel to these indicators. The following reportable situations are presented in general terms.

Your local servicing Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) detachment can provide mission or installation-specific training.





Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)

As the Air Force's only authorized Counterintelligence organization, the AFOSI provides counterintelligence awareness training.

AFOSI also conducts pre-foreign travel awareness briefings and post-foreign travel debriefings.

All foreign travel by individuals meeting any of these criteria should be discussed with the AFOSI prior to travel occurring.

[Click here to learn more information about DoD's annual and foreign travel training requirements and to proceed to the next page.](#)





Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Air Force Office of Special Investigations Training

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations provides training:

- Annually, as required by:
 - DoDD 5240.06, *Counterintelligence Awareness and Reporting (CIAR)*
 - AFI71-101 v4, *Counterintelligence*
- Before and after foreign travel for individuals with:
 - Access to Critical Program Information (DoDI 5200.39)
 - Access to Special Compartmented Information (DCID 1/20)
 - Access to Special Access Programs (NISP)



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Reportable Activities or Behaviors: FIE Manipulation Techniques

FIEs employ many techniques to manipulate insiders into helping them. Almost all FIE approaches start off very casual and/or friendly but will almost always lead to the FIE controlling the insider. Some techniques used by FIEs are shown below.

Honey Pot

A trap where an FIE agent or operative develops a relationship with an insider using sex or the hint of sex to draw the target in or manipulate the insider.

Solicitation

An FIE directly asks for the information they are interested in acquiring. Typically, the FIE does not identify itself as an intelligence entity, but will ask for the information directly. They often pose as fellow researchers, educational faculty, or even contractors interested in purchasing the product or technology in question.

Elicitation

An FIE acquires information from a person or group in a manner that does not disclose the intent of the interview or conversation.

Sympathizer / Assistance

An FIE provides assistance to resolve problems for an insider. This is sometimes done by providing money, but is often in the form of resolving legal or travel problems the insider or close associate may have.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

More FIE Manipulation Techniques:

FIE techniques that are more direct or harsher are often used toward the end of the manipulation. They include bribery, blackmail or taken hostage.

Bribery

FIE simply pays the insider to provide the information.

Blackmail

FIE will threaten to disclose embarrassing or illegal activity engaged in by the insider. This may include the actual relationship with the FIE operative.

Hostage

FIE will not allow a close relative or associate to leave a country or will put them under threat of violence to pressure a target into cooperation.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

What activities or behaviors are reportable?

What activities send up "red flags"?

You must report any of the following situations immediately:



Unofficial contact with known or suspected associates of foreign intelligence entities, foreign diplomatic offices, or terrorist organizations.



A request by anyone, regardless of nationality, for illegal or unauthorized access to classified, unclassified but controlled information, or passwords to access sensitive information.



Any activity that might result in a security violation or make someone susceptible to blackmail.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Report:



Unauthorized intrusion, also known as hacking, into US automated information systems.



Attempts to expand access to classified information beyond the normal scope of responsibility.



Work habits that exceed job requirements or are suspicious compared to previously exhibited behavior.



Sudden reversal of a bad financial situation, repayment of large debt or unexplained wealth.



Attempts to place DoD personnel under obligation through special treatment, favors, gifts, money, etc.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Report:



Unauthorized attempts to bypass automated information system security devices or unauthorized use of electronic devices on any automated system.



Any unauthorized transmission or release of controlled classified or unclassified information, or any information regarding plans by any government employee to release information illegally.



Trips to foreign countries that are unusual or inconsistent with a person's previously exhibited behavior.



Activities related to espionage, terrorism, sabotage, subversion, spying, treason, unauthorized technology transfer, or other unlawful intelligence activities targeted against the United States.



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Learning Objective 3

Identify how to report reportable situations





Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Your Responsibility to Report

Every DoD employee has the responsibility to report potential hostile intelligence activities.

There are punitive penalties for failing to report!

Lack of knowledge and/or training is no excuse.

When you're silent, the enemy wins!

Potential repercussions for failing to report:

- Information can be stolen.
- Your wingman may be in danger of compromise.
- Attacks can be carried out.
- Lives can be lost.

Our National Security is affected any time reportable situations go unreported!



Force Protection Counterintelligence Awareness

Your Responsibility to Report



Report any situations or indicators to AFOSI immediately by:

- Contacting your local AFOSI office, or
- Texting 'AFOSI' and your tip to CRIMES (274637) - *anonymous*

Eagle Eyes Program



An Air Force antiterrorism initiative that:

- Teaches individuals about the typical activities terrorists engage in to develop their attacks, the signs to look for, possible targets, and how to report suspicious activities and potential terrorists planning.
- Enlists the eyes and ears of Air Force members and citizens to watch, report and protect.

Please click the US Air Force Eagle Eyes image to review the brochure before proceeding.

SEE SOMETHING WRONG DO SOMETHING RIGHT



**Insider Threat, Fraud, Theft,
Drugs, CI Indicators, Murder,
Burglary, Rape, Environmental
Crimes, Domestic Violence,
Espionage...**

Happen in our community and workplace.
You might have the information that would
help solve these cases and keep us safe.

TEXT 'AFOSI' PLUS YOUR TIP INFORMATION TO

**274637
(CRIMES)**



HOW TO REPORT AN ANONYMOUS TIP USING YOUR SMART PHONE:

1. Download the Smartphone app, **TipSubmit Mobile**, from your mobile provider's marketplace.
2. Choose **Manually Select an Agency**
3. Choose **Federal/Military**, then select **Virginia**, then choose **Quantico**, then choose **Air Force Office of Special Investigations**
4. Create a Password
5. Select **New Tip**
6. Fill out form with as much information as possible
7. Select **Submit Tip**

HOW TO REPORT AN ANONYMOUS TIP VIA TEXT MESSAGE:

1. Text "AFOSI" plus your tip

HOW TO REPORT AN ANONYMOUS TIP ONLINE:

1. Go to the following website:
<https://www.tipsubmit.com/WebTips.aspx?AgencyID=1111>
2. Or use QR code:



Sample Tip Submission Using Smartphone App



No federal endorsement of commercial products is intended.



Force Protection *Rate Your Personal Security*

Welcome to...

Personal Security Training


Learning Activity:

*Rate Your
Personal Security*

Total Force Awareness Training

Protection of Personal Information

Select each personal information protection method currently used as part of your normal routine.

- 
- Do you instruct family and associates not to give strangers information about you or your family?
 - Do you avoid giving unnecessary personal details to anyone?
 - Do you only give out information about family travel plans or security measures and procedures to those with a need to know?
 - Do you closely monitor your family's internet acquaintances?

Remember, you cannot return to this page to reconsider your selections.

Environment Awareness and Suspicious Activity Reporting

Select the questions to which you would answer yes as your routine personal security practices.

- Do you know your environment so you recognize people and objects that are out of place?
- Are you alert to strangers who are on government property for no apparent reason?
- Do you report suspicious persons (or vehicles) near your home or office and provide a complete description of the persons (and/or vehicles) to police?


Personal Practices

- Do you vary daily routines, such as departure times and routes, when traveling to/from work?
- Do you refuse to meet with strangers outside your work place?

Remember, you cannot return to this page to reconsider your selections.

Security Network


Select the questions to which you would answer yes as your routine personal security practices.

- 
- When you leave your office or home, do you tell associates or family about your destination and expected time of arrival?
 - Do you perform a thorough vehicle inspection before use?
 - Do you verify the identity of visitors before you open the door?
 - Do you try to stay in protected areas whenever possible?
 - Do you deny delivery of packages you have not ordered?

Remember, you cannot return to this page to reconsider your selections.

Preparedness

Select the questions to which you would answer yes as your routine personal security practices.

- 
- Have you memorized key phone numbers -- office, home, police, security, etc.?
 - If you are overseas, have you learned and practiced key phrases in the local language such as, 'I need a policeman,' 'I need a doctor,' etc.?
 - Do you maintain a family emergency preparedness kit?
 - When traveling, do you plan activities at safe locations?



Force Protection *H*istorical *I*ncidents

Welcome to...

Learning Activity:
*H*istorical *I*ncidents

Total Force Awareness Training



Force Protection Historical Incidents

Additional Historical Incidents (Page 1 of 2)

Click the launch button to the left of the example to view.
There are more historical incidents on the next page for optional viewing.

Launch	Historical Example	Year	Location(s)	Attack Method(s)
	Manhattan Truck Attack	2017	Manhattan, New York	Vehicle
	Manchester Concert Attack	2017	Manchester, England	Nail Bomb
	Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan	2017	Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan	Weapons Fire
	Aleppo, Syria Vehicle Bomb	2017	Aleppo, Syria	Vehicle Bomb
	St. Petersburg Subway Attacks	2017	St. Petersburg, Russia	Ball-Bearing Bomb
	Damascus, Syria Suicide Bombings	2017	Damascus, Syria	Suicide Bombings
	Kabul Hospital Attacks	2017	Kabul, Afghanistan	Weapons Fire
	Nice Terrorist Attacks	2016	Nice, France	Driving Truck into Crowd
	Orlando Night Club Shooting	2016	Orlando, Florida	Weapons Fire
	Paris Attacks	2015	Paris, France	Bombs and Weapons Fire
	Chattanooga Recruiting Attack	2015	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Weapons Fire



Force Protection *Historical Incidents*

Manhattan Truck Attack



Date: 31 October 2017

Killed: 8

Injured: at least 12

- Eight individuals died and at least 12 additional individuals were injured as a result of a truck attack in Manhattan, NY.
- Attacker was inspired to carry out the attack by watching ISIS videos.
- Attacker requested an ISIS flag be displayed during hospital stay and he claimed he felt good about the attack.

**Be aware: Don't be an easy target!
Control access and be aware.**



Force Protection *H*istorical Incidents

Orlando, Florida Night Club Shooting



Anonymity



Planning



Awareness



Access



Unpredictability



Teamwork



Date: 12 June 2016

Killed: 49

Injured: 53

- Muslim extremist charges into nightclub shooting several rounds from various small arms. Assailant was taken down by SWAT team.
- Little to no security at a large event enabled easy targeting.

**Control access: Prevent crime,
maintain security.**



Force Protection *Historical Incidents*

Chattanooga, TN Recruiting Attack



Anonymity



Planning



Awareness



Access



Unpredictability



Teamwork



Date: 16 July 2015

Killed: 4

Injured: 1

- Islamic terrorist charges into a Combined Armed Forces Recruiting Center then drives to a US Naval Reserve Center.
- Lack of sufficient perimeter fencing allowed assailant to "bust through" fence during pursuit and shoot four Marines.

**Control access: Prevent crime,
maintain security.**



Force Protection Historical Incidents

Additional Historical Incidents (Page 2 of 2)

Click the launch button to the left of the optional historical incidents you wish to view. You may click "Next," review the summary, and exit the course at any time.

Launch	Historical Example	Year	Location(s)	Attack Method(s)
	Charlie Hebdo Attacks	2015	Paris, France	Weapons Fire
	Massacre at Virginia Tech	2007	Blacksburg, VA	Weapons Fire
	Fort Dix Plot	2007	Fort Dix, NJ	Automatic Weapons Fire
	US Anthrax Attacks	2001	NY, DC, FL	Biological Weapons
	Khobar Towers	1996	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	Vehicle-Borne IED
	Tokyo Sarin Attack	1995	Tokyo, Japan	Chemical Weapon Attack
	Capt Nordeen	1988	Athens, Greece	Vehicle-Borne IED
	SPC Edward Pimental	1985	Rhein-Main, Germany	Vehicle-Borne IED
	Beirut Bombing	1983	Beirut, Lebanon	Vehicle-Borne IED (Suicide Bombing)
	Capt Tsantes / MSgt Judd	1983	Athens, Greece	Gunshot from Passing Motorcycle
	Albert Schaufelberger	1983	El Salvador	Small Arms Fire



Force Protection *Historical Incidents*

Massacre at Virginia Tech



Anonymity



Planning



Awareness



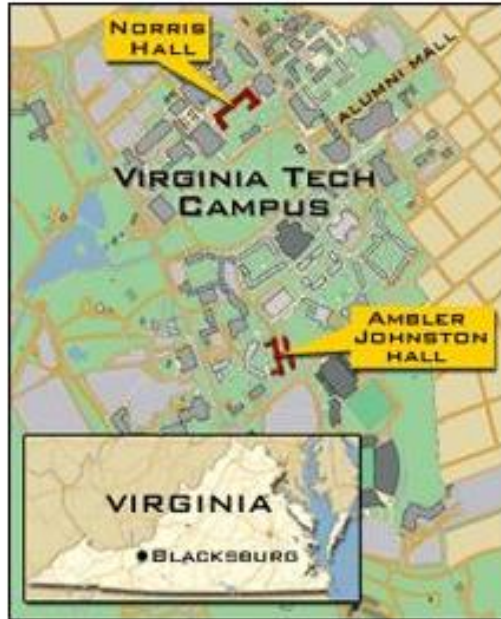
Access



Unpredictability



Teamwork



Date: 16 April 2007
Killed: 32
Injured: 17

- Attack left 32 students and teachers killed, and another wounded
- Terrorist had a history of mental-health problems
- Suspected terrorist later died of self-inflicted gunshot wound

**Be anonymous: Blend in,
don't be easy targets!**



Force Protection *Historical Incidents*

Fort Dix Plot



Anonymity



Planning



Awareness



Access



Unpredictability



Teamwork



Date: 8 May 2007

Killed: 0

Wounded: 0

- Six Muslim extremists plot to attack US military at Fort Dix, NJ
- Plot discovered by employee of local electronics store
- Surveillance of several potential targets did not raise suspicion
- Plot demonstrates the targeting of US military at CONUS locations

Be Alert to Suspicious Behavior!



Force Protection *Historical Incidents*

Khobar Towers



Anonymity



Planning



Awareness



Access



Unpredictability



Teamwork



Date: 25 June 1996

Killed: 19

Injured: Hundreds

- Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
- 20,000-lb. truck bomb
- 3 sentries alerted sleeping Airmen - evacuation was in progress
- Event resulted in increased force protection awareness

**Sentries Alert to Change in Local
Environment Saved Lives!**



Force Protection *H*istorical Incidents

Boston Marathon Bombing



Anonymity



Planning



Awareness



Access



Unpredictability



Teamwork



Date: 15 April 2013

Killed: 3

Injured: more than 260

- Muslim Chechen brothers Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev detonate two pressure cooker bombs strategically placed during the Boston Marathon
- Gathering of 23,000 participants

Be aware: Look for suspicious persons/activities.

Congratulations!!

**You have Completed
Force Protection Training**