

FORT HAMILTON'S ANTI-TERRORISM AWARENESS NEWSLETTER (AUG/FY12)

August 2012 Considered Antiterrorism Awareness Month by Senior Leadership:

Anti-Terrorism Doctrine

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Anti-Terrorism Awareness Month

What is it?

The Army's antiterrorism (AT) program protects personnel, information, property, and facilities in all locations and situations against terrorist activities. To prepare for long-term success the Army must embed AT awareness, training, leader development, and education across the force. That level of awareness and vigilance is our most certain defense against terrorist attack.

Why is it so important to the Army?

Antiterrorism awareness empowers the entire Army (units, leaders, Soldiers, DA civilians, families, and contractors) to take prevention

measures and serve as "sensors" which extend the overall protection posture of the force. This year AT awareness month focuses on awareness, vigilance, and reporting of suspicious activities.

What is the Army doing?

Some of the Army's most significant AT initiatives for FY12 continue to include the implementation of "iWATCH" Army, development of AT doctrine, and the execution of the 4th QTR Annual Army AT Awareness Month.

iWATCH Army: iWATCH Army is a nationwide modern version of the neighborhood watch program focused on the threat of terrorist activity. iWATCH Army is designed to heighten public awareness to the indicators of terrorist activity and encourage reporting of suspicious activity to Military Police or local law enforcement for investigation.

Reporting Suspicious Activity

<https://iwatchfthamilton.org/page/iwatch/iwatchlogin.aspx?site=fthamilton>

Antiterrorism Awareness Month:

The purpose of AT Awareness Month is to instill Army-wide heightened awareness and vigilance to prevent and protect Army critical resources from acts of terrorism. In support of AT awareness month and other initiatives, the Department of the Army, Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) developed numerous AT products and tools to support the field.

Addressing this year's focus on "increasing terrorism awareness and vigilance" starting with:

- Recognizing & Reporting Suspicious Activity - IWATCH
- Threat Analysis & Info Sharing
- Leveraging the Command Information Program
- Soldiers, Leaders, DA Civilians, & Family

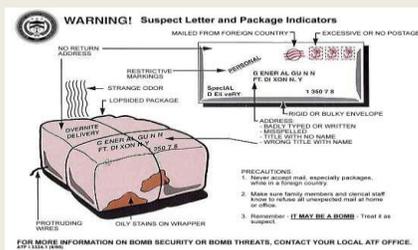
What are some of the things to look for in identifying suspicious mail or package?

What to Look For

What constitutes a suspicious package? Here are some things worth noticing:

- Excessive postage or tape
- Sent from a foreign country, especially if rare for you
- An odd or unknown sender
- Misspelled words
- Markings such as “personal” or “do not X-ray”
- Powder or unusual substance
- Oily stains, discoloration, or evidence of crystallization
- Odd odor
- Addressed to a title, or using an incorrect title for a person
- Lopsided or uneven appearance
- Protruding Wires

Identifying suspicious letter /package



How to Respond

If you suspect a letter or package contains a bomb, or biological, chemical or radiological threat:

- Stop. Don't open, handle, shake, taste or smell.
- Isolate the area immediately; keep children and others away.
- Call PMO 718-630-4456.
- Activate your emergency plan.
- Notify a supervisor.
- Wash your hands with soap and water.



Individual Behaviors

No one profile exists for terrorists in terms of family background or personal characteristics. Several general observations may assist in understanding the extreme behavior of a terrorist. Notions of a bizarre social misfit or uneducated and unemployed person are a misperception as a norm.

An analysis of over 150 al-Qaida terrorists displayed a norm of middle- to upper-class, highly educated, married, middle-aged men. Women are appearing in increasing numbers, and have been significant actors in groups such as the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, but men provide the vast majority of terrorist cadre in actual attacks. Adolescents and children have been used in terrorist attacks also. In some cases, children have been unaware that they were being used as terrorists such as in suicide bombings.



TEN KEY INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL TERRORIST ASSOCIATED INSIDER THREATS

1. Advocating violence, the threat of violence, or the use of force to achieve goals that are political, religious, or ideological in nature.
2. Advocating support for international terrorist organizations or objectives.
3. Providing financial or other material support to a terrorist organization or to someone suspected of being a terrorist.
4. Association with or connections to known or suspected terrorists.
5. Repeated expressions of hatred / intolerance of American society, culture, government, or the principles of the U.S. Constitution.
6. Repeated browsing or visiting internet websites that promote or advocate violence directed against the United States or U.S. Forces or that promotes international terrorism or terrorist theses without official sanction in the performance of duty.
7. Expressing an obligation to engage in violence in support of international terrorism or inciting others to do the same.
8. Purchasing bomb making materials or obtaining information about the construction of explosives.
9. Active attempts to encourage others to violate laws, disobey lawful orders or regulations, or disrupt military activities.
10. Familial ties to known or suspected international terrorists or terrorist supporters.



What Activities Do I Report?

- Here are examples of behaviors and activities to report:
- People drawing or measuring important buildings.
- Strangers asking questions about security forces or security procedures.
- A briefcase, suitcase, backpack or package left behind.
- Cars or trucks left in No Parking zones in front of important buildings.
- Intruders found in secure areas.
- A person wearing clothes that are too big and bulky and/or too hot for the weather.
- Chemical smells or fumes that worry you.
- Questions about sensitive information such as building blueprints, security plans or VIP travel schedules without a right or need to know.
- Purchasing supplies or equipment that can be used to make bombs or weapons or purchasing uniforms without having the proper credentials.
- People conducting surveillance

Surveillance



Surveillance



Suicide Bomber



Unattended Suspicious Package



What Should I Report?

- Give as many details as you can. Here is a checklist to help you.
- The date and time.
- Where it happened.
- What you witnessed.
- A description of who was involved
 - Male or female?
 - How tall?
 - Build?
 - Hair color, skin color, age?
 - English speaking or another language?
- Was there a car? Note the license plate number.
- Have you seen this activity in your neighborhood before?

How Do I Report?

- There are [three] ways to make a report:
- Report Suspicious Activity to:
 - Call [1-888-NYC-SAFE / 1-888-692-7233]. An expert will answer the call and advise you.
 - Call your local military police station DES (718)630-4456 and make your report to the desk officer.
 - Call your installation Antiterrorism Officer (718) 630-4288
- In an emergency call [911]



What is OPSEC?

The information that is used against us often is not classified; it is information that is openly available to anyone who knows where to look and what to ask.

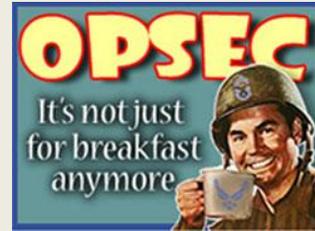
OPSEC is a tool that our adversaries believe in and one that we in the U.S. Government need to understand and integrate into our daily routines. Our work is information, and not all of it is classified.

What we don't always realize is how much we are giving away by our predictable behavior, casual conversations, routine acquisitions and Internet information.

We must be careful of what we are revealing-failure to do so could provide our adversaries with the information they need to execute additional terrorist acts.

What are OPSEC indicators?

- What do people observe about your schedule?
- What do you do when you go to work?
- What are you revealing by your predictable routines and the way you do business?
- These are indicators. OPSEC helps people identify the indicators that are giving away information about missions, activities, and operations.
- Please review attached Homeland Security trifold for further information on Operational Security.



OPSEC Training Website

<http://cdsetrain.dtic.mil/opsec/index.htm>



When it comes to our safety,
we can always use an extra pair of eyes.
Look around. Be aware
If something does not look right, let us know

ANTITERRORISM TRAINING WEBSITE

Antiterrorism Level I training can be found in the website located below. This is an annual requirement and must be completed by all installation, (Military, Civilian, Contractors and all New Incoming Personnel). Dependants may also take the training for AT awareness to include children ages 14 and above!

<https://atlevel1.dtic.mil/at/>

The Wolf is on the prowl and waiting for the right opportunity!





<http://www.security.state.ny.us/>

This is why we must always remain aware and vigilant of our surroundings: we must protect our future.



SEE SOMETHING – SAY SOMETHING

<http://www.security.state.ny.us/>

Notify NYC

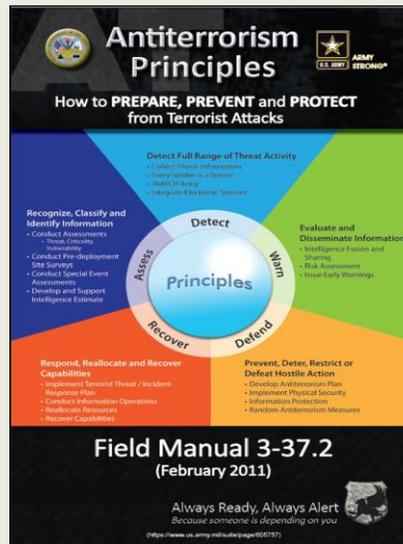
Notify NYC is the City of New York’s official source for information about emergency events and important City services. What you need to know, when you need to know it.

Registration is free and simple. Follow the registration link below to create your account. If you are already enrolled, you can log in to customize your account.

For users without email addresses, contact 311 to register by phone.

<https://a858-nycnotify.nyc.gov/notifynyc/>

Understanding the Threat



Excellent movies to watch involving terrorism:

- **The Siege – Denzel Washington Rated (R)**
- **Source Code – Jack Gyllenhaal Rated (PG-13)**
- **The Kingdom – Jamie Foxx Rated (R)**
- **Rendition – Jack Gyllenhaal Rated (R)**

September 11th Attacks

Attack Summary:

The early morning attacks of September 11, 2001 claimed the lives of 2,976 people. These coordinated suicide attacks involved 19 al-Qaeda operatives who hijacked four U.S. commercial passenger jet airliners and crashed them into three of four intended targets including the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) and the Pentagon. Reports indicate the fourth target was the U.S. Capitol building, however, the hijacked

plane intended to strike the Capitol crashed before reaching Washington, D.C. At 8:46 a.m., terrorists hijacked American Airlines Flight 11 and crashed the plane into the North Tower of the WTC. Less than 20 minutes later, a second group of hijackers flew United Airlines Flight 175 into the South Tower. Within hours, both towers, along with a third building in the complex, collapsed from the resulting structural damage. At 9:37 a.m., a third group of hijackers flew American Airlines Flight 77 into the west side of the Pentagon. After learning about the attacks on the WTC, passengers and crew aboard the fourth hijacked airliner, United Airlines Flight 93, fought back and caused the airplane to crash into a field near Shanksville, PA at 10:03 a.m. Within hours of initiating their investigation, the FBI identified the hijackers and subsequent investigation found al-Qaeda responsible for planning and executing the attacks.

Key Lessons:

- The September 11th attacks highlight the capabilities and willingness of terrorists to use asymmetric methods to carry out attacks within the United States.
- The terrorists target selection of the Pentagon, U.S. Capitol building, and the World Trade Center reflects the desire to strike fear by attacking the heart of America's military power, government, and global economic and financial strength. The buildings attacked are also heavily populated and present high pay-off targets.

- The clandestine operations and cellular structure of some terrorist groups makes identification, detection, and prevention of an attack extremely difficult. In this case, terrorist threat information sharing throughout the Intelligence and law enforcement communities becomes increasingly vital.
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) enable multi-agency emergency responders at all levels and across all disciplines to work together effectively and efficiently.

AT Principles:

- U.S. military personnel and facilities, both at home and abroad, remain attractive targets for terrorists.
- Increased AT awareness in every member of the Army community is important to maintain a defensive posture commensurate with the terrorist threat for the specific area of operation.
- Terrorist threat information must be assessed and widely disseminated (as appropriate) in a timely manner in order for organizations and facilities to understand imminent risks. Increased Force Protection Condition levels following an attack can help isolate the effects and posture for potential follow-on attack.

- **Terrorist threat incident response (TT/IR) plans should leverage the full resources available to the local commander to include mutual aid from local or regional host nation/civil agencies.**



The New World Trade Center



TELEPHONE SECURITY

- Post-emergency numbers on the telephone and pre-program phone numbers where possible.

- Military Police/Security Forces: 1-718-630-4456

- Local Police: _____

- Fire Department: _____

- Hospital: _____

- Ambulance: _____

Antiterrorism Officer-DPTMS / 718-630-4288

USAG-Fort Hamilton (Vigilance is the Key to Success)