

Traveling contains different types of danger, let alone travel within a foreign country. Fortunately with a bit of forethought and planning, you can securely navigate these issues. This pamphlet was designed to assist you in the planning process so you may reduce your chances of being a terrorist victim.

AT Travel Planning

1) Identify the threat & requirements.

The DoD Foreign Clearance Guide provides country specific travel requirements for DoD personnel. State Department travel alerts/warnings, OSAC country crime and safety reports, USAREUR quarterly travel message, foreign travel briefs and your local AT Officer can provide threat information.

2) Identify your assets.

What valuable items are you taking with you? This could be credit cards, passports, electronics, and family members. Once you take inventory of what you're taking, identify what would be the impact if you lost it.

3) Identify vulnerabilities.

Vulnerabilities are weaknesses that make you susceptible to the threat. Some questions to ask yourself when looking at your potential vulnerabilities are: Will you be in areas frequented by Americans or other tourists? Will you be carrying highly pilferable items (i.e., smartphone, large amounts of money, credit cards)?

4) Risk assessment.

Determine your risk based upon the threat, vulnerabilities, and criticality of your assets. Do the benefits outweigh the risk? Are there personal measures you can use to reduce your risk?

5) Make a travel plan.

Identify countermeasures to reduce your risk. The individual protective measures section of this pamphlet provides a few suggestions. Documenting the AT plan may be as simple as making a wallet-size card that includes key POCs and individual AT measures.

RESOURCES

AT Level 1 Training:

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

CJCS 5260, A Self-Help Guide to Antiterrorism:

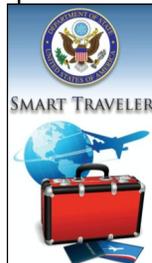
http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlmit/g5260.pdf

DoD Foreign Clearance Guide:

<https://www.fcg.pentagon.mil/>

Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) Country Crime & Safety Reports:

<https://www.osac.gov/Pages/ContentReports.aspx?cid=2>



State Department Travel Information: Know before you go

<http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/alertswarnings.html>

State Department Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP):

<https://step.state.gov/step>

Stay Safe on Facebook: Current information on European Antiterrorism topics

<https://www.facebook.com/StaySafeAntiterrorism>

Stay Safe on Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/StaySafeEurope>

USAREUR iWATCH/iSALUTE Reporting

Site: <http://www.eur.army.mil/eureport/>



Travel Guidance & Individual Protection Measures

June — September 2014

Information current as of 12 June 2014



USAREUR G3
Antiterrorism Division
DSN: 537-3128
0611143-537-3128

4th Quarter, FY14 GENERAL THREAT INFORMATION

The terrorist threat situation in Europe is primarily influenced by the spread of a global Salafi-jihadi ideology among fundamentalist Islamists (i.e. Salafis) in European countries with permanent US military presence. Potential threats emerge from ad hoc cells and lone actors (also known as “lone wolf”) in vicinities where this ideology has influence.

The European Salafis threat to US and host nation (HN) interests is manifested in anti-US rhetoric, participation in jihad violence outside Europe, and sporadic attacks in Europe. Salafis terrorists in Europe have targeted journalists, critics of Islam, police and military forces, Jewish facilities, mass transit nodes and vehicles. In some of these plots, operatives have targeted Americans in Europe. In others, operatives have indirectly threatened Americans by using or seeking to use mass casualty weapons against HN populations.

As unprecedented numbers of European Salafis travel to fight in Syria, many of these Salafis are returning to Europe as trained and experienced terrorists. The 24 May Jewish Museum shooting in Brussels highlights this growing threat.

With a large number of personnel traveling over the summer, personnel are reminded to exercise vigilance and sound risk-based decision making. To reduce the probability of becoming a terror victim, personnel should maintain situational awareness in large crowds, such as those from World Cup viewings and Independence Day celebrations. Immediately report suspicious activity to appropriate authorities.

SIGNIFICANT DATES & EVENTS

July 4 — US Independence Day

July 7 — 2005 London Bombings

September 1— Labor Day

September 11 — Terrorist events of Sep 11, 2001

September 16 — 2013 Washington Navy Yard Shooting

Reminder: *EUCOM policy prohibits wear of military uniform on public mass transportation (planes, trains, and buses).*



KEEP ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFO (i.e. party member , unit, nearest US Embassy/Consulate,)

Europe wide emergency number: 112

Remember: Terrorist attacks may strike any where & violence may *not* always come from people you think could harm you. Threats from lone actors are dangerous and difficult to detect.

SEE SOMETHING • SAY SOMETHING



INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

- Travel in small groups and vary routes.
- Carry a card with key phrases in the host nation language to assist you in asking for help.
- Let your unit, coworker, family, and/or battle buddy know where you are going and when you expect to return.
- Be inconspicuous. Do not wear clothing with US or DoD affiliation. Avoid talking loudly or drawing attention to yourself. Remove any DoD or US affiliated stickers from your vehicle.
- Be aware of your surroundings and potential safe havens (i.e., police station, hospital).
- Avoid spontaneous gatherings or demonstrations. If you encounter one, calmly leave the area.
- Know emergency numbers and other important numbers (i.e. nearest US Consulate). Whenever possible, carry a cell phone with preprogrammed emergency numbers.
- Monitor available media, including news and government websites, and social networking sites (such as USAREUR AT's Stay Safe) for information while traveling.
- Use extra caution in risky areas such as hotel lobbies, nightclubs, and other public places where bombs may be placed. Be aware of egress points in the event of an attack.
- Register your trip with State Department's Smart Traveler Enrolment Program (STEP) to receive alerts and messages.

What else can you do to protect yourself?