



Defense Health Agency

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 078
October 19, 2018

J-1/ISD

SUBJECT: Antiterrorism (AT) Program

References: See Enclosure 1.

1. **PURPOSE.** This Defense Health Agency-Administrative Instruction (DHA-AI), based on the authority of References (a) and (b), and in accordance with the guidance of References (c) through (o), establishes the Defense Health Agency's (DHA) procedures to:

a. Reissue and cancel Reference (l), to update responsibilities and provide direction for the implementation and establishment of the DHA AT Program, and provide guidance on the implementation of References (d) through (f).

b. Defend, detect, and mitigate against the full spectrum of terrorist threats directed at DHA personnel, infrastructure, resources, and critical information in order to ensure DHA's continued mission effectiveness.

2. **APPLICABILITY.** This DHA-AI applies to all DHA personnel to include: assigned, attached, or detailed Service members, federal civilians, contractors (when required by the terms of the applicable contract), and other personnel assigned temporary or permanent duties at DHA, to include intermediate management organizations, markets, and medical treatment facilities.

3. **POLICY IMPLEMENTATION.** It is DHA's policy, pursuant to References (d) and (e), that:

a. DHA has an AT Program in place that meets the requirements set forth in this DHA-AI, the Interagency Security Committee Standards, the Unified Facility Criteria, as well as applicable benchmarks and policy as established by the Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) in whose Area of Responsibility (AOR) a particular DHA site operates. Each DHA site will implement the DHA AT Program and have site-specific information (e.g., local procedures,

contingency plans, and operations) addressed in the site's AT Plan and/or Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP).

b. In accordance with Reference (f), either a Designated Official (DO), for delegated facilities, or a Senior Official (SO), for non-delegated facilities, will have responsibility for the execution of the DHA AT Program for DoD occupants, and within the DoD-controlled area of DoD- owned, leased, or managed facilities within the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) AOR. If it is determined that DHA has this responsibility for a facility within the USNORTHCOM AOR, whether it is delegated or non-delegated, the highest ranking DHA employee will be appointed as the DO or SO as appropriate. If DHA has not been determined to have responsibility for the execution of the DHA AT Program for the DoD space within the facility as a whole or the facility is located on a military installation, whether inside or outside the USNORTHCOM AOR, then a Senior Agency Official (SAO) will be appointed, in writing, to oversee the DHA AT Program for the DHA-controlled space within the facility only.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.


5. PROCEDURES. See Enclosure 3.

6. RELEASABILITY. **Not cleared for public release**. This DHA-AI is available to users with Common Access Card authorization on the DHA SharePoint site at:
<https://info.health.mil/cos/admin/pubs/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This DHA-AI:

a. Is effective upon signature.

b. Will expire effective 10 years from the date of signature if it has not been reissued or cancelled before this date in accordance with DHA-Procedural Instruction 5025.01 (Reference (c)).



R. C. BONO
VADM, MC, USN
Director

Enclosures

1. References
2. Responsibilities
3. Procedures

Glossary

ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES

- (a) DoD Directive 5136.01, "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)),
September 30, 2013, as amended
- (b) DoD Directive 5136.13, "Defense Health Agency (DHA)," September 30, 2013
- (c) DHA-Procedural Instruction 5025.01, "Publication System," August 21, 2015, as amended
- (d) DoD Instruction 2000.12, "DoD Antiterrorism Program," March 1, 2012, as amended
- (e) DoD Instruction O-2000.16, Volume 1, "DoD Antiterrorism Standards,"
November 17, 2016, as amended
- (f) United States Northern Command Instruction 10-222, "USNORTHCOM Force Protection
Mission and Antiterrorism Program," September 14, 2017
- (g) Code of Federal Regulations, Title 41, Chapter 101
- (h) United States Code, Title 10, Section 1072 (2)
- (i) DoD Antiterrorism Officer Guide, December 2012
- (j) DoD 5200.08-R, "Physical Security Program," April 9, 2007, as amended
- (k) Joint Publication 3-07.2, "Antiterrorism – Appendix E: Risk Management Process,"
March 14, 2014
- (l) DHA-Administrative Instruction 078, "Antiterrorism (AT) Program,"
December 22, 2014 (hereby cancelled)
- (m) Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, "DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for
Buildings," February 9, 2012, as amended
- (n) Interagency Security Committee Standard, "The Risk Management Process for Federal
Facilities," November 2016
- (o) DHA-Administrative Instruction 066, "Director's Critical Information Requirements
(DCIRs) and Serious Incident Reporting (SIR) Executive Summaries (EXSUMs),"
April 29, 2015, as amended

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. DIRECTOR, DHA. The Director, DHA, will:
 - a. Provide oversight of the DHA AT Program.
 - b. Ensure that the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) has the necessary resources and Deputy Assistant Director (DAD) executive-level support to ensure compliance with this DHA-AI and accomplish program tasks.
 - c. Appoint, in writing, a DHA DO/SO/SAO for each DHA facility within the USNORTHCOM AOR.

2. DAD, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (J-1). The DAD, Administration and Management (J-1), will:
 - a. Assume responsibility for the DHA AT Program.
 - b. Provide executive level oversight, direction, and support to the OPR, in the execution of the tasks and responsibilities indicated below.
 - c. Ensure that dedicated funding and appropriate resources are available to execute the DHA AT Program.
 - d. Attend, or ensure the appropriate executive-level civilian or military officer attend, at least one AT Level IV Executive Seminar in accordance with Reference (e).

3. DHA COMPTROLLER. The DHA Comptroller, in coordination with the DAD, Administration and Management (J-1) and the Chief, MAB, will dedicate appropriations, in accordance with the DHA Program Objective Memorandum cycle, if procedural or existing structural measures are insufficient for reducing vulnerabilities or mitigating risk to DHA critical assets.

4. CHIEF, MAB. The Chief, MAB, as the OPR, is tasked with the agency-wide uniform implementation and execution of the DHA AT Program and its support to the overall mission assurance strategy. In the execution of this role, the Chief, MAB, will:
 - a. Coordinate the appointment of a DO or SO, in writing, for all facilities within the USNORTHCOM AOR for which DHA has been tasked with primary Force Protection (FP) responsibility for DoD occupants and the DoD-controlled area(s) of the facility.

- b. Coordinate the appointment of a SAO, in writing, for any DHA-leased space within a facility for which primary FP responsibility for DoD occupants and DoD-controlled areas has not been tasked to DHA.
- c. Approve site AT Plans and OEPs prior to publishing or execution by site leadership.
- d. Ensure DHA sites are executing their AT plans and are in compliance with the GCC in whose AOR the sites are located.
- e. Ensure the DHA-wide emergency mass warning and notification system disseminates timely alerts, warnings of hazards, and threats that may impact DHA personnel and property to allow time for appropriate protective actions to be taken.
- f. Publish agency-wide and/or site-specific guidance regarding the execution of Random Antiterrorism Measures (RAMs) by DHA personnel and approve any deviations.
- g. Review and approve all AT-related site assessment results to include, but not limited to, criticality, threat, vulnerability, facility security, risk, Higher Headquarters Assessment (HHA) AT Program reviews, and Facility Security Level determinations.
- h. Approve all corrective actions, mitigation strategies, or risk acceptance for vulnerabilities or concerns affecting the security posture of a facility as it relates to the DHA AT Program.
- i. Attend AT Level III training, ensure appropriate members of the OPR staff are AT Level II-certified, and approve AT Level II training for the DHA Antiterrorism Representative (ATR) in accordance with Reference (e).

5. DHA DO/SO/SAO. The DHA DO/SO/SAO will:

- a. Ensure an OEP is developed, implemented, and maintained for their assigned AOR (Reference (n)).
- b. Maintain a comprehensive AT Plan, as outlined in the site-specific AT Plan, for their AOR in accordance with Reference (e). AT Plans and OEPs must be submitted to the OPR for review prior to publication.
- c. Appoint, in writing, a Civilian or Military Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) responsible for the oversight and standardization of the AT Plan for a particular site or group of sites as determined by the Chief, MAB.
- d. Appoint as needed, in writing, an ATR to assist in the execution and daily functioning of the DHA AT Program within their AOR in accordance with the requirements outlined in Reference (e). DoD contractors can be appointed as an ATR.

e. Ensure all required assessments are completed for their AOR in accordance with Reference (d). Assessments must be submitted to the OPR for review prior to finalization by the DHA DO/SO/SAO or distribution outside the DHA.

f. Ensure the DHA AT Program within their AOR is coordinated with the respective GCC.

g. Maintain AT Level II certification in accordance with Reference (e).

6. ATO. Each DHA site will have a Civilian or Military ATO appointed to it, in writing, by the site's DHA DO/SO/SAO. The ATO will:

a. Be responsible to the Chief, MAB, for the oversight and standardization of the DHA AT Program for the particular site or group of sites to which he or she has been appointed.

b. Provide subject matter expertise to his or her appointed site DHA DO/SO/SAO and ATRs.

c. Conduct AT/FP self-assessments on an annual basis in accordance with Reference (e).

d. Be certified by completing a formal Military Department-approved Level II ATO Training Course of Instruction, whether a course in residence or through a Mobile Training Team. Newly appointed ATOs, or ATOs who have not served as such in the past 3 years, must complete this training.

e. Attend refresher training every 3 years by attending a Military Department-sponsored AT conference, a GCC-sponsored AT conference, or an AT Level II training course through in-residence, Mobile Training Team, computer-based, or web-based distance learning instruction. ATOs who have served as such on a continual basis must also attend refresher training.

f. Ensure facility DHA personnel receive initial and annual AT Level I training in accordance with References (e) and (i).

g. Use Reference (i) as a guide to execute the DHA AT Program and to understand his or her basic duties and responsibilities as an ATO.

h. Report a change in Force Protection Condition (FPCON) levels in accordance with Reference (o).

7. ATR. A designated DHA DO/SO/SAO may choose to appoint, in writing, a Civilian, Military, or DoD Contractor ATR to assist in the execution and daily functioning of the DHA AT Program within his or her AOR. In addition, the ATR will:

a. Be AT Level II-certified through completing the training course established and approved by the OPR.

b. Liaison with and support his or her respective ATO regarding all elements of the local AT Program.

8. DHA PERSONNEL. All DHA personnel will complete annual AT Level I Awareness Training in accordance with Reference (e).

ENCLOSURE 3

PROCEDURES

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS. The implementation of the AT Program at each DHA site will meet the requirements put forth in this DHA-AI, as well as applicable regulations and assessment benchmarks. If a particular requirement is considered unattainable, a justification and mitigation plan will be captured in the applicable assessment for review by the OPR. Each DHA site will submit a facility AT Plan and OEP to the OPR. If DHA is not tasked with overall FP for the facility, then the AT Plan and OEP may be produced by the primary tenant DO/SO and submitted to the OPR by the SAO, along with any specific DHA supplemental material.

2. FACILITY AT PLAN. At facilities where DHA has been tasked with FP responsibilities, the DHA DO/SO/SAO, with the assistance of his or her ATO, will produce an AT Plan that addresses each of the sections contained in this Enclosure. The AT Plan will also include any facility specific features, not included in this DHA-AI, but which impact the facility's AT Program. The AT Plan will be supported by task-specific standard operating procedures providing detailed guidance as to the execution of the program elements at that particular facility. The AT Plan is the responsibility of the DHA DO/SO/SAO and must be reviewed annually, at a minimum, or as often as there is a substantial change at the site that impacts the AT Program. The AT Plan will be marked "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY." Any classified material, like a threat assessment (TA) or vulnerability assessment (VA), will be submitted separately to the OPR via the Secret Internet Protocol Network or the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications Systems, depending on the level of classification.

3. GOVERNANCE OF SITE AT PROGRAMS. Charters for the following AT governance groups, or groups that execute the functions thereof, as applicable, will be included or referenced as part of the facility AT Plan.

a. Antiterrorism Working Group (ATWG). The ATWG will meet at least semi-annually or more frequently, depending on the level of threat activity, to oversee the implementation of the AT Program, to develop and refine AT Plans, and to address emergent or emergency AT Program issues. ATWG membership will include the DHA DO/SO/SAO, ATO, senior staff representatives, senior representatives from DoD tenant organizations, the Pentagon FP Agency, and/or Federal Protective Service representatives, OPR, and other representatives as required to support AT planning and program implementation. DHA sites located on military installations will participate in the host ATWG and report on the activities thereof to the OPR.

b. Antiterrorism Executive Committee (ATEC). The ATEC meets at least semi-annually to develop and refine AT program guidance, policy, and standards in order to act upon recommendations of the Facility Security Committee (FSC), ATWG, and/or the TWG, and to determine resource allocation priorities to mitigate or eliminate terrorism-related vulnerabilities.

The ATEC will be comprised of the DHA DO/SO/SAO and senior members of each DoD tenant within the facility. DHA sites located on military installations will participate as required in the host ATEC and/or, at a minimum, report on the activities thereof to the OPR.

c. FSC. The FSC incorporates the duties and responsibilities of the ATWG, TWG, and/or ATEC for leased facilities not on a military installation. The FSC will meet quarterly, at a minimum, or more frequently, if needed. The FSC will support the implementation of the AT Program, review the OEP and AT Plans, and address emergent or emergency AT program or general security concerns. FSC membership will include the DHA DO/SO/SAO, the facility ATO, senior security representatives, and ATOs from DoD tenant organizations, local law enforcement representatives, and other representatives as required to support AT planning and program implementation. In responding to threat-based information, depending on the level of threat activity, the FSC will convene to develop and refine terrorism TAs and coordinate and disseminate threat warnings and reports. DHA sites located on military installations are not required to hold FSCs.

4. INTELLIGENCE

a. On a continuing basis, the OPR will gather and disseminate both open source and classified intelligence reports in support of a threat-based, operationally-sound DHA-wide AT Program and security posture. The OPR coordinates reports of suspicious activities with the intelligence community and interagency partners; various working groups; and federal, state, and local law enforcement liaison officers as needed.

b. The OPR will ensure timely dissemination of urgent threat-related information and other intelligence products. The OPR will provide threat information dissemination through various means, including working groups, messages, incident reports, and TAs.

c. TAs are important decision support tools that enables risk assessments (RAs) for DHA facilities and for special events. TAs identify known or estimated terrorist threat capabilities, and evaluate threats based on various factors, including capability, intentions, activity, and whether the operational environment is conducive to terrorist activity. The OPR coordinates for and disseminates TAs to ensure the general threat awareness of all locations. The TA provides the basis for and determines the terrorist threat level applicable to DHA facilities or a particular event.

5. AT OPERATIONS. AT Operations are based on a layered defense, underpinned by FP measures, security, and law enforcement services. Electronic and physical layered defenses may include the following: access control systems and measures, interlinking closed circuit television systems, threat-based FPCONs, RAMs, law enforcement patrols, and surveillance detection teams. Inner layers of defense include roving patrols, office access controls, defined security zones, and stringent physical security measures. Enforcement of Interagency Security Committee/Unified Facility Criteria Standards for new and existing buildings, wherever feasible, will support layered defenses.

a. Phases. Execution of AT Operations occurs in the following phases:

(1) Pre-incident Phase. The execution of baseline AT Measures with emphasis on: preventive and deterrent measures, physical security and law enforcement, training and exercising, establishment of memoranda of agreements, development of plans to protect High Risk Personnel (HRP), intelligence analysis, and the execution of security measures within the DHA AOR. Planning efforts include the work of the FSC and other AT/FP working groups.

(a) Baseline AT Measures include:

1. Category 1, Administrative: Includes, but is not limited to, establishing an AT Program, conducting AT Level I Awareness Training, the identification (ID) of HRP, and drafting and validating AT, contingency, and emergency plans.

2. Category 2, Physical Security: Includes, but is not limited to, areas such as access control (may include guard force and contract security officers, badging, electronic access systems, magnetometers, X-ray, and visitor screening and control), mass notification systems, emergency notification systems, mail distribution procedures, parking control, construction standards, and camera systems.

3. Category 3, Special Purpose Enhancements: Includes, but is not limited to, mitigating for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNEs), Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD), and surveillance operations.

(b) Pre-incident supporting tasks and products include:

1. Annual TAs and periodic updates;

2. Criticality and VAs;

3. Risk analysis;

4. Development of curtailment actions and AT/physical security measures;

5. Training and exercises;

6. Terrorist Incident Responses;

7. Terrorist consequence management;

8. Annual AT Plan reviews; and

9. AT resource requirement ID, documentation, and submission.

(c) FPCON Normal through Delta. The execution of FPCON measures and RAMs.

(2) Incident Phase. In the event of a terrorist attack effecting DHA locations, terrorist incident response procedures will be initiated. Terrorist incident response measures will address the full scope of DHA and local jurisdiction response capabilities.

(a) Local law enforcement or security forces will respond to incidents occurring at or in the vicinity of DHA sites. The lead law enforcement agency will provide direction to supporting agencies and determine when to transition to consequence management operations.

(b) This phase includes:

1. Crisis Response;
2. Serious Incident Reporting;
3. Recovery and treatment of the injured;
4. Containment of the incident;
5. Recovery of casualties;
6. Abatement of life threatening hazards; and
7. Evacuation of potential threatened areas.

(3) Post-incident Phase. Local Emergency Responders will assist in synchronizing emergency planning efforts with federal, state, and regional emergency response counterparts planning documents. This phase ends when the local jurisdictions, DHA site(s), and the surrounding community have stabilized, and normal mission requirements can resume. Restoration of normal operations includes:

- (a) Restoration of primary, alternate, and tertiary evacuation routes;
- (b) Restoration of support and utility services;
- (c) Debris and hazardous material cleanup and disposal;
- (d) Resettlement of displaced personnel;
- (e) Situation Reports and follow-up investigations; and
- (f) Stand-down of crisis management personnel.

b. Operational Reports. The OPR will report on crisis and significant events involving DHA to USNORTHCOM. The OPR will also provide information to and request action from the DHA DO/SO/SAO. All reporting to USNORTHCOM will be coordinated through the OPR.

6. AT PROGRAM ELEMENTS. AT Program Elements include AT Risk Management, planning, training and exercises, resource application, and program reviews. The development of these elements should be ongoing to ensure the viability of all defensive measures employed to reduce DHA's vulnerability to terrorist attacks.

a. AT Risk Management. Components of the AT Risk Management process include assessing the terrorist threat (e.g., TAs); determining the criticality of assets; and identifying the vulnerabilities of facilities, systems, and personnel to terrorist attack(s) VA. These components, as detailed in Reference (k), are then used in an overall RA.

(1) With the assistance of the OPR, each DHA site will determine the facility, asset, or the site's Design Basis Threat and associated Level of Protection.

(2) TA. Terrorist TAs will be obtained annually for all DHA sites in coordination with the OPR and integrated into the Risk Management process. Event-specific TAs may be requested to support operational planning and risk decisions for special mission requirements including, but not limited to, in-transit forces, training and exercises, operational deployments, and special events.

(3) Criticality Assessment (CA). Critical assets are any facility, equipment, service, or resource considered essential to DoD operations in peace, crisis, and war. Critical assets can be people, property, equipment, activities and operations, information, facilities, or materials. Critical assets warrant measures and precautions to ensure continued operation; protection from disruption, degradation, or destruction; and timely restoration. The OPR, in coordination with the DHA DO/SO/SAO or his or her appointed ATR, will develop a prioritized mission essential asset listing for the particular DHA site and conduct a CA on an annual basis.

(4) Terrorism VA. The Terrorism VA, as part of the larger Mission Assurance and Risk Management processes, is used to determine the susceptibility of assets to attack from threats identified in the TA. Terrorism VAs are required to be conducted, updated, and recorded annually, at a minimum, for all DHA sites in accordance with Reference (e). Terrorism VAs will incorporate the DoD Mission Assurance Assessment benchmarks and be consistent with the principles outlined in Reference (j), and AT guidance published by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as promulgated by the OPR.

(5) RA. The RA combines the results of the CA, TA, and VA to facilitate informed risk evaluations, decisions, and responses. The RA is the final step in the overall assessment process. The OPR will support the development for courses of action to accept, remediate, mitigate, or transfer risk.

(a) The OPR will assist in providing an overall risk value associated with the assessed Design Basis Threat/Level of Protection based on CA, TA, and VA for each DHA site.

(b) The OPR will assist the DHA DO/SO/SAO or ATR with the development of a risk analysis memorandum, which will summarize RA results and serve as a report for senior DHA leadership and heads of tenant organizations as appropriate.

(c) When completed, the RA may be considered classified in accordance with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Security Classification Guide for VAs, and/or due to inclusion of classified threat information.

(6) Order of Assessments. It should be noted that the CA can be conducted before, after, or concurrent to the TA. However, the VA must be conducted after the TA and CA. All three assessments are used to generate the RA.

b. Exercises. DHA sites on military installations will support host installation AT exercises and coordinate with the installation ATO and the OPR prior to conducting any additional AT exercises. Exercises at DHA sites may vary in scope, type, methodology, and duration as determined by the DHA DO/SO/SAO, as applicable, and in coordination with the OPR. However, all DHA site AT exercises will:

(1) Familiarize DHA personnel with response actions and help identify any gaps in protecting personnel and assets from terrorist attack(s).

(2) Incorporate specific physical security measures such as FPCONs and RAMs.

(3) Address all aspects of the AT Plan, including response, consequence management, and recovery.

(4) Be recorded in an After Action Review format to include lessons learned. A copy of the After Action Review will be submitted to the OPR for record.

(5) Be conducted annually at a minimum. DHA sites participating in host installation AT exercises will fulfill the annual requirement.

c. Resource Application. Where procedural or existing structural measures are insufficient for reducing vulnerabilities or mitigating risk, upon approval of the OPR, funds for mitigation measures may be requested from the DHA Comptroller.

(1) The Core Vulnerability Assessment Management Program (CVAMP) provides the principal mechanism for prioritizing AT resource requirements for input into the DHA Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process or Combatant Commander Initiative Fund. CVAMP lists vulnerabilities identified during VAs, Facility Security Assessments, DoD Mission Assurance Assessments, as well as other assessments, to include the current status of repair or mitigation of those vulnerabilities.

(2) The OPR will manage the overarching DHA CVAMP account to include assisting sites with populating their respective site within CVAMP with the required assessments. DHA sites on military installation will be included in the host installation CVAMP account, and request visibility of vulnerabilities impacting the site.

(3) The OPR will approve and coordinate all Combatant Commander Initiative Fund submissions and requests for funding through the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and

Execution process, as well as advocate for resources for unfunded requirements effecting the AT Program or overall FP mission.

d. Antiterrorism Program Reviews (ATPRs). ATPRs evaluate the effectiveness and adequacy of AT program implementation and assess compliance with AT Standards. Local ATPRs will be conducted annually in conjunction with the site VA and triennially as a DHA HHA. The OPR will promulgate an annual DHA HHA schedule indicating sites to be assessed each quarter. Ensure an ATPR must also be conducted whenever significant changes in threat, vulnerabilities, or asset criticality occur. External ATPRs may be coordinated through the nearest military or DoD security forces command or installation.

7. RAMs. The RAMs Program supplements existing AT, physical security procedures, and FPCON actions.

a. Concept of Operations. By implementing certain measures from higher FPCONs, RAMs will convey increased vigilance and a stronger AT posture to external observers. By definition, RAMs are random, with different measures occurring at random locations and times in no discernible pattern or routine.

(1) RAMs provide several advantages to the DHA AT Program, including:

(a) Variation in security routines makes it harder for terrorists to identify important assets, build detailed descriptions of significant routines, or predict movement within a targeted facility. RAMs interrupt enemy planning and deter hostile operations by complicating and undermining surveillance efforts and creating a hard target.

(b) Increases AT Awareness for DHA personnel and visitors.

(c) Increases vigilance among security personnel and reinforces training.

(d) Validates DHA's ability to execute individual measures from higher FPCONs and refines security and FP measures.

(e) Assesses the adverse operational impacts and unplanned economic costs of AT Measures that must be maintained for extended periods and facilitates maximizing limited security resources.

(2) RAMs execution will:

(a) Assess local threat capabilities and identify effective countermeasures. RAMs should be threat-based.

(b) Mitigate DHA vulnerabilities.

(c) Be in accordance with the RAM guidance published by the OPR and coordinated,

when necessary, with local authorities.

(d) Be coordinated with ongoing surveillance detection and security measures.

8. FPCON. The FPCON system progressively increases protective measures implemented in anticipation of, or in response to, the threat of terrorist attack. FPCONs are the principal means through which DoD civilians and military commanders apply an operational decision on guarding against terrorist and other threats.

a. FPCON Levels

(1) FPCON NORMAL applies when a general global threat of possible terrorist activity exists and warrants a routine security posture. At a minimum, access control will be conducted at all DoD facilities.

(2) FPCON ALPHA applies when there is an increased general threat of possible terrorist activity against personnel or facilities, the nature and extent of which are unpredictable. ALPHA measures must be capable of being maintained indefinitely.

(3) FPCON BRAVO applies when an increased or more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists. Sustaining BRAVO measures for a prolonged period may affect operational capability and relations with local authorities.

(4) FPCON CHARLIE applies when an incident occurs, or intelligence is received indicating some form of terrorist action or targeting against personnel or facilities is predicted. Prolonged implementation of CHARLIE measures may create hardship and affect the activities of the unit and its personnel.

(5) FPCON DELTA applies in the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred, or when intelligence is received that a terrorist action against a specific location or person is imminent. Normally, DELTA is declared as a localized condition. DELTA measures are not intended to be sustained for an extended duration.

b. Concept of Operations. The FPCON level for DHA sites will be determined by the GCC in whose AOR the DHA site operates. The DHA DO/SO/SAO, the OPR, and agencies having tactical control over DHA sites may add to the established FPCON level necessitated by a specific threat. The location of the DHA site may affect FPCON measure implementation.

9. THREAT RESPONSE. Threats (e.g., criminal activity, suspicious packages or objects, phone or email threats, bomb threats, fire, civil disturbance, hostage situations, active shooter, and suicide bombers) require actions by the DHA DO/SO/SAO, ATO/ATR, and DHA personnel.

a. Changes in FPCON

(1) The OPR will ensure that DHA sites receive notification of any FPCON changes. The OPR will notify the DHA DO/SO/SAO or his or her designated ATR, who may then notify the FSC of any FPCON changes. The FSC representatives will then disseminate the information to their individual service or agency.

(2) The OPR will ensure the submission of status reports on FPCON attainment, including waiver requests to USNORTHCOM.

b. Suspicious Activity (SA) Reporting

(1) Terrorist-related SA, as well as other types of SA, is behavior-based. Identifying SA involves behavioral recognition, and observation and analysis of possible indicators of SA. General examples of SA, including terrorist-related SA, include the following: tests of security persons, or vehicles that appear out of place; an unusual over-flight or drive-by; abnormal behavior; photography or videography, expressed or implied threats; eliciting information; misrepresentation; sabotage or vandalism; recruiting; surveillance; and diversions.

(2) SA must be reported to the local law enforcement agency supporting the site, as well as the OPR at dha.mission-assurance@mail.mil.

(3) For standard actions regarding emergencies (e.g., medical incidents, alarms, utility outage, criminal activity, suspicious packages or objects, phone or email threats, bomb threats, fire, civil disturbance, hostage, active shooter, and/or suicide bomber), please see the OEP assigned for the particular DHA site.

10. PHYSICAL SECURITY. Physical security for DHA sites will be executed in accordance with Reference (k), and fully integrated with the site AT Plans.

a. Physical security measures, as they relate to AT for DHA sites, will (at a minimum): implement facility operations; physical security equipment; trained personnel; and procedures-oriented in support of perimeter and area security; access and egress control; protection against CBRNE attacks (including those using the postal system); HRP protection; barrier plans; and facility standoff distances.

b. Any development of, or change to, local physical security systems to include the purchase of new or additional physical security equipment must receive prior approval by the OPR.

c. It is understood that many DHA sites, particularly those not located on installations, may have insufficient resources to support HRP and CBRNE protection, or to implement barrier plans and facility standoff. In such cases, DHA sites will leverage local law enforcement and emergency management support through Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding, as approved by the OPR.

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	Area of Responsibility
AT	Antiterrorism
ATEC	Antiterrorism Executive Committee
ATO	Antiterrorism Officer
ATPR	Antiterrorism Program Review
ATR	Antiterrorism Representative
ATWG	Antiterrorism Working Group
CA	Criticality Assessment
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CVAMP	Core Vulnerability Assessment Management Program
DAD	Deputy Assistant Director
DHA	Defense Health Agency
DHA-AI	Defense Health Agency-Administrative Instruction
DO	Designated Official
FP	Force Protection
FPCON	Force Protection Condition
FSC	Facility Security Committee
GCC	Geographic Combatant Commander
HHA	Higher Headquarters Assessment
HRP	High Risk Personnel
ID	identification
MAB	Mission Assurance Branch
OEP	Occupant Emergency Plan
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
RA	risk assessment
RAM	Random Antiterrorism Measure
SA	suspicious activity
SAO	Senior Agency Official
SO	Senior Official
TA	threat assessment
TWG	Threat Working Group

USNORTHCOM United States Northern Command

VA vulnerability assessment

WMD Weapon of Mass Destruction

PART II. DEFINITIONS

AT. Defense measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, including limited response and containment by local military and civilian.

AT Awareness. Fundamental knowledge of the terrorist threat and measures to reduce personal vulnerability to terrorism.

ATO. The principal military or civilian advisor charged with managing the AT program for the Military Commander or DoD civilian exercising equivalent authority.

AT planning. The process of developing specific guidance and execution-oriented instructions for subordinates. An AT Plan contains command-specific guidance for the establishment of an AT Program and the implementation of the AT standards prescribed.

AT Program Review. A systematic, comprehensive assessment of the AT Program against the written DoD standards prescribed.

AT Risk Management. The process of systematically identifying, accessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. The end products of the AT Risk Management process will be the ID of areas and assets that are a vulnerability to the identified threat.

CA. Identifies key assets and infrastructure that support DoD missions, units, or activities and are deemed mission critical by Military Commanders or civilian agency managers. It addresses the effect of temporary or permanent loss of key assets or critical infrastructures on the installation or a unit's ability to perform its mission.

consequence management. Those measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of a chemical, biological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive situation.

crisis management. Measures to identify, acquire, plan, and use the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and resolve a threat or act of terrorism. Crisis management is predominately a law enforcement function.

critical asset. Any facility, equipment, service, or resource considered essential to DoD operations in peace, crisis, and war; warranting measures of precautions to ensure its continued efficient operations, protection from disruption, degradation, or destruction, and its timely restoration. Critical assets may be DoD assets or other government or private assets, (e.g., industrial or critical infrastructure assets), domestic or foreign, the disruption or loss of which could render DoD critical assets ineffective or otherwise seriously disrupt DoD operations.

critical infrastructure. Infrastructure deemed essential to DoD operations or the functioning of a critical asset.

delegated/non-delegated facility. A delegated leased facility where the General Services Administration may, by agreement with occupant agencies, delegate authority to perform specified functions with respect to the operation, maintenance, or repair of General Services Administration assigned space. A DoD-delegated facility is a facility for which DoD has been delegated such authority. A non-DoD-delegated facility is a facility for which DoD has not been delegated such authority.

DoD contractor. Any individual firm, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal non-federal entity that enters into a contract directly with the DoD to furnish services, supplies, or both, including construction. DoD contractors may include U. S. Nationals, local citizens, or third country nationals. Foreign governments, representatives of foreign governments, or foreign corporations wholly owned by foreign governments that have entered into contracts with the DoD are not DoD contractors.

DoD personnel. Unformed Military Service members and DoD federal civilian employees hired and paid from appropriated and non-appropriated funds under permanent or temporary appointment.

elements and personnel. Military and civilian personnel and their dependent family members; DoD installations and facilities; DoD-owned, leased, or managed infrastructure and assets critical to mission accomplishment; and other DoD-owned, leased, or managed mission essential assets.

Emergency Responder. Firefighters, law enforcement/security forces, and emergency medical technicians, emergency management and operations personnel, Explosive Ordinance Disposal personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at MTFs, disaster preparedness officers, public health officers, bio-environmental engineers, and mortuary affairs personnel.

family member. Individuals defined as “Dependent” in Reference (h). Includes spouses; unmarried widows; unmarried widowers; unmarried legitimate children, including adopted children or stepchildren, who are under 21, incapable of self-support, or under 23 and enrolled in a fulltime institution of higher learning. Also, the family members of DoD civilian employees,

particularly as it pertains to those assigned overseas. The DoD standard for family members requiring Level 1 AT Awareness Training is 14 years or older (or younger at the discretion of the DoD sponsor).

FP. Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against DoD personnel (including family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential, so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the Joint Force while degrading the opportunities of the enemy. FP does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease.

FPCON. A DoD-approved system standardizing a DoD's ID of recommended preventive actions and responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities. The system is the principal means for a commander to apply an operations decision on how to protect against terrorism and facilities coordination among DoD Components and support for AT activities.

HRP. Personnel, who by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be an attractive or accessible terrorist target.

physical security. That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft.

security. (a) Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation, to protect against all acts designed to, or that may impair its effectiveness; (b) a condition that results from establishing and maintaining protective measures that ensure a state of protection from hostile acts or influences.

special event. An activity characterized by a large concentration of personnel and/or a gathering where distinguished visitors are involved, often associated with a unique or symbolic event.

terrorism. The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear and intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies, in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

terrorism consequence management. DoD preparedness and response for mitigating the consequences of a terrorist incident including the terrorist use of a WMD. DoD consequence management activities are designed to support the lead federal agency, the Department of Homeland Security, and include measures to alleviate damage, loss of life, hardship, or suffering caused by the incident; protect public health and safety; and restore emergency essential government services.

terrorism TA. (a) The process used to conduct a threat analysis and develop an evaluation of a potential terrorist threat; (b) the product of a threat analysis for a particular unit, installation, or activity.

terrorism threat analysis. In AT, a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups that could target the DoD Components or the DoD elements and personnel. A terrorism threat analysis is an essential step in identifying the probability of terrorist attack(s) and results in a terrorism TA.

terrorist incident response measures. A set of procedures established for response forces to deal with the effects of a terrorist incident.

terrorist threat level. An intelligence TA of the level of terrorist threat faced by U. S. personnel and interests. The assessment is based on a continuous intelligence analysis of a minimum of four elements: terrorist group operational capability, intentions, activity, and operational environment. There are four levels: LOW, MODERATE, SIGNIFICANT, and HIGH. Threat levels should not be confused with FPCON. Terrorism TAs are provided to senior leaders to help them determine the appropriate FPCON.

VA. An assessment to determine the vulnerability to a terrorist attack against an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, resident, facility, or other site. It identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism. The process the Commander uses to determine the susceptibility to attack from the full range of threats to the security of personnel, family members, and facilities, which provide a basis for determining AT Measures that can protect personnel and assets from terrorist attacks.

vulnerability. (a) In AT, a situation or circumstance, which if left unchanged, may result in the loss of life or damage to mission essential resources; (b) the susceptibility of a nation or a military force to any action by any means through which its war fighting potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or will to fight diminished; (c) the characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnaturally (manmade) hostile environment.

WMD. Weapons capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. WMD can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such a means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.