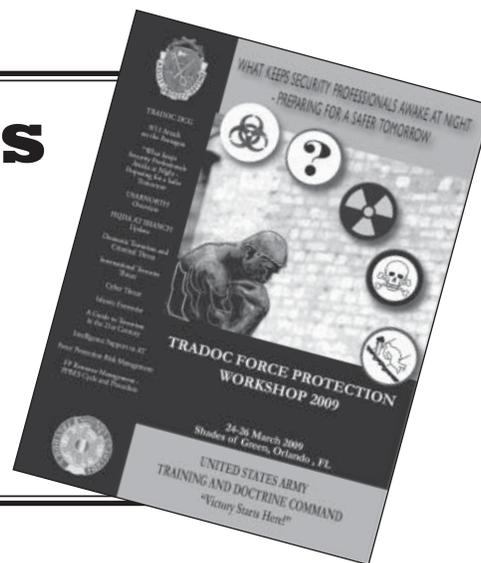

TRADOC Conducts 4th Annual Force Protection Workshop



By Mr. James M. Kirkland

The Command Provost Marshal Directorate (CPMD), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans, and Training (G-3/5/7), conducted the annual TRADOC Force Protection (FP) Workshop, hosted by the TRADOC Deputy Commanding General (DCG), at the Shades of Green Armed Forces Recreation Center, Orlando, Florida. The theme of the workshop, “What Keeps Security Professionals Awake at Night—Preparing for a Safer Tomorrow,” was a means of looking back on the tragedy of 11 September 2001—specifically, the terrorist attack on the Pentagon. Chief W. Scott McKay, assistant chief of the Arlington County Fire Department, Arlington, Virginia, served as the keynote speaker, relating his experience as an on-site shift leader during the aftermath of the attack on the Pentagon. Chief McKay said, “Exchanging business cards at the scene is not the time to meet neighboring emergency responders.” His message was very clear: Developing plans, conducting training, and establishing local contacts before an incident occurs are essential to the success of an emergency response.

The workshop began with a video presented by General Peter W. Chiarelli, Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. He emphasized, “Though our Homeland has not been successfully attacked since 9/11, the very real threat exists today. Therefore, we must continue to remain aware and vigilant. We cannot allow complacency to benefit the enemy by providing an opportunity to attack our Homeland, facilities, or deployed forces.”

This was the fourth TRADOC FP workshop and the third workshop under the leadership of Colonel Keith C. Blowe, TRADOC Command Provost Marshal. Colonel Blowe, who recently retired with twenty-eight years of service to our Nation and the Military Police Corps, amplified the workshop theme by stressing the importance of training, education, and awareness across the entire

force to better assist commanders in the development of antiterrorism (AT) programs. Colonel Blowe introduced the TRADOC DCG, Lieutenant General David P. Valcourt, recognizing the added value of senior leader involvement in providing guidance and supporting the FP mission.

Lieutenant General Valcourt then addressed the audience of more than one hundred, telling them that their work in the FP business is important and encouraging them to do their jobs well and to take maximum advantage of the training opportunities available at the workshop. He also informed attendees that FP is important to him and that TRADOC commanders and school commandants would soon be providing updates on their FP status in a video teleconference forum every six months.

The three-day workshop targeted FP personnel at the brigade level and above, including those who support unit FP or AT programs (appointed AT, physical security, intelligence, and operations officers and operations noncommissioned officers). CPMD planners distinguished

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this as a workshop rather than a conference, emphasizing the available training. The workshop goals included improving individual FP skills and unit AT programs. The TRADOC staff accomplished these goals through hands-on training in the risk management process—beginning with threat assessments, then moving to criticality and vulnerability assessments, and eventually to risk assessments. At that point, the process moves toward mitigation through improved procedures, new equipment, or the commander’s acceptance of known risks. Guidance and instruction were also provided for resource management, funding procedures for unit level AT officers were unraveled, and attendees were reminded that AT funding flows through the TRADOC G-3/5/7 CPMD down to the unit level. Understanding the procurement process can be a challenge. There is a specific military decision package, coded as “VTER” (Antiterrorism), that can

only be used to support and fund AT. “QPSM” (Physical Security Matters) is a similar military decision package which funds the physical security that supports AT. This funding is not part of the traditional unit funding and does not take away from TRADOC mission training dollars. This was evidenced by the fact that temporary duty costs for all workshop attendees were covered with AT funds—not unit training funds. In addition to AT training, AT funds may be used for mass notification systems, AT exercises, and other AT-specific requirements. Mr. Bill Moisant, chief of the FP Division, CPMD, encouraged TRADOC organizations to seek funding of AT and physical security requirements through the upcoming program operating management process and to contact CPMD for further assistance.

Representatives from the AT Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) G-3/5/7, and U.S. Army North (USARNORTH) presented briefings about their organizations and how they relate to TRADOC. Lieutenant Colonel Brian Numerick, chief of the AT Branch, discussed the first AT field manual, which is currently being developed. He also discussed the second iteration of the HQDA AT Strategic Plan, *Tempering the Weapon*, which focuses on areas that need improvement, mandates specific goals (including one that all units at battalion level and above will have a trained, AT Level II-appointed AT officer to handle initiatives such as embedding AT documents in the Army Campaign Plan), and encourages active leader participation. Lieutenant Colonel Andy Schell, USARNORTH, described his organization’s mission to conduct homeland defense, civil support operations, and theater security cooperation activities to protect American people and their way of life. He further explained the mission in terms of FP, relating that USARNORTH executes a comprehensive, all-hazards, FP mission that provides an appropriate level of safety and security for all U.S. Army personnel, resources, infrastructure, information, and equipment from the full spectrum of threats within the USARNORTH FP operations area to ensure essential operational mission accomplishment.

Mr. Jon Moilanen, TRADOC Intelligence Support Activity, discussed threat information products that are available and links that can be used to obtain terrorist threat information tools. These tools include case studies that contain recommendations about how the cases can be used in training and professional education regarding suicide bombings and critical infrastructure attacks; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) and other catastrophic weapons such as low-yield, high-destruction explosives; kidnapping and terrorism; and the TRADOC hip pocket handbook, *A Soldier’s Primer to Terrorism TTP [Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures] in the Contemporary Operational Environment*.

Mr. Patrick Poole, who is an author, lecturer, investigative reporter, and intelligence analyst, presented information on Islamic extremists and the domestic threat

from Islamic radicalism. Mr. Poole provided details about the radicalization process, which begins with the manipulative preradicalization stage and progresses through disengagement from the host society, rejection and self-identification, indoctrination (acquisition of violent attitudes) and, ultimately, recruitment or jihadization.

The TRADOC staff also presented briefings on domestic terrorism and criminal threats, international terrorist threats, cyberthreats, and AT training opportunities and conducted an open-forum panel discussion to answer audience questions and clarify items discussed during the workshop. Major Mark O’Connor, lead project officer for the Joint Entry Control Point/Escalation of Force Project (JEEP), provided a briefing on the scope of JEEP. Objectives include developing procedures to improve the warfighter’s use of FP technologies at entry control points and the associated use of force responses. This newly formed JEEP team will soon produce handbooks and TTP that address the integration of technology. These efforts will maximize the FP of friendly troops and reduce the risk of coalition and civilian casualties.

In addition to TRADOC attendees, FP specialists from the U.S. Army Installation Management Command, U.S. Army Reserve, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command were also in attendance. The workshop served as an excellent opportunity to network; share experiences and ideas; and meet others from the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, U.S. Army Cadet Command, U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command, U.S. Army Accessions Command, and TRADOC centers and schools.

Workshop attendees received an e-mail invitation to participate in an online survey designed to assess the quality of the workshop and associated training. Respondents registered high marks for the workshop, adding comments such as: “I am a newcomer to the AT/FP world, but I found this workshop to be very informative;” “Overall, it was a great opportunity to network and coordinate;” and “I had a great time learning about the various FP issues that go into AT/FP planning and resourcing.”

Although the fifth annual TRADOC FP Workshop has not yet been approved, there is great anticipation that this event will continue. All TRADOC FP personnel at brigade level and above can tentatively mark their calendars to attend the next TRADOC FP Workshop in Spring 2010 in the vicinity of Headquarters TRADOC, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Mr. Kirkland is the TRADOC AT officer assigned to Headquarters TRADOC, G-3/5/7, CPMD, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Mr. Kirkland, a certified protection specialist, retired with thirty years of service in the U.S. Army. He last served as the command sergeant major of the 924th Military Police Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas.