United States Department of State

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2004

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the President's National Strategy for Combating Terrorism announced in February 2003, the Department of State takes a leading role in developing coordinated strategies to defeat terrorists abroad and secure the cooperation of international organizations and partner nations in our struggle. The Department's Antiterrorism Assistance program (ATA) is an essential mechanism for providing partner countries the training, equipment, and technology they need to combat terrorism and prosecute terrorists and their supporters.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives in the war on terrorism. They improve the operational and tactical capabilities our partner nations need to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. ATA training enhances and sustains our partner nations' capacity to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Our partners' improved capabilities serve as force multipliers to bolster our own efforts to defend American citizens, U.S. business and civic interests, and U.S. Government interests abroad. This is a key part of our nation's first line of defense in protecting the American homeland.

ATA programs foster cooperative efforts between U.S. law enforcement officers and those of our partner countries engaged in the front lines in the global war on terrorism. ATA-provided advanced counterterrorism (CT) training and equipment plays a key role in maintaining and increasing our partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. Nearly all terrorists captured overseas were apprehended by the security or police authorities of our partner nations, either unilaterally, or in close cooperation with the United States.

ATA programs also advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening bilateral relationships. ATA training plays a vital role in the Administration's effort to build and sustain the global coalition of partner nations prosecuting the war on terrorism.

ATA has grown each year since its inception in 1983. In 2004, ATA sponsored 209 courses and trained approximately 4,900 students from 67 countries. Over the years, ATA has trained more than 48,000 students from 141 countries. The type of training provided varies with the needs of each partner nation, and courses are tailored to local conditions. Such training includes, but is not limited to: crisis management and response; cyber-terrorism; dignitary protection; bomb detection; airport security; border control; kidnap intervention and hostage negotiation and rescue; response to incidents involving weapons of mass

destruction; countering terrorist finance; and, interdiction of terrorist organizations. All courses emphasize law enforcement under the rule of law and sound human rights practices.

The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) provides policy guidance to the ATA program. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/T/ATA), implements and manages program operations. DS/T/ATA coordinates closely with other Federal, state, and local agencies that assist in providing expertise, assessments, training, and facilities. As terrorist networks adjust their tactics and strategies, ATA has continued to adapt and refine its counterterrorism training initiatives to meet evolving threats.

FY 2004 OVERVIEW

Fiscal year 2004 proved to be another highly productive and successful year for the ATA program and its training participants. In addition to proceeding with existing antiterrorism training and assistance efforts, the ATA program introduced a number of new initiatives to help partner nations (PN) combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism. ATA also expanded its training platforms in order to maximize training benefits, minimize training costs, and expedite programmatic details. While effectively conducting needs assessments and program reviews, developing curriculum, and managing training, ATA continued to coordinate and rely on the expertise of both Federal and state law enforcement agencies. This synergy is essential to the success of the ATA program.

New Initiatives

Iraq
ATA is providing support to the Multi-National Forces – Iraq (MNF-I) in their effort to train, equip, and mentor an Iraqi Police Counterterrorism Emergency Response Unit (ERU). In April 2004, 13 Iraqi students completed the ATA Crisis Response Team training course in Baton Rouge, LA. ATA subsequently purchased and delivered 13 sets of Crisis Response Team equipment (minus weapons) to the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team (CPATT), under MNF-I. Additionally, ATA is providing CPATT with five iterations of specialized police equipment that supports training for Explosives Incident Countermeasure units, which will eventually become part of the Iraqi Police Service ERU. When fully operational, the ERU will provide a highly trained response unit capable of arresting high-threat insurgents and terrorists. The ERU is currently conducting joint operations with other Iraqi police and coalition units.

While ATA is not currently providing direct training in Iraq, ATA would like to ensure that the eventual handoff of specialized police training from MNF-I to regular State Department assistance is as smooth as possible. ATA continues to monitor CPATT training schedules and objectives to enable it to be fully prepared for when that time comes.

Performance Measures of Effectiveness
In FY 2004, ATA implemented the Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) system as a set of instruments designed to accomplish three principal goals: first, to measure antiterrorism/counterterrorism (AT/CT) baseline capabilities; second, to design an appropriate and cost effective training and assistance

program for each partner nation; and third, to measure program effectiveness and progress in building critical AT/CT capabilities. The PME is a quantifiable system for measuring performance that conforms to the 1993 Government Performance Results Act (GPRA '93) requirements, the President's Management Agenda, and Office of Management and Budget guidelines.

The requirement was to develop a "one size fits all" framework that could be used to measure the AT/CT capabilities of all PNs in the program. In order to accomplish this, ATA's development team looked at the broad range of functions needed to *detect, deter, deny, and defeat* terrorists. In this process, they developed 25 Critical Capabilities a country must possess to fight terrorism (see Table 1).

The country is then assessed in each Critical Capability on a scale of 1 to 5. To make these ratings as objective as possible, ATA utilizes Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from a variety of U.S. Government agencies and the private sector. They work from a comprehensive checklist developed by ATA that reflects competency in each particular field or discipline. By utilizing SMEs with functional, area-specific checklists that consist of necessary requirements for that capability, the ATA PME system becomes statistically valid, because an expert's subjective measure implies judgment and knowledge, which then makes it more viable as an objective rating.

Table 1: Antiterrorism Critical Capabilities
A. Preventive Capabilities
1. Land Border Security
2. Land Port of Entry Security
3. Maritime Border Security
4. Maritime Port of Entry Security
5. Airspace Security
6. Air Port of Entry Security
7. Critical Infrastructure Protection
8. National Leadership Security
9. Diplomatic Community Security
10. Preventive Intelligence
B. Response Capabilities
11. National Level Major Incident Command and Control
12. Police Special Operations (SWAT/CRT)
13. Explosives Incident Countermeasures
14. Mass Casualty Incident Management
15. Kidnapping/Hostage Incident Management
C. Post-Incident Capabilities
16. Police Investigative Capability
17. Post-Blast Investigations
18. Mass Casualty Incident Management
19. Crime Scene and Evidence Management
20. Forensic Examination and Analysis
21. Financial Investigations
22. Prosecutorial Capability
D. Cyber Security
23. Critical Digital Infrastructure Security
24. Cyber Crime Investigations
E. Sustainment Capabilities
25. Institutionalization of Anti/Counter Terrorism Training

Anti-Kidnapping Initiative - Guatemala

ATA continues to provide kidnap intervention training programs in the Western Hemisphere. Guatemala was selected as a country of concern, and ATA conducted a focused needs assessment on the country's capability to combat the threat of ongoing kidnappings. Under a specialized ATA Anti-Kidnapping Initiative training program, the Crisis Response Team anti-kidnapping tactical course and the Kidnapping Incident Management/Hostage Negotiation course

were provided to Guatemalan authorities in February and September 2004. Future ATA activities will assess other countries to identify nations that need assistance in the prevention, intervention, investigation, management, and prosecution of kidnapping incidents.

ATA Crisis Response Team training includes advanced techniques in explosive breaching.

ATA Alumni Network

The tens of thousands of foreign law enforcement professionals who have gone through ATA training over the years represent a valuable resource in America's national strategy to combat terrorism. ATA seeks to cultivate the goodwill generated by training with partner nations through the development of an Antiterrorism Assistance Alumni Network. This network will facilitate the organization of in-country or regional conferences on topics of mutual concern, provide Regional Security Officers with the names of ATA graduates and their specialties for use in areas such as VIP protection, and further the sustainment of our training by facilitating contacts with and among graduates in a country or region.

The Alumni Network will use ATA's existing website to serve as a complement to training through the controlled sharing of ATA programs of instruction. The website will also identify those areas where the channeling of future resources is likely to provide the greatest return. Ongoing feedback, enabled by interactive web-based communications between alumni and US instructors and SMEs, will offer ATA a better opportunity to learn how foreign security practitioners adapt U.S. doctrine to their own environments, thus providing insights to our own curriculum development.

In-Country Training Programs

> *"I am fiercely loyal to my nation, my organization and my fellow agents…My professional loyalties are not to any specific group, but to Afghanistan and the Office of the President. I will keep faith with the national government and its elected officials, regardless of my own political or ethnic views."*
>
> *-- Afghan Presidential Protective Service Creed*

Afghanistan
ATA's in-country program in Afghanistan has commenced refresher training for the ATA-trained Afghan Presidential Protective Service (PPS), and began to train an additional 180 PPS agents in December of 2004. Such instruction provides students with the full range of protective detail responsibilities, to include basic firearms qualification, protective formations, driver training and defensive tactics. PPS agents will also be provided with the Explosives Incident Countermeasures course.

ATA is in the process of installing embedded instructors/mentors for on-the-job training. These instructors will travel with the PPS detail and provide help to the Afghan agents as they meld into the assignment of protecting the President of Afghanistan, and will remain with the detail as long as necessary. It is expected that the PPS will fully assume protective responsibilities by mid-2005.

Colombia

The ATA program for Colombia includes general ATA courses as well as the Anti-Kidnapping Initiative, which is a two-pronged approach designed to strengthen Colombia's anti-kidnapping capabilities. The first aspect is to train and equip Colombia's special anti-kidnapping units, the Unified Action Groups for Personal Liberty (GAULA). The second aspect is the creation of a national anti-kidnapping data automation

A GAULA unit practices their skills during an ATA Crisis Response Team (CRT) course.

system that ties together all agencies and tactical units in the anti-kidnapping effort. Initiated in October of 2003, this project is revolutionizing GAULA reporting and kidnapping case tracking, and will facilitate sophisticated analysis of kidnapping trends.

ATA has also funded the establishment of an anti-kidnapping training facility at the Sibate National Police Base. To date, seven anti-kidnapping units have been trained, three of which have been equipped, and the four remaining units are awaiting the delivery of ordered equipment. With the intent of assisting the Government of Colombia in institutionalizing antiterrorism training, ATA provided Colombia the Instructor Development course in FY 2004, and will provide additional iterations of the Crisis Response Team instructor course. Upcoming Crisis Response Team courses will utilize the Instructor Development course-trained instructors with American instructor oversight, with the eventual goal of turning all training responsibilities over to the Colombian trainers.

Indonesia

Through the in-country program established in FY 2003, ATA continues to provide the Government of Indonesia training and assistance to combat terrorism. During FY 2004, ATA conducted a number of courses for the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), including: Post-Blast Investigation; Tactical Commander's Crisis Response Team; and the Weapons of Mass Destruction

(WMD) courses. Through these courses, ATA is providing POLRI with the capability to sustain its own antiterrorism training program.

By the end of FY 2004, a total of 156 POLRI officers were trained and equipped. Graduates of the training courses Crisis Response Team (96 officers), Explosives Incident Countermeasures (30 officers) and Counterterrorism Investigations (30 officers) form the core of Task Force 88 (TF-88), Indonesia's elite counterterrorism task force headquartered in Jakarta. The program goal is to train and equip 279 POLRI officers for TF-88.

An Indonesian EIC student gets assistance with his ATA-provided bomb disposal suit.

Future training will include "capstone" courses to assist the Government of Indonesia with institutionalizing sustainable in-country training for tactical operations and operational planning. ATA is proposing training that will continue to increase the Government of Indonesia's crisis response capabilities, and will begin to institutionalize such training within the appropriate agencies. ATA also plans to present a new nine-week Preventing, Interdicting and Investigating Acts of Terrorism course to Indonesian officials.

Kenya

The ATA program in Kenya is an aggressive training program initiative designed to build and sustain Kenya's capacity to counter terrorism. As the result of ATA-sponsored consultations and seminars, Kenya has launched a Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) to coordinate counterterrorism efforts. Kenya has made considerable progress in the past year by drafting a National CT Strategy, convening a National Security Advisory Committee (NSAC), creating a National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and establishing an Antiterrorism Police Unit (ATPU). Missing in these efforts has been a central command with the authority to investigate, plan, coordinate, and implement CT operations. The JTTF will provide this linchpin, bringing together representatives from all the major stakeholder organizations under one central command.

Pakistan

Since 1987, ATA's Pakistan program has provided assistance in presenting antiterrorism training, refurbishing the Federal Investigation Agency Academy, and building the tactical training site for the Punjab Police College in the Sihala

District of Islamabad. Since January 2004, a total of 11 ATA courses have been offered, varying in length from one to six weeks. The training was divided between tactical and investigative, and included VIP Protection, Surveillance Detection, and Critical Incident Management courses.

Pakistani participants in the ATA Crisis Response Team (CRT) course practice an assault.

Such assistance resulted in the ATA-trained Special Investigation Group (SIG) playing a key role in identifying the perpetrators responsible for unsuccessful assassination attempts on the President and Prime Minister.

Future ATA training and assistance in Pakistan will principally focus on infrastructure and investigative courses, and will train one iteration in Explosives Incident Countermeasures. ATA infrastructure courses will include WMD and Cyber related courses, and Pakistan will receive the new nine-week Preventing, Interdicting, and Investigating Acts of Terrorism course. In addition, ATA will start the construction phase of a secure Internet communication system for the five principal Federal Investigation Agency counterterrorism law enforcement institutions.

Expansion of Training Platforms

Over the last few years, ATA has successfully expanded the training platforms it utilizes to train and assist PNs in antiterrorism deterrence, investigations, and operations. While there are multiple benefits to utilizing various training mechanisms, the proven results of such planning and execution is better usage of appropriated ATA resources through identifying cost savings measures, partnering with existing USG training facilities, and providing critical training in the time and environment necessary for the maximum benefit to PNs.

Fly Away Program

During FY 2004, ATA expanded its "fly-away" program, whereby courses previously taught only at domestic training locations are packaged and presented in the recipient countries. In effect, the instructional teams travel to the students, instead of vice versa. The potential for cost savings provides one incentive for the "fly-away" concept. Other advantages include: some nations in need of training assistance are unable to release key personnel for travel to the

United States due to limited personnel or internal security situations; training at a participating nation's location enables added focus on the actual operational environment, infrastructure, and political and legal systems; larger class sizes can be convened; the requirement for often problematic medical certifications is unnecessary; and the potential of visa "over-stays" is avoided. Additionally, the "fly-away" concept provides participating nations with an enhanced opportunity to independently sustain new skills by integrating the training received into their own national police academies.

Although each course taught as "fly-away" has a unique set of challenges, and the cost of each presentation can vary considerably, most courses taught as fly-aways have realized cost savings of at least ten percent. Based upon the effectiveness to date, an aggressive expansion of future "fly-away" courses will be implemented, with four ATA courses previously conducted at the Department of Energy's Albuquerque training facility already being taught exclusively in the "fly-away" mode.

International Law Enforcement Academy
To increase the opportunities for providing antiterrorism training and assistance to PNs at the regional level, ATA utilizes the training facilities at the three International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) locations. These ILEA training centers, located in Botswana, Hungary, and Thailand, serve as effective multilateral training platforms allowing for wider participation in ATA courses, while decreasing the training and operating costs associated with providing domestic multi-partner training.

In FY 2004, ATA conducted nine courses at ILEA facilities, covering issues of Transnational Terrorism, the Role of Police in Terrorism Investigations, and the Role of Police Executives in Counterterrorism. In sum, ATA ILEA courses during the last fiscal year have brought together more than 320 participants from 29 nations.

The next fiscal year will represent a 30 percent increase in training time allocated by ILEA for ATA training. This additional time will be utilized for the new two-week Transnational Terrorism course, which deals with organizing and integrating antiterrorism efforts among the ILEA regional countries.

Mobile Antiterrorism Training Teams
Mobile Antiterrorism Training Teams (MATTs) were devised, and are currently being utilized, to provide flexible, adaptive, and responsive ATA training to PNs. Comprised of pre-packaged training and equipment packages for Explosives Incident Countermeasures, VIP Protection, and Crisis Response Team training, MATTs enable ATA to provide responsive quality training in a difficult overseas

environment with short lead times. The most recent MATT was delivered to the Government of Nepal for Crisis Response Team training with excellent results. MATTs represent a concrete and welcome "deliverable" to PNs facing security challenges.

MATTs serve a multidimensional function in the guidance and assistance provided to ATA's in-country programs. This highly mobile training platform has assisted the programs in Afghanistan, Colombia, Indonesia, and Pakistan by vetting instructor staffing, recommending logistical support and supply lists, and curriculum oversight.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program

A WMD equipment grant package provided by ATA is laid out for display.

ATA continued to have great success with its Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Training Program by supplementing the existing WMD training program with two mass casualty response and management courses: Emergency Medical Intervention to Mass Casualty Situations (EMIMCS) and Hospital Based Management of Mass Casualty Incidents. The addition of these two mass casualty courses completes the ATA goal of developing a comprehensive and structured response within a host nation's First Responder community, tremendously enhancing the host nation support capability to respond and assist to a WMD or mass casualty event at a U.S. embassy, consulate or host country locale. The program consists of a series of inter-related courses followed by the delivery of equipment necessary for First Responders to deal with any number of WMD-related incidents. The WMD Awareness Seminar is presented in-country to police and civil defense officials who are first-line responders. Upon completion of the seminar, follow-on training is conducted either in the U.S., or in the host nation.

In FY 2004, ATA WMD trained First Responders from 15 countries. The program provided training in mass casualty response and management in Indonesia; WMD Awareness, WMD Operations, EMIMICS, and related equipment grant package to Colombia; as well as mass casualty management and equipment grant packages to Greece in support of the 2004 Summer Olympic Games. The WMD program focuses on WMD defensive equipment and places emphasis on developing response skills to mass casualty, chemical, biological, and

radiological events. It is a critical element in the overall training and preparedness of a host nation to meet the dynamic and changing terrorist climate, and provides training and equipment that are not provided by other U.S. Government agencies, while at the same time complementing and augmenting their respective assistance programs.

Curriculum and Materials Development

In FY 2004, the ATA program continued to improve on its training materials, both in production standards and substance, and expanded its course offerings in order to offer the most current and relevant instruction to assist PNs in defeating terrorism.

Interdicting Terrorist Organizations Program
The Interdicting Terrorist Organizations (ITO) program was designed in FY 2004 to offer participating nations a comprehensive, preemptive, investigative, and institutionalized approach to neutralizing terrorist organizations. The program is divided into four components, to be taken in the sequence and time frame best suited for maximum absorption and utilization by each participating nation. This initiative, based on S/CT policy and conceptual guidance, is funded for development, and ITO courses 1-4 will be piloted throughout the next two years.

> ITO 1: A three-week course providing *basic* investigative training that will enhance foreign law enforcement capability to interdict, investigate, and respond to acts of terrorism. Generally, participants will be graduates of a basic police academy who will have had at least three years of uniformed or plainclothes police operations.

> ITO 2: A two-week course teaching *intermediate* methods and techniques of effective terrorist investigations. The course will enhance the skills necessary to successfully investigate and arrest perpetrators of terrorist crimes – the leaders, actors, supporters, and networks. Students will be investigation supervisors and command personnel responsible for the investigation of terrorism.

> ITO 3: A three-week course providing *advanced* investigative and management training that will enhance law enforcement capability to interdict, investigate, and respond to acts of terrorism. Disciplines included are financial investigations, cyber terrorism, domestic and international information sharing, and many others. Students will be experienced police investigators and/or police officers with management-level experience.

ITO 4: A two-week course covering *senior-level* responsibilities, such as policy-making, academy-building, and oversight of antiterrorism police units. Participants will be flag-level personnel responsible for the design and oversight of antiterrorism police strategies and capabilities.

Sustainment: This final component involves an experienced American counterterrorism advisor being assigned at a PN's police academy after the PN has completed the necessary ITO courses. The advisor's role is to assist the PN in institutionalizing the ITO courses into its own academy, and to assess what additional investigative training the PN needs to increase its ability to prevent, investigate, and prosecute terrorists.

Preventing, Interdicting, and Investigating Acts of Terrorism
ATA has developed a comprehensive and intensive nine-week course to train the police of ATA in-country program nations to interdict, investigate, and respond to terrorism. Topics covered include: financial investigations, cyber terrorism, interviewing and interrogating skills, trans-border cooperation, investigating maritime terrorism, conducting investigations, intelligence management and exchange, and investigative data-basing and Internet tracking.

Integrating National-Level Counterterrorism Resources
In FY 2004, ATA developed course materials for two workshops designed to train police in understanding, developing, implementing, and sustaining a national strategy to align counterterrorism resources. The first workshop is for security executives who will be trained on strategic planning and best practices of management. The end result will be a strategic plan for implementing and sustaining a comprehensive counterterrorism strategy. The second workshop is designed for mid-level managers who will use the strategic plan to develop tactical and operational plans.

Cyber Terrorism Curriculum
The one-week Cyber Terrorism Incident Response course was developed in FY 2004 to provide frontline police officers and investigators an overview of the process of securing a cyber terrorism crime scene that may involve the seizure of electronic or digital evidence. Emphasis is placed on proper evidence collection techniques and other basic investigative and documentation activities, including

An ATA cyber instructor assists an agent with the Thai Department of Special Investigations during a recent computer forensics course.

photographing the scene, properly shutting down systems, identifying the many types of media that may contain evidence, and interviewing suspects with basic techniques.

ATA designed and conducted a number of cyber terrorism consultations for PNs in FY 2004, specifically concentrating on Greece, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Based on the results of Cyber Awareness Executive Seminars, information gathered during needs assessments, and other sources, specialized in-country cyber terrorism consultations may be offered to PNs. The purpose of the in-country consultation is to respond to a specific and immediate need of the client country by providing professional services and/or targeted training and equipment. The scope of the consultations is limited to addressing a problem deemed most critical to the advancement of the client country's abilities to detect, prevent, or investigate a cyber terrorism incident. The goal of the consultations is to foster sustainability of the skills taught to students in prior courses.

Explosives Incident Countermeasures Courses
Along with ATA's pre-existing Explosive Incident Countermeasures (EIC) course, in FY 2004 the program developed three additional EIC courses: Advanced EIC, Underwater EIC, and Advanced EIC Electronics.   These new courses are designed respectively to:

ATA assists Partner Nations with Explosives Incidents Countermeasures training.

+ Train experienced explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) technicians to detect and identify chemical and radiological devices, impose an appropriate render safe procedure against large vehicle bombs, and diagnose advanced terrorist fusing and firing devices, to include cell phones, radios, and pagers;
+ Train divers to secure a ship's running gear, then to conduct underwater search, location, identification, remote removal, and final disposition of improvised explosive devices (IED) attached to ships, piers and at the bottom of ports; and
+ Train experienced EOD technicians in advanced targeting and disablement techniques, and to utilize digital x-ray technology to identify critical components within sophisticated improvised explosive devices.

Production and Printing
Through extensive research and negotiations, the ATA program developed a process that produces a higher quality, timelier product, while saving the U.S.

Government close to one million dollars. The money saved has facilitated the development of new courses.

At the beginning of FY 2004, the ATA program was paying forty-three cents per copy for printing. Negotiations and competitive bids brought the cost down to its current twenty-three cents per copy. Because of the savings, ATA took over the printing and production from off-site training providers, and further savings were realized.

This move has also made the entire process more efficient, as the chain of custody has been greatly reduced, leaving a central point of contact for all production, translation, and printing issues. This change has virtually eliminated the risk of late arrival of course materials and has greatly increased the quality of the end product.

Curriculum Development Guidelines
The ATA program has developed its first comprehensive set of guidelines to ensure that all training providers comply with its demand for high-quality products. These guidelines explain the instructional systems development model, to which ATA courses must adhere, and Bloom's taxonomy of education objectives, which ATA has adopted. The program's senior curriculum editor works closely with all providers in ensuring that the guidelines are strictly followed. The result is a much more cohesive, cost-effective, and high quality set of course materials.

Revision of Core Course Material
In order to stay current with world events, the ATA program closely monitors its core courses and develops updates as required. The segment on Trends in Terrorism has recently been updated and is currently being inserted into all appropriate courses. Likewise, because of the dramatic increase in suicide bombings, a module has been developed on this subject that discusses motives behind suicide bombings, changing trends of terror organizations, the dangers of profiling terrorists, signs of terrorist activity, and counterterrorism strategies.

Interagency Coordination

ATA continued to rely on the expertise of Federal and state law enforcement agencies in FY 2004. Interagency participation was essential for the successful outcome of the 25 assessments and reviews, 209 courses, and 44 technical consultations performed in FY 2004. Interagency communication and cooperation runs through the entire lifecycle of ATA's program activities. Interagency subject matter experts comprise the needs assessment and program review teams sent to evaluate a nation's antiterrorism capabilities. Once ATA

creates a country assistance plan based on the needs assessments and program reviews, S/CT and the appropriate embassy country team or law enforcement working group are provided a copy of the plan. At that time, the FBI legal attaché, the Defense attaché, and other government agency representatives (many of whom have already contributed to the assessment or review) have an opportunity to make recommendations. Additionally, interagency SMEs are utilized for training and consultations because of their specific technical expertise. Finally, pre-existing Federal and state law enforcement training facilities are utilized to conduct domestic ATA training. For example, the Louisiana State Police Academy, the FBI's International Training Unit, and the Department of Energy's National Training Center are all utilized for a number of domestic ATA training courses.

Selected Program Activities for FY 2004

- Trained 4,836 students from 67 countries
- Conducted 167 courses
- Initiated programs in 6 new countries
- Participated in 43 technical consultations
- Conducted 12 in-country program reviews
- Conducted 13 in-country assessments

PROGRAM RESULTS AND IMPACT

For the last 20 years, the ATA program has been widely successful in strengthening international efforts to defend against, and eradicate, the threat of international terrorism. Such an international antiterrorism training program strives to diminish terrorist threats against the homeland, overseas U.S. Government missions and personnel, business interests, and citizens, as well as the participating countries. Results have included the arrests of high-valued terrorists and their supporters, the creation of several antiterrorism and crisis response units, and the strengthening of terrorism-related legislation.

Examples of the Program's Impact

Africa

Djibouti
As a result of ATA's Senior Crisis Management and Crisis Response Team courses and consultations, the President of Djibouti established the National Crisis Management Unit, within the Ministry of Interior, to respond to future terrorist attacks. The National Crisis Management Unit is a highly coordinated

unit, comprised of various Djiboutian ministries, which plans for, assesses, and responds to crises with national or international ramifications. The unit was pivotal in managing the crisis caused by the devastating floods in April 2004.

East Asia & Pacific

Indonesia
Indonesia's elite antiterrorism unit, TF-88, continues to utilize its ATA training with much success, contributing to the Indonesian government's arrest of approximately 130 suspected Jemaah Islamiya (JI) terrorists, and preventing bombings through the confiscation of explosive materials. In October 2003, a TF-88 raid yielded five live IEDs, one suicide bomb vest, and sufficient explosive materials and detonators to build several more IEDs.

In a June 2004 raid, TF-88 arrested a suspected member of a 12-man JI assassination team, along with five other JI suspects, planning attacks on the American, British, and Australian ambassadors, foreign business executives, and Indonesian public figures. Among those arrested were "Mr. Andung," believed to be a key figure in JI, and "Mustaqim," a militant who helped form the core of JI's Mindanao operation.

TF-88 police officers have brought their ATA-acquired skills to bear in numerous terrorism-related investigations, including the ongoing investigations of the 2002 Bali, 2003 Jakarta bombings, and the 2004 Australian Embassy bombing in Jakarta. Because of these investigative efforts, TF-88 was able to arrest "Rios," the JI field commander responsible for the attack on the Australian Embassy in Jakarta. Rios was caught with three bombs and other explosives, and was in the act of planning an attack over the week-long Eid al-Fitr holiday.

Philippines
In FY 2004, the Philippine government greatly enhanced its antiterrorism capabilities in the field of cyber terrorism, enabling the Philippine government to use forensic computer technology to prevent terrorist acts and collect evidence for prosecution. In November 2003, the Philippine National Police, with equipment and technical assistance provided by ATA, created the Cyber Terrorism and Crime Office to gather digital evidence and track down possible terrorist transactions through the Internet and computer technology.

In March of 2004, the Philippine National Anti-Kidnapping Task Force (NAKTF) utilized skills from ATA's Investigating Cyber Terrorism, Protecting Digital Infrastructure, and Investigating Terrorist Organizations and Incidents courses to rescue a kidnapped American citizen. The new Cyber Terrorism and Crime

Office conducted a complete analysis of the kidnapper's computer equipment, and provided important evidence for the prosecution.

Recently, two ATA graduates were selected to head the new Task Force for the Security of Critical Infrastructure. They credited continued ATA assistance for increasing the National Police's ability and capacity to investigate cyber-related cases, and noted that they continue to use ATA materials for ongoing training.

Thailand
Through long-term engagement with the Government of Thailand, ATA has trained over 80 law enforcement and government IT security specialists. Utilizing ATA equipment grants and consultations, the Royal Thai Police recently formed the High Tech Crimes division. Prior to ATA's assistance, fewer than five computer-related crimes or acts of terrorism were investigated per year. Since the new unit became operational in mid-2004, the unit has handled an average of twelve new cases per month as well as providing digital forensic analysis assistance to cases such as narcotics trafficking, terrorist e-mail communications, and on-line fraud.

The Government of Thailand recently created the Department of Special Investigation to handle high profile cases that could affect the national security of Thailand, including all forms of terrorism. The new organization, modeled after the FBI, began operations this past summer, and ATA has provided equipment and specialized training to twenty-one new agents. ATA training immediately developed skills in the High-Tech Crimes section and established this unit as one of the most mature in this newly created organization.

Europe

Greece
In July 2004, ATA concluded, ahead of schedule, the 30-month training regime for the Government of Greece in preparation for the 2004 Olympic Games. ATA's Greek training requirements were expedited in 2004 in order to maximize its assistance for the Games, and assist the Government of Greece with other major events, such as the European Joint Command joint exercises and the Greek elections.

Continued ATA cyber terrorism training and consultative mentoring with the Olympic Games Security Division resulted in a marked increase in the level and sophistication of network security for the Olympic Games and in no known cyber penetrations during the event. Additionally, the IT security and computer forensic training has been institutionalized into everyday practice and will

continue to assist the Greeks in protecting their digital infrastructure for years to come.

ATA assistance to Greece in preparation for the Games was the most highly intensive ATA training and assistance program in the 20-year history of the program. In FY 2004, ATA trained a total of 645 participants in 18 courses and consultations. From fiscal years 2002 to 2004, approximately $13 million was allocated to support the Government of Greece with 67 courses, consultations, and equipment grants. Approximately 1,500 Greek officials participated in these ATA programs.

Near East and North Africa

Bahrain

ATA training assisted the Bahrain Ministry of Interior in effectively managing their 2004 New Year's Eve celebration in Manama. Senior Bahraini police officials, utilizing planning methods covered in ATA training, solicited input from lower ranks with ground-level knowledge, developed a cohesive plan, and then effectively executed this plan. Through pre-event publicity and advertising, a well-organized force, and sound command, control, and communications, the New Year's Eve event was free of terrorism-related incidents.

Morocco

Following the deadly May 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca, the Government of Morocco pushed through more stringent terrorism legislation based on many of the principles introduced during an ATA Senior Executive Forum. Many of the attendees of this seminar were key contributors to enacting this legislation.

WMD courses provided by ATA have directly contributed to the safety and protection of U.S. personnel at the Embassy in Rabat and Consulate in Casablanca, particularly with anthrax-related scares. Likewise, through the contacts and camaraderie established with Moroccan security officials from ATA assistance, U.S. diplomatic facilities and residences have received increased security. The Government of Morocco has allowed substantial barricades and road closures to increase U.S. Government facility "set-back."

South Asia

Bangladesh

After participating in the Antiterrorism Instructor Course, participants spearheaded at least seven training programs in Bangladesh, which resulted in an additional 116 Bangladeshi police officers' having received expert

antiterrorism instructor training. The last training program involved officers from the new Elite Rapid Action Battalion, who are responsible for first responder and counterterrorism tactical police operations. The course participants have also adopted the "train the trainer" methodology in Bangladesh, creating a cadre of professional trainers specializing in antiterrorism police operations.

Pakistan

In December 2003, two assassination attempts were made against President Pervez Musharraf, and the ATA-trained Special Investigation Group (SIG) took command of both crime scenes. In May of 2004, the SIG, jointly with the Karachi Police, arrested a group associated with both the assassination attempts and two car bombs set off near the American Consulate in Karachi that same month. In late 2004, the Elite Punjab Police, a crisis response team trained by ATA, arrested Osama Nazir, alleged to be one of the masterminds involved in the assassination attempts on President Musharraf. Along with Nazir, the raid yielded computers, cell phones, and documents related to terrorist networks.

Western Hemisphere

Colombia

With training provided through ATA's Anti-Kidnapping Initiative, Colombia's elite GAULA units continued to combat terrorism in Colombia by successfully conducting kidnapping rescue operations. During FY 2004, GAULA units rescued 48 kidnapped hostages including two American citizens, arrested 206 hostage takers and killed four, and recovered $7 million in ransom. Each successful operation yielded important information concerning the kidnappers and detention methods. In many cases, the abductors were affiliated with either the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) or United Self-Defense Forces (ELN).

ATA: The Last Five Years

The tragic events of September 11, 2001, accentuated the need for a global approach to counter the threats posed by terrorists and their sponsors. ATA's role since its inception has been to strengthen foreign law enforcement agencies in tracking down and neutralizing that threat. With a steady increase in resources and planning in the last five years, ATA has multiplied the assistance provided to Partner Nations, and helped to strengthen the partnerships and capabilities in the Global War on Terrorism.

Students Trained

	FY99	FY04
	2232	4836

Courses Offered

	FY99	FY04
	84	167

Countries Trained

	FY99	FY04
	32	67

Technical Consultations

	FY99	FY04
	15	43

Budget
(in millions)

	FY99	FY04
	$21	$96.4

Equipment Provided

	FY99	FY04
	$70,400	$547,375
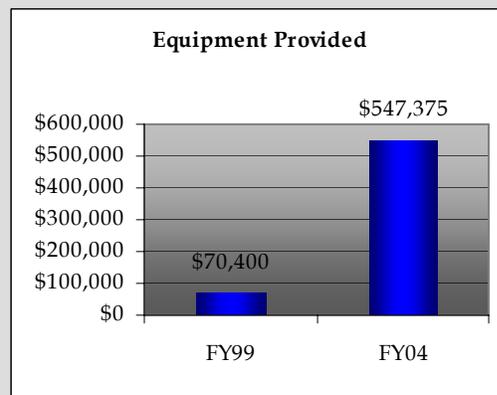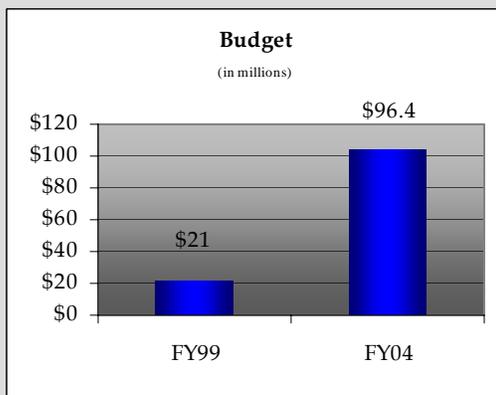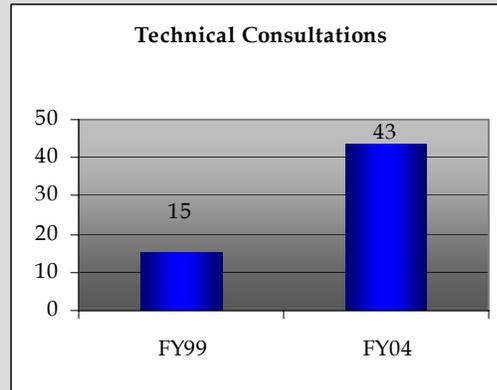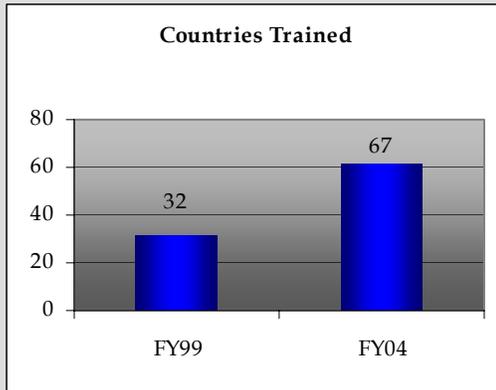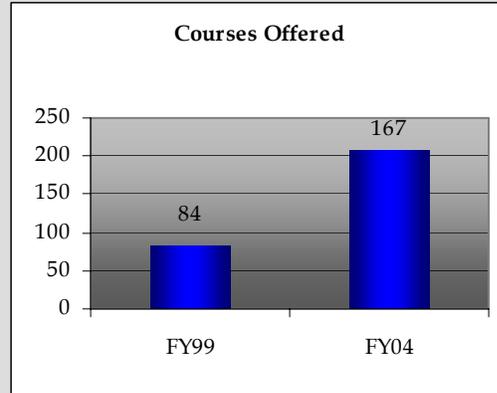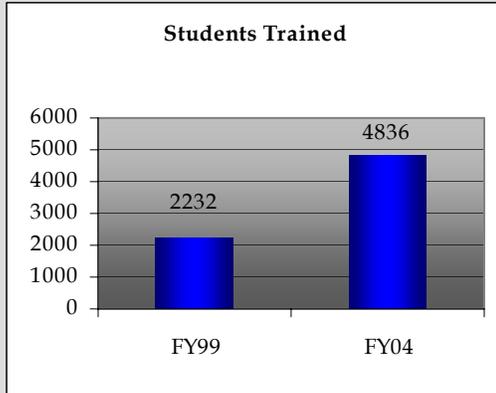
PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The Antiterrorism Assistance program is a highly collaborative effort. Using policy guidance from the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance implements and manages ATA program operations, consisting of needs assessments, training, program reviews, and specialized consultations. ATA coordinates closely with other Federal and state agencies to provide training and domestic training facilities.

Criteria for Participation

ATA utilizes four specific criteria to qualify countries for training and related assistance.

- First, the country or region must be categorized as critical or high threat for terrorism and cannot adequately protect U.S. facilities and personnel in the country (including USG officials, business people, students, and tourists), or needs assistance to counter terrorists who might threaten the U.S. homeland
- Second, there are important U.S. policy interests, vis-à-vis the prospective country, which may be supported through the provision of antiterrorism assistance
- Third, the prospective country must be served by a U.S. air carrier, or is the last point of departure for flights to the United States
- Finally, per the Leahy Amendment, the prospective country cannot be engaged in gross violations of human rights

Needs Assessments

As discussed earlier, countries designated as PNs in the ATA program receive a comprehensive Needs Assessment (NA) prior to receiving training or assistance. The purpose of an NA is to assess the country's present AT/CT capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels across a broad spectrum of 25 Critical Capabilities (CCs).

ATA conducts NAs by forming interagency teams of SMEs to assess the country's capabilities using the above-mentioned CCs. A typical NA team consists of 5-6 SMEs who visit the country to meet with officials of both the U.S. Embassy and PN. These visits are highly technical in nature, focusing on what the country's capabilities are, likely threats, and areas for possible ATA

assistance to build or improve their overall AT/CT capacity. Additionally, a baseline measure or rating is assigned to each CC using a Likert-type numeric scale (see Table 2).

At the conclusion of an NA, the team leader writes a detailed report, with findings and recommendations that are used to develop a Country Assistance Plan, which will become ATA's strategy for assisting that country.

Table 2: Capability Rating - Likert Scale Definitions
Rating of "1" The element is **absent** completely; no efforts have been made by the agency to address the subject area; **major** developmental work is required in connection with this functional element or sub element to achieve its intended purpose.
Rating of "2" This element is **present** but in a condition that contributes only to a **limited** extent in achieving its intended purpose; **considerable** developmental work is required in connection with this functional element or sub-element to insure that the purpose intended is achieved.
Rating of "3" This element is **present** but in a condition that makes the **minimum** contribution to achieving its intended purpose; **some** developmental work is required in connection with this functional element or sub-element to insure that the purpose intended is achieved.
Rating of "4" This element is **present** and in a condition that makes a **satisfactory** contribution to achieving its intended purpose; due to limited resources or agency priorities, **minimal** external assistance is required to insure that the purpose intended is achieved and sustained.
Rating of "5" This element t is **present** and in a condition that makes a **robust** contribution to achieving its intended purpose; **no** external assistance is required to insure that the purpose intended is achieved and sustained.

Training

ATA training seeks to address deficiencies noted in the ability or capacity to perform in the following major areas as they relate to counterterrorism concerns:

- Intervention and prevention of a terrorist act
- Investigation and prosecution of those responsible for conducting terrorist activities
- Immediate response to, and resolution of, a terrorist incident (to include Crisis Response, Hostage Negotiations, and Bomb Disposal)
- Protection of national borders (to include land, maritime, and aviation security)
- Protection of both critical physical and digital infrastructure
- Protection of the national leadership, U.S. personnel and facilities

- Response to biological or chemical public health issues related to mail or mail service
- Management of kidnapping incidents
- Response to terrorist incidents resulting in mass casualties or fatalities

Training can be conducted in either the participant country or the United States, depending upon the nature of the course and the availability of special equipment and necessary facilities. Some courses, such as Explosives Incident Countermeasures, are conducted primarily in the United States because of the specialized nature of the training and equipment.

While primarily a training program, ATA can provide equipment related to the training offered. For example, safety equipment to respond to a contaminated site may be provided in connection with the WMD operations course.

Program Reviews

After a country or PN has been in the ATA program for 18-24 months, and has received a sufficient amount of training, ATA's Assessment and Review Branch schedules and conducts a Program Review (PR) to evaluate the country's progress and to measure the impact and effectiveness of ATA training. PRs are conducted similarly to an NA in that ATA uses a team of interagency SMEs to conduct the evaluation visit. The PR team visits various ATA-trained units to interview former students and their supervisors to determine the impact and effectiveness of ATA training and to make recommendations for future assistance, if needed or identified. PRs ensure that the PN has followed ATA guidelines, among which requires returning students to remain in a position for which they were trained for at least two years. The visit also assesses the country's progress in each of the 25 CCs, which includes the institutionalization of ATA training in order to measure progress from the capability rating they received during their last NA or PR visit.

As with an NA, at the conclusion of a PR visit, the ATA team leader writes a detailed report with findings and recommendations that will serve as the basis for the Country Assistance Plan for that PN.

Consultations

The Consultations program was created in 2001 to provide advanced skill set knowledge and training not normally covered in the established courses offered from the various branches within ATA. The scope of the program is to assist with a specific problem the country may have by developing solutions and sharing expertise on specific issues.

An ATA-provided explosive detector dog runs through a simulated bomb scenario.

A major advantage of the Consultations program is its ability to react with ad-hoc solutions, with little notice, making it unique in its ability to react quickly in fulfilling specific needs. As an example, police officials in Brazil and Qatar requested assistance with major event security for major events planned in 2005. Both countries attended an ATA consultation during September in New York City to observe how security was managed during the United Nations General Assembly. The knowledge obtained in this consultation will immediately be incorporated into their major event plans.

The Consultations program is responsible for the Canine Explosive Detector and Dog Handler Training course. The course teaches dogs and their handlers to detect explosive components under all conditions. In addition, the program conducts the Antiterrorism Executive Forum. This program trains senior police executives, and key security, legislative, and judicial officials from a specific country, who are responsible for the direction and oversight of law enforcement agency operations, as well as personnel administration and training. The Forum has a major impact on the ability of a country's national criminal justice system to prevent and investigate terrorism. This Forum brings twenty foreign police officials to the U.S. to examine specific problems at the senior level. Forum presentations highlight and identify a number of options in resolving these issues. Each forum is customized to the specific needs of the individual country. Other consultations range in scope and complexity and are based on the subject matter and the needs of the audience being served.

Appendix 1: FY04 Needs Assessments and Program Reviews

Country	Date	Topic Covered
Armenia	04/04	Program Review
Bangladesh	02/04	Airport Security Assessment
Brunei	01/04	Needs Assessment
Chad	10/03	Needs Assessment
Colombia	09/04	Program Review
Djibouti	01/04	Program Review
East Timor	06/04	Airport Security Assessment
Egypt	03/04	Program Review
Egypt	08/04	Airport Security Assessment
Georgia	02/04	Program Review
Indonesia	03/04	A/T Executive Forum Assessment
Kazakhstan	11/03	Program Review
Kuwait	10/03	Airport Security Assessment
Kyrgyzstan	08/04	Program Review
Malaysia	07/04	Program Review
Mali	09/04	Program Review
Morocco	09/04	A/T Executive Forum Assessment
Morocco	12/03	Program Review
Pakistan	03/04	Program Review
Qatar	02/04	Program Review
Qatar	03/04	Airport Security Assessment
Saudi Arabia	04/04	Needs Assessment
Singapore	02/04	Needs Assessment
Tunisia	05/04	A/T Executive Forum Assessment
Yemen	10/03	Airport Security Assessment

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Appendix 2: FY04 Training Activities
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Africa				
Chad	Critical Incident Management	06/04	LA	24
Djibouti	VIP Protection	12/03	NM	18
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	02/04	IC*	24
	Surveillance Detection	03/04	IC	15
	Critical Incident Management	04/04	LA	24
Ethiopia	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	02/04	IC	25
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	03/04	IC	12
Kenya	VIP Protection	01/04	NM	18
	WMD Operations	04/04	IC	24
	Rural Border Operations	05/04	NM	24
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	06/04	IC	24
Mali	VIP Protection	10/03	NM	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	12/03	IC	148
	Airport Security Management	07/04	IC	24
Mauritania	Vital Installation Security	12/03	NM	19
	VIP Protection	05/04	NM	18
	Senior Crisis Management	05/04	VA	24
Mauritius	Crisis Response Team	10/03	LA	24
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	04/04	IC	24
Niger	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	05/04	LA	15
Nigeria	WMD Awareness Seminar	10/03	IC	93
Tanzania	Senior Crisis Management	10/03	VA	18
	Vital Installation Security	10/03	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	01/04	LA	15
	Post-Blast Investigation	03/04	LA	24
Zambia	WMD Awareness Seminar	01/04	IC	130

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* Note: IC = In-Country location
  Other notations = U.S. states

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Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Africa continued				
AF Regional	Police Role – Terrorist Investigations (ILEA)[1]	12/03	IC	35
	Police Role – Terrorist Investigations (ILEA)[2]	07/04	IC	35
East Asia/ Pacific				
Indonesia	Crisis Response Team	10/03	IC	24
	Airport Security Management	12/03	IC	24
	WMD Mass Casualty – Medical	01/04	NM	24
	Crisis Response Team	01/04	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team	02/04	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	05/04	IC	24
	Post-Blast Investigation	06/04	IC	24
	Major Case Management	07/04	IC	24
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	08/04	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team – Tactical Commander	08/04	IC	24
	WMD Operations	09/04	IC	24
Malaysia	Cyber Terrorism – Executive Overview	03/04	IC	14
	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	03/04	IC	32
	Cyber Terrorism – Computer Crime Investigation	05/04	IC	14
	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	07/04	IC	28
	Cyber Terrorism – Infrastructure Protection	08/04	IC	22
Philippines	WMD Mass Casualty Incident Management	10/03	MD	24
	Cyber Terrorism	11/03	IC	21
	Post-Blast Investigation	01/04	LA	24
	Crisis Response Team – Anti-Kidnapping	04/04	LA	24
	Cyber Terrorism	06/04	IC	8
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	08/04	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	09/04	LA	23
	Capstone Exercise	09/04	LA	6
Thailand	Surveillance Detection	01/04	IC	15
	Cyber Terrorism – Infrastructure Protection	02/04	IC	14
	Cyber Terrorism	04/04	IC	22
	Airport Security Management	06/04	IC	30
	Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	07/04	VA	6
	Cyber Terrorism – Forensic Analysis	09/04	IC	24

[1] Botswana, Ethiopia, and Tanzania
[2] Djibouti, Malawi, Uganda, and Zambia

Region/Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
East Asia/ Pacific, continued				
EAP Regional	Police Role – Terrorist Investigations (ILEA)[3]	01/04	IC	54
	Police Executive Role in Counterterrorism (ILEA)[4]	08/04	IC	40
Europe				
Albania	Surveillance Detection	10/03	IC	15
	Vital Installations Security	04/04	IC	24
Armenia	Airport Security Management	10/03	IC	24
	Police Patrol Tactics – Officer Safety	01/04	NM	24
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	04/04	NM	12
	VIP Protection	05/04	NM	18
Azerbaijan	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	01/04	IC	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Advanced Crisis Response Team	10/03	LA	23
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	12/03	IC	24
	Rural Border Operations	07/04	NM	24
Cyprus	Airport Security Management	11/03	IC	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	05/04	IC	24
Georgia	WMD Operations	03/04	NM	24
	WMD Mass Casualty – Medical	10/03	NM	24
Greece	Cyber Terrorism – Infrastructure Protection	10/03	IC	12
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	10/03	LA	15
	WMD – First Responder Operations	11/03	IC	78
	Underwater Bomb Disposal Technician	12/03	IC	6
	WMD – Incident Management Workshop	12/03	IC	24
	Network Security Training	12/03	IC	12
	Advance Large Bomb Disposal	01/04	IC	6
	Airport Security Management	01/04	IC	140
	Management of Mass Casualty Incidents	02/04	IC	89
	Crisis Response Team – Tactical Commander	04/04	IC	18

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[3] Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Macau, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam
[4] Same as above

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Europe continued				
Greece – cont'd	Cyber Terrorism Training	04/04	IC	20
	VIP Operational Supervision Training	05/04	IC	60
Kazakhstan	WMD Mass Casualty – Medical	04/04	NM	24
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	07/04	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation	07/04	LA	24
	Capstone Exercise	08/04	LA	8
Kyrgyzstan	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	12/03	NM	12
	Surveillance Detection	05/04	IC	15
Macedonia	Crisis Response Team	10/03	LA	24
	VIP Protection	02/04	NM	18
Tajikistan	Major Case Management	03/04	VA	24
	Senior Crisis Management	04/04	DC	18
Turkey	WMD Operations	10/03	NM	24
	Major Case Management	01/04	VA	24
	Critical Incident Management	03/04	LA	24
	Airport Security Management	04/04	IC	24
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	04/04	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	05/04	LA	24
	Capstone Exercise	05/04	LA	8
Uzbekistan	Crisis Response Team – Tactical Commander	02/04	LA	18
EUR Regional	Police Role – Terrorism Investigations (ILEA)[5]	11/03	IC	36
	Police Role – Terrorism Investigations (ILEA)[6]	02/04	IC	36
	Rural Border Operations[7]	02/04	NM	24
	Police Role – Terrorism Investigations (ILEA)[8]	04/04	IC	21
	Police Role – Terrorism Investigations (ILEA)[9]	05/04	IC	36
	Transnational Terrorism (ILEA)[10]	09/04	IC	36

[5] Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania
[6] Albania, Azerbaijan, and Bosnia-Herzegovina
[7] Azerbaijan and Moldova
[8] Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan
[9] Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia
[10] Hungary, Romania, and Turkey

FY04 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Near East/ North Africa				
Bahrain	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	10/04	IC	24
	Critical Incident Management	02/04	IC	24
Egypt	Crisis Response Team – Tactical Commander	10/03	LA	18
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	03/04	LA	24
	Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	02/04	VA	6
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	04/04	LA	24
	Capstone Exercise	04/04	LA	8
	Senior Crisis Management	09/04	VA	20
Iraq	Crisis Response Team (CPA)	04/04	LA	24
Israel	Critical Incident Management	12/03	LA	23
Jordan	Crisis Response Team – Tactical Commander	10/03	LA	18
	Hostage Negotiation	02/04	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	03/04	LA	24
	Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	05/04	VA	6
Kuwait	Airport Security Management	03/04	IC	24
Morocco	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	10/03	NM	12
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	11/03	LA	24
	Vital Installation Security	01/04	IC	24
	Senior Crisis Management	02/04	VA	18
	Major Case Management	05/04	VA	24
Oman	WMD Mass Casualty – Medical	02/04	WA	24
	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	04/04	NM	24
Qatar	Post-Blast Investigation	05/04	LA	24
Saudi Arabia	WMD Awareness Seminar	07/04	IC	75
	Critical Incident Management	08/04	IC	24
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	09/04	IC	24
Tunisia	Senior Crisis Management	03/04	VA	18
	Airport Security Management	08/04	IC	24
UAE	Senior Crisis Management	06/04	VA	17
	Major Crisis Management	09/04	VA	24

FY04 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)

Region/Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Near East/ North Africa continued				
Yemen	Senior Crisis Management	08/04	VA	18
	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	08/04	IC	24
	Airport Security Management	09/04	IC	24
South Asia				
Bangladesh	Senior Crisis Management	01/04	VA	18
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	01/04	NM	12
	Surveillance Detection	02/04	IC	15
	VIP Protection	04/04	NM	24
India	Senior Crisis Management	11/04	VA	18
	Surveillance Detection	03/04	IC	15
	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	05/04	NM	24
Nepal	WMD Awareness Seminar	11/03	IC	178
	Surveillance Detection	06/04	IC	15
	Crisis Response Team	09/04	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	09/04	IC	15
Pakistan	VIP Protection	03/04	NM	18
	Crisis Response Team	04/04	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team	05/04	IC	24
	Investigating Terrorist Organizations	06/04	IC	24
	Surveillance Detection	07/04	IC	15
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	07/04	IC	15
Western Hemisphere				
Colombia	Joint Task Force – Anti-kidnapping Initiative	02/04	FL	15
	Major Case Management	11/03	VA	24
	WMD Operations	01/04	NM	24
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training CRT	04/04	IC	20
Guatemala	Kidnapping Incident Management	09/04	IC	30
	Crisis Response Team – Anti-kidnapping	02/04	LA	24

Appendix 3: FY04 Technical Consultations

Country/Region	Date	Topic Covered
Algeria	01/04	Police Training Academy
Algeria	06/04	Protective Intelligence and Investigation Management
Azerbaijan	07/04	Pipeline Security (Pt. I)
Azerbaijan	09/04	Pipeline Security (Pt. II)
Bahrain	11/03	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Bahrain	01/04	Explosive Detector Dog Preparation
Bahrain	07/04	U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Operations
Botswana	03/04	Sub-Africa Mini Congress (IACP)
Brazil	09/04	Major Event Management
Greece	12/03	Underwater Bomb Disposal Technician
Greece	01/04	Advanced Large Bomb Disposal
Greece	04/04	Explosive Incident Countermeasures Electronics
Greece	04/04	Protective Investigations and Intelligence
Greece	05/04	Olympic VIP Operational Supervision Training
Greece	05/04	Maritime Interdiction
Israel	02/04	Helicopter Training
Israel	06/04	Advanced Explosive Markings
Jordan	10/03	Explosive Breaching
Jordan	05/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
Kazakhstan	07/04	Protective Operations Management
Kyrgyzstan	07/04	Protective Operations Management
Kenya	08/04	Joint Terrorism Task Force
Kenya	09/04	Program Development
Malaysia	10/03	CT Training Center Operations
Malaysia	01/04	Antiterrorism Executive Forum
Mali	08/04	Railway Security Operations
Morocco	05/04	Police Academy Training
Morocco	05/04	Border Patrol
Oman	03/04	Forensic Science ID Lab
Qatar	11/03	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Qatar	01/04	Explosive Detector Dog Preparation
Qatar	09/04	Major Event Security Plan
Tajikistan	07/04	Protective Operations Management
Thailand	11/03	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Thailand	01/04	Explosive Detector Dog Preparation
Thailand	02/04	Mass Transit Security (Pt. I)
Thailand	02/04	Mass Transit Security (Pt. II)
Tunisia	05/04	Antiterrorism Executive Forum
Turkey	06/04	Advanced Forensics
Uzbekistan	05/04	Bomb Technician Exchange
Uzbekistan	07/04	Protective Operations Management
Regional – Near East	06/04	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Regional – Western Hemisphere	10/03	Int'l Assoc. of Chiefs of Police Conference

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Appendix 4: Training and Training-Related Activities

Region/Country		$(000)	Region/Country		$(000)
AF	Regional	309	EUR	Kazakhstan	2,417
AF	Botswana	<50*	EUR	Kyrgyzstan	380
AF	Chad	427	EUR	Macedonia	739
AF	Djibouti	1,279	EUR	Tajikistan	1,154
AF	Ethiopia	583	EUR	Turkey	2,594
AF	Kenya	2,083	EUR	Uzbekistan	3,100
AF	Mali	875	NEA	Regional	<50
AF	Mauritania	1,937	NEA	Algeria	68
AF	Mauritius	1,040	NEA	Bahrain	393
AF	Niger	950	NEA	Egypt	3,099
AF	Nigeria	254	NEA	Israel	432
AF	South Africa	244	NEA	Jordon	2,475
AF	Tanzania	1,489	NEA	Kuwait	180
AF	Zambia	264	NEA	Morocco	3,027
EAP	Regional	279	NEA	Oman	1,035
EAP	Brunei	<50	NEA	Qatar	662
EAP	East Timor	<50	NEA	Saudi Arabia	456
EAP	Indonesia	8,489	NEA	Tunisia	631
EAP	Malaysia	1,079	NEA	United Arab Emirates	274
EAP	Philippines	3,644	NEA	Yemen	754
EAP	Singapore	<50	SA	Afghanistan	7,778
EAP	Thailand	2,089	SA	Bangladesh	986
EUR	Regional	843	SA	India	602
EUR	Albania	346	SA	Nepal	1,915
EUR	Armenia	1,732	SA	Pakistan	8,782
EUR	Azerbaijan	1,161	WHA	Regional	97
EUR	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,054	WHA	Brazil	61
EUR	Cyprus	276	WHA	Colombia	4,507
EUR	Georgia	608	WHA	Dominican Republic	<50
EUR	Greece	4,408	WHA	Guatemala	1,194

Note: ATA was involved in assistance to Iraq, which was funded from other than Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) sources and is reported elsewhere.

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* <50 indicates money spent in FY 2004 was less than $50,000

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Appendix 5: Country Participation
(Cumulative)

The following countries have participated in one or more activities of the ATA Program since its inception through September 30, 2004.

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Kuwait	St. Kitts & Nevis
Abu Dhabi	Dominica	Kyrgyzstan	St. Lucia
Albania	Dominican Republic	Latvia	St. Vincent
Algeria	Dubai	Liberia	Saudi Arabia
Antigua & Barbuda	East Timor	Lithuania	Senegal
Argentina	Ecuador	Macau*	Serbia and Montenegro
Armenia	Egypt	Macedonia	Singapore
Australia	El Salvador	Madagascar	Slovakia*
Azerbaijan	Eritrea	Malawi*	Somalia
Bahamas	Estonia	Malaysia	South Africa
Bahrain	Ethiopia	Mali	Spain
Bangladesh	Fiji	Malta	Sri Lanka
Barbados	France	Mauritania	Suriname
Bolivia	Gabon	Mauritius	Tajikistan
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Germany	Mexico	Tanzania
Botswana	Georgia	Moldova	Thailand
Brazil	Ghana	Morocco	Togo
Brunei	Greece	Nepal	Trinidad & Tobago
Bulgaria	Grenada	Netherlands	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	New Zealand	Turkey
Burundi	Guinea	Nicaragua	Turkmenistan
Cambodia*	Guyana	Niger	Uganda
Cameroon	Haiti	Nigeria	Ukraine
Canada	Honduras	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Central African Republic	Hong Kong	Oman	United Kingdom
Chad	Hungary	Pakistan	Uruguay
Chile	India	Palestinian Authority	Uzbekistan
China, Peoples Rep. of	Indonesia	Panama	Vanuatu
Congo, Dem. Rep of	Iraq*	Paraguay	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Israel	Peru	Vietnam
Cote d'Ivore	Italy	Philippines	Yemen
Croatia	Jamaica	Poland	Zaire
Cyprus	Japan	Portugal	Zambia*
Czechoslovakia	Jordan	Qatar	
Czech Republic	Kazakhstan	Romania	
Denmark	Kenya	Russia	

*New in FY 2004

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program