

1. What was the extent of the Directorate of Emergency Services leadership’s involvement in creating the presentation? Was this presentation approved by Directorate leadership? If not, who approved it?

The Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) leadership was not involved in the creation of the training materials, nor did the leadership approve them. The materials were locally developed by the training instructor in 2011 and updated periodically over time.

2. Fort Liberty’s statement claims that the slides were not “vetted by the appropriate approval authorities.” Who were the appropriate approval authorities in this situation?

The recently completed investigation into this matter at Fort Liberty found no Fort Liberty DES policy or standard operating procedure directing reviews or approval processes for the terror awareness training presented at Fort Liberty, or similar presentations within the scope of training Department of the Army Security Guards (DASGs) or Soldiers augmenting DASGs at installation Access Control Points (ACPs).

The terror awareness training materials used at Fort Liberty on July 10, 2024, were non-standard, and developed locally within the Fort Liberty DES. They were not subject to the regulatory approval processes outlined in our response to question six below, for Army-wide, standardized antiterrorism training. However, leaders and supervisors who oversee training programs are expected to review and approve training developed by their subordinates prior to delivery to training audiences.

3. What are the processes in place for reviewing and approving the content of such briefings? And why were they not followed in this situation?

The investigation conducted into this matter found no existence of a Fort Liberty DES policy or standard operating procedure directing reviews or approval processes for the briefing in this situation, or similar presentations.

Immediately following the release of the information on social media, the Director of the Fort Liberty Directorate of Emergency Services directed a series of corrective actions, including:

- Cessation of the terror awareness training previously given;
- A review of training to ensure compliance with Army regulatory requirements and guidance;
- Legal reviews of training content;
- Revalidation of instructors;
- DES leadership attendance of training;
- Periodic checks of training courses and tracking of those checks.

Immediately following the completion of the Army Regulation 15-6 investigation, the XVIII Airborne Corps Commander issued guidance directing:

- Development of policy for periodically reviewing locally developed training for consistency with Army and DoD policy, to include approval levels and frequency;
- A comprehensive review of antiterrorism training materials used by tenant units on Fort Liberty to ensure compliance with Army and DoD policy;
- Updates to Department of the Army Security Guard and augmenting Soldier threat briefs to reflect the most current and emergent threats to Fort Liberty.

4. How long has Fort Liberty utilized these particular slides? How long has the Army utilized the standard deck of slides?

The earliest version of the Terror Awareness slides dates from 2011. The slides referencing specific non-profit groups have been used since 2017. Minor periodic event-driven updates were made after 2017. For example, a vignette slide from a 2020 event was added. Since this training was developed and implemented locally at Fort Liberty, the Army does not use this presentation as a standard deck of slides.

5. Where else have these altered slides been used? Have any other organizations within the Army utilized an altered deck of slides for their training?

The investigation conducted into this matter found no evidence of similar training on Fort Liberty and found no evidence the slides were acquired, shared, or presented outside of Fort Liberty. This locally developed slide deck does not appear to have been used by any other organization in the Army; however, the Army is conducting an Army-wide review to ensure that these or similar materials are not being disseminated elsewhere and that locally developed threat awareness and Army-wide antiterrorism training aligns with DoD antiterrorism standards, guidance, and training.

6. Can you confirm that the Army has reviewed and approved all anti-terrorism guidance and training? Can you verify that none of this guidance and training violates, or encourages service members to violate, constitutionally protected speech?

Standardized, Army-wide Antiterrorism (AT) training disseminated to Army installations is governed by Army Regulation 525-13 (Antiterrorism), which regulates the content of Antiterrorism (AT) Level I training presented to audiences by the Army's over 6,000 Antiterrorism Officers (ATOs) at unit-level. The most common example of this standardized training is the Army's AT Awareness Level I Training Support Package (TSP), developed by the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) AT Division, and typically used by ATOs to satisfy AT Level I training requirements when DoD-developed AT Level I individualized web-based training is not applicable. The Army's AT Awareness Level I TSP is reviewed by the Maneuver Support Center of Excellence and approved by the USAMPS Deputy Director for Training prior to release. Once approved, it is posted on the Army Antiterrorism Enterprise Portal for training use ATOs at battalion-level and above at Army installations.

7. Does the Army or Fort Liberty officials have any plans to issue a correction or disavowal to those service members who attended this briefing to instruct them that these pro-life organizations are not terrorist groups?

The Army has publicly disavowed this training and stated that pro-life organizations are not terrorist groups. As part of the investigation, samples of Soldiers were queried on training content regarding the terror awareness training, and customer feedback cards completed by Soldiers following the training were sampled. This portion of the investigation found that the majority of Soldiers trained either provided no comments on training or did not recall the specifics of the terror awareness presentation. As a result, the investigation concluded that the impact of the incorrect portion of the training was limited, and retraining Soldiers on these topics would likely cause increased confusion.

8. What is the Army's process of categorizing civilian advocacy of constitutionally protected activities?

The Army does not engage in categorization of civilian advocacy efforts or groups engaged in constitutional activities. The Army strongly supports the rights of civilians to engage in speech protected by the Constitution. Army personnel are encouraged to exercise their constitutional rights, while remaining mindful that advocacy activities or demonstrations cannot be inconsistent with the Uniform Code of Military Justice (e.g., 10 U.S.C. 888).

9. Does the Army consider participating in pro-life advocacy, or abortion-related counseling (sidewalks and crisis centers) in proximity to military installations to be terrorist activity?

The Army does not consider participation in lawful demonstrations or advocacy a form of terrorist activity, including if such activities are conducted in proximity to a military installation.

10. Fort Liberty's statement claims that future slides will be reviewed to "ensure they align with the current DoD anti-terrorism guidance." What groups does the current anti-terrorism guidance consider to be terrorist groups or other threats to base security?

The Army Anti-Terrorism program does not generate a list of terrorist groups but is reliant upon other federal entities such as the Department of State and Department of Homeland Security for characterizations of terrorist organizations and designation of groups.