

**Executive Self Protection**  
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**Recommended Distribution:** *Distribute this to your CEO, management' teams, Boards of Directors, volunteers, security and maintenance personnel, outside service personnel to include janitors, visiting nurses, and contracted service providers who have 24 hours access to your property. Also, share this information with political candidates of all parties and others in the public's eye. This is a research paper and not a final document for publication.*

**Purpose, Goals and Objectives:** *The purpose is to summarize what we've learned from past terrorist attacks, attacks against corporate executives and politicians, victims of robberies, muggings, rapes, home invasions, stalking, bomb threats, and violence in the workplace. Goals include creating handouts for traveling executives and politicians, briefing tools for security personnel and law enforcement, and contingency planning guides for emergency response personnel during a terrorist attack.*

*The primary objective is to improve the before, during, and after security provided we provide potential terrorist' and criminal targets. Incident Commanders should use this information when briefing their Chief of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance. Political front-runners, event organizers, and local law enforcement should use this paper to create security performance standards before, during, and after any large scale public gathering.*

**Introduction – Managing the Risks of “Being in the Public’s Eye!”**

*“Executive Protection” white papers are based on incident reports, personal experience, “Deep Throat” white papers, and on-the-job experiences of law enforcement and private security professionals from North and South America, Europe, The Caribbean, Africa and Asia. I thank fellow RMLC faculty **Shawn Smith** (Owner/CEO/President M.P.I. Midwest Protection Incorporated), **Anthony “Tony” Conti** (Retired Detective Specialist with 17 years active duty in the NYPD's "Emergency Service Unit", currently CEO of "Tact-Source" Consulting, L.L.C.), and **Neil Purtell** (Retired FBI agent, Neil worked on Waco, the Oklahoma City bombing, at the World Trade Center on 9-11) for their research and personal observations.*

*These papers recommend the professional performance standards and response protocols used by those who protect international dignitaries. They are no less important when you're called on to protect the local political personality or company executive. No matter who you're called on to protect and defend, it's a duty that should be taken seriously, preformed diligently, and executed flawlessly.*

Running for political office, leading a charge during a heated campaign, making the decision to downsize, firing or force retiring someone, taking a stand on your convictions, principles or morals, or parking once too often on your neighbors grass can make you a

target of someone's wrath. While life isn't predictable, the odds of being shot, extorted, raped or robbed can be predicted and in most cases avoided. Let's face it, no matter how nice you are, at some point you're bound to step on someone's toes. I start with this reality, to convince you to pause for a moment and identify anyone who might pose a threat to you, your family, or those standing near you as you move through life. Consider your job and the relationship you have with fellow employees, your reputation in your community, and you're latest stand on sensitive issues. Now, assess each threat and prioritize the risks you face the moment you leave home. **Thank you! You've taken the first two steps in a three step Risk Management (RM) process.** You've identified and measured the speculative risks associated with being in the public's eye. **This paper will focus on your "Celebrity Risks."** These are the risks to face when your at the top, sitting on the Board, standing on principle, or bowing to your admiring fans.

Your list of risks (being shot, killed, extorted, etc.) and potential threats (terrorists, muggers, robbers, etc.) will change depends on your profession, stand on sensitive issues, reputation, or chosen "walk-through-life. Risks and threats might be unique to you and change as you take on new responsibilities, accept knew challenges, or fail to mend the fences that separate you from your enemies. I encourage you to pause and remember that changing jobs, running for political office, or writing an antagonistic editorial can often increase both your exposure to harm and the probability you'll be targeted.

While I write this paper for executives, candidates for political office, elected officials, and those considered celebrities or "dignitaries," I strongly urge everyone adopt my policies and procedures and practice my response protocols when in harms way. The facts are, stalkers stalk those they admire, extortionists extort those with money, and activists protest those in the public eye. So, if you have political appeal, perceived access to money, or a public point of view, you're going to be a target. This paper will help you avoid celebrity risks you can avoid and reduce the risks you can't. Your first step to reduce celebrity risks is to train those around you so they can provide protection and come to your rescue when your in harms way. Share this information with campaign front-runners, parade organizers, local law enforcement and event planners at least 60 days before public events so those responsible for your safety, will have time to prepare.

### **Before You Leave Home - Dress for Success & Prepare to be the Hostage:**

Remember your mom's advice to dress warm, ware a hat and comfortable shoes, don't forget your gloves, take your vitamins, and don't forget to listen to your older brother? Well hit your campaign trail if need be with a bullet resistant vest and running shoes so if you need to escape from harms way you'll be ready to act on commands from your body guards. If you're taking medication, have at least 14 days supply on your person in case you become a hostage. A trained negotiator should have you home in less than two weeks. Tell you're body guard about any physical limitations and carry a sealed envelop containing any special medical attention you'll need if you're a hostage. Seal confidential information in an envelope and sign over the seal. That envelope will not be opened unless needed by medical providers or hostage negotiators.

Your family and your office should have a detailed itinerary to include where, when, and how you'll be escorted between venues. Before leaving home; hold family briefings and discuss when, how, and why you'll keep in touch. Discuss when you expect to be home and how to contact you in an emergency. For specific instructions, refer to the Locate – Lockdown – and Link section of this paper. Note; to answer “why” you should keep in touch with family, refer to our programs on managing trauma. Trauma is reduced when everyone knows what to expect. Regular contact with family will help reassure family members you are safe, healthy, and in control.

### **Locate – Lockdown & Link – Position yourself to be rescued?**

Politicians, dignitaries, celebrities, and their family members are often the target of kidnapers, extortionists, and political activists looking to extort money or intimidate to gain the upper hand during a debate, negotiation, election, or event of public interest. While many such threats are real, many are bogus and are used primarily to intimidate and take control of the public spotlight. To manage these risks, you need to be positioned, trained, and ready to take command and control of the situation. You'll need to launch an appropriate response, define the crime scene, estimate scope creep, and immediately move to the defense and protection of all perceived targets (Refer to our white papers and tutorials on “The Incident Command System).

The goal of the “Locate, Lockdown, and Link” RM strategy is to position law enforcement, your campaign headquarters, and your family so they can quickly locate you, lock you down (place you within a secured perimeter), and link you to the Incident Command Center (ICC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through secured communication links (telephone, fax, and internet).

Prior to leaving your home or home base, you should file a detailed travel itinerary, often referred to as your IT or itinerary. If your travel is confidential, place the IT in a sealed envelop with your signature over the seal and instructions such as, “To be opened only in case of an emergency.” A copy of the IT should be kept at your home, your campaign headquarters, and on the person of your primary contact which might include your body guard, campaign front-runners, and driver.

The details you include in your IT should reflect law enforcement's perceived level of threat to you and your family. I underscore perceived because event security must consider the “worst case scenario” rather than the typically false sense of security encouraged by event organizers trying to assemble an audience. When you're running for political office or if you've already received verbal threats, your IT should be very specific as to where you'll be on an hourly basis. While your campaign may not attract the professional terrorist, there are disgruntled citizens in most communities who'll use the tactics of the international terrorist in an effort to have their 15 minutes of fame.

You're IT should be easy to read meaning typed or printed in large enough characters so someone without their reading glasses will be able to read it in a dim light. The IT should be written in chronological sequence and, if deemed appropriate based on threat

assessments, provide law enforcement with an hour to hour estimate as to where you'll be and when. For example, if you're flying into a city and then driving to a public forum, your IT should provide the time your plane will land, the time you anticipate it will take from the airport to the county line and the time it will take from the county line to the forum. Law enforcement should be given a physical description of vehicles (black limos accompanied by four doors, dark blue, sedans, etc.) that will be used. When possible include vehicle license numbers and other identifiers that can be seen from a distance (bumper flags, police escorts, etc.). Your IT should provide the name, a physical description, and cell phone number of your body guard. A copy of your IT should be forwarded to local law enforcement that is responsible for safety and security in the community holding the event.

A detailed IT provides law enforcement with a valuable tool they can use to monitor your security from a distance and respond quickly to any threat against you, your entourage, or family. It provides event planners with information they'll need to better protect you while in their care. Use your IT to build relationships between your campaign and all levels of law enforcement. Letting them know where you'll be and when, as well as who'll be accompanying you and why, will improve the security you receive before, during and after each event. Fax your IT to the Riff of The Shire (County Sheriff in the US) as soon as possible (ASAP) so they'll have time to evaluate your schedule and offer their advice. For example, they may be aware of planned demonstrations, road construction, or criminal activity in the area that if ignored will put you in harms way. They might also want to brief your body guard on policies regarding the use of deadly force, bomb response protocols, or plans to extricate you if under duress.

### **Train Body Guards, Escorts, Drivers, Chauffeurs and Entourage to protect and defend you when in harms way.**

It can't be helped, at some point you're going to travel in or through high crime rate areas, march in parades, speak in an open forum, or move through congested crowds or road construction. All increase the risk you'll be attacked, shot at, bombed, your security personnel will come under fire, or innocent bystanders will be placed in harms way.

Managing these increased risks is much like coaching a football team. You begin by drafting your body guards, escorts, chauffeurs and the entourage who'll accompany you when you're on the move. Once you've selected your circle of protection, you need to develop a game plan, chart your game plans, identify your escape plays, and rehearse your emergency response protocols so when disaster strikes everyone will perform like a well oiled machine, trained, equipped, and ready to roll. Planning your movements, organizing your security, and executing your response could make the difference between life or death, personnel injury or your spot on the nightly news.

I begin with your choice of a body guards, chauffeurs, escorts, drivers, and the entourage you'll live or die with on the road. Gone are the days when you could accept the teenage daughter of the local politician as your best choice to drive you in a parade. Gone are the days when you could hire the cheapest security guard in town, knowing he'd willingly

lay down his life for you or at least frighten away most attackers before shooting himself in the foot. Gone are the days when having your family at the podium made you less of a target than the local politician.

We live in a changed world, chauffeurs now need to be trained in defensive driving techniques, have well planned and rehearsed escape routes, know where to shuttle a target under siege, and know how to work with local law enforcement before, during and after an attack. Unfortunately, too often campaign' organizers hire the least expensive security company in town and hope nothing will go wrong. While less expensive doesn't always indicate less protection, it does indicate what their guards are being paid, their attitude about long term employees, their willingness to invest in advanced executive protection training, and the long term commitment they may or may not have to their community. Knowing this, terrorist pick these poorly managed security companies as a way to either gain access to their targets or extort disgruntled employees into divulging confidential security policies, procedures, and protocols. This information allows terrorists to plan around what you thought was reasonable protection and inflict the most damage on their target. Ironically, terrorist get an added boost when their attack succeeds in light of what the public was sure to be the best protection their town could provide. (For more information, refer to RMLC programs on environmental protection and controllable crime scenes).

### **Campaign Frontrunners – Their Duties, Responsibilities, and Response Protocols:**

Campaign frontrunners should meet weeks in advance with local law enforcement to evaluate the quality of private security forces in the region. Your primary law enforcement contact in most countries is the Rife of the Shire or County Sheriff. Attempt to meet with department training officers, SWAT team commanders, and those responsible for event security. Be prepared to provide a written description of all vehicles you plan to use (include license numbers) as well as a physical description and picture of everyone in your entourage. Identify your body guards and provide law enforcement with a list of weapons they'll carry. Also provide law enforcement with a written list of radios w/frequencies, cell phones w/numbers, carried by your body guards and entourage. Agree on who and how radios will be used during an emergency to include identifying those familiar with standard police radio operating procedures. If a life threatening incident occurs, law enforcement, Incident Commanders, and EOC operations personnel will want to be able to quickly contact all members of your entourage to clear them into the EOC, secured shelters, and designated defendable zones. (*Refer to programs on contingency planning, incident command systems, staging area operations, and creating controllable crime scenes and defendable zones*) .

### **Build “Working” Relationships with Local Law Enforcement!**

Realistically, you'll eventually travel to a rural community or somewhere law enforcement is less trained, not well equipped, or overly committed to other law enforcement priorities. Consequently, campaign front runners should meet with local law enforcement to determine the agencies that will respond and jurisdictions that will be

involved during a hostile attack of targets. Discussions should include but not be limited to: The number of professional law enforcement officers (uniformed, plain cloths, armed, unarmed, conceal carry, etc.) that will be in the area. The emergency warning systems (radio dispatch frequencies, 911, cell phones, land lines, etc.) that will be used to summon assistance. The MO “methods of operation” to expect during hostilities (the number, make and model of marked and unmarked squad cars, armored vehicles, walking patrols, motorcycles, horseback, etc.). What mutual aid agreements are approved, in place and tested. And, last but not least, have all responding agencies agreed to a standard policy on the use of deadly force. Campaign frontrunners should provide campaign headquarters with a written report of their findings at least two weeks before the planned event.

### **Understand The Risks and Recognize Your Enemies:**

Building relationships, agreeing to response protocols and having realistic expectations about security are only a few of the benefits realized when campaign organizers meet with local law enforcement. Terrorists are recruiting political dissidents, disgruntled employees and soon to be released prisoners, for future terrorist operations. Working together with law enforcement, learning about who’s who on the streets and in the area, will help potential targets recognize danger from a distance and hopefully avoid stepping in harms-way.

Working with local law enforcement is particularly important when the event will be held in a rural community. Begin with estimates of when responding law enforcement can “realistically” be expected at the scene. Talk to local patrol officers and take into consideration weather conditions, road construction, traffic patterns, time of day, etc. Based on this information, campaign frontrunners should identify appropriate defensible zones within one mile of the event site and rehearse alternative bailout routes that will move the target in the direction of responding officers. Establish alternative communication links (cell phone #s) between the target’s escape vehicle and responding patrol officers.

Body guards and when legally possible your entourage should be licensed to carry concealed weapons, trained in basic police response procedures, and stand ready to take command during a life threatening incident within one mile of where you are or plan to be. Terrorists stage bomb threats, fires, gun shots near a school or daycare, auto accidents, etc. as a decoy to lure law enforcement into a trap, toward what’s perceived to be a more important call, and away from their primary target. Those responsible for executive protection details should be familiar with this tactic and have plans ready to take command if and their principle is left unprotected.

## **Take Command and Act Decisively**

Take command and act immediately to declare the threat (“SHOOTER AT 10 O’CLOCK!” - “THERE IS A BOMBUNDER BLUE CAR!” “KNIFE IN RED JACKET!”) The goal is to focus everyone on the threat so the target can move away and law enforcement can move in. With the focus on the threat, implement your predetermined bailout either to a defensible zone or via an escape route. Once the incident is declared, everyone in the entourage should focus on the voice of the primary body guard and move as a unit per his or her instructions. For example, based on pre-event route and site surveys, the primary body guards will call out a direction such as MOVE TO TWO O’CLOCK which means everyone will head that direction hopefully following a professionally trained and properly positioned body and vehicle guard (*Refer to MPI Executive & Dignitary Protection Course Materials written by Tony Conti*).

Taking command might simply mean taking evasive action so you don’t come in contact with officers responding to another incident. Terrorists often create a diversion near their target to first lure body guards away and then substitute their bogus uniformed officers who subsequently kill or kidnap the primary targets. Because of these and other popular terrorist’ MOs many security professionals now deploy uniformed-armed, uniformed-unarmed, and plain cloths-concealed carry personnel to protect high level targets against organized assaults. Organized criminals and experienced terrorists fear the presence of concealed-carry personnel so if you can only afford one body guard, choose a plain clothed concealed-carry body guard. Concealed carry provides the same deterrent hidden cameras provide in well designed surveillance security systems. (*Refer to our RMLC programs on security integration, camera placement, and sequential numbering*).

## **Body Guard Training and Qualifications:**

Terrorists know campaign budgets are tight so candidates will often hire low paid and frustrated body guards looking for work. They also know the best way to get close to a target, inside restricted areas, and well positioned to inflict injury is to hire on as a low paid, minimum wage, security guard, willing to work for little or nothing. This area is too important to cover in this white paper. Let it suffice to say, make sure the guards you hire have gone through an extensive background investigation and preferably have a long history of service at the agency and in the community. Discuss this with local law enforcement and if they can’t offer off duty officers, ask them to recommend not only a security company but specific agents with whom they have worked.

Body guards must be qualified, licensed, and weapon trained according to the standard set by local law enforcement. They should be briefed by local officers on radio and response procedures and protocols, and have a working knowledge of policies governing the use of deadly force. Guards should be trained in executive protection protocols to include knowing what to look for and how to conduct site surveys, vehicle inspections, and personal body searches for hidden weapons and bombs. Guards should be familiar with the latest terrorist attacks to include their methods of operation regarding bombings, biological warfare, kidnapping, hostage taking, and extortion. And last but not least, body

guards should be trained to spot suspicious persons (*Refer to our programs on profiling terrorists and setting up a neighborhood-watch*)

Your entourage which includes your body guards, chauffeurs, drivers, family members, and friends should all follow your lead and dress for success, file an IT with law enforcement, pre-plan their movements, know the escape plan, and stand ready to execute their role in protecting, defending and rescuing anyone in harms way. Everyone in your entourage should be equipped with a cell phone with written instructions on how to call 9-11 and a direct line to 9-11 if the lines are busy. 9-11 dispatch centers get overwhelmed during a crisis because so many cell phone users are calling in the same report. Your goal is to have a hotline or usable backup when this occurs. If deemed appropriate by local law enforcement, those in your entourage should be equipped with a personal GPS and appropriate body armor.

In addition to having preplanned escape routes, everyone in your entourage should be aware of the nearest defensible zones and be trained to create defensible zones when under fire. Those assigned to security should be familiar with 9-11 numbers and reporting procedures as well as the local law enforcement radio frequencies and radio procedures. If possible, body guards should consult with the training officer at the local sheriff's department about first responder protocols and the use of deadly force.

As a courtesy to local law enforcement, fax your IT to them at least a week ahead so they can brief their patrols on your arrival, when you're expected to pass through their area, the description of your vehicles and occupants, how to contact your drivers, body guards, and headquarters to alert you of danger, and who'll they'll be dealing with if you find yourself in harms way. Remember, law enforcement resources are being stretched to their limits. If you're not the most important dignitary in harms way, you'd better be ready to save yourself. Creating and maintaining an effective "Locate – Lockdown & Link" action plan will help build relationships between you and those who'll be called on to protect and defend you, your family, and your entourage.

### **Get ready – Get Set – STOP! Is everyone on-board?**

*"Knowing where you're going, picking the best route, planning a rolling bailout, and knowing how to defend against the weapons of choice just might save your life."*

Executives and public officials face the proverbial double edged sword. On one edge they need their followers in touch and feeling up close and personal, and on the other edge they need those who might attempt to harm them kept away to avoid unwanted confrontations, embarrassing situations, and assassination attempts. To deal with this dilemma, requires planning, rehearsed bailout strategies, and team work. *Don't forget to include everyone in pre-event planning, briefings, rehearsals, and post event debriefings.*

Event planners should include everyone from family members and campaign workers to chauffeurs, body guards, and your entourage. Everyone should be briefed on what's being done before and what'll occur during and after any unexpected, unwanted, or life



threatening incident. While the primary goal is to safeguard everyone from personal injury, an unrecognized or poorly handled protestor can escalate an otherwise minor incident into a major life threatening situation. Knowing what to expect and how to respond will give everyone a “sense of being in control” which in turn will lead to an appropriate response. From a trauma management standpoint, knowing what to expect reduces fear, having a plan to implement reduces guilt, and rehearsing your response instills a sense of being in control.

### **Conduct a through “inbound” and “outbound” route assessment:**

Inbound routes tend to be most dangerous because they’re usually well publicized, covered by the media, and afford protestors and terrorist the time they need to plan their attack, assess vantage points, preposition, weapons, carry out their attack with the most amount of cover and concealment, and make good their escape. You’re front runners need to put as much and more and effort into planning your inbound, outbound, and bailout routes. **My best advice is to plan for the worst case scenario (assassination) and from the perspective of the international terrorist.**

With the help of local law enforcement, select inbound routes well in advance so as to identify high crime rate areas and road construction you’ll want to avoid. While not everyone is a target of an international terrorist organization, everyone is subject to the social activists, political extremists, and local sociopaths looking for their 15 minutes of fame. Careful and coordinated planning is not a sign of paranoia. It’s a sign of common sense and a realistic view of our times.

**Begin at least 10 miles out from your destination** and identify three alternative routes to consider. While the most direct route is usually your best choice; it reduces the distance you’ll travel and time you’re exposed to danger, it may in fact be the most difficult for law enforcement secure before, respond during, or defend after an attack.

**Drive each route and count what a trained terrorist would consider to be “assault advantage points.”** Advantage points include but are not limited to arterial intersections and stop signs that predictable stop the flow of traffic and afford a shooter a still shot, high rise building, vacant multi story structures, unoccupied facilities, and points that offer cover and concealment to a would be shooter. Evaluate the space (distance) between the passenger side of in-traffic vehicles and buildings that might afford concealment or escape for the attacker. Assess “pushback” and “bailout options for the target and plan alternative rolling response routes for body guards and law enforcement.

Based on the initial assessment that identified the “assault advantage points,” **select two mutually exclusive in-bound routes on which to focus.** Plan you own assault and prioritize the potential assault points. Using President Kennedy’s assassination as a model (Assassins have studied and learned from this tragedy) **look for vacant multi story buildings** with a view of the target’s vehicle from the back at a point that slows the vehicle due to a stop sign, curve, bridge opening, railroad crossing, or controlled intersection. Four story vacant buildings with an approach and leaving view of traffic

deserve closest scrutiny. Lone shooters prefer an advantage point that allows them to observe on-coming traffic and traffic leaving what they consider their range of fire.

Pre-event security discussions should be held with local law enforcement, corporate and private security forces working sites along the in-bound and out-bound routes, and security **observers should be assigned to each assault advantage point.**

Twenty four (24), twelve (12), six (6) and two (2) and one (1) hour(s) **prior to the target passing through the range of fire, “designated” site observers and law enforcement should conduct a walk through site assessment** looking for signs of unauthorized entry, unauthorized occupancy, weapons, ammunition, explosives, broken or intentionally unlocked window and doors, burned-out or removed light bulbs, cut wire screens, or anything that looks suspicious or that might reasonably be construed as questionable behavior. For example, known social and/or political activists, suspicious persons and vehicles, or anyone known to have a history of making veiled threats should be stopped, challenged, and escorted from the area. **Refer to papers on how to stop, block, challenge, detain, escort, arrest, and transport suspicious persons.**

**Site surveys, incident reports, route assessments, etc. used should be similar in format** if not the same as those used by local law enforcement. Originals should be initialed by the person completing the form, dated and turned over to the law enforcement officer in charge of event security. **Exact times should be noted on the form, especially when significant forensic facts are noted** such as a suspicious objects than might be an explosive, a removed or altered electrical face plate, a recently broken window, cut screen or sign of forced entry, a suspicious vehicle parked under or near critical entry points or building supports, etc. The goal is to document not only what’s observed by the exact time frame the act occurred. Needless to say, anything significant should be reported immediately to law enforcement via radio or secured landline, the area should be secured an appropriate response should be ordered. **When time permits, copies of the incident reports should be kept by the person completing the report as forensic evident guarding against a report being changed, altered, or destroyed.**

### Outbound Route Assessments:

Outbound route assessments are similar to inbound assessment with the exception they might be less focused so as to allow time to conduct more through inbound and bailout assessments. The assumption is exits from the area are less predictable, faster, and involve less stops, handshaking, and close contact with the public. However, if these assumptions can not be made, equal attention should be given to outbound route assessments.

### Bailout Route Assessments:

Bailout routes are escape paths you’ll take if and when there is an attack. During the route assessment, identify alternative bailout routes along each ¼ mile. Take into consideration traffic patterns, the size of the vehicle you “might” be in, anticipated

crowded density, traffic congestion, availability of law enforcement, and the planned extrication protocols agreed to by local law enforcement, private security forces, your body guards and chauffeur/driver. Needless to say, all drivers and potential drivers should be schooled in defensive and evasive driving techniques.

### **Position and Train the Principle/Potential Target for a Bailout Operation:**

Depending on the event, parades, motorcades, general transport, potential targets should be well positioned to immediately seek cover and concealment as well as coded instructions from their body guard(s), law enforcement, and entourage. For example, targets, if not in a bullet resistant vehicle, should wear/have bullet resistant protection, and sit toward the center of the vehicle and be able to move freely from left to right. The goal is to allow them to vary their position within the vehicle so their exact position and posture can not be predicted by the attackers or assassins. Security should focus on allowing targets to move freely within their “defendable zone.” This will allow them to adjust their position and posture as they travel along the inbound and outbound routes passing through the line of fire from an “assault advantage point.”

### **Walking in Parades:**

Walking or riding in a parade creates a number of risks and security challenges. Crowd assembling on two sides, attackers pre-positioning at advantage points that will change with crowd density and movement, bailout routes can unexpectedly be blocked, etc. No matter how much preplanning is done, these variables pose a challenge that can't be avoided. Consequently, Campaign frontrunners need to start early to understand the political climate, crime rate, and potential threats that can develop during the parade.

**Begin early to evaluate the history of crimes and political activists known to be in the area.** While most activists pose little or no threat, all parties have the loner wacko looking for their 15 minutes of fame. The goal is not to stop or deny political expressions but rather at least be aware of the political climate and have some reasonable action plan ready to avoid or defuse hostile confrontations (*Refer to RMLC sessions on how to avoid, discourage, and handle kidnapping, hostage taking, and home invasions*). Refer also to papers written on Billionaire for Bush activist Miles Christensen (*Incident reports on file with excerpts below*).

While profiling is criticized as bordering on discrimination, without some ability to profile potential threats in your environment, it will only be a matter of time before you're robbed, mugged, rapped, or swindled by some con-artist. I'd like a dime back for every watch I bought off the streets of Saigon, before I realized Rolex were not made in the South Viet Nam. Identifying your potential threats can be a relative science. At one extreme you can have the ultra conservative and at the other the ultra liberal. Yet neither will have you in their sights. In many cases, it's not the ultra at each extreme but the guy who at some unpredictable point steps beyond reality. It might be the guy who spent his whole life feeling he's been ignored. It might be the guy who finally says, “it's my way or the highway.” It might be the guy who carries one sign because he has only one point

to make before he goes out in a blaze of glory. It might be the guy focused on one flaw, one issue, one belief system, one way to solve what he considers to be an unsolvable situation. Some are obsessed with guns, others with religion, still others with a love interest or idol, and some are just looking for a cause that offers them an identity. The fact is we're less able today to recognize an attacker because terrorists are being schooled over the internet on how to dress, how to move, what to say and how to act so as not to be recognized. In classes on executive protection I take them back to the case of the political activist who posed as a reporter and made it all the way into a Republican caucus just because he cut his hair, wore clean close, and claimed to be someone else. *Following are excerpts from our research files.*

### **Profile threats and identify their targets:**

While it may not be politically correct to profile threats in your community, failing to do so is foolhardy and puts you, your principle, and everyone in harms way. Too often, especially at political gatherings, candidates are so focused on being politically correct, they foolishly step into harms way. Your job is to be familiar with known dissidents that might use any public forum to bolter their cause or humiliate your principle. While not all dissidents pose a life safety threat, much can be learned from past practices, methods of operation, organizational affiliations, and acts that encourage violence.

**A Case in Point...** Miles Christensen, representing an anti-Bush group known as Billionaires for Bush, was able to pose as a reporter and spend much of an afternoon interviewing, videoing, and recording Republican candidates at their caucus.

**Following are a few incidents involving Miles Christensen.** *Dissident Miles Christensen, political activist with Billionaires for Bush, was caught posing as a reporter at a Republican caucus. When confronted he claimed to be (Roland Kastner) son of Steve and Liz Kastner of Fish Creek. The Kastners are well known political advocates in Door County. Liz Kastner mailed dirty needles to Republican John Gard. Christensen snuck into many parades in Door County the most disruptive was in Egg Harbor on the Fourth of July 2005. His main point is Bush lied about weapons of mass destruction and should be punished. Both Democrat and Republican business leaders who invest their money to attract tourists to Door County dislike his tactics and disavow any affiliation. Miles Christensen caused a disturbance again in the 2005' Fall Festival Parade and again when he protested across from the veteran's food stand in Sister Bay.*

*Miles Christensen again succeeded in sneaking into the 2006 Egg Harbor Parade hiding on a float until past the final check point. Most significant in 06 was he held up a caricature of President Bush and invited children to come out of the crowd and punch the President. It appears his antics are becoming more hostile and directed toward condoning injury to his target. I recommend, all candidates of all political parties be given Miles Christensen's picture and all body guards be briefed on his history, associations, and past practices (pictures posted in Deepthroat files). There is a fine line between someone who'll invite children to punch a caricature of the President and someone who'll move to a more violent posture. From an executive protection standpoint, candidate' guards must adopt protocols that consider a threat against any member of their party as a threat against the candidate they're guarding.*

## **Walk Safely and Carry a Big Stick**

Much like my paper on “dressing for success” you should dress for a successful walk in a parade. Shoes should be comfortable, properly tied and ready for running if you’re ordered to bailout. Pants and shirts should be loose fitting and large enough to cover bullet resistant vests or other body armor that might be ordered at the last minute. Remember the walking stick or the cane some western cowboys carried. It’s not a bad idea to carry a stick you could use as a weapon or to hold someone off until your body guard can come to your rescue.

It’s usually better to walk behind your getaway car because both your movement and the cars movement are in a forward direction. Both back doors should be unlocked and space inside should be ready for you to easily enter and hit the floor. Remember the attack on Ronald Ragan? He went in first and the body guards followed. If you’re considered a high visibility target you should have predetermined signals such as one pound on the back fender means I’m OK and will be slowly entering, repeated pounds mean Katy don’t bar the door I’m coming in and need help. Refer to Tony Conti’s courses on executive protection and how to extricate principles from harms way but for the scope of this paper, be ready to follow the directions of your body guard. Know what direction you’ll head, where to find the closest defendable zone, and who all are going to be involved in your bailout procedures.

## **Standoff and Pushback**

There are a number of new security terms that have been born out of bombings and terrorist attacks. Standoffs became popular after the 1995 bombing at the WTC and the Oklahoma City bombing. Concrete barriers and steel pipes imbedded in concrete were designed and positioned so vehicles could not move under or near a target. Vehicles or any object that might conceal an explosive had to standoff at a distance from the target. In countries that outlaw the private owning of handguns, attacks with infected needles is the attackers weapon of choice. Cab drivers in Ireland are especially vulnerable to this style of attack. Pushback room is now being provided behind teller counters so tellers and push away from someone reaching across the counter with an infected needle.

I share this because body guard will need to be ready to detect someone lunging toward the principle. The rule is a stand back distance of at least five feet as that requires the attacker to reposition before lunging forward. What this means is high visibility targets should have medical triage nearby.

## Guarding International Terrorist Targets

Not everyone needs to be concerned about being the target of an international terrorist, but wait? It's not the international terrorist but the copy-cat extremist who is bent on finding his or her 2 minutes of fame before forcing suicide by cop.

### **Pick your poison - Buffets, Sit-down diners, cocktail parties, chip dips or some serious biological warfare?**

Armies, terrorists, political activists and disgruntled employees have been using biological warfare tactics since the beginning of time or at least since the recorded history documented throwing dead animals into caves to infect or drive enemies into the open. Free blankets carrying the smallpox virus were used during the French and Indian war, hookers infected with diseases resistant to medication available in the field in WWII and poisoned bungee polls in Viet Nam underscored how resourceful an enemy can be. While the poison has changed, the strategic goal to put the enemy out of commission has not. The only variable over history is who's the enemy and for how long do you want them out of commission.

I'm not going to imply everyone running for office will be a target. I do imply that when you choose to be a public figure you need to consider the toes you've stepped on and the political want-a-be who, for the moment, chooses to come off his or her medication. A world on edge is vulnerable to a full range of bogus threats and copy cat antagonists. Profiling, while politically incorrect should be your first step on the road to self protection. A candidate who can't recognize the enemy could be a dead politician before the end of the race. I strongly encourage you to profile those who oppose your position and prioritize your threats.

*Refer to our white papers and sessions on profiling threats in your community. Also, use our R&D library to research gangs in your area.*