**Lesson Plan** 

**Countering Extremist Activity** 

# Part 1: Synopsis

#### **Lesson Overview**

As a member of the Department of Defense (DoD), it is important to understand and recognize that active participation in extremist activity negatively impacts the DoD. While individuals advocating, endorsing, participating in, or supporting extremist activities may seek to join the military or recruit military members to their causes, military members must reject active participation in extremist activities. Learning more about the prohibition on active participation in extremist activities will help you recognize how it can impact your organization. Active participation in extremist activities undermines morale and reduces combat readiness. It calls into question the individual's ability to follow orders from, or effectively lead and serve with, persons of diverse backgrounds, preventing maximum utilization and development of the Department's most valuable asset: its people. Finally, such behavior damages the Nation's trust and confidence in the Department as an institution and the military as a professional fighting force.

Upon completion of this lesson, the student will have a better understanding of extremist activity and what constitutes active participation in extremist activities. This will enhance student knowledge, thus, preparing them to cultivate an environment free from extremist activities.

#### **Instructional Method**

Method		Time
Facilitated Discussion		80 Min
Case Study Activities		60-90 Min
	Total Time:	140-170 Min
<b>Note:</b> Break times are at the discretion of the instructor/facilitator.		
Recommends a 10-minute break for every one hour of lecture/facilitation.		

## **Recommended Reading**

1. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1325.06, "Handling Protest, Extremist, and Criminal Gang Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces," Incorporating Change 2, Effective December 20, 2021.

#### References

- 1. DoD Board on Diversity and Inclusion. (2020, December 18). *Recommendations to improve racial and ethnic diversity and inclusion in the U.S. Military*. <a href="https://media.defense.gov/2020/Dec/18/2002554852/-1/-1/0/DOD-DIVERSITY-AND-INCLUSION-FINAL-BOARD-REPORT.PDF">https://media.defense.gov/2020/Dec/18/2002554852/-1/-1/0/DOD-DIVERSITY-AND-INCLUSION-FINAL-BOARD-REPORT.PDF</a>
- 2. DoD Instruction 1325.06, "Handling Protest, Extremist, and Criminal Gang Activities Among members of the Armed Forces," Incorporating Change 2, Effective December 20, 2021.
- 3. Haugstvedt, H., & Koehler, D. (2021). Armed and Explosive? An Explorative Statistical Analysis of Extremist Radicalization Cases with Military Background. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 0(0), 1–15.
- 4. Jensen, M. A., & Braniff, W. (2021). Extremism in the United States Armed Forces: Insights from the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) Database. DHS National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) at the University of Maryland.
- 5. Jutzi, C. A., Willardt, R., Schmid, P. C., & Jonas, E. (2020). Between Conspiracy Beliefs, Ingroup Bias, and System Justification: How People Use Defense Strategies to Cope with the Threat of COVID-19. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11.
- 6. Sack, K. (1995, December 23). Army Report Says Racist Groups Aren't Problem at Ft. Bragg. *The New York Times*. https://www.nytimes.com/1995/12/23/us/army-report-says-racist-groups-aren-t-problem-at-ft-bragg.html
- 7. Simi, P., Bubolz, B. F., & Hardman, A. (2013). Military Experience, Identity Discrepancies, and Far Right Terrorism: An Exploratory Analysis. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 36(8), 654–671. https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2013.802976
- **8.** Yates, E., Kane, S., & Jensen, M. A. (2022). *Recruiting from the Ranks: A Typology of Recruitment Narratives Targeting the U.S. Military Community Final Report* (No. CLIN0005; Department of the Air Force (DAF) Counter-Insider Threat Program (CInT)). National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Reponses to Terrorism (START).

# **Terminal Learning Objective (TLO)**

Given facilitated in-person and small group discussions, participants will construct methods to address active participation in prohibited extremist activities and strengthen organizational climate and culture.

Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)	Level of Learning	Performance Measure	Approximate Time
A. Recognize the types of extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06.	R	Q&A	20 Min
B. Identify behaviors that may qualify as active participation in extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06.	A	Q&A	20 Min
C. Summarize why military personnel are targeted recruits of extremist activities.	U	Q&A	15 Min
D. Explain the effects of active participation in extremist activities has on unit climate and culture.	U	Q&A	15 Min
E. Demonstrate extremist activities prevention and response strategies.  A Q&A			10 Min
Total Lesson Time:			80 Min
Notes			
The introduction and conclusion should each take no more than 5 minutes each.			10 Min
Total Time:			90 Min
R = Remembering U = Understanding A = Application Q&A = Question and Answer			

Activity Table (Activities support the level of learning, TLO, and directly relate to the ELO).

Activity	Level of Learning	Performance Measure	Time
Case Study Activity #1	Responsive	Q&A	60-90 Min
Case Study Activity #2	Responsive	Q&A	60-90 Min
		<b>Total Time:</b>	140-170 Min

Part 2: Lesson

Study Guide	Slide	Instructor Guide
v		
(1) The Department of Defense (DoD) uses citations and references only for education and training purposes that support research or training objectives. Members may not use referenced materials from non-Federal Government sources for any reason other than for their intended purpose (i.e., education, training, and research).  (2) DoD does not endorse the content of any specific reference material, or the organization that is the		Refrain from providing personal opinions throughout the lesson and avoid presenting specific solutions as the preferred or recommended way to resolve issues. Instead, demonstrate how to apply statutory/regulatory guidance, use case-by-case analysis, and evaluate the record of each case as a whole (totality of the circumstances) in presenting the material and answering students' questions.
source of the material, unless specifically identified as a DoD or other Federal Government source.  (3) DoD includes reference materials from non-		Emphasize that any training, consultation, or advice given to commanders or organizations must align with DoD policy and guidance.
Federal sources in this material solely to expose students to varying points of view and to generate discussion.		<b>Facilitator Note:</b> The information presented herein is intended for education and training purposes only.
		The training emphasis must be placed on the understanding of prohibited activities stated in DoD policy, rather than the ideologies or beliefs of individuals or organizations.

Introduction		
	(1) The Department of Defense (DaD) uses claimous and references only for education and training purposes that support research or training objectness. Morbors may not use reference that support research or training objectness. Morbors may not use reference districts from non-federal Covernment sources for any reason other than for their intended purpose (e.g., education, training, and research).  (2) DoD does not endorse the continut of any specifically identified as a DoD or other Federal Government source.  (3) DoD that that is the source of the muterial, unless specifically identified as a DoD or other Federal Government source.  (3) DoD that the reference mentals from non-Federal sources in this material solely to expose students to varying points of view and so generate discussion.	Slide 1: Disclaimer  Slide 2: Introduction: Facilitator developed introduction. Facilitator introduces him/herself.
	PART 1: Countering Extremist Activity	1. Facilitator states, "On February 3, 2021, the Secretary of Defense ordered a DoD-wide stand down to discuss the issue of extremism in the ranks. While the vast majority of our members serve with honor and distinction, historically, there have been instances when Service members and veterans have been identified as actively participating in extremist activities. This has a corrosive impact on organizational climate and culture. It is everyone's responsibility to educate ourselves and, when identified, take the necessary action to mitigate the impact active participation in extremist activity has on the Department's organizational climate on culture. It is the responsibility of all Service members to honor their oaths of office or enlistment."
		Video

	Outs of Leatures  The control of the latest the second of the control of the cont	1. Facilitator will instruct members to review their applicable oath (Oath of Enlistment, Military Commissioned Officer Oath of Office, and Federal Civil Service Employee Oath of Office).
1. Oath of Enlistment:  "I,		a. Facilitator states, "Now take a moment to read your Oath. When you read it, think about what it means to you. Think about the promise you made to self, teammates, and fellow citizens. After reading, I will ask a few of you to share what your Oath means to you in the context of this training."



# **Slide 5: Question**

## **Facilitator Lead of Question (LOQ):**

"What does your oath mean to you?"

# **Anticipated Responses (AR):**

"Pride, country, commitment, service, honor, devotion."

**Facilitator Note:** Allow time for participant responses.

# **Facilitator Follow Up Question (FUQ):**

"What thoughts crossed your mind as you read your oath, in the context of this training?"

#### AR:

"Culture, history, impact of commitment."

**Facilitator Note:** Facilitator may need to generate and conduct follow-on questions to engage feedback.

Facilitator states, "As members of the Armed Forces, whether military or civilian, reading our Oath is a vital step towards constructing methods to eradicate extremism and strengthen organizational climate and culture."

#### **Terminal Learning Objective Slide 6: Terminal Learning Objective** "Given facilitated in-person and small group Terminal Learning Objective Given facilitated in-person and small group discussions, participants will construct Given facilitated in-person and small group discussions participants will construct methods to address active participation in extremist activities and strengthen discussions, participants will construct methods to methods to identify and address active organizational climate and culture. identify and address active participation in prohibited participation in extremist activities and extremist activities and strengthen organizational strengthen organizational climate and culture." climate and culture. Slide 7: Enabling Learning Objectives **Enabling Learning Objectives** Facilitator states, "Through this facilitated discussion and activities, you will be able to: A. Recognize the types of extremist activities under **Enabling Learning Objectives** DoDI 1325.06. A. Recognize the types of prohibited extremist activities for Service members under DoDI 1325.06. B. Identify behaviors that may qualify as active participation in A. Recognize the types of extremist activities extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06. C. Summarize why military personnel are targeted recruits of B. Identify behaviors that may qualify as active under DoDI 1325.06 D. Classify the effects of prohibited extremist activities on unit participation in extremist activities under DoDI E. Demonstrate prohibited extremist activities prevention and B. Identify behaviors that may qualify as 1325.06. active participation in extremist activities C. Summarize why military personnel are targeted under DoDI 1325.06. recruits of extremist activities. C. Summarize why military personnel are D. Explain the effects extremist activity has on unit targeted recruits of extremist activities. climate and culture. D. Explain the effects extremist activity has E. Demonstrate extremist activities prevention and on unit climate and culture. response strategies. E. Demonstrate extremist activities prevention and response strategies." **Transition:**

		Facilitator states, "Some of the examples of Service members and veterans actively participating in extremist activities help illustrate the importance of understanding how to identify such activities and behaviors. Let's discuss extremist activity."
A. Recognize the types of extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06		Time: 20 minutes
1. Military personnel are prohibited from actively participating in extremist activities. The term "extremist activities" means:  a. Advocating or engaging in unlawful force, unlawful violence, or other illegal means to deprive individuals of their rights under the United States Constitution or the laws of the United States*.	Extremist Activities  subscribed invocational and an advantage of supplies and sup	LOQ: "Does anyone know how the Department of Defense defines extremist activity?"  AR: "Individuals or groups that use violence or illegal means to achieve certain ends – such as the superiority of one race, or subversion of military activities."  Slide 8: Types of Extremist Activities: Facilitator states, "Extremist activities means advocating or engaging in unlawful force, unlawful violence, or other illegal means to deprive individuals of their rights under the United States Constitution or the laws of the United States."  Facilitator Note: DoDI 1325.06 Glossary: Term: Advocacy  Definition: When made with the intent to promote or endorse extremist or criminal gang activities, affirmative statements or actions

b. Advocating or engaging in unlawful force or violence to achieve goals that are political, religious, discriminatory, or ideological in nature.

c. Advocating, engaging in, or supporting terrorism, within the United States or abroad.





taken to encourage action, promote an organization, or further the spread of information regarding extremist activities. Advocacy may occur through oral, written, electronic or nonverbal communication, including the display of images or symbols.

Slide 9: Types of Extremist Activities: Facilitator states, "Advocating or engaging in unlawful force or violence to achieve goals that are political, religious, discriminatory, or ideological in nature."

Slide 10: Types of Extremist Activities: Facilitator states, "Advocating, engaging in, or supporting terrorism, within the United States or abroad."

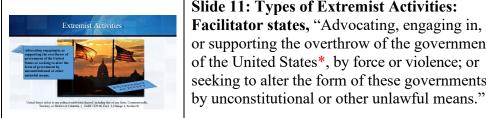
**Facilitator Note:** DoDI 1325.06 Glossary:

Term: Terrorism

Definition: The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce individuals, governments, or societies in pursuit of terrorist goals.

- d. Advocating, engaging in, or supporting the overthrow of the government of the United States\*, by force or violence; or seeking to alter the form of these governments by unconstitutional or other unlawful means (e.g., sedition).
- e. Advocating or encouraging military, civilian, or contractor personnel within the DoD or United States Coast Guard to violate the laws of the United States\*, or to disobey lawful orders or regulations, for the purpose of disrupting military activities (e.g., subversion), or personally undertaking the same.

f. Advocating widespread unlawful discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including





**Slide 11: Types of Extremist Activities:** Facilitator states, "Advocating, engaging in, or supporting the overthrow of the government of the United States\*, by force or violence; or seeking to alter the form of these governments

**Slide 12: Types of Extremist Activities:** Facilitator states, "Advocating or encouraging military, civilian, or contractor personnel within the DoD or United States Coast Guard to violate the laws of the United States\*, or to disobey lawful orders or regulations, for the purpose of disrupting military activities."

#### **Facilitator Note:**

DoDI 1325.06 Glossary:

Term: Subversion

Definition: Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority.



**Slide 13: Types of Extremist Activities:** Facilitator states, "Advocating widespread unlawful discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including pregnancy), gender identity, or sexual orientation."

pregnancy), gender identity, or sexual orientation.

\*United States refers to any political subdivision thereof, including that of any state, commonwealth, Territory, or District of Columbia. (DoDI 1325.06, Enclosure 3, Change 2, Section 8).

#### **Facilitator Note:**

DoDI 1325.06 Glossary:

Term: Widespread Unlawful Discrimination

Definition: Extensive discrimination, including disparate treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including pregnancy), gender identity, or sexual orientation, that deprives such persons or groups of constitutional rights or violates Federal, state, or local laws, such as those concerning civil rights and fair housing. It does not include discrimination that is authorized by law, military regulations, or military policies; lawful efforts to overturn, amend, or enact laws applicable to discrimination or lawful support for causes or organizations that engage in such efforts; or isolated incidents of discrimination.

Slide 14: MEO Violations v. Extremist Activities: Discuss the distinction between traditional MEO violations and behaviors which also constitute prohibited extremist activities.

	WEO Violations v Extremist Activities  - but 1898/180-8 Mater, Equil Opportunity (M.D.) Program left recomproble of decreasation.  In supplied the American of pollution for information are jet collected as M to beau.  - to 68 1896 (M.S.) And the American of the American	Slide 15: Facilitated Discussion: Provide discussion questions and responses about the impact on culture and organizational climate. This will be tied in throughout the lesson.
	CONTROL Activities Act	Transition: "Due to your engagement and responses, you have gained knowledge to define extremist activities IAW 1325.06. What are your clarifying questions?"  Facilitator states, "Thanks for your participation in the previous discussion on types of extremist activities. Let's move on to a discussion of when involvement in extremist activities crosses the line into Active Participation."
B. Identify behaviors that may qualify as active participation in extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06		Time: 20 minutes

- 1. As military members, to be in violation of DoDI 1325.06, it is not sufficient to merely identify a cause as falling within one of the six categories of prohibited extremist activity. A member must ALSO "actively participate" in a prohibited extremist activity. Now that we have defined what is meant by extremist activity, we will turn how the Department defines "active participation" for military members. The term "active participation" means the following, except where such activity is within the scope of an official duty (e.g., intelligence or law enforcement operations):
  - a. Advocating or engaging in the use or threat of unlawful force or violence in support of extremist activities.
  - b. Advocating for, or providing material support or resources\*\* to, individuals or organizations that promote or threaten the unlawful use of force or violence in support of extremist activities, with the intent to support such promotion or threats.
  - c. Knowingly communicating information that compromises the operational security of any military organization or mission, in support of extremist activities.
  - d. Recruiting or training others to engage in extremist activities.



#### **Slides 17-20: Active Participation**

#### **Facilitator note:**

\*\*From the glossary, material, support or resources (MSR) are "Any property, tangible or intangible, or service, including currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel (one or more individuals who may be or include oneself), and transportation, except medicine or religious materials"

- e. Fundraising for, or making personal contributions through donations of any kind (including but not limited to the solicitation, collection, or payment of fees or dues) to, a group or organization that engages in extremist activities, with the intent to support those activities.
- f. Creating, organizing, or taking a leadership role in a group or organization that engages in or advocates for extremist activities, with knowledge of those activities.
- g. Actively demonstrating or rallying in support of extremist activities (but not merely observing such demonstrations or rallies as a spectator).
- h. Attending a meeting or activity with the knowledge that the meeting or activity involves extremist activities, with the intent to support those activities:
  - 1) When the nature of the meeting or activity constitutes a breach of law and order;
  - 2) When a reasonable person would determine the meeting or activity is likely to result in violence; or
  - 3) In violation of off-limits sanctions or other lawful orders.

- i. Distributing literature or other promotional materials, on or off a military installation, the primary purpose and content of which is to advocate for extremist activities, with the intent to promote that advocacy.
- j. Knowingly receiving material support or resources from a person or organization that advocates or actively participates in extremist activities with the intent to use the material support or resources in support of extremist activities.
- k. When using a government communications system and with the intent to support extremist activities, knowingly accessing internet web sites or other materials that promote or advocate extremist activities.
- 1. Knowingly displaying paraphernalia, words, or symbols in support of extremist activities or in support of groups or organizations that support extremist activities, such as flags, clothing, tattoos, and bumper stickers, whether on or off a military installation.
- m. Engaging in electronic and cyber activities regarding extremist activities, or groups that support extremist activities including posting, liking, sharing, re-tweeting, or otherwise distributing content when such action is taken with the intent to promote or otherwise endorse extremist activities.

Military personnel are responsible for the content they publish on all personal and public Internet domains, including social media sites, blogs, websites, and applications.

n. Knowingly taking any other action in support of, or engaging in, extremist activities, when such conduct is prejudicial to good order and discipline or is service-discrediting.

\*\* "Material Support and Resources" is a term used by federal law enforcement authorities in counterterrorism enforcement. It includes a wide variety of money, property, or services (physical help, lodging, training, transportation, etc.).



Slide 21: Place Students on Break





Slide 22: Activity "Active Participation": Case Study 1 (Melzer)

**Slide 23: Transition:** 

**Facilitator states,** "Now that you have applied your understanding of active participation in extremist activities, what are your clarifying questions?

Let's explore why military personnel may be at risk of being recruited into extremist activities."

C.	Summarize why military personnel are targeted recruits of extremist activities.		Time: 15 minutes
1.	Recruitment: Military Service members and veterans may be targeted recruits by individuals and groups participating in prohibited extremist activities because:  a. The military disproportionately employs younger adults, many of whom are impressionable, which puts them at risk for recruitment.  1) These younger adults could be particularly vulnerable to groups that promote extremist views that run counter to the military's mission (DoD Board on Diversity and Inclusion, 2020).  b. Military personnel and veterans possess:  1) Experience in leadership.  2) Experience in training and development.  3) Legitimacy – Individuals and groups participating in prohibited extremist activities seek to recruit military members, so they appear legitimate by inaccurately associating their views and symbols with a sense of duty or patriotism.	Recruitment: Military Experience  - Military personnel are targeted recruits by individuals and groups participating in prohibited externist activities because: - Experience in teadership: - Experience in training and development: - Legitimacy: - Knowledge and access to equipment: - Valuable access to sensitive information	Slide 24: Why Military Personnel are Targeted: Recruitment

- 4) Equipment Military members have access to military equipment that is of value to individuals and groups participating in prohibited extremist activities.
- 5) Intelligence Military members and veterans may have access to sensitive information valuable to individuals and groups participating in prohibited extremist activities,





c. Grievances – Individuals and groups participating in prohibited extremist activities create narratives to presume grievances relating to military service in an attempt to exploit and recruit military members.

# Slide 25: Why Military Personnel are **Targeted:**

Facilitator states, "I'm about to show a video clip interview done by Frontline with former United States Air Force Staff Sergeant Steven Carrillo who was recruited for prohibited extremist activities while in the military. Focus on Carrillo's responses to how he was recruited." Then show the video.

Facilitator Note: SSgt Steven Carillo Background Information: A former Air Force sergeant who was linked to an antigovernment extremist movement and in 2020 attacked law enforcement officials amid protests over the killing of George Floyd was sentenced to life in prison without parole.

# Slide 26: Why Military Personnel are **Targeted: Recruitment Video**

LOQ: "What are some ways Steven Carrillo was recruited while in the service?"

**AR:** "He did a lot of radical behavior reading, peer influences, travel overseas while in the service."

**FUQ**: "How are military personnel at risk for being recruited for extremist activities?"

- 1) Six common grievances extremists try and exploit include:
  - a) Your service accomplished nothing.
  - b) The military has changed, and you are no longer welcome.
  - c) The military doesn't care about veterans or service members.
  - d) The U.S. military is a global embarrassment.
  - e) Military leaders are incompetent.
  - f) The military violates rights.

How Military Personnel are Targeted

Recruitment: Exploit Grievances

• Extremists recruit Service members by developing narratives that exploit familiar military gireances.

• Your service accomplished nothing

• Military has changed, you are no longer welcome

• Military Leaders are incompetent

• Military Leaders are incompetent

• Military violates rights

**AR:** "Weapons training, discipline skills, willingness to obey orders."

**Facilitator Note:** Attempt to tie in examples from provided video with reasons why military personnel are at risk of being recruited by individuals and groups participating in prohibited extremist activities.

# Slide 27: Why Military Personnel are Targeted: Exploit Grievances

"Extremists recruit Service members by developing narratives that exploit familiar military grievances:

Your service accomplished nothing Military has changed you are no longer welcome Military is a global embarrassment Military leaders are incompetent Military violates rights"

## **Slide 28: Facilitation knowledge questions:**

**LOQ**: "What makes military service members at an increased risk of being recruited by extremist groups?"

AR: "Because of their leadership experience."

**FUQ:** "What would be the impact on your organizations climate if it was discovered that one or more individuals within your unit were



involved in prohibited extremist activities and explain?"  AR: "I think it would negatively impact readiness because it would remove troops from the unit. I think it might cause friction between groups (races or religious) impacting unit cohesion also. Decrease in trust in supervisors, leaders, colleagues, loss of confidence that things are "fairly" decided in unit; undermines faith in mission, etc."  FUQ: "What can we do to minimize and eradicate prohibited extremist activities in the DoD?"  AR: "Understand behaviors that constitute active participation in extremist activities in DoDI 1325.06."  "Report violations to appropriate authorities."
Facilitator states, "We briefly discussed how military personnel can be at risk of recruitment from individuals and groups that advocate and engage in prohibited extremist activities. Recalling the activity about "active participation", we will discuss the effects prohibited extremist activities have on organizational climate and culture."

#### Time: 15 minutes D. Explain the effects of extremist activities on unit climate and culture. 1. Impact of active participation in extremist activity on organizational climate and culture: Facilitator Note: Continue slide presentation and briefly discuss prohibited extremist a. Extremist activities are inconsistent with the activities impact on unit climate and culture. responsibilities and obligations of military service, as well as the oaths of office and Slide 29: Impact on Organizational Climate Organizational Climate and Culture enlistment, and can be prohibited even in and Culture: Extremist Activities Review Extremist Activities Review: some circumstances in which such activities Are inconsistent with the responsibilities and obligations of militar ice, as well as the oaths of office and enlistmen would be constitutionally protected in a · Can be prohibited even in some circumstances in which such **LOQ:** "What have you learned about civilian setting. prohibited extremist activities?" b. Active participation in extremist activities is **AR:** "The activities can impact my career or prohibited and, as appropriate, may be the organization. Violates good order and punished in the military context for several discipline. overlapping, compelling reasons. Active participation in extremist activity is inconsistent with the responsibilities and 1) First, such active participation undermines obligations of military service, as well as the morale and reduces combat readiness. oaths of office and enlistment. Can be prohibited even in some circumstances in 2) Second, it calls into question the which such activities would be constitutionally individual's ability to follow orders from, protected in a civilian setting." or effectively lead and serve with, persons Organizational Climate and Culture of diverse backgrounds, preventing Slide 30: Impact on Organizational Climate Active Participation in Extremist Activities: maximum utilization and development of and Culture: Active Participation in the Department's most valuable asset: its Extremist Activity Impact. people. 3) Finally, such behavior damages the Nation's trust and confidence in the

Department as an institution and the military as a professional fighting force."

#### c. Threatens morale:

- 1) Extremist narratives amplify common military member grievances to promote that idea that only extremists, not the military nor the government, value and respect service members and the sacrifices that they and their family members make (Haugstvedt & Koehler, 2021; Simi et al., 2013; Yates et al., 2022).
- 2) Actual or perceived threats of racially or religiously motivated violence would be expected to contribute to an environment of resentment, anxiety, or fear within units, commands, and installations where these threats occur or are perceived to occur. (Harrison, 1995; Sack, 1995).

#### d. Threatens unit cohesion:

- 1) Prohibited extremist activity, especially advocating for extremist positions, would be likely to politically polarize members, units, and commands.
- 2) Advocating for widespread unlawful discrimination promotes

**FUQ:** "What impact does active participation in extremist activities have on the organizational climate/culture?"

**AR:** "Causes division, isolation, mental health challenges, mission failure, and low morale."

the idea that some citizens more than others to participate in or receive the protection of the U.S. armed forces.

- e. Amplifies hasty decision making:
  - 1) Extremist thinking amplifies faulty heurists that promote bias and decision errors that, if practiced in other military task domains, may compromise mission readiness.
  - 2) Narratives that motivate and sustain prohibited extremist activity appeal to commonplace non-rational cognitive errors and unconscious biases to create the perception of threat, e.g., confirmation bias, in-group bias, group think, system justification, and various social biases related to race and gender (Jensen & Braniff, 2021; Jutzi et al., 2020; Yates et al., 2022).
  - 3) When Service members are exposed to such narratives and come to sympathize with them, it may promulgate decision errors in other domains.



Slide 31: Impact on Organizational Climate and Culture: Active Participation in extremist activity impact.

	Facilitator states, "Now that you have applied your understanding of how active participation in extremist activity affects organizational climate and culture, what are your clarifying questions?"
	Transition: Facilitator states, "The impact active participation in extremist activity has on the organizational climate and culture knowledge has created the foundation to discuss prevention and response strategies."
E. Demonstrate extremist activities prevention and response strategies.	Time: 10 minutes
Responsibilities and obligations:     a. Enforcement of DoDI 1325.06 is the responsibility of every command.	Slide 32: Prevention and Response: Responsibilities and Obligations  Facilitator note: Facilitator will open up a discussion about responsibilities and

- b. It is the commander's responsibility to maintain good order and discipline.
- c. Every commander has the inherent authority and responsibility to take appropriate action to accomplish this goal. This includes, but is not limited to:
  - 1) the authority to order the removal of symbols, flags, posters, or other displays from military-controlled areas,
  - 2) to place areas or activities off-limits,
  - 3) and to order Service members not to participate in activities that are contrary to good order and discipline of the unit, or pose a threat to health, safety, and security of military personnel or a military installation.
- d. Commanders may, as appropriate, pursue adverse administrative action in addition to or in lieu of punitive action in response to a Service member's active participation in extremist activities. Adverse administrative action may include:
  - 1) involuntary separation,
  - 2) reassignment,
  - 3) loss of security clearance,



obligations. Ensure you utilize the knowledge and experience for your audience to create dialogue.



Slide 33: Prevention and Response: Facilitator note: Facilitator will discuss administrative/punitive actions Commanders can take when service members actively participate in extremist activities. Ensure you utilize the knowledge and experience for your audience to create dialogue.

**LOQ:** "What are some administrative and/or punitive actions Commanders can use to hold members accountable for violating policy?"

- 4) denial of reenlistment,
- 5) and other administrative or disciplinary actions deemed appropriate by the commander.

#### 2. Preventive activities:

- a. Commanders should remain alert for signs of future extremist activities.
- b. Commanders should intervene early, primarily through counseling, when observing such signs even though the signs may not rise to the level of active participation or threaten good order and discipline, but only suggest such potential. The goal of early intervention is to minimize future extremist activities.
- c. Commanders may advise Service members that extremist activities are inconsistent with the military's goals, beliefs, and values, as well as the oaths of office and enlistment.
- d. Active participation in extremist activities:
  - 1) Will be taken into consideration when evaluating duty performance, to include appropriate remarks on evaluation reports.
  - 2) Will be taken into consideration when selections for positions of leadership and

AR: "Involuntary separation, court martial, Letter of Reprimand, Letter of Counseling, reassignment, loss of security clearance, denial of reenlistment, and other disciplinary or administrative actions."

Facilitator note: Internal transition, now that you have the knowledge to identify the Commander's obligations and responsibilities to enforce DoDI 1325.06. Let's continue to identify the Commander's prevention and response commitments.

Slide 34: Prevention and Response: Facilitator note: Facilitator will discuss Commander's prevention and response strategies.



# Slide 35: Prevention and Response: Active Participation

**Facilitator note:** Facilitator will discuss Commander's prevention and response strategies. Ensure you utilize the knowledge

responsibility or military educational opportunities are made.

- 3) Will result in a report to the appropriate agency for possible revocation of security clearance, which may lead to separation from the Armed Forces.
- 4) May result in reassignment.
- 5) May result in reclassification or bar to reenlistment actions, as appropriate.
- 6) Will result in reports to law enforcement and/or counterintelligence authorities, as appropriate.
- e. Commanders should consider all available resources to assist Service members showing signs of potential involvement in extremist activities, such as command-directed mental health evaluations, financial counseling sessions, etc.,

#### 3. Reporting requirements:

a. A commander notified of suspected extremist activities must take appropriate actions to investigate and address the allegations in consultation with the servicing judge advocate.

Prevention and Response

Active participation in extremist activities may impact:
Performance evaluations
Selection for leadership positions
Security clearances
Reassignment and personnel actions
Reports to law enforcement and/or counterintelligence agencies

and experience of your audience to create dialogue.

Performance evaluations
Selection for leadership positions
Security clearances
Reassignment and personnel actions
Reports to law enforcement and/or
counterintelligence agencies

Slide 36: Prevention and Response: Reporting

**Facilitator note:** Facilitator will discuss Commander's prevention and response

- b. Upon credible report or suspicion of extremist activities, commanders will notify the appropriate:
  - 1) Military Criminal Investigative Organization(s).
  - 2) Counterintelligence organization(s), as appropriate.
  - 3) Command security manager, if the military member possesses a security clearance.
  - 4) Legal office.
  - 5) Insider Threat Hub.
- c. Substantiated allegations of active participation in extremist activities are recorded in the personnel system of record.
- d. Military Department mechanism for commands to report extremist activities by Service members. The Military Departments must track all reported extremist activity.
- 4. Statutory Provisions
  - a. Applicable to Members of the Armed Forces.These sections (among others) of Reference(c) apply to members of the Armed Forces:



strategies. Ensure you utilize the knowledge and experience of your audience to create dialogue.

LOQ: "As a member of the DoD, what are you going to do to minimize and eradicate active participation in extremist activities within your organization?"

#### AR:

"Work on awareness of warning signs and report suspected violation to the Chain of Command."

**Follow Up Question (FUQ):** "What are some other agencies that you can report violations of extremist activities to?"

# **Anticipated Response:**

"Local Military Police, NCIS, CID."

**Facilitator note:** Internal transition, thanks for sharing your perspective, here are the Commander's reporting requirements. See Slide 32.

Investigate and address allegations of extremist activities Notify Military Criminal Investigative Organization(s) Counterintelligence organizations Command Security Manager Legal Office

- 1) Section 882 (Article 82). Solicitation.
- 2) Section 888 (Article 88). Contempt toward officials.
- 3) Section 889 (Article 89). Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer.
- 4) Section 891 (Article 91). Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer.
- 5) Section 892 (Article 92). Failure to obey order or regulation
- 6) Section 901 (Article 101). Improper use of countersign.
- 7) Section 903b (Article 103b). Aiding the enemy.
- 8) Section 917 (Article 117). Provoking speeches or gestures.
- 9) Section 934 (Article 134). General Article.
- 10) Section 938 (Article 138). Complaints of wrongs.
- 11) Section 1034. Protected communications; prohibition of retaliatory personnel actions. b.



Insider Threat Hub Update active participant personnel records

# Slide 37: Prevention and Response: Statutory Provisions

"Statutory Provisions are applicable to Members of the Armed Forces. These sections (among others) of Reference (c) apply to members of the Armed Forces."

- b. Applicable to All Persons. These sections of title 18 of Reference (d) apply to all persons, military and civilian, who are subject to that title:
  - 1) Section 1381. Enticing desertion and harboring deserters.
  - 2) Section 2385. Advocating overthrow of the Government.
  - 3) Section 2387. Activities affecting the Armed Forces generally.
  - 4) Section 2388. Activities affecting the Armed Forces during war.



# Slide 38: Prevention and Response: Statutory Provisions

The list below are Statutory provisions applicable to All Persons.

Section 1381. Enticing desertion and harboring deserters.

Section 2385. Advocating overthrow of the Government.

Section 2387. Activities affecting the Armed Forces generally.

Section 2388. Activities affecting the Armed Forces during war.

Questions	Slide 39: Prevention and Response: Facilitator note: "We've discussed prohibited extremist activities to include the Commander's responsibility to maintain good order and discipline, prevention, and response obligations that enforce DoDI 1325.06. What are your questions?"
	Slide 40: Prevention and Response: Facilitator states, "We have concluded this portion of Countering Prohibited Extremist Activity. Take a 10-minute break and be prepared to be broken up into small groups to conduct the scheduled activity."
Activity "Active Participation"  Small Group Case Study 2	Slide 41: Activity Case Study 2 (Hassan)  Facilitator note: "Welcome back from break and transition to Activity. After the Small group activity, everyone will reconvene as a large group for the summary."
	Activity "Active Participation"

## **Summary:**

- A. Recognize the types of extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06
- B. Identify behaviors that may qualify as active participation in extremist activities under DoDI 1325.06.
- C. Summarize how and why military personnel are targeted as recruits for extremist activities.
- D. Explain the effects of active participation in extremist activities on unit climate and culture.
- E. Demonstrate extremist activities prevention and response strategies.



## Slide 39: Summary

Facilitator states, "Over the last few hours, we have participated in many discussions on the impact active participation in extremist activity has on the organizational climate and culture. You have also extracted and described the protective and risk factors from the case study activities. As you move forward, continue to be vigilant for signs of such activity within your organization in order to minimize the negative impact it has on the organizational climate and culture."

—End of Lesson—