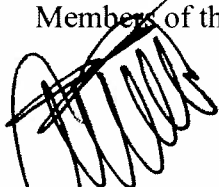# Memorandum

DATE: October 5, 2012

TO: Members of the Public Safety Committee

SUBJECT: **Area Threat Analysis**

Attached is briefing material on the "Area Threat Analysis" to be presented to the Members of the Public Safety Committee on Monday, October 8, 2012.

A.C. Gonzalez
First Assistant City Manager

Attachment

CC: Honorable Mayor and Members of the Dallas City Council
　　Mary K. Suhm, City Manager
　　Rosa Rios, City Secretary
　　Thomas P. Perkins, Jr., City Attorney
　　Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor
　　Judge Daniel Solis, Administrative Judge
　　Ryan S. Evans, Assistant City Manager
　　Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
　　Forest E. Turner, Assistant City Manager
　　Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
　　Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
　　Frank Librio, Public Information Office
　　Stephanie Cooper, Assistant to the City Manager Mayor/City Council

Area Threat Analysis

Dallas Police Department

October 8, 2012

David O. Brown
Chief Of Police

Purpose

- Briefing is to:
  - Describe Area Threat Analysis
    - Specifically in regards to Human-Caused Incidents
  - Provide an overview of the common threats
  - Present reasons for Regional Threat Analysis
  - Describe steps DPD utilizes in addressing threats

Goals

- To enhance the safety of Dallas citizens by:

  - Working with regional response partners to support identification, prevention and response to area threats

  - Continuously seeking techniques and processes to identify and mitigate Human-Caused Threats

  - Working closely with Regional, State and Federal Response Partners to counter Human-Caused Threaten to enhance Public Safety Citizens

Area Threat Analysis

- What is it?
  - The systematic detection, identification and evaluation of areas or spots of vulnerability of a facility, operation or system.

- Why do we use it?
  - North Texas Region is considered Tier 1 Urban Area
    - Tier I deemed a high risk for a Terrorist Attack
  - Identify and Prioritize Assets

Area Threat Analysis

- Types of Threats/Hazards:
  - Human-Caused (Briefing Focus)
    - Terrorism
      - Bombings (CBRNE)
        - » Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
      - Cyber-terrorism, Radiation Dispersal Device (RDD)
      - Kidnappings, hostage taking, skyjackings, intimidation
  - Natural

Risk Assessment – Elements of Target

- Threat Analysis Elements
  - Target Criticality
  - Vulnerability or Accessibility
  - Ideological Benefits
  - Economic Impact
  - Recuperation after incident

Goals of Terrorism

- Ideology and motivation will influence the objectives and goals
- Common goals
  - Produce widespread fear
  - Influence governmental decisions
  - Obtain local, national or worldwide attention
  - Destroy facilities or infrastructure
  - Cause doubt among population about ability of government to provide protection

Local Examples of Terrorist Activity

- Prior Examples of Domestic Terrorism
  - Oklahoma City Bombing (1995)
  - Culver City, California (2001)
  - Austin Plane Crash (2010)

- Prior Examples of International Terrorism
  - Holy Land Foundation (2008)
  - Hosam Smadi (2009)
  - Khalid Aldawsari (2011)

Characteristics of Terrorist

- Common Factors
  - Ideology Against Government or Country
- Domestic Terrorist
  - Homegrown Extremist
  - Sovereign Citizen Groups
- International Terrorist (In U.S.)
  - Loosely Affiliated
  - Specific Organizations or Operatives
    - September 11, 2001 Attacks

Terrorist Targeting

- Why locations, cities or areas are targeted
  - Symbolic to cause
    - Political
    - Economical
  - Critical infrastructure
    - Mass transit, energy sources, public health, emergency services, communications
  - Non-strategic, but effective (soft targets)
    - Shopping malls, sporting events, festivals, fairs

Terrorist Planning Cycle

- Typical Terrorist Planning Cycle
  - Broad Target Selection
  - Intelligence and Surveillance
  - Specific Target Selection
  - Pre-Attack Surveillance
  - Attack Rehearsal
  - Actions on the Objective
  - Escape and Evasion (if desired)

Our Actions in Response

- Our actions focus around:
  - preventing,
  - detecting,
  - deterring,
  - disrupting, and
  - mitigating terrorist actions

Our Actions in Response

- Identify threats to Dallas and surrounding areas
  - Critical Resource / Key Infrastructure (CI/KR)
  - Symbolic Targets or Events
  - Governmental Resources
  - Monitoring Activities "Chatter"
- Harden Potential Targets or Areas
  - Obtain Information on Sites
  - Increased Physical Security Measures
  - Increased Surveillance

Goals During Prevention Phase

- Deter
  - Make the target/asset inaccessible or difficult to defeat
- Detect
  - Use intelligence collection and sharing to identify the threat before any action against it occurs
- Deny
  - Minimize or delay the damage or loss of life by focusing on design
- Devalue
  - Make the asset of little to no value or consequence from the terrorist's perspective

Response Partners

- DPD works with many agencies on an overall strategy to combat terrorism
  - **Federal Partners**
    - Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) membership
    - Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
  - **State Partners**
    - Department of Public Safety
  - **Regional Partners**
    - Local Law Enforcement
  - **Internal Capabilities**
    - DPD Fusion Center
      - Digital Sandbox and other tools
    - SWAT Unit
    - Explosive Ordnance Squad (EOS)
    - Preventative Radiological/Nuclear Detection Program

Summary Page

- DPD:
  - recognizes the Metroplex contains high value targets within the City of Dallas and North Texas Area
  - continually seeks techniques, and processes to identify and then mitigate Human-Caused Threats
  - continues to work closely with Regional, State and Federal Response Partners to counter Human-Caused Threats to enhance Public Safety of its Citizens.

QUESTIONS?