



“Terrorism Today: Preparing for Tomorrow”

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Introduction

As emergency managers around the DOE complex, we must take an all-hazards approach to emergency management to include **acts of terrorism**.

- This presentation will discuss proactive measures the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) has taken to develop and strengthen regional partnerships and enhance emergency **preparedness, response, and prevention** capabilities.
- Terrorist Organizations continue to pursue **Weapons of Mass Destruction** in the name of their cause.



*“We will not be intimidated or pushed off the world stage by people who do not like what we stand for, and that is, freedom, democracy and the fight against disease, poverty and **terrorism**.”* Madeleine Albright - *Former U.S. Secretary of State*

Terrorism Definitions

What Is Terrorism?

- **FBI** - The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives
- **DoD** - The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological
- **U.S. Code, Title 22, Section 2656f(d)** - Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience

Terrorism is basically defined as **violent acts** being conducted against people or property for **political** or **social goals** by a terrorist group or agent.

Technology - Increasing Threats

Globalization and the enhancement of communication technology have increased the threat from international terrorist organizations.

- The Internet is one of the tools most widely used by international terrorist organizations for marketing, recruiting, communicating, intelligence gathering, and fundraising, as well as command and control of operatives and terror cells.
- Without the availability of the Internet, Al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations might not have international implications, and their operations could be less effective.
- The Internet has also given terrorist organizations the ability to display their acts of violence (e.g., suicide attacks, beheadings, and ambushes) by uploading videos to their websites.



Technology has made it easier to recruit in AMERICA!

Prevention

Integrating Prevention into Emergency Preparedness

“Prevention is the process of identifying the risks associated with terrorism most likely to affect the security, safety, and well-being of the community and eliminating or mitigating those risks through all legal means,” (Pelfrey, 2005).

- **Goal:** Detect terrorist activities before they strike, and eliminate or reduce the consequences of an attack through emergency preparedness initiatives.

Terrorists are most vulnerable during their pre-attack surveillance and planning activities and during rehearsal.

- **Strategy 1:** Enhance intelligence sharing and collaboration with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for terrorism-related exercises.
- **Strategy 2:** Enhance collaboration between emergency management and site security contractor for terrorism-related events through drills and exercises.

Prevention (continued)

Key Prevention Elements

- **Collaboration:** Agencies, organizations and individuals (private/public) work, train, and exercise together for the common purpose of preventing terrorist threats.

Collaboration is created by sustaining broad and sincere relationships with individuals and agencies/organizations to build trust, enhance teamwork, increase communications, and strive for consensus.

- **Information Sharing:** Different agencies, organizations, and individuals (with a need-to-know) gather, store, analyze, and disseminate data, information, and intelligence amongst themselves for the common purpose of foreseeing or recognizing terrorist threats or activities.

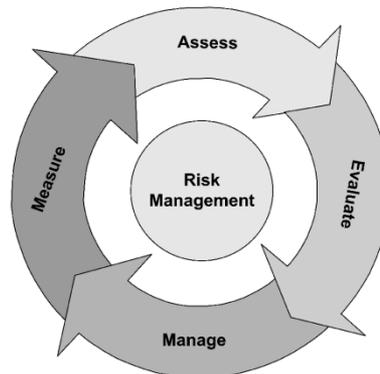


Prevention (continued)

Key Prevention Elements (continued)

- **Threat Recognition:** Identify risks and vulnerabilities from threats through effective information sharing and collaboration.
- **Risk Management:** Assess the risks and act (or prescribe policies and procedures) to avoid or minimize losses associated with the risks.
- **Intervention:** Identify threats and apprehend terrorists before they complete a successful attack.

THREAT RECOGNITION



RISK MANAGEMENT

INTERVENTION



Prevention Strategies

FY 2010 Emergency Planning and Preparedness Prevention Strategies:

- **Enhance collaboration and partnerships with local, state, and federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies for terrorism-related events through drills and exercises.**
- **Enhance collaboration between emergency management and site security contractor for terrorism-related events through drills and exercises.**
 - Sidewinder-10 (terrorism-related transportation exercise) was the first building block in developing and strengthening regional collaboration and partnerships.
 - The exercise planning process was as valuable as the exercise conduct and evaluation. The foundation for enhanced collaboration was first developed during the exercise planning cycle.
 - The exercise focused on the response to terrorism.

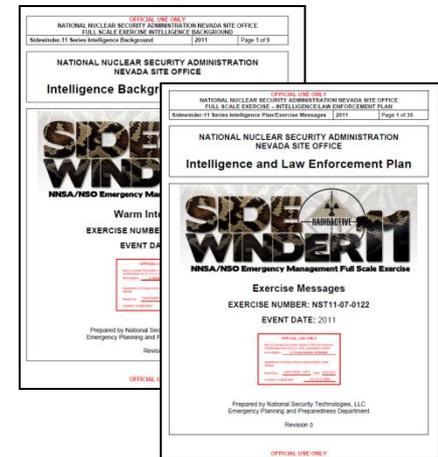


Prevention Strategies (continued)

FY 2011 Emergency Planning and Preparedness Prevention Strategies:

- Enhance intelligence sharing and collaboration with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for terrorism-related events through drills and exercises.
- Enhance collaboration between emergency management and site security contractor for terrorism-related events through drills and exercises.
 - Sidewinder-11 (terrorism-related exercise) was the next major building block in developing and strengthening regional partnerships.

- NNSA/NSO
- National Security Technologies, LLC
- FBI-LVFO
- DOE Counterintelligence LVFO
- Nevada Threat Analysis Center (State Fusion Center)
- Nye County Sheriff's Office Terrorism Liaison Officer
- WSI-NV (Site Security Contractor)



Intelligence Sharing

Informal versus Formal Intelligence Sharing Protocols

It is important to understand how **informal** and **formal** protocols for intelligence sharing work and support prevention goals.

- **Informal** - not according to prescribed, official, or customary ways or manners

Establishing informal information sharing protocols can be extremely beneficial for obtaining critical threat information expediently. This is accomplished by developing sincere relationships with law enforcement agencies (Fusion Centers, FBI, local police, etc.). This is often developed through planning efforts and drills and exercises.

- **Formal** - being in accordance with official requirements; made or done in accordance with prescribed procedures that ensures validity

*Establishing formal sharing protocols is vital to **ENSURE** your agency or organization receives critical threat information.*

A combination of informal and formal protocols is the MOST effective!

Intelligence Sharing (continued)

Intelligence Sharing and Dissemination

- **March 21, 2011:** Intelligence Background (Warm Intelligence)
- **March 23, 2011:** Intelligence Sharing and Dissemination – Series 1
- **March 30, 2011:** Functional Exercise (Tactical/Evidence/Intelligence)
- **April 05, 2011:** Intelligence Sharing and Dissemination – Series 2
- **April 20, 2011:** Full Participation Exercise – Series 3



INTELLIGENCE



NNSA/NSO Emergency Management Full Scale Exercise

Preparedness

Employee Guidance and Protective Actions

- Mumbai-style terrorism attacks (active shooters) are becoming a larger concern around the world and could be a reality for future attacks in the U.S.
- During a terrorist event, traditional protective actions (evacuate/shelter) may not be the most effective measures to implement.
- When a terrorist attack includes small arms, explosives, and/or radiological, chemical, or biological components, a combination of protective actions may be required to protect workers. Recognition and immediate implementation are critical.
- Self-barricading can be used as a protective action to keep workers protected when there is an incident (malevolent act) in the immediate area.
- Additional employee guidance for self-barricading during terrorism-related or active shooter events has been incorporated into company-level preparedness documents and facility-level emergency procedures.

Preparedness (continued)

Drills and Exercises

Drills and exercises incorporated terrorism-related events at the facility level and site level to enhance preparedness for acts of terrorism.

- Workshops, tabletops, and venue drills were conducted prior to exercises.
- Key terrorism-related exercises held (2010-2011):
 - **Sidewinder-10** - Full Scale Exercise (*International Terrorism*)
 - **Active Shooter-10** - Functional Exercise (*Workplace Violence/Terrorism*)
 - **DarkSun-10** - Full Scale Exercise (*Nuclear Terrorism*)
 - **Undertaker-11** - Full Scale Exercise (*Domestic Terrorism*)
 - **Sidewinder-11** - Full Participation Exercise (*Domestic and International Terrorism*)



UNDERTAKER-11



Response

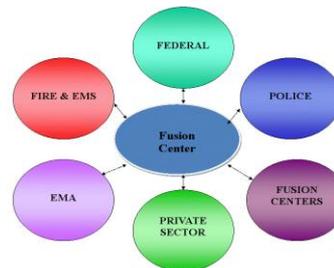
Emergency Operation Center Intelligence Capabilities

- Intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities have been integrated into the NNSA/NSO Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during suspected terrorism-related events. This is considered a Subject Matter Expert position.
- This “Intel Analyst” position interfaces with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to get real-time intelligence during an event.
- The information can be shared with the NNSA Tactical Operations Center (TOC), or other first-responders, and can be used to prevent further events or change the response strategies for a more favorable outcome.

EOC OPERATIONS



INTELLIGENCE SHARING



THREAT RECOGNITION



Conclusion

The threat from **terrorism** remains a major concern for the U.S. and other countries around the world.

- We must fully understand the threat from terrorism and implement measures to **prevent**, **prepare**, and **respond** to the terrorism threat we face today.
- Collaboration and information sharing with local, state, and federal agencies and site security personnel is critical in preparing for terrorism-related events.

Prepare today...**for terrorism tomorrow!**



Any Questions?

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