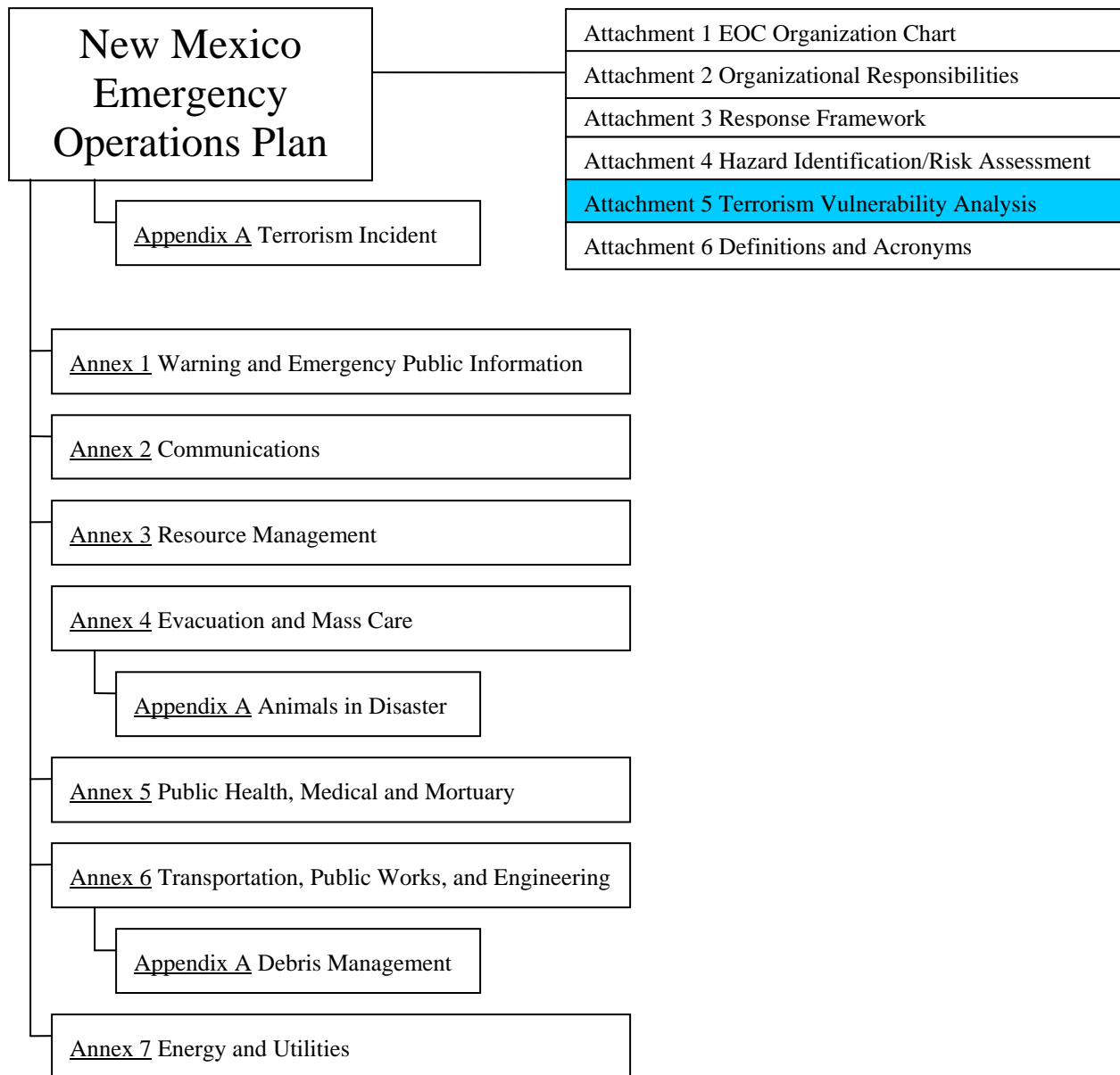


TERRORISM VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

ATTACHMENT 5



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I. PURPOSE

The Terrorism Vulnerability Analysis is the basis for emergency planning for acts of terrorism. It identifies the types of terrorism hazards that merit attention, general vulnerabilities of the State of New Mexico, and a description of the process of developing protective measures. There is no information in this attachment that warrants classification as sensitive or the restriction of distribution.

II. SITUATION

The FBI defines a terrorist incident/attack as a “violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the laws of the United States, of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”

A. Terrorism Hazards

1. **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** are defined as any weapon that is designed for, or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals; disease organisms; radiation or radioactivity; explosion or fire. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Incidents are defined as those with the potential to produce catastrophic loss of life or property or strike terror in the affected population.

Chemical – Chemical agents can kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate humans by causing nausea, difficulty breathing, or convulsions. They can destroy livestock and crops, creating adverse economic effects. Early in the investigation of an attack, it may not be immediately obvious that the attack was chemical in nature; however, the effects will be mostly localized and evident within a few minutes of the attack. Certain unusual occurrences may indicate a chemical attack, for example, dead or dying animals or unusual casualties or illnesses among humans.

Biological – Biological agents (bacteria, viruses, and toxins) pose a serious threat and have the potential for rapid spread. The potential for casualties is high in a biological attack. There may be a delay, characteristic of infectious diseases, between exposure to the biological agent and the onset of illness allowing more time to spread the disease. Biological agents are meant to affect large areas, and can be used against agricultural interests, with potential for harming the national economy.

A biological hazard may be recognized by a credible threat; the discovery of evidence such as devices, agents, or a clandestine lab; disease diagnosis; or detection of agents through public health surveillance. The initial response to a biological attack will most likely be made by direct patient care providers and the public health community.

Radiological/Nuclear – The difficulty of responding to a radiological/nuclear incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. Unless confirmed by radiological detection equipment, the presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to determine. The dispersion of radioactive material will disrupt normal daily activities, create significant long-term health issues, and adversely affect food supply by contaminating crops and water sources. Environmental decontamination will be difficult to perform.

The scenarios constituting an intentional radiological/nuclear incident include:

- **Improvised Nuclear Device (IND)** – An explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield using either uranium or plutonium isotopes.
- **Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)** – An explosive device utilized to spread radioactive material (such as that found at a nuclear power plant or in a radiological cargo) upon detonation.
- **Simple RDD** – A method of spreading radiological material without the use of an explosive. Any nuclear material, including medical isotopes or waste, can be used in this manner.

Explosives – Conventional explosive devices are the easiest to obtain and use. Such devices may be used to cause massive local destruction and collateral damage. They may also be used to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. An explosion may cause mass casualties and serious injuries. Victims may exhibit minor injury and or severe trauma. Small explosive devices can be left in packages or bags in public areas for later detonation, or they can be attached directly to a suicide bomber for detonation at a time and place when and where the terrorist desires.

Combined Hazards – CBRNE components can be combined to achieve a synergistic effect – an effect that is greater than the sum of the individual effects. They may be combined to achieve both immediate and delayed consequences.

2. **Other Terrorism Hazards** – Future terrorism events could range from simple, isolated attacks to complex, sophisticated, highly coordinated acts of destruction.

- **Critical Infrastructure** – Attacks against networks and systems that serve society such as, electrical power, oil and natural gas, telecommunications, transportation, banking and finance, and vital government services.
- **Cyber Terrorism** – Terrorism involving the malicious use of information technology to commit or threaten to commit acts designed to disrupt the cyber infrastructure. This will have a cascading negative impact on most aspects of day-to-day life.
- **Threats or claims of responsibility** – The verbal, written, or implied threat of the use of any of the hazards previously listed for the purpose of creating panic, disrupting day-to-day life, or diverting first responders and government services away from critical areas and missions.

- Other issues of concern such as snipers, civil unrest/law enforcement agitation and porous international border.

B. Potential Areas of Vulnerability – Areas at risk may be determined by several factors including population, accessibility, criticality (to everyday life), economic impact, and symbolic value.

Facilities –

- Federal Facilities – National Labs, Military installations and other critical federal assets.
- Food and Agriculture Facilities – Key agricultural facilities such as livestock concentrations and food processing and packaging facilities.
- Government Facilities – Federal, state, and local government offices including courts, post offices, law enforcement and fire and rescue stations.
- HAZMAT Facilities – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) sites, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites, non-reporting Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities (i.e., combustion sites, generating sites, and treatment, storage, and disposal sites), facilities inventoried by the Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS), utilities and nuclear facilities, chemical stockpile and/or manufacturing sites.
- Other Facilities – Financial institutions, commercial/business districts and industrial facilities. Malls, shopping centers, and heavily populated downtown. Colleges, universities, hospitals and medical clinics, and nuclear, biological, chemical research institutes.
- Recreation Facilities – Sports arenas, theme parks, theaters, special interest group facilities, and locations of special events.
- Utility Facilities – Electricity generating stations, oil refineries, and distribution systems. Also nuclear storage facilities.
- Water Supply Facilities – Water supply intakes from lakes or rivers, water supply pipelines and holding areas such as reservoirs and tanks. Also locations of water supply treatment plants.

Multi-Modal Transportation –

- Traffic – Major highways, secondary roads, and tertiary roadways including interchanges, choke points, traffic lights, traffic schemes and patterns, access roads, bridges, overpasses, and railroad crossings. Points of congestion that impede response or place citizens in a vulnerable area including time of day and day of week this occurs.
- Trucking and Transport Activity – Cargo loading and unloading facilities, types of cargo and areas such as weigh stations and rest areas used.
- Airports – Carriers, flight paths, airport layouts, and types of aircraft that use the facility. Air traffic control facilities, runways, passenger terminals, and parking areas.

- Trains – Rails and lines, interchanges, cargo and passenger terminals, bridges, and road crossings. HAZMAT transported via rail.

Special Events – Civic events, planned and spontaneous, attended by large numbers of the public such as fairs, festivals, sporting, and cultural and political events.

Symbolic Buildings and Locations – National monuments, internationally known facilities and locations, etc.

Computer Systems – Government and business-related computer systems critical to day-to-day operations.

III. NEW MEXICO TERRORISM VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (2003)

The threat of terrorist incidents in our Nation presents significant planning, training, response, and recovery challenges to the State of New Mexico and local governments. To address these challenges, the State of New Mexico and its local governments prepared a three year domestic preparedness strategy to better prepare for and respond to a WMD terrorism incident. The vulnerability assessment addresses the potential areas of vulnerability identified in this attachment and additional information for consideration in planning for, response to, and recovery from a terrorist incident.

State Risk Profile (2003) – There are thirty three (33) counties in New Mexico. All thirty three participated in the assessment, covering 100% of the state’s population.

- Number of counties by Threat Rating Category:
 - Threat Rating Low (1) – Twenty (20) counties.
 - Threat Rating Moderate (2-4) – Six (6) counties.
 - Threat Rating High (5-10) – Seven (7) counties.
- Number of Potential Threat Elements (PTE) Statewide: Ninety five (95)
- Number of counties by Vulnerability Rating Category:
 - Vulnerability Rating Low (1-5) – Zero (0)
 - Vulnerability Rating Moderate (6-9) – Twenty one (21)
 - Vulnerability Rating High (10-12) – Twelve (12)
- Number of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) sites in the State: one thousand two hundred and sixty eight (1,268)

IV. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

A six step process is used to determine appropriate measures to be implemented to protect potential areas of vulnerability.

1. Critical Infrastructure Identification
2. Vulnerability Assessment
3. Threat/Consequence Assessment and Prioritization
4. Countermeasures determination
5. Cost estimation
6. Protective Measure/Security Operations Planning

When operational, these measures coordinate and utilize the efforts and resources of multiple-jurisdictions, -agencies, -disciplines, and –sectors, in a unified manner. When newly identified threats or vulnerabilities arise protective measure/security operations plans are developed in the same manner.