

#### 4.4.6 Homeland Security Incident

##### 4.4.6.1 Characteristics

A homeland security incident is any intentional human-caused incident, domestic or international, that causes mass casualties, large economic losses, or widespread panic in the country. Terrorism and civil unrest are examples of human caused hazards that are intentional and often planned. Terrorism, both domestic and international, is a violent act done to try and influence government or the population of some political or social objective. Terrorist acts can come in many recognized forms or may be more subtle using untraditional methods. The primary recognized forms of terrorism are chemical, explosive, biological, radiological/nuclear, and cyber; however, terrorism's only limitation is the human imagination.

Chemical terrorism is the use of chemical agents to poison, kill, or incapacitate the population or animals, destroy crops or natural resources, or deny access to certain areas. Chemical agents can be broken into five different categories: nerve agents, vesicants, cyanide, pulmonary agents, and incapacitating agents. Known nerve agents include tabun, sarin, soman, GF, and VX and can cause a variety of conditions affecting the central nervous system either through vapor or liquid form. Vesicants cause blisters on the skin and can damage eyes, airways, and other tissues and organs. Vesicant agents include sulfur mustard, Lewisite, and phosgene oxime. Cyanides can be in solid salt or volatile liquid format, or when combined with acid, a vapor or gas. Their absorption can cause everything from nausea to death, depending on the amount absorbed. Pulmonary agents such as phosgene and perfluroisobutylene cause pulmonary edema usually hours after exposure. Incapacitating agents produce reversible disturbances within the central nervous system and cognitive abilities and include the agent BZ. (Sidell, 1996)

Terrorism using explosive and incendiary devices includes bombs and any other technique that creates an explosive, destructive effect. Bombs can take many forms from a car bomb to a mail bomb. They can be remotely detonated using a variety of devices or directly detonated in the case of a suicide bomb.

Bioterrorism is the use of biological agents, such as Anthrax, Ricin, and Smallpox, to infect the population, plants, or animals with disease. The impacts of bioterrorism could be similar to those discussed in the Communicable Disease Hazard Profile, Section 4.4.1, with the primary exception that the infection of the population was intentionally caused.

Radiological/nuclear terrorism involves the use of radiological dispersal devices, nuclear weapons, or nuclear facilities to attack the population. Exposure to radiation can cause radiation sickness, long-term illness, and even death. Terrorism experts fear the use of explosive and radiological devices in the form of a "dirty bomb" to attack the population. A "dirty bomb" is a low-tech, easily assembled and transported device made up of simple explosives combined with a suitable radioactive agent. As with chemical and biological events, radiological incidents present contamination challenges for first responders. North Dakota is also home to United States intercontinental ballistic missiles located in silos around Minot Air Force Base. (Wikipedia, 2007b) These missiles contain nuclear material and could be hazardous if accidentally or intentionally damaged or tampered; however, these systems contain a very high level of security and protection by the US Air Force.

Cyberterrorism is the attack or hijack of the information technology infrastructure that is critical to the US economy through financial networks, government systems, mass media, or other systems. Any cyber attack that creates national unrest or instability would be considered cyberterrorism.

Civil unrest and violence incidents typically occur on a smaller scale than terrorism when large groups, organizations, or distraught individuals take action with potentially disastrous or disruptive results. Civil unrest can result following a disaster that creates panic in the community. Violence can be small scale, such as domestic violence, or larger and require significant government response, as is profiled in this plan.

Most times, homeland security incidents, both domestic and international, are driven by a terrorist group or hate organization. Occasionally, individuals, as was the case in the Oklahoma City bombing, perform independent acts. Usually, the perpetrators have an underlying belief that drives the act. Some of the types of groups include the following:

- **Black Separatists:** They typically oppose integration and racial intermarriage, and they want separate institutions, or even a separate nation, for blacks. Most forms of black separatism are strongly anti-white and anti-Semitic. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)
- **Christian Identity:** This religion asserts that whites, not Jews, are the true Israelites favored by God in the Bible. For decades, Identity has been one of the most influential ideologies for the white supremacist movement. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)
- **Eco-Terrorists:** These environmentally-oriented, subnational groups use or threaten to use violence of a criminal nature against innocent victims or property for environmental-political reasons. They may also aim their attacks at an audience beyond the target, often of a symbolic nature. Organizations identified by the FBI as having terrorist cells include the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and the Earth Liberation Front (ELF). Although supporting organizations generally advocate peaceful demonstrations, the FBI estimates that the ALF/ELF have committed more than 600 criminal acts in the United States from 1996-2001, resulting in damages in excess of \$43 million. The most destructive acts committed by the ALF/ELF involve arson. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2002)
- **General Hate:** These groups include anti-gay groups that go beyond mere disagreement with homosexuality by subjecting gays and lesbians to campaigns of personal vilification. Other general hate groups include Holocaust denial groups, racist music groups, radical traditionalist Catholic groups, and other groups espousing a variety of hateful doctrines. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)
- **Ku Klux Klan:** This organization, with its mystique and long history of violence, is the most infamous, and oldest, American hate group. Although blacks have typically been the Klan's primary target, it has also attacked Jews, immigrants, homosexuals, and, until recently, Catholics. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)
- **Neo-Confederate:** Many groups celebrate traditional Southern culture and the Civil War's dramatic conflict between the Union and the Confederacy, but some groups go further and embrace racist attitudes towards blacks, and in some cases, white separatism. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)
- **Neo-Nazi:** These groups share a hatred for Jews and a love for Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany. While they also hate other minorities, homosexuals, and even sometimes Christians, they perceive "the Jew" as their cardinal enemy, and trace social problems to a Jewish conspiracy

that supposedly controls governments, financial institutions, and the media. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)

- **Racist Skinhead:** These groups form a particularly violent element of the white supremacist movement. Racist Skinheads often operate in small “crews” that move from city to city. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)
- **White Nationalist:** These groups espouse white supremacist or white separatist ideologies, often focusing on the alleged inferiority of non-whites. (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2007)

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center Intelligence Project, none of these groups have active cells in North Dakota.

More specific to North Dakota, however, is the Little Shell Pembina Band. Law enforcement officers and public officials around the country are encountering members of a new and active anti-government extremist group that calls itself the "Little Shell Pembina Band of North America." Members of the group claim that they belong to a "sovereign" Native American tribe and therefore are not subject to laws and regulations; in reality, the "Little Shell Pembina Band" is part of the anti-government “sovereign citizen” movement. Its members' activities range from driving with unlawful license plates to perpetrating insurance fraud schemes to tax evasion. The group is primarily based in North Dakota and Washington, but members can be found across the nation. The group has split into two competing factions, but each use the same name. (North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, 2007d)

When notified by a government official, the National Weather Service has the ability to send alert messages through the Emergency Alert System and over NOAA Weather Radio. Examples include the following:

- **Local Area Emergency Message:** This message defines an event that by itself does not pose a significant threat to public safety and/or property, but the event could escalate, contribute to other more serious events, or disrupt critical public safety services. Instructions, other than public protective actions, may be provided by authorized officials. Examples of when this message may be used include: utility disruptions, road closures, or a potential terrorist threat where the public is asked to remain alert.
- **Civil Emergency Message:** This message outlines a significant threat or threats to public safety and/or property that is imminent or in progress. The hazard is usually less specific or severe than those requiring a Civil Danger Warning.
- **Law Enforcement Warning:** This warning is issued for a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event. An authorized law enforcement agency may block roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.
- **Radiological Hazard Warning:** This warning warns of the loss, discovery, or release of a radiological hazard such as the theft of a radiological isotope used for medical, seismic, or other purposes, discovery of radioactive materials, or a transportation accident involving nuclear weapons, nuclear fuel, or radioactive wastes. Authorized officials may recommend protective actions be taken if a radioactive hazard is discovered.
- **Civil Danger Warning:** This warning is issued when an event presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The message usually warns of a specific hazard and outlines specific protective actions such as evacuation or shelter in place.
- **Shelter In Place Warning:** This warning is issued when the public is recommended to shelter in place (go inside, close doors and windows, turn off air conditioning or heating systems, and turn on the

radio or TV for more information). Examples include hazardous material releases or radioactive fallout.

(National Weather Service, 2005)

The only limitations of homeland security incidents are the human imagination and motivations, therefore, any hazard that can be “created” can be the result of terrorism or civil unrest. For example, terrorists can compromise a dam, leading to catastrophic dam failure. Other hazards that people can initiate given the appropriate materials and motivation include communicable disease, transportation accidents, hazardous material releases, utility or communications failures, and wildland fires; all can be intentionally triggered.

#### **4.4.6.2 History**

North Dakota is not immune to homeland security incidents. In many cases, past threats that have been thwarted are not publicly distributed, however, examples of relatively minor incidents that have occurred in North Dakota include:

February 13, 1983 - Federal law enforcement officers went to Medina, to arrest Gordon Kahl on a Texas warrant. Kahl farmed in Heaton, north of Medina. He was a decorated war veteran and a tax protester who had served time for refusing to pay his taxes. The warrant accused him of violating his probation. On the morning of February 13, Kahl, his wife, Joan, his son Yorie Kahl, and two friends David Broer and Scott Faul, gathered at Dr. Clarence Martin's clinic in Medina to talk right-wing politics. After the meeting, Kahl's group headed north out of Medina, toward home. They met a roadblock. Gordon and Yorie Kahl, Faul, and Broer got out of their cars. There was a brief verbal confrontation and gunfire erupted. Marshal Kenneth Muir and Deputy Marshal Robert Cheshire died. Two additional law enforcement officers and Yorie Kahl were hurt. Gordon Kahl vanished. Authorities caught up with him in June near Smithville, Arkansas, where he died in a shootout and fire. Yorie Kahl and Faul are serving life sentences in the murders.

January 22, 1995 - A lone vandal cut 19 underground telephone cables at five Fargo locations. The sabotage disrupted service to more than 20,000 US West customers in Fargo and northwestern Minnesota for several days. Damage was estimated at \$1 million. Fargo police traced the vandalism to Michael Damron, then a 31-year-old North Dakota State University electrical engineering student. On January 24, Damron fled Fargo after refusing to let police search his apartment. A search later turned up the gas-powered saw Damron used to cut the lines, a notebook listing plans for the sabotage, a map marked with the sites of the cut lines, and a list of possible getaways, including "motorized hang glider, dirt bike, golf cart, scuba-diving equipment." Damron remained at large for nearly two years before FBI agents caught him in Iowa. His bail was set at \$1 million when he returned to Fargo. Damron was sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1997 after he pleaded guilty to cutting the phone lines and to possessing stolen electronic equipment.

January 2005 - Twenty-nine-year-old Chad Reinhardt was hired by Farstad Oil Company in Minot in 2004 as a warehouse worker. Reinhardt is believed to have set fire to the warehouse to try to destroy evidence in an investigation into whether he made improper charges on a corporate credit card. Reinhardt pleaded guilty to arson and burglary in May of 2005. The Farstad Oil Company had to move its staff and warehouse.

Reinhardt was sentenced to nine years in prison for starting the fire that caused millions of dollars in damages.

August 19, 2005 – A police officer was shot and two public buildings were set on fire in Cavalier when police officers attempted to serve a restraining order to a North Dakota farmer. James Thorlakson, a Hensel farmer fled after shooting Cavalier Police Chief Ken Wolf and setting the Pembina County courthouse and law enforcement center on fire. The drama started at approximately 4 p.m. when county officers attempted to serve Thorlakson with a protection order. He reportedly was armed and refused to be served. He then fired on officers and escaped. The firefighter said the blazes were started with cans of gasoline thrown through glass doors into the entryways of the two buildings. The law enforcement center suffered minor damage and the prisoners had to be relocated. There apparently was a standoff for several hours before he was captured. The Grand Forks SWAT team and at least one helicopter assisted during the operation. Cavalier residents and businesses were told to lock their doors and stay inside. Road blocks were set up around the courthouse and in two rural areas, including Thorlakson's home. Thorlakson was captured about at 10:45 p.m.

(North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, 2007d)

Within North Dakota, the Southern Poverty Law Center Intelligence Project Hatewatch, recorded one hate incident from 2003-2007 when a mosque was vandalized in Fargo in October 2004.

In 1933, a violent strike erupted at the new North Dakota Capitol construction site and required help from the North Dakota National Guard. (State Historical Society of North Dakota, 2007)

On a broader scale, significant terrorist acts occurring in the United States since 1950 include:

January 27-29, 1975 – In New York City, a bomb at a Wall Street bar killed 4 and injured 60. Two days later, a bomb exploded in a US Department of State bathroom. A domestic terrorist organization claimed responsibility.

August 3, 1977 – Two bombs were left at offices in New York City, killing one person and injuring eight; one building housed US Department of Defense personnel. The bombs were planted by members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a Puerto Rican pro-independence organization.

February 26, 1993 – A bombing in the parking area of the World Trade Center killed 6 and wounded about 1,000. The bombing was organized by the foreign terrorist organization, Al Qaeda.

April 19, 1995 – Domestic terrorist Timothy McVeigh blew up the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people and injuring hundreds more.

September 11, 2001 – Four commercial planes hijacked by 19 members of the Al Qaeda terrorist organization were intentionally crashed into buildings; two planes hit the World Trade Center buildings in New York City, one into the Pentagon outside Washington, DC, and one into a field in Pennsylvania after passengers stormed the cockpit. Nearly 3,000 people were killed.

October 2001 – Letters containing the deadly anthrax bacterium were mailed to members of Congress and television networks. One person died. The perpetrator remains at-large.  
 (National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, 2007)

**Table 4.4.6.2A North Dakota Homeland Security Declared Disasters and Emergencies**

Declaration	Location	Date	Other Information	Casualties	Damages
State EO	Statewide	2002	AMBER Alert	Unknown	Unknown
DR 3247	Statewide	September 2005	Public assistance to assist the state with Hurricane Katrina evacuees moved to the state.	None	Unknown

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2007a; North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, 2007e.

**4.4.6.3 Probability and Magnitude**

The probability of a homeland security incident affecting North Dakota directly is difficult to determine. Nothing in the state is considered a specific terrorist target, nor is it an area at high risk for civil unrest; however, the missiles, military presence, and energy facilities make parts of the state possible targets. As with any area, a shooting by a disgruntled employee or student is also possible. A large scale attack cannot be ruled out, and therefore, a small probability exists. Of greater probability is a terrorist attack that has an indirect effect on the state through its economy. The September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania had a significant impact on the national economy and required the activation of many local and state resources. Another attack could have a similar effect. Such an attack in another part of the country has a greater probability than a direct attack within North Dakota, but even the probability of such an attack elsewhere is unknown and is the subject of much debate.

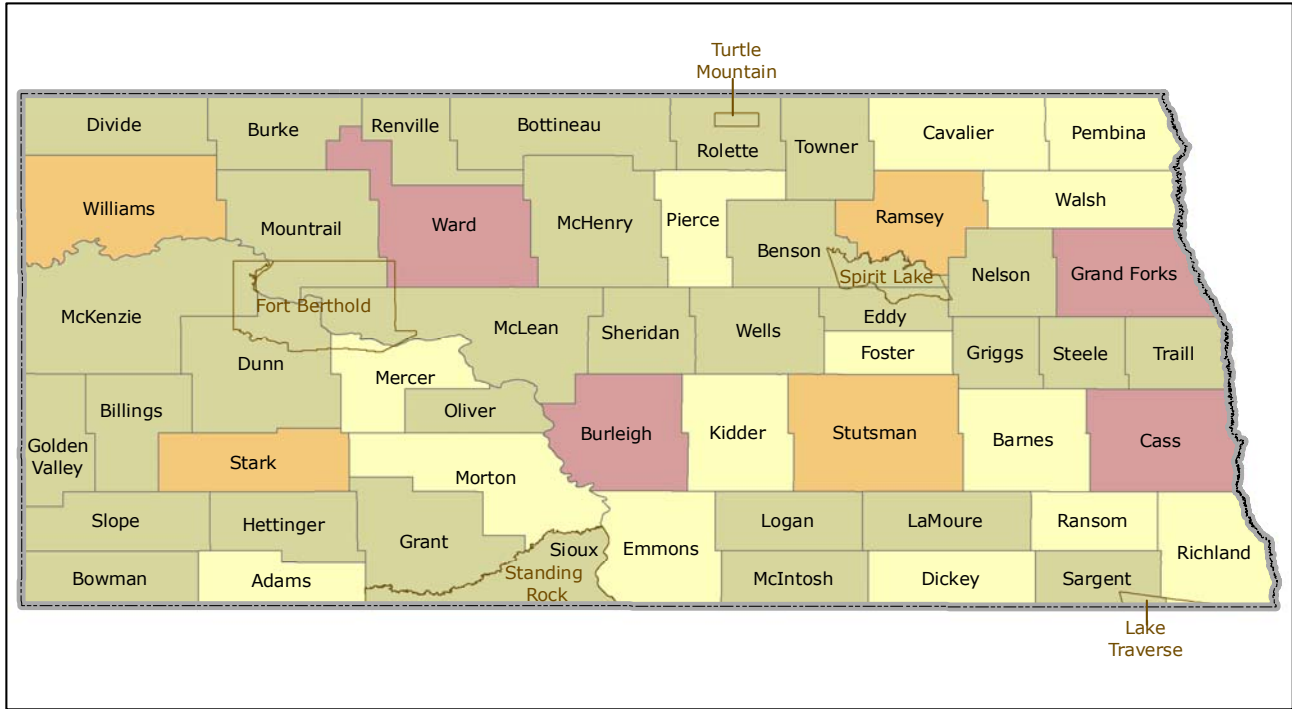
An attack on the United States that collapses the national economy, agricultural economy, or requires warfare and the drafting of soldiers is considered a high magnitude event. On a smaller but very significant scale would be an attack on a facility such as a school or business involving shooters, homemade bombs, or the taking of hostages. High schools and universities across the country have struggled with similar events, and therefore, such an incident is possible anywhere in North Dakota.

**4.4.6.4 Mapping**

North Dakota Department of Emergency Services uses “tiers” to measure the ability of the county or tribe to respond to a homeland security incident. Although not directly tied to the hazard, the assumption is that those jurisdictions with a higher ability to respond are also at higher risk due to a larger population base and more commercial and industrial values at risk. This assumption may not be entirely accurate, but is the best basis available for the jurisdictional ratings. Map 4.4.6.4A shows the tier levels for each jurisdiction.

Map 4.4.6.4A

### Homeland Security Tier Level State of North Dakota



County Tier Level	Reservation Tier Level
Less than 1.50 tier level	Less than 1.50 tier level
1.50 - 1.99 tier level	
2.00 - 2.49 tier level	
2.50 tier level or greater	

Map Created By:  
Pam Shrauger, November 2007



Data Source: North Dakota Department  
of Emergency Services  
Data Date: November 2007  
Map Coordinates: GCS, NAD 1983

#### 4.4.6.5 Vulnerabilities of State-Owned Buildings and Property

State-owned buildings and property are at risk from homeland security incidents. Government facilities can become targets if an individual or group disagrees with actions they associate with the facility. Certainly, some state-owned buildings and property may be more vulnerable to incidents than others due to the activities performed at the facility or the level of security at the building. Map 4.3.1C shows the insured values of state-owned buildings and property by county. The North Dakota State Fire and Tornado Fund maintains records of insurance claims paid for a variety of reasons. Although none are directly related to a homeland security incident, Table 4.4.6.5A shows the losses to state-owned buildings and property from vandalism and theft.

**Table 4.4.6.5A State-Owned Building and Property Insurance Claims Paid for Vandalism and Theft since 1989**

<b>County</b>	<b>Amount Paid</b>
<i>North Dakota</i>	\$80,464
Barnes	\$2,206
Bottineau	\$5,398
Burleigh	\$49,468
Grand Forks	\$2,828
Morton	\$8,306
Ramsey	\$939
Stutsman	\$11,319

Source: North Dakota State Fire and Tornado Fund, 2007.

**4.4.6.6 Vulnerabilities of Critical Facilities and Infrastructure**

Critical facilities and infrastructure play prominent roles in North Dakota. Often, terrorists target facilities that are highly important for government services and community stability. Threat data is not specific enough to identify what facilities are most vulnerable, therefore, all critical and special needs facilities are considered to have some risk. Given the rural nature of the state, a major terrorist attack making a direct impact in North Dakota is not expected, however, it could happen. Perhaps the greatest threat to the communities is a disgruntled student, employee, or resident threatening others with violence. The extreme example of a bomb, depending on its size, could cause structural losses to a critical or special needs facility. Table 4.4.6.6A shows the losses paid for vandalism and theft at critical facilities.

Table 4.4.6.6A Vandalism and Theft Claims Paid on Critical Facilities Insured by the State since 1989

County	Local Government	Adjutant General	Airports	University System	Total
<i>North Dakota</i>	\$361,659	\$0	\$9,580	\$195,828	\$567,067
Adams					\$0
Barnes	\$3,434			\$3,474	\$6,908
Benson	\$742				\$742
Billings					\$0
Bottineau	\$7,948			\$45	\$7,993
Bowman	\$1,700				\$1,700
Burke					\$0
Burleigh	\$30,166			\$12,077	\$42,243
Cass	\$67,274			\$82,091	\$149,364
Cavalier	\$1,844				\$1,844
Dickey	\$231				\$231
Divide	\$308				\$308
Dunn	\$619				\$619
Eddy	\$4,423				\$4,423
Emmons	\$2,527				\$2,527
Foster	\$1,361				\$1,361
Golden Valley					\$0
Grand Forks	\$9,806			\$82,014	\$91,821
Grant	\$7,171				\$7,171
Griggs					\$0
Hettinger	\$579				\$579
Kidder	\$866				\$866
LaMoure	\$2,468				\$2,468
Logan					\$0
McHenry	\$1,772				\$1,772
McIntosh					\$0
McKenzie	\$3,778				\$3,778
McLean	\$7,712				\$7,712
Mercer	\$5,253		\$9,138		\$14,391
Morton	\$41,842				\$41,842
Mountrail	\$2,025				\$2,025
Nelson	\$6,689				\$6,689
Oliver					\$0
Pembina	\$8,188				\$8,188
Pierce					\$0
Ramsey	\$2,235		\$441	\$8,394	\$11,070
Ransom	\$5,139				\$5,139
Renville	\$415				\$415

**Table 4.4.6.6A Vandalism and Theft Claims Paid on Critical Facilities Insured by the State since 1989 (continued)**

County	Local Government	Adjutant General	Airports	University System	Total
Richland	\$8,191			\$5,549	\$13,740
Rolette	\$4,415				\$4,415
Sargent	\$2,923				\$2,923
Sheridan	\$286				\$286
Sioux	\$7,558				\$7,558
Slope					\$0
Stark	\$42,532			\$734	\$43,265
Steele	\$680				\$680
Stutsman	\$23,027				\$23,027
Towner	\$667				\$667
Traill	\$2,069				\$2,069
Walsh	\$10,539				\$10,539
Ward	\$20,025			\$1,450	\$21,475
Wells	\$264				\$264
Williams	\$9,968				\$9,968

Source: North Dakota State Fire and Tornado Fund, 2007.

Terrorism officials emphasize that potential targets include our nation’s delicate infrastructure. The state does have missile sites, large electric and natural gas production facilities, major electric transmission lines, and pipelines at risk. Should an attack occur, parts of North Dakota could lose electricity, telephone, or internet services. More localized incidents could disrupt water or sewer services. Other attacks could limit fuel or propane supplies and affect transportation and heating capabilities.

Table 4.4.6.6B shows the critical facilities and infrastructure summary for the counties with a high or very high homeland security incident rating. See Section 4.3.2 for more details.

**Table 4.4.6.6B Critical Facilities and Infrastructure in High and Very High Hazard Counties**

County	Local	State	Hospitals	National Guard	Comms	Energy	Trans.	Univ.	Schools	Special Needs
Burleigh	VH	H	H	VH	VH	M	VH	H	VH	H
Cass	VH	L	H	H	VH	L	VH	VH	VH	L
Grand Forks	VH	L	H	H	VH	L	VH	VH	H	L
Ramsey*	M	L	L	VH	M	L	H	H	M	L
Stark	H	L	H	L	VH	H	VH	H	M	L
Stutsman	H	L	L	M	VH	M	VH	M	M	H
Ward*	H	L	H	H	VH	L	H	H	H	L
Williams	H	L	L	L	VH	H	H	H	M	L

VH=Very High; H=High; M=Moderate; L=Low

\* includes at least part of the reservation

#### 4.4.6.7 Vulnerabilities to Jurisdictions

The effects of homeland security incidents are usually felt by the population. During attacks and times of unrest, the greatest risk is to human lives. Terrorists typically try to make a dramatic statement that will generate media interest. Attacking the population through a large loss of life is a common tactic. Depending on the type of attack, casualties could be light or encompass much of an urban population.

Terrorist attacks generally have a damaging effect the economy. Any time the public's safety is compromised, more people stay home until they are more confident in their safety. Therefore, depending on the type of attack and remaining threat, the tourism and travel industries may be affected. Additionally, attacks on the national informational or financial infrastructure could lead to significant declines in the national economy. Specific to North Dakota, attacks on agriculture could lead to substantial direct losses in the state. Attacks in the United States, like the September 11, 2001 attacks, would likely have a damaging effect on the national economy.

Unless a specific site is attacked, historical values will probably remain unaffected. Ecological values could be harmed if a damaging chemical, biological, or radioactive agent is used. Social values, however, can be damaged with any sort of homeland security incident, particularly one that occurs locally. Community members may not feel safe and may have lasting emotional impacts.

In 2002, each county and tribe conducted a homeland security risk assessment, including the threat, vulnerability, and an optional agricultural vulnerability assessment for their jurisdiction. The jurisdictional working groups were able to use planning factors to provide a numerical focus for homeland security scenarios. Shortfalls or gaps discovered during the assessment process target specific resources required to respond to homeland security incidents. An updated version of this assessment provides the basis for the vulnerabilities to jurisdictions. These "tiers" measure the ability of the county or tribe to respond to a homeland security incident. The assumption is that those jurisdictions with a higher ability to respond are also at higher risk due to a larger population base and more commercial and industrial values at risk. This assumption may not be entirely accurate, but is the best basis available for the jurisdictional ratings.

Table 4.4.6.7A Homeland Security Incident Risk to Jurisdictions

County	Homeland Security Incident Hazard	Hazard Rating in Local/Tribal Plan*	Additional Information from Local/Tribal Plan
Adams	Moderate	D/D	
Barnes	Moderate	C/D	\$500M in potential civil disorder/ terrorism losses \$500M in potential radiological national security losses \$70M in potential national security animal and crop losses
Benson	Low	NP	
Billings	Low	D/D	
Bottineau	Low	D/C	
Bowman	Low	C/D	
Burke	Low	C/C	
Burleigh	Very High	B/B	
Cass	Very High	C/B	
Cavalier	Moderate	D/C	
Dickey	Moderate	D/C	
Divide	Low	NP	
Dunn	Low	D/C	
Eddy	Low	D/C	
Emmons	Moderate	C/C	
<i>Fort Berthold</i> <sup>^</sup>	<i>Low</i>	<i>NP</i>	
Foster	Moderate	C/C	
Golden Valley	Low	C/D	
Grand Forks	Very High	D/C	
Grant	Low	C/D	
Griggs	Low	D/C	
Hettinger	Low	C/D	
Kidder	Moderate	D/B	
<i>Lake Traverse</i> <sup>^</sup>	<i>Low</i>	<i>NP</i>	
LaMoure	Low	C/C	
Logan	Low	D/B	
McHenry	Low	D/C	
McIntosh	Low	C/C	
McKenzie	Low	NP	
McLean	Low	B/D	
Mercer	Moderate	C/D	
Morton	Moderate	C/D	
Mountrail	Low	C/B	

**Table 4.4.6.7A Homeland Security Incident Risk to Jurisdictions (continued)**

County	Homeland Security Incident Hazard	Hazard Rating in Local/Tribal Plan*	Additional Information from Local/Tribal Plan
Nelson	Low	C/C	
Oliver	Low	C/D	
Pembina	Moderate	C/C	
Pierce	Moderate	D/C	
Ramsey	High	C/C	
Ransom	Moderate	D/D	
Renville	Low	D/C	
Richland	Moderate	C/B	
Rolette	Low	NP	
Sargent	Low	NP	
Sheridan	Low	NP	
Sioux	Low	NP	
Slope	Low	NP	
<i>Spirit Lake</i>	Low	NP	
<i>Standing Rock</i> <sup>^</sup>	Low	NP	
Stark	High	NP	
Steele	Low	NP	
Stutsman	High	C/C	
Towner	Low	C/D	
Traill	Low	D/C	
<i>Turtle Mountain</i> <sup>^</sup>	Low	NP	
Walsh	Moderate	C/B	
Ward	Very High	NP	
Wells	Low	D/D	
Williams	High	D/D	

NP = no local plan

\* Many of the local plans have both a civil disorder/terrorism hazard and a national security hazard. Both classifications are listed respectively.

<sup>^</sup> includes only North Dakota parts of the reservation

#### **4.4.6.8 Vulnerabilities to Future Development**

Development should have little to no impact on the homeland security incident hazard, except for the increase in population and the associated increase in the potential for life and property losses should an event occur. Population increases are being seen or are expected in Barnes, Benson, Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks, Morton, Mountrail, Ransom, Rolette, Sargent, Sioux, and Stark Counties. Some industries, such as nuclear technologies, are carefully regulated to protect the infrastructure, however, others are not, and losses are possible if the privately or publicly owned facilities and infrastructure are not adequately protected.

#### **4.4.6.9 Data Limitations and Other Key Documents**

Since homeland security incidents are such isolated events and little history exists on the effects to North Dakota, the probability and vulnerabilities are difficult to quantify. Therefore, generalities were made to estimate the potential losses. Given the uncertain nature of this hazard, facility managers and private individuals can only be encouraged to identify their security weaknesses and address them internally.

Other key documents related to the Homeland Security Incident hazard include:

- North Dakota Emergency Operations Plan, Terrorism Annex