



Synopsis

Terrorism Risk Rankings of American Indian Gaming Communities

This project is identifying risk factors, ranking the risks, and estimating the costs associated with potential terrorism events at Indian casinos perceived to be located on high risk reservations.

Modeling Area: Risk Analysis

Case Studies Supported: Bioterrorism

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Brief Description:

A risk matrix was developed and used to organize qualitative and quantitative data into a ranking system to determine which Indian gaming communities, a.k.a. Indian reservations with casinos, are at highest risk for terror events. During Phase I tribes in the Northern USA were assessed, and during Phase II tribes in the Central and Southern USA will be assessed. Once the high risk tribes are identified, then remediation costs associated with terror events within their casinos can be estimated.

Objectives:

The objective of this effort is to develop an assessment and education tool for risk management at American Indian tribal communities. The tools should be simple and basic in form and easy to use by the tribal communities in assessing their own risk for terrorism events. The tool should account for the major risk factors present on tribal lands with casinos, allow tribes determine the remediation costs for a broad range of events, and help them estimate the cost-benefit of alternative mitigation strategies.

Major Products and Customers:

1. A database of risk factors to be utilized by researchers and government officials.
2. An assessment and education tool for tribal leaders, tribal communities, and others.

Interfaces to other CREATE Projects: DHS MSI Research Program, Bioterrorism, RAW

Interfaces to non-CREATE Projects: Structural Design Projects, i.e. DMJM H&N AECOM

Technical Approach:

- Step 1 Literature search
- Step 2 Gather general non-tribal specific field data
- Step 3 Development of a non-field data base
- Step 4 Design and utilization of a risk matrix to organize qualitative data
- Step 5 Design and utilization of a risk matrix to organize quantitative data
- Step 6 Gather tribally specific field data to assess and determine risk designation
- Step 7 Mapping of all US Indian tribal communities at low, medium, high, and highest risk
- Step 8 Develop assessment and education tool to use as a risk management tool.

Major Milestones and Dates:

Phase I: Mapping of US Northern Indian communities at highest risk: August 2005

Phase II: Mapping of US Southern Indian communities at highest risk: July 2006