




TSA

Surface Operations- Region 5

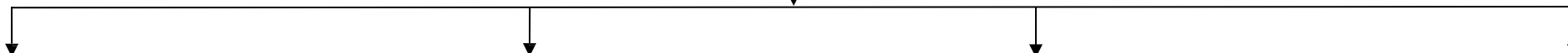
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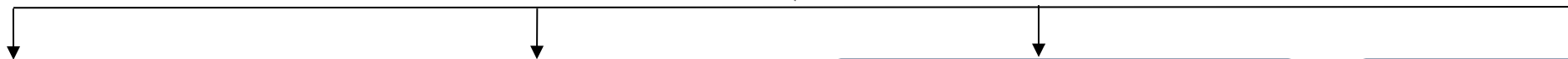
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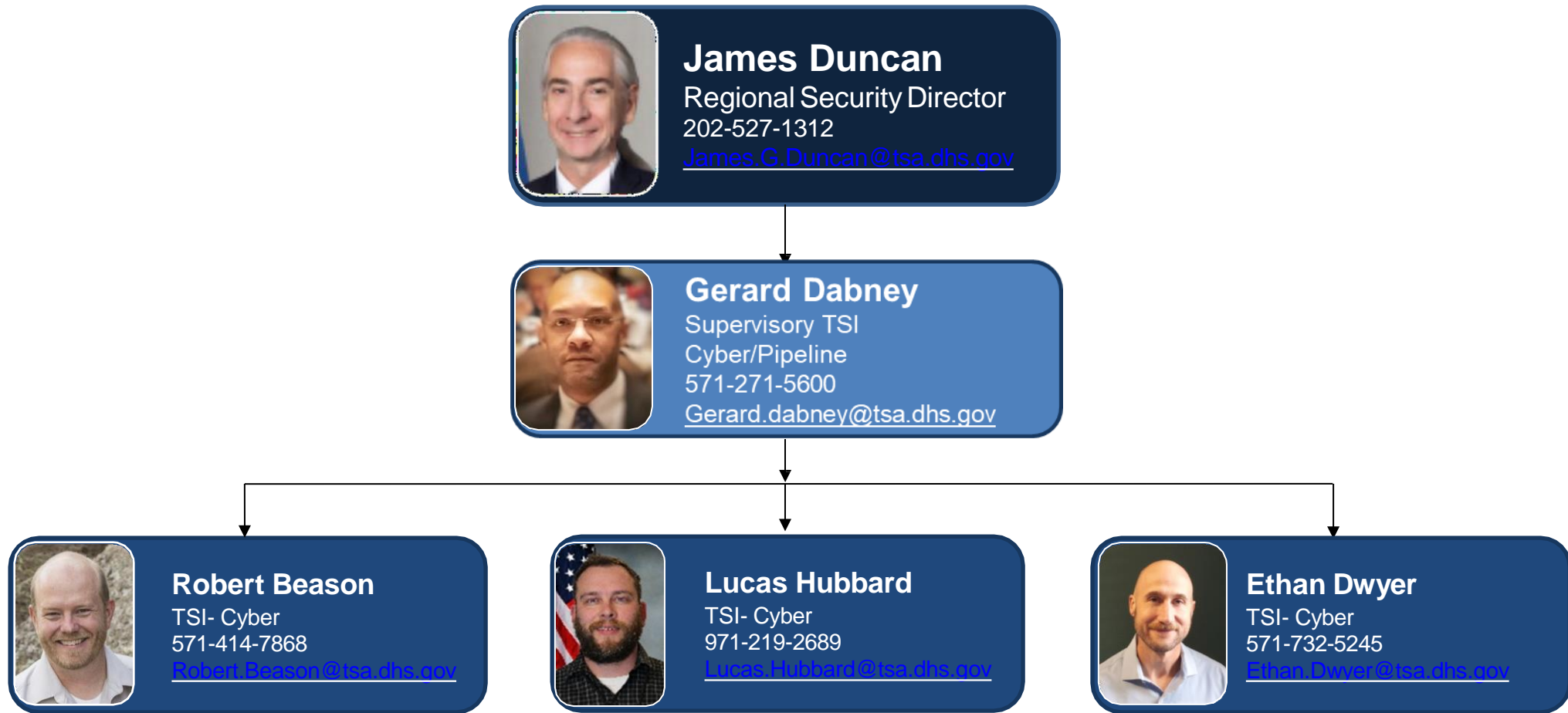


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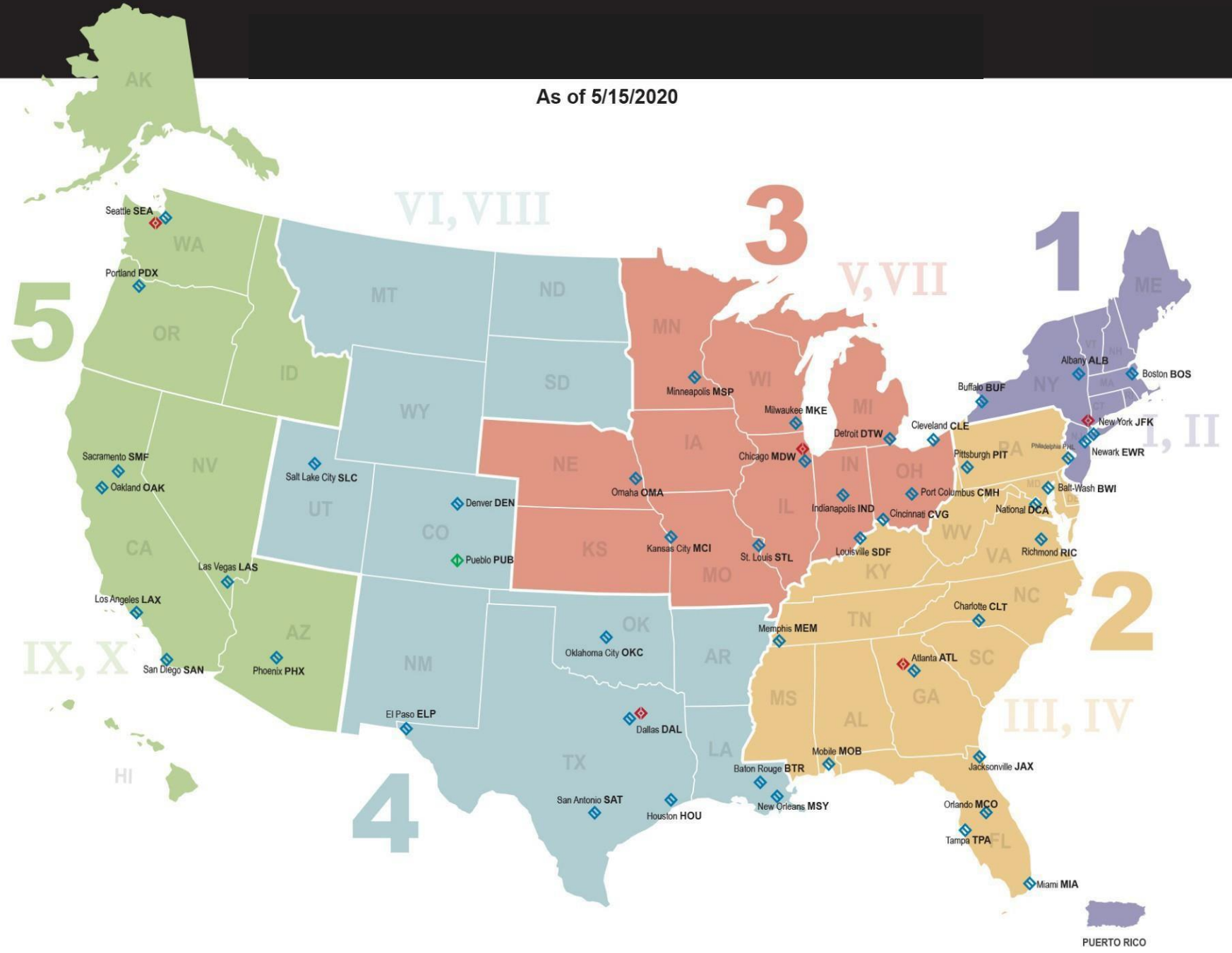
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Region 5 Organizational Structure - Cyber



Surface Operations

As of 5/15/2020



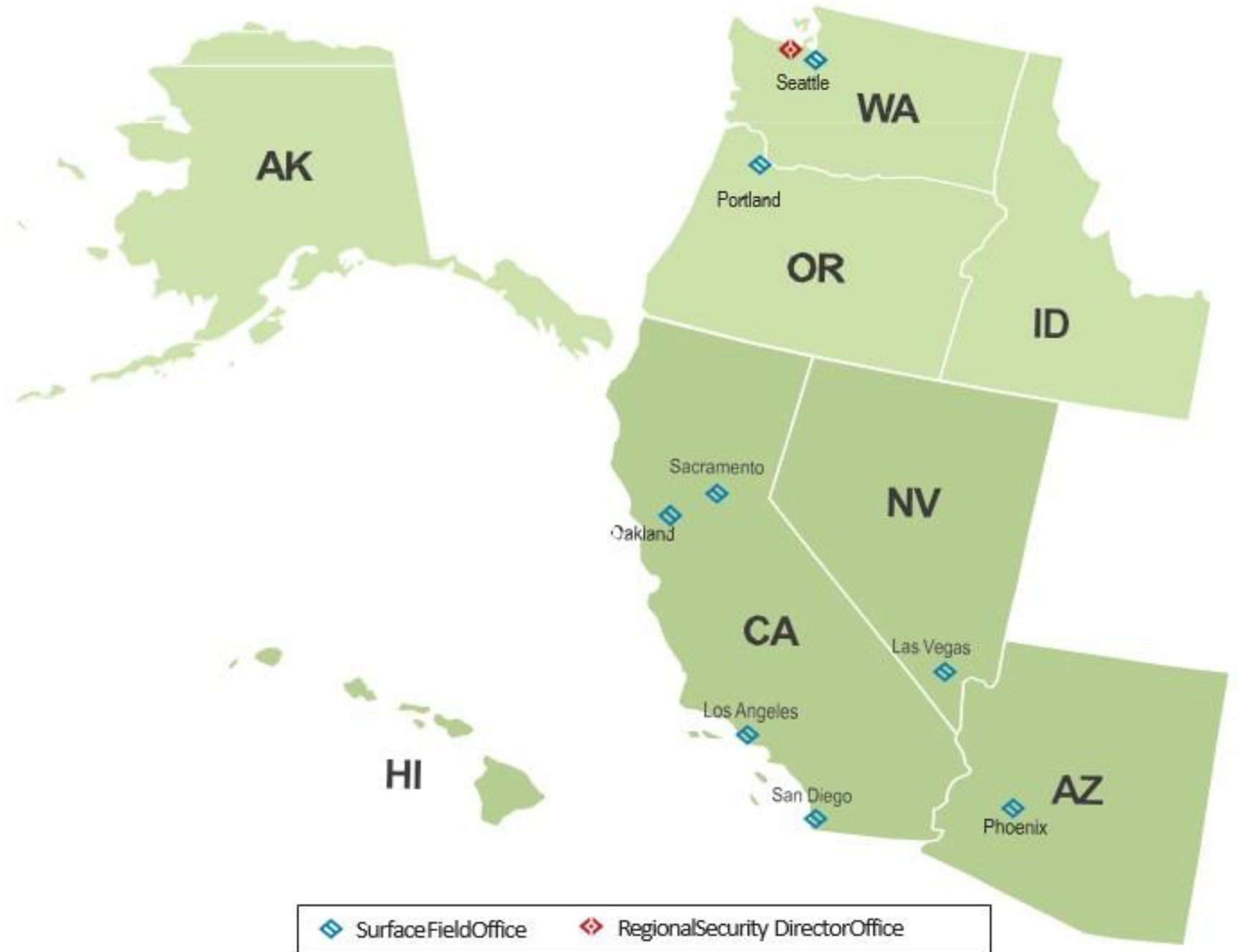
- ◆ Surface Field Office
- ◆ Regional Security Director Office
- ◆ Surface Transportation Security Readiness Facility



Region 5

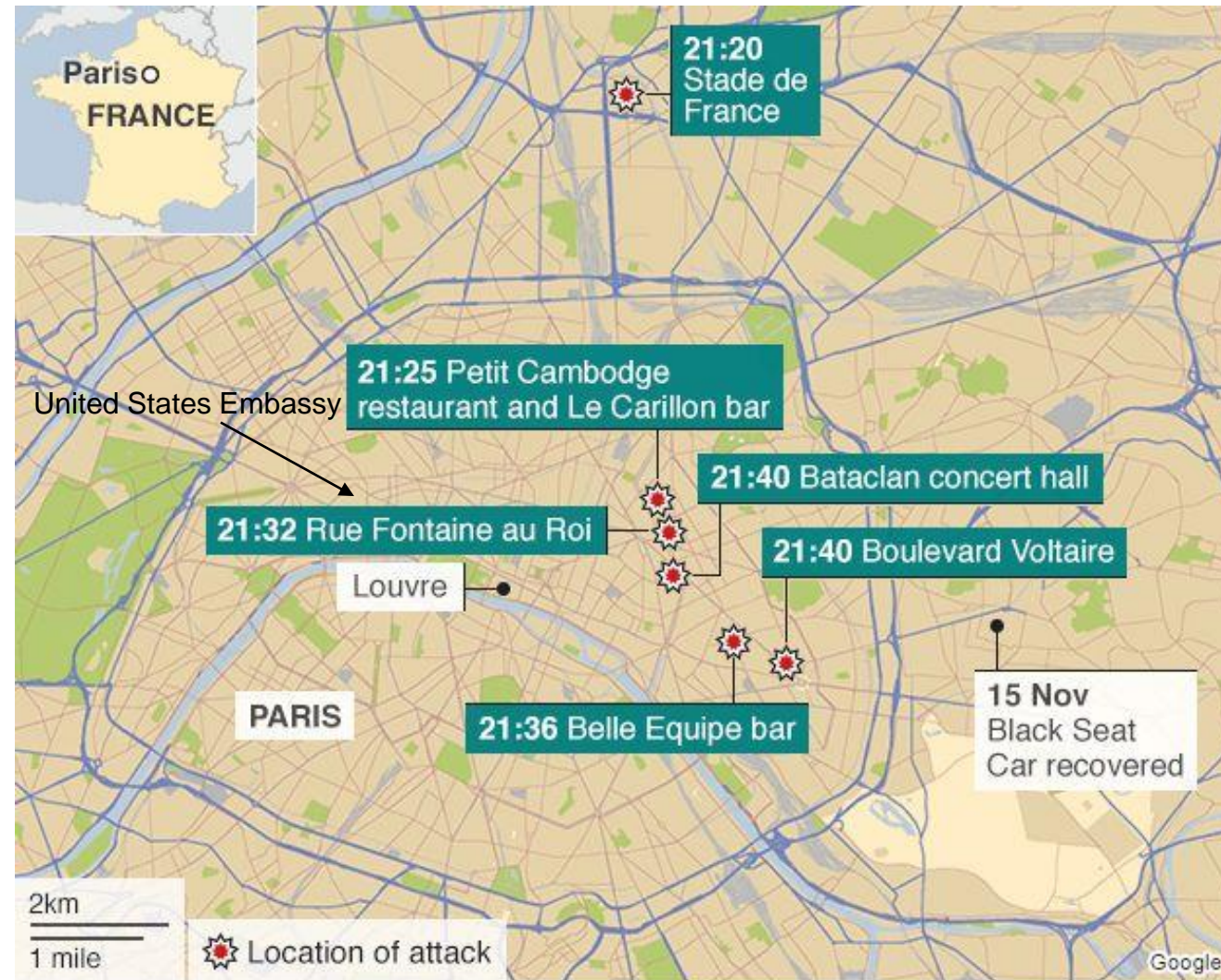
includes:

AK, AZ, CA, HI,
ID, NV, OR, WA
and Pacific Island
Territories



13 November 2015 – Terrorist Attacks on Paris

On the evening of 13 November 2015, nine ISIS members conducted coordinated attacks around Paris, killing 130 people and injuring 494 others in ISIS's first large-scale operation in Western Europe. Three teams composed of three operatives each attacked the Stade de France, where the President of France and the German Foreign Minister were present in the stadium, killing one person; as well as attacking restaurants and bars in multiple arrondissements, killing 39 people; and the Bataclan Theater, killing 90 people.



Note: Times reported as Paris local time (GMT +1) on 13 November 2015

Stade de France Stadium Attack

A soccer stadium in the north of the city, Stade de France (capacity 81,338) in Saint-Denis, in the suburbs of Paris was evacuated after three explosions near the stadium.

Stadium Attack: One team of three operatives detonated their suicide belts outside the Stade de France, killing one bystander. One suicide bomber tried to enter the France-Germany soccer match and detonated his device after being denied entry to the stadium by security. A second suicide bomber detonated himself outside the stadium, while the third detonated himself outside a fast food restaurant near the stadium.



Inside Stade de France Stadium

The aftermath of the stadium attack.



Outside Stade de France Stadium



Paris 2015 Restaurant Attacks

Restaurant Attacks: Three operatives opened fire on patrons of Le Carillon bar and Le Petit Cambodge restaurant in the city's 10th arrondissement, murdering 15 and injuring more than 20. The gunmen then drove to the À la Bonne Bière in the 11th arrondissement and opened fire, murdering five people before moving onto La Belle Equipe restaurant and killing 19. One of the operatives detonated a suicide belt on the veranda of the Voltaire restaurant, seriously injuring a restaurant patron.



Le Petit Cambodge and Le Carillon Restaurants

Le Carillon Aftermath

Personal photos from the scene of the attacks



À la Bonne Bière

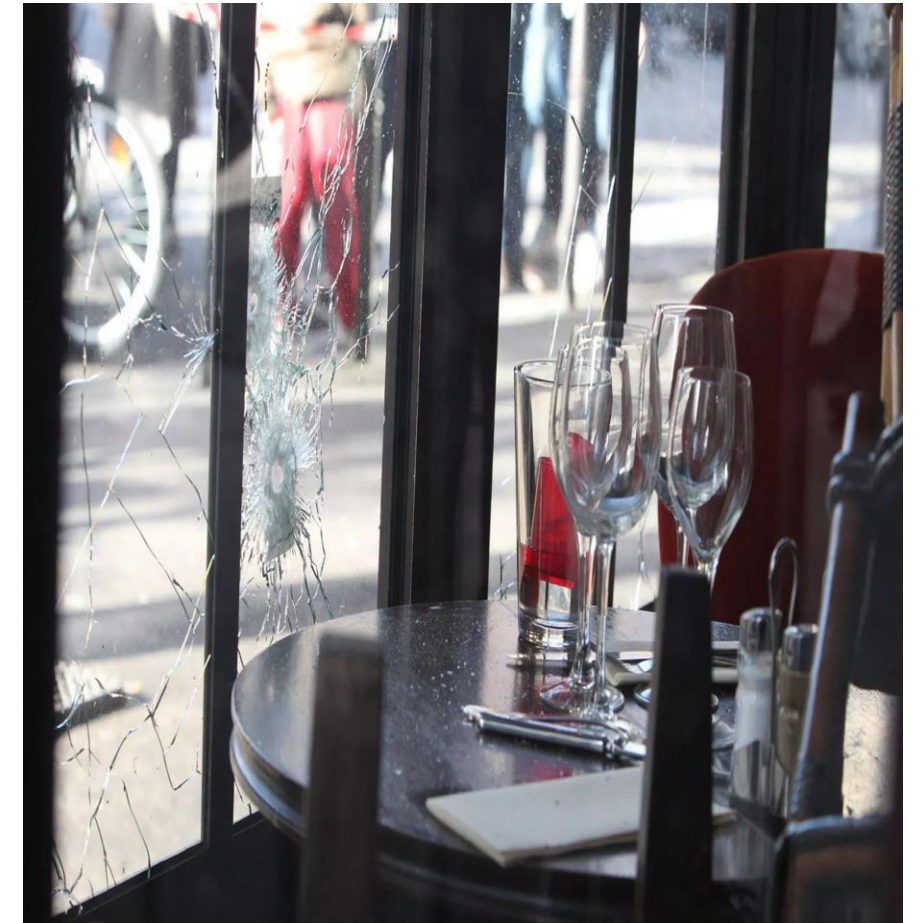


À la Bonne Bière

À la Bonne Bière - continued



La Casa Nostra



La Belle Equipe



La Belle Equipe Restaurant

Le Comptoir Voltaire



Paris 2015 Bataclan Theater Attack

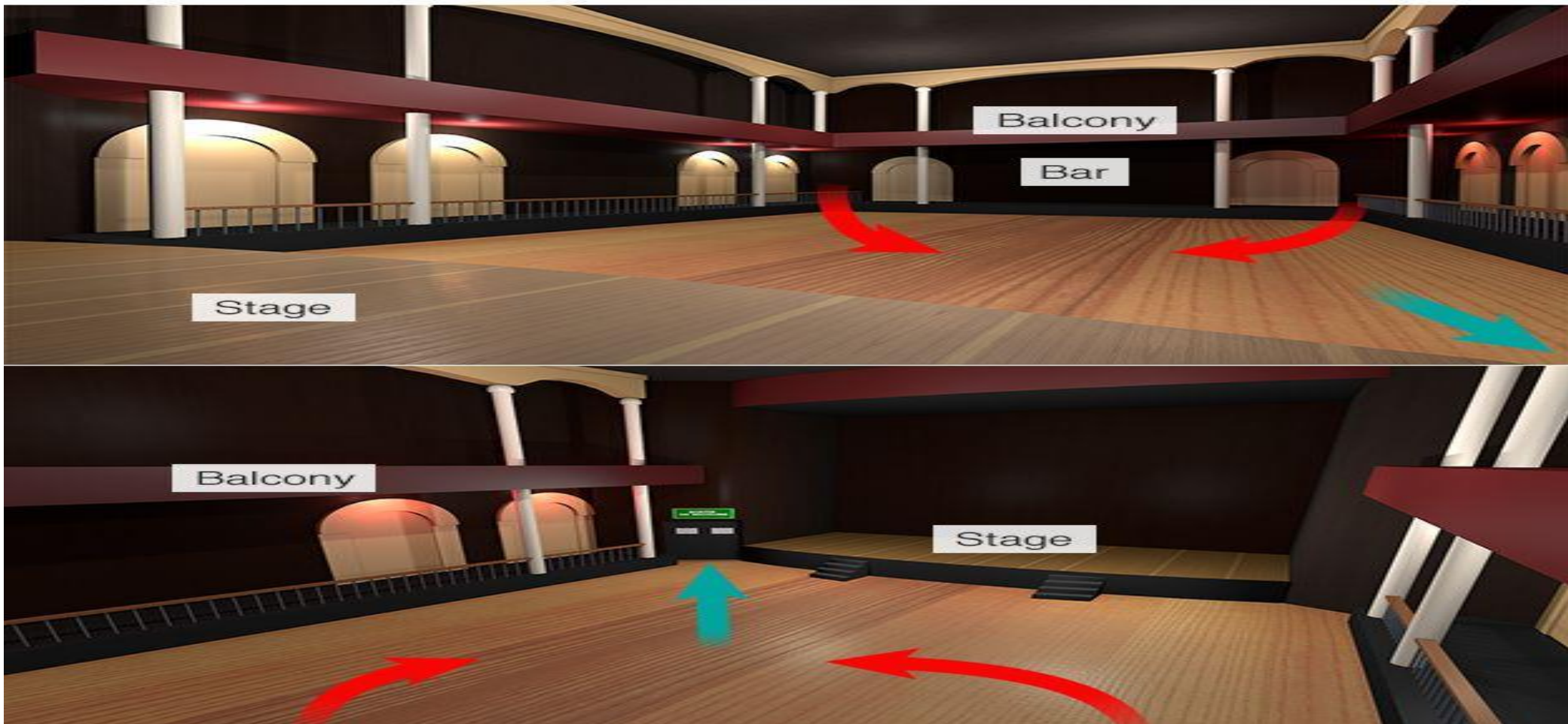
Bataclan Theater Attack: Three gunmen wearing suicide belts entered the Bataclan Theater during a rock concert attended by 1500 people, shooting into the crowd with automatic weapons, resulting in 90 deaths and hundreds of injuries. A policeman entered and shot one gunman, whose suicide belt then exploded. The other two gunmen took hostages in the balcony. French police stormed the Bataclan and killed the two gunmen, rescuing all the hostages unharmed.



Bataclan Theater Layout

Bataclan Attack

- Gunmen entered the venue, shooting indiscriminately at the crowd
- Some concert-goers escaped through an emergency exit to the left of the stage



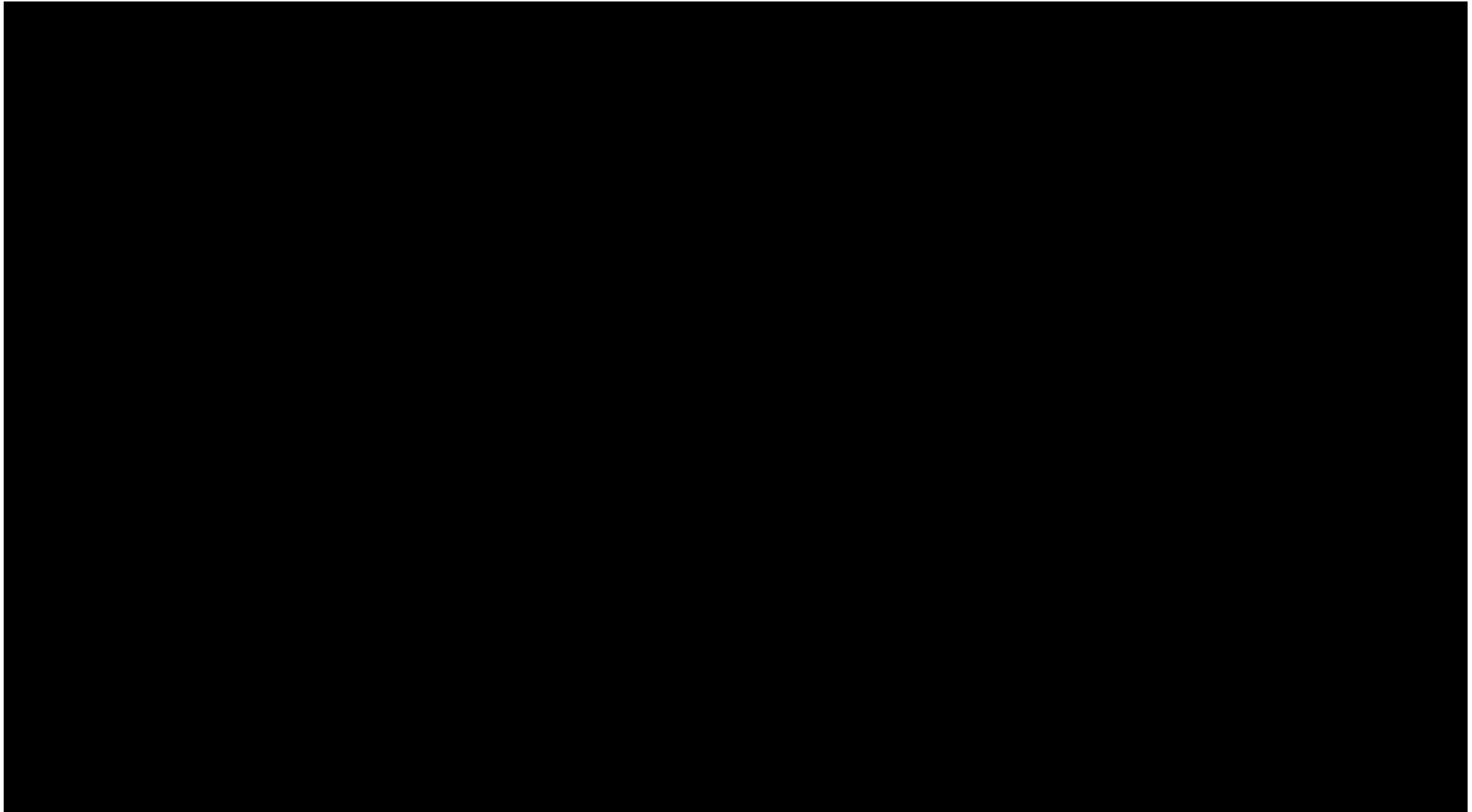
Bataclan Eagles of Death Concert Crowd



Bataclan Eagles of Death Concert in Progress



Bataclan Concert Video



Outside the Bataclan Theater Venue



Bataclan Theater Attack - Aftermath



Personal Photo from the scene.



Types of Weapons and Targets Chosen

- Some of the automatic weapons used in the Paris attack were M70 assault rifles procured through illicit networks.
- The IEDs for the Paris attacks used triacetone triperoxide (TATP) for explosives and battery-powered detonators.
- The Paris attackers focused largely on soft targets—entertainment venues with large crowds and minimal security. The targeted locations were very local; focus on Parisians, not tourists.

Lessons Learned – Paris 13 November 2015

- Lessons learned from first hand experience as a TSAR in France
 - Unique perspectives
- Be proactive, not reactive
 - Train together through table top exercises and other events to ensure coordination.
 - Build relationships now, not during the event
 - Ensure communications interoperability before the need arises.



Exercise Information System (EXIS)

EXIS

Exercise
Information
System

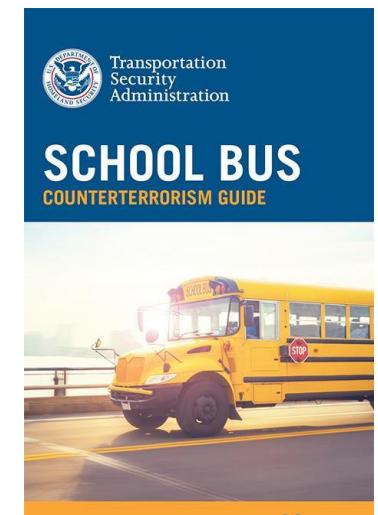
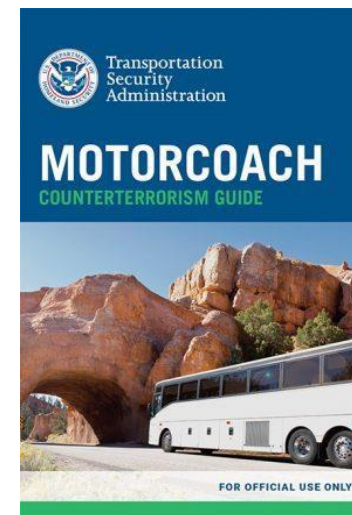
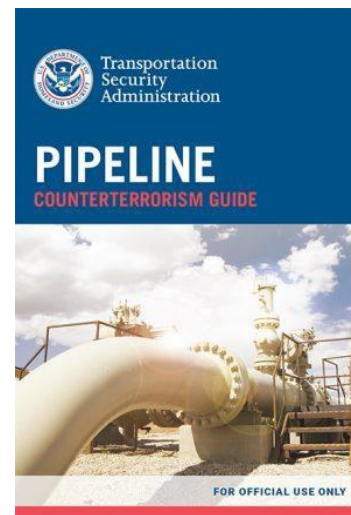
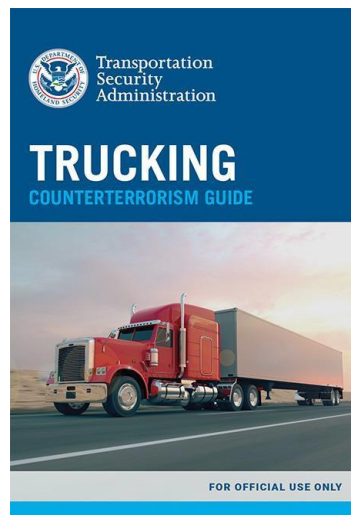
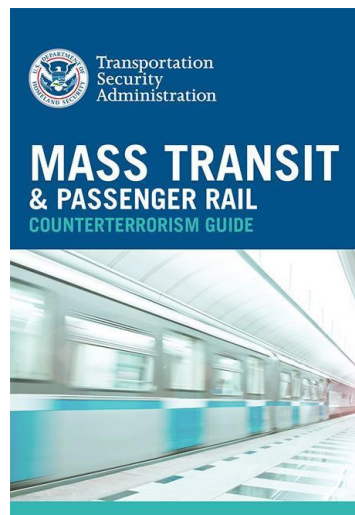
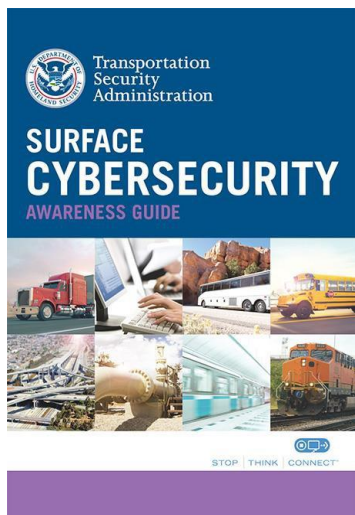
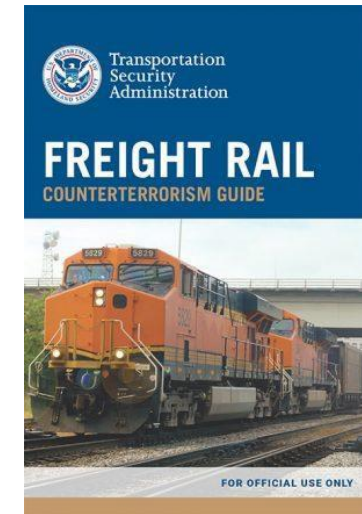
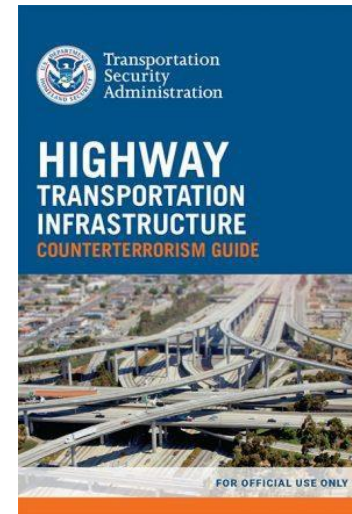


Exercise Information System (EXIS) is part of the Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Program (I-STEP) and is designed to exercise a stakeholder's security and incident response plans. This can be a table top or full scale exercise where the stakeholder navigates through real world scenarios to find strengths and vulnerabilities in their procedures.



Surface Resources

TSA and DHS provide a variety of materials to enhance frontline employee awareness of potential security threats; such as these Counterterrorism Guides.



Additional Training and Resources

Additional Training and Resources:

- TSA First Observer™ Plus
- DHS offers training for Active Shooter
 - Resources for different types of employees
 - Training videos
 - Pamphlets and Posters



ACTIVE SHOOTER PREPAREDNESS

**Prevent,
Protect,
Respond,
and
Recover**

CISA School Security and Resilience Video

A video thumbnail showing a man in a dark jacket standing in a hallway, talking to two children. One child is wearing a red and black plaid shirt and the other is wearing a dark shirt. The background is a bright hallway with a window.

5n5 Cybersecurity Resources

TSA 5N5 CYBERSECURITY WORKSHOP

“5N5” NONTECHNICAL CYBERSECURITY ACTIONS



WORKSHOP GOALS

- Provide cybersecurity resources and programs
- Discuss best practices and lessons learned associated with implementing cybersecurity measures
- Provide five nontechnical actions that can be implemented in five days (“5N5”) that will enhance the organizations’ cybersecurity posture

Cybersecurity CSET Resource



The **Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET®)** is a free, TSA invested tool, that guides owners and operators to evaluate their Operational Technology and Information Technology.

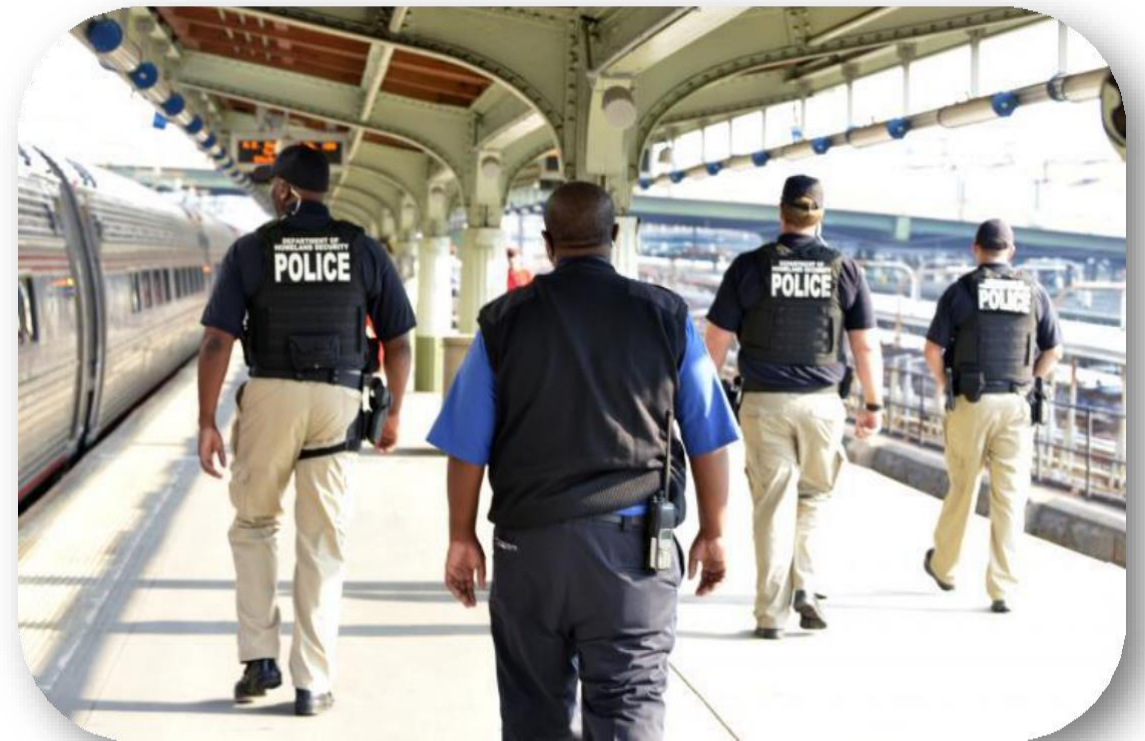
CSET includes the **Ransomware Readiness Assessment (RRA)**. The RRA is a self-assessment designed to help organizations assess how well they are equipped to defend against and recover from a ransomware incident.

After completing the evaluation, the organization will receive a summarized and detailed report that the organization can manipulate and filter content in order to analyze the findings.

Additional Training and Resources

Additional TSA Resources:

- Intelligence Briefings
 - Classified or Unclassified
- Outreach with Stakeholders
 - Quarterly or Roundtable Meetings with other contacts and peers within the same industry and region.
 - Entities can be added to our email distribution lists for information sharing
- Federal Air Marshal/Visual Intermodal Presence and Response (VIPR) for large events with a transportation nexus.
- Explosive K9 assistance for special events for transportation.





SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

SAFEGUARDING AGAINST EVOLVING TERRORIST THREATS

