



DoDEA ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION 5205.02, VOLUME 5

DoDEA FORCE PROTECTION PROGRAM: RISK MANAGEMENT

Originating Division: Security Management

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Approved by: Thomas M. Brady, Director

Purpose: This Issuance is composed of multiple volumes, each containing its own purpose. In accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16. This Issuance establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for managing and executing the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) force protection (FP) program. This volume:

- Creates the DoDEA force protection assessment (FPA), a hybrid approach to risk management and program compliance to satisfy DoD antiterrorism standards 3, 4, 5, and 6 requirements listed in Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16 for establishing the standards for physical protection of DoDEA assets.
- Identifies procedures to address DoD antiterrorism standards 31 and 32 for program compliance.
- Recognizes the need for DoDEA to develop a customized, education-oriented undesirable event assessment and DoDEA-specific benchmarks in lieu of a traditional vulnerability and terrorism threat assessment.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY. This Issuance applies to the Office of the Director, DoDEA; the Principal Deputy Director and Associate Director for Academics, DoDEA; the Associate Director for Financial and Business Operations, DoDEA; the Chief of Staff, DoDEA; the Director for Student Excellence, DoDEA Americas (formerly the Director, Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, and Department of Defense Dependents Schools, Cuba (DDESS/DoDDS-Cuba)); the Director for Student Excellence, DoDEA Europe (formerly the Director, Department of Defense Dependents Schools, Europe (DoDDS-E)); the Director for Student Excellence, DoDEA Pacific (formerly the Director, Department of Defense Dependents Schools, Pacific, and Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, Guam (DoDDS-P/DDESS-Guam)); (referred to collectively in this issuance as "DoDEA Region Directors for Student Excellence"); and all DoDEA region, district, and community school leadership and support staff.

1.2. POLICY. It is DoDEA policy:

a. To develop and execute a comprehensive risk management approach for the protection of DoDEA assets.

b. That District Force Protection Officers (FPO) will annually conduct FPAs on all DoDEA schools and offices within their area of responsibility in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16.

c. Based upon the mission of the Activity, DoDEA Headquarters (HQ) Security Management Division will combine the five (5) year Higher Headquarters (HHQ) FP program assessment (in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16) and the three (3) year comprehensive antiterrorism program review into one FPA. DoDEA HQ Security Management Division will conduct an assessment on each school, every three (3) years in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16.

1.3. INFORMATION COLLECTION. This Issuance may result in the collection of information due to its policy and procedures. Any collection of information must follow all applicable Federal, DoD, and DoDEA regulations, policies, and guidance.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. DODEA DIRECTOR. The DoDEA Director permits the use of a combined risk management and program review assessment to satisfy the annual requirement in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16.

2.2. DODEA CHIEF, FORCE PROTECTION. The DoDEA Chief, FP (CFP):

a. Establishes a DoDEA-specific comprehensive risk management program review process incorporating DoD antiterrorism standards 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, and 32, into one (1) assessment report, hereafter known and referred to in this Issuance as the FPA.

b. Conducts an HHQ FPA on each school, every three (3) years in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16. Based upon the needs of the Activity, this DoDEA HHQ FP program assessment and comprehensive antiterrorism program review is combined into one (1) assessment report.

2.3. DODEA FORCE PROTECTION PROGRAM MANAGER. The DoDEA FP Program Manager, in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16 and using applicable portions of the DoD Mission Assurance Assessment Benchmarks, develops an Activity-specific FPA, methodology, and benchmarks, to address DoD antiterrorism standards 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, and 32.

2.4. DODEA DISTRICT FORCE PROTECTION OFFICERS. The District FPO annually conducts a FPA of DoDEA schools and offices and assists military installation officials when conducting antiterrorism assessments at DoDEA schools and offices within their area of responsibility.

2.5. DODEA DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY SUPERINTENDENTS AND DODEA DISTRICT CHIEFS OF STAFF. The DoDEA District and Community Superintendents and DoDEA District Chiefs of Staff:

a. Are encouraged to continually participate in FPAs every three (3) years to increase their awareness of FP, identify the status of their facilities, and take corrective action, as needed.

b. Review the results of the FPA to ensure DoDEA schools and offices are compliance with DoDEA and DoD guidance.

2.6. DODEA DESIGNATED OFFICIAL The DoDEA Designated Official is the Principal, Assistant Principal, Administrative Officer, or highest ranking official in the building. The DoDEA Designated Official schedules and assists with FPAs and mitigate and correct programmatic findings.

SECTION 3: FORCE PROTECTION ASSESSMENTS

3.1. GENERAL. There are many types of risk management processes; however, not all articulate the proper information to decision makers. The configuration and location of infrastructure supporting DoDEA's strategic missions does not allow for the accomplishment of DoD mission assurance assessments at DoDEA schools and offices. As authorized by Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16, as a DoD Component, DoDEA modified the risk management process due to the mission and structure of the Activity.

3.2. FORCE PROTECTION ASSESSMENTS. As an element of mission assurance, this FP assessment addresses program compliance, identifies weaknesses, assets, and identifies risks specific to the Activity's mission and personnel at DoDEA schools and offices.

a. General.

(1) Pursuant to DoD Directive 3020.40, DoD Components will prioritize mission assurance efforts in support of fulfilling critical DoD strategic missions, focusing on assessing the risk to defense critical infrastructure, or the defense or task critical assets.

(a) This includes DoD or Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) Component-level mission essential functions and execution of operation plans, concept plans, and core joint mission-essential tasks.

(b) DoDEA does not have critical DoD strategic missions, OSD Component-level mission essential functions, assets classified as defense critical infrastructure, defense critical assets, or task critical assets.

(2) Based on the methodology in the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program risk management process; outlined in DoD Instruction 3020.45, and modeled in the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Publication 3-07.02, the FPA is comprised of a criticality assessment, DoDEA-specific benchmarks in lieu of vulnerability assessment, undesirable event in lieu of a threat assessment, and risk assessment. The FPA is:

(a) Accomplished with DoDEA benchmarks that are based off the DoD mission assurance benchmarks and designed to fulfill DoD antiterrorism standards.

(b) Provided to the installation Antiterrorism Officer upon request.

(3) DoDEA District FPOs are encouraged to have installation counterparts assist with the FPA to increase their awareness of DoDEA and eliminate program duplication. Installation commanders may conduct an additional assessment on all DoDEA schools and offices using a localized or Geographic Combatant Command checklist. This annual assessment will include a physical security assessment in accordance DoD Manual 1342.6-M.

b. Applicability.

(1) DoDEA District FPOs will use the FPAs on DoDEA school and office to conduct the annual risk management process and program reviews in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16.

(2) DoDEA HQ Security Management Division will use the FPAs to conduct DoDEA HHQ FP and antiterrorism programmatic reviews on DoDEA schools in accordance with Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16 every three (3) years.

(3) DoDEA schools and offices located on, or occupying part of a building on North Atlantic Treaty Organization command installations will use the FPA to the maximum extent possible.

(4) DoDEA schools located on, or occupying part of a building in a local community in support of North Atlantic Treaty Organization installations will use the FPA to the maximum extent possible.

(5) The FPA is not utilized at off-installation facilities, leased or owned by General Service Administration (GSA). DoDEA schools or offices in leased or GSA-owned facilities will have a Facility Security Assessment completed in accordance with Department of Homeland Security Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Standard on risk management process for Federal facilities; Unified Facilities Criteria 4-010-01; and Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16.

3.3. WAIVERS. If extenuating circumstances, i.e., temporary school or office closure, prevent the completion of an FPA, the DoDEA District FPO will request a waiver from the DoDEA CFP. Waivers are valid for one (1) year.

SECTION 4: CRITICALITY ASSESSMENTS

4.1. CRITICALITY ASSESSMENTS. Criticality assessment are used to identify the potential impact of loss resulting from an adversary attack against specific personnel or assets. Criticality assessments can be in terms of loss of life or injury to personnel, reduced ability to execute missions, or financial costs for asset repair or replacement.

a. Human and financial impacts can be estimated or modeled, however, mission impacts require a separate analysis and understanding of how the particular asset supports the mission.

b. DoDEA does not have critical assets, defense critical infrastructure, defense or task critical assets as defined in DoD Instruction 3020.45.

4.2. ASSET CATEGORIES. To facilitate the FPA, DoDEA has established three (3) standard assets common to all schools and offices: Facility Occupants, Facilities, and Transportation.

a. **Facility Occupants.** This includes DoDEA employees, students, and visitors.

b. **Facilities.** This includes DoDEA site, property, or leased space.

c. **Transportation.** This includes school busses, coach bus, vehicles used to transport students.

4.3. CONDUCTING CRITICALITY ASSESSMENTS. Measureable data is necessary to determine the criticality of assets and how the loss of the asset would affect the DoDEA mission.

a. **Criticality Assessment Documentation.** There are numerous different criticality assessments within DoD. DoDEA District FPOs will use the “DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet” to conduct criticality assessments. An example of a filled in “DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet” is provided in Appendix 1: Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance. DoDEA HQ Security Management Division will provide copies of the DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet.

b. **Impact on DoDEA Mission.** The importance of the asset to DoDEA, measured in terms of how the asset loss would impact DoDEA operations, output, production, or service. Use Table 1: Impact on DoDEA Mission of this Issuance to determine the impact to the DoDEA Mission if the asset was lost or destroyed and record the value on the “DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet” as shown in the example Appendix 1: Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance.

Table 1: Impact on DoDEA Mission

CRITERIA	VALUE
Asset loss would have negligible impact.	0
Asset loss would have minor impact.	1
Asset loss would have moderate impact.	2
Asset loss would have significant impact.	3
Asset loss would have serious impact.	4
Asset loss cannot be tolerated.	5

c. Asset Recoverability. Asset recoverability is the period of time necessary for the asset to be recovered or replaced. Use Table 2: Asset Recoverability of this Issuance, determine the recovery or replacement period of time for the loss or destruction of each asset and record the value on the “DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet” as shown in Appendix 1: .Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance.

Table 2: Asset Recoverability

CRITERIA	VALUE
Back-up is readily available.	0
Reestablished in less than 1 day.	1
Reestablished in less than 1 week.	2
Reestablished in less than 1 month.	3
More than 1 month to replace.	4
No known replacement exists.	5

d. Relative Value.

(1) To determine relative value, assets are divided into two (2) categories:

(a) Facility Occupants: This includes the number of personnel commonly inhabiting a school or office. The rating factor increases as the total population increases. This factor includes the total number of personnel and visitors routinely present in the school or office. Use Table 3: Personnel Relative Value of this Issuance to determine number of personnel within the DoDEA school or office.

Table 3: Facility Occupants Relative Value

CRITERIA	VALUE
Number of people in the facility is less than 299.	1
Number of people in the facility is 300 to 499.	2
Number of people in the facility is 500 to 999.	3
Number of people in the facility is 1,000 to 1,500.	4
Number of people in the facility is greater than 1,500.	5

(b) Facility-Valued Assets: The relative value for measuring assets with an identifiable monetary value is readily definable. The value of such assets is based only on the value in U.S. dollars. Use Table 4: Monetary Relative Value of this Issuance to determine the monetary value of the assets.

Table 4: Facility Relative Value

CRITERIA	VALUE
Asset value is less than \$2,500.	0
Asset value is between \$2,500 and \$10,000.	1
Asset value is between \$10,001 and \$25,000.	2
Asset value is between \$25,001 and \$50,000.	3
Asset value is between \$50,001 and \$100,000.	4
Asset value is greater than \$100,000.	5

(2) Use Table 3: Facility Occupants Relative Value and Table 4: Facility Relative Value of this Issuance to determine the relative value of each asset by DoDEA and record the value on the DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet as shown in Appendix 1: Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance.

e. Overall Criticality Total. To calculate the overall criticality total, add the total for each asset. Using the total, identify the overall criticality total using Table 5: Overall Criticality Total of this Issuance.

Table 5: Overall Criticality Total

CRITERIA	VALUE
Criticality Asset Total is between the ranges of 1 - 10.	1
Criticality Asset Total is between the ranges of 11 - 20.	2
Criticality Asset Total is between the ranges of 21 - 30.	3
Criticality Asset Total is between the ranges of 31 - 40.	4
Criticality Asset Total is 31 or above.	5

SECTION 5: UNDESIRABLE EVENT ASSESSMENT

5.1. UNDESIRABLE EVENT ASSESSMENT.

a. DoDEA is a school system without an organic intelligence collection or analysis capability. DoDEA relies on installation-conducted threat assessments for terrorism related information. As DoDEA is a DoD Component with unique challenges and hazards, a specialized assessment process was created for FPAs at DoDEA schools and offices using the principles outlined in the DoD Antiterrorism Officers Guide.

b. Derived from events traditionally found in a school environment, the undesirable event assessment is used in lieu of the terrorism threat assessment for FPAs at DoDEA schools and offices. When overlap of assessment information occurs, District FPOs will make every effort to fuse all sources together in the FPA. DoDEA District FPOs will use “DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet” to conduct an undesirable event assessment as shown in Appendix 1: Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance.

5.2. PROBABILITY. Probability is subjective and determined by completion of an analysis, estimate, and integration that when combined, fully describes each event and determines the probability. The DoDEA District FPO must determine, “within existing capabilities, resources, time available, and the environment,” how an undesirable event would take place within the area of responsibility, the likelihood of the event, and the organizational impact.

5.3. UNDESIREABLE EVENTS. In accordance with DoD Instruction 6055.17 and Volume 1 of DoD Instruction O-2000.16, DoDEA has combined all threats and hazards into a standardized undesirable events list, applicable to the risk management process. Refer to Appendix 1: Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance for a listing of the undesirable events most applicable to schools. These undesirable events listed are the minimum events to assess. The DoDEA District FPO may include additional events based upon local conditions.

5.4. CONDUCTING UNDESIREABLE EVENT ASSESSMENTS. Use Table 6: Probability of Undesirable Events and Table 7: Severity of Undesirable Events of this Issuance to determine the probability of undesirable event occurring and the severity of the event. Record the values on the “DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet” as shown in Appendix 1: Example of DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet of this Issuance.

Table 6: Probability of Undesirable Events

CRITERIA	VALUE
0% probability	0
Less than 20%	1
21% - 40%	2
41% - 60%	3
61% - 80%	4
81% - 100%	5

Table 7: Severity of Undesirable Events

CRITERIA	VALUE
No Severity.	0
The asset experiences no significant impact and/or no injuries are reported.	1
The asset is temporarily closed, unable to operate and/or injuries to students or staff that require treatment.	2
The asset is partially damaged/contaminated and/or substantial non-life threatening injuries to students or staff.	3
The asset is significantly damaged and beyond habitable use and/or major life threatening injuries to students or staff.	4
Loss of ability to accomplish mission for an extended period of time and/or death to students or staff.	5

SECTION 6: DODEA BENCHMARKS

6.1. BENCHMARK INTEGRATION. The DoDEA FP Program Manager will develop DoDEA-specific benchmarks for FPAs. The benchmarks will address all FP and supporting program requirements as identified in DoD Instruction 2000.12.

6.2. USING DODEA BENCHMARKS. DoDEA District FPOs will use the DoDEA-specific benchmarks when conducting FPAs. The DoDEA FP Program Manager provides the benchmarks as needed or when issuances experience revisions, and published as a separate document.

SECTION 7: RISK ASSESSMENTS

7.1. RISK ASSESSMENTS.

a. Risk assessments are the combining of the undesirable event and criticality assessments. The objective is to ensure each event has a corresponding risk control to reduce the risk of a specific undesirable event. Risk mitigation actions are implemented to reduce the risk.

b. Use DoDEA HQ Security Management Division's "DoDEA Risk Assessment Worksheet" to calculate risk assessment. DoDEA HQ Security Management Division will provide this worksheet. Appendix 2: Example of DoDEA Risk Assessment Tabulation Worksheet of this Issuance shows an example of how one would be filled out:

- (1) To cumulate the ratings from all documents used in the risk management process.
- (2) Multiply all ratings together to determine a risk assessment score. Sort the undesirable events based upon the highest risk assessment.

7.2. RESIDUAL RISK. Residual risk remains after all risk controls are implemented. Based upon the mission of the Activity, DoDEA will always encounter residual risk, regardless of the implemented risk mitigation or countermeasures. The DoDEA District FPO should monitor the effectiveness of the risk controls and countermeasures at DoDEA schools and offices within their area of responsibility.

7.3. DOCUMENTING THE PROCESS.

a. Upon completion of the FPA, the DoDEA District FPOs will generate a report within sixty (60) days. Figure 1: DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Memorandum of this Issuance is an example of how a FPA Memorandum will look after generated. The FPA memorandum must include:

- (1) Site specific information, name of the DoDEA District Superintendent, assessment team composition, key personnel names, date of the FPA, DoDEA student and staff population, force protection condition, and terrorist threat level.
- (2) The undesirable event and criticality assessments, and DoDEA-specific benchmarks.
- (3) Benchmarks with observations and recommendations.
- (4) Any photos that were taken that visualize a concern.

b. Once the FPA memorandum is complete, the DoDEA FPO has thirty (30) days to have the DoDEA Designated Official sign the document and submit it to DoDEA HQ Security Management Division.

c. DoDEA Designated Officials will review the FPA and determine if they choose to accept risk, mitigate risk, or remediate risk. If a DoDEA Designated Official accepts risk, the DoDEA District Superintendent must agree.

Figure 1: DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Memorandum

MEMORANDUM FOR <i>AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL</i>	<i>January 1, 2019</i>
SUBJECT: ANNUAL FORCE PROTECTION ASSESSMENT	
FROM: <i>Mr. Tom Hardy, District Force Protection Officer</i>	
<p>1. INTRODUCTION: Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) Security Management Division has recently conducted a force protection assessment that includes a criticality and undesirable event assessment utilizing DoDEA’s force protection assessment benchmarks. This process involves policy reviews, site assessments, and interviews with site specific subject matter experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The undesirable event assessment uses a matrix to identify the probability and consequences of specific undesirable events that are most likely to occur at a DoDEA educational facility.b. The criticality assessment includes assets with significant value that could be targeted by aggressors.c. The DoDEA-specific benchmarks identifies susceptibility of assets based upon the effects of the undesirable events determined during the undesirable event assessment.	
<p>2. PURPOSE: In accordance with Volume 1 of Department of Defense Instruction O-2000.16, and Volume 1 of DoDEA Administrative Instruction 5205.02, an annual force protection assessment was conducted to assess programmatic, regulatory, and site compliance. The purpose of the assessment is to provide leadership a risk based analysis of mission assets. This assessment provides leadership with the ability to make resource allocation decision to protect assets and further identifies opportunities to improve upon the existing state of force protection at <i>American High School</i>.</p>	
<p>3. BACKGROUND: A site visit was conducted on <i>9/28/2016</i>, along with conducting several follow-up inquiries. A previous force protection assessment was conducted on <i>10/17/2015</i>.</p>	
<p>4. LIMITATIONS: No type of review can be all inclusive. All standards were assessed based on their current status as well as relevant past history. This flexibility intends to ensure fairness of questions regardless of the date that the review actually takes place. This rationale is specifically targeted to instances where a review is taking place while program enhancements are being implemented.</p>	
<p>5. FINDINGS: The following identifies the opportunities to improve the current state of protection program at <i>American High School</i>. Overall, <i>American High School</i> strives to meet all regulatory requirements and has a number of measures in place to protect critical assets and prepare for undesirable events.</p>	

Figure 1: DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Memorandum (Continued)

a. **Assets:** The following are *American High Schools* most critical assets, as determined by the criticality assessment.

(1) School Facility - Building(s) used to provide education, including instructional, resource, food service, and general or administrative support areas, so long as they are a part of the facility.

(2) Facility Occupants - The student body, teachers, visitors, and administrators at the facility.

(3) Transportation - A motor vehicle that has a capacity of 11 persons or more that is used for carrying students to and from school or related events.

(4) Communications - Systems supporting the dissemination of emergency information to building occupants, e.g. Mass Notification and Public Address Systems.

(5) Utilities - A basic service provided to the school, such as water, electricity, natural gas and telephone.

b. **Undesirable Events:** The force protection assessment summary below identifies the events that pose the greatest risk to *American High Schools* assets. It ranks the undesirable events based on the results of the criticality assessment and undesirable event assessment. See Attachments B, C, and D for more detailed scoring.

(1) *Facility Occupants - Ballistic Attack - Active Shooter*

(2) *Facility Occupants - Ballistic Attack - Small Arms*

(3) *Facility Occupants - Explosive Device - Man-Portable (<5lb)*

c. **Observations and Recommendations:** The following observations, based on the current force protection posture, identify weaknesses at the building. The recommendations provided enhance the overall force protection posture by mitigating risk.

(1) **Benchmark:** Location of Main Office/Visitor Access into the School.

Observation: *There is limited visibility from the main office to the main entrance of the school which prevents staff from observing visitors that are approaching the school from the parking lot.*

Recommendation: *Principal should work with the District Force Protection Office to assist with installing a Sally-Port to ensure visitors must register at the main office prior to gaining access to the school.*

(2) **Benchmark:** *Installation Perimeter.* **Observation:** *The school is not located within a military installation perimeter.* **Recommendation:** *None.*

Figure 1: DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Memorandum (Continued)

(3) **Benchmark:** *Emergency Response to Site.* **Observation:** *First Responders have been provided a master key for the school.* **Recommendation:** *Recommend the principal work with local first responders to ensure, in the event of an emergency, that first responder responsibilities have been clearly identified.*

(4) **Benchmark:** *Active Shooter Response to Site.* **Observation:** *Lockdown plans are outdated.* **Recommendation:** *Revise lockdown plans using the DoDEA force protection plan template. Coordinate with the District FPO for assistance.*

(5) **Benchmark:** *Lockdown Drills.* **Observation:** *Lockdown drills have not been conducted.* **Recommendation:** *Conduct lockdown drills two times a year with coordination and assistance with local law enforcement.*

5. POINT OF CONTACT: Questions pertaining to this program review can be directed to Tom Hardy, District Force Protection Officer, (314) 545-19123.

Designated Official Signature

2/5/2019

Principal

American High School

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

CFP	Chief Force Protection
FP	force protection
FPA	force protection assessment
FPO	Force Protection Officer
GSA	General Services Administration
HHQ	Higher Headquarters
HQ	Headquarters
ISC	Interagency Security Committee
OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense

G.2. DEFINITIONS. Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this Issuance.

active shooter. An individual(s) actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area (i.e., in a DoDEA school, office, or installation grounds).

breach of access control point/exterior door. One or more individuals forcibly gaining access to the DoDEA school via a secured access control point.

crime – against person. A crime which is committed by direct physical harm or force being applied to another person.

crime – against property. Crimes against property that includes destroyed property and stolen property.

critical asset. A critical asset is any facility, piece or set of equipment, service, or resource a commander or equivalent civilian leader considers essential to executing his or her missions, whether in peace, crisis, or war. Critical assets warrant protective measures and precautions to ensure they are available, operate effectively, and if disrupted, degraded, or destroyed, can be restored in a timely and cost-effective fashion.

criticality assessment. An assessment that identifies key assets and infrastructure that support DoD missions, units, or activities and are deemed mission critical by military commanders or civilian agency managers.

DoDEA Designated Official. The DoDEA Principal, Assistant Principal, Administrative Officer, or highest ranking official in the building.

DoDEA facility. A facility owned or occupied by DoDEA personnel or are supporting the DoDEA mission.

DoDEA personnel. DoD civilians, contractors employed by DoDEA, and DoD dependents who receive DoDEA educational services.

earthquake. Magnitude 5.0 or higher seismic event centered within fifty (50) miles of a DoDEA school or office.

explosive device.

An explosive device sent via the postal service, and designed with the intention to injure or kill the recipient when opened.

An explosive device weighing less than five (5) pounds, delivered by one (1) or more individuals.

fire. A fire at a DoDEA school or office that will directly impact daily operations.

flood. Overflow of water that submerges a DoDEA school or office and impacts daily operations.

hurricanes/typhoon. Tropical cyclone that passes within fifty (50) miles of a DoDEA school or office.

kidnapping. Forcibly or by threat confining, abducting, or imprisoning another person against his or her will and without lawful authority.

landslide/sinkhole. A depression or hole in the ground caused by some form of collapse of the surface layer within near proximity of a DoDEA school or office.

mitigate risk. To implement sufficient countermeasures to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

pandemic. An epidemic of infectious disease that has spread through human populations and impacts daily DoDEA operations.

possession of a weapon.

Possession of a weapon, especially a pistol or rifle, capable of firing a projectile and using an explosive charge as a propellant.

Possession of a knife with a blade 2.5-inch or longer, a lock-in-place blade or razor of any length, butterfly knife, gravity knife, or switchblade.

Possession of weaponry traditionally used for self-defense or hand-to-hand combat as in, but not limited to, swords, staffs, throwing stars, nunchaku, blow guns, maces, brass knuckles, etc., as defined in DoDEA Regulation 2051.1.

rape. Forced sexual act.

remediate risk. To implement sufficient countermeasures to reduce the risk to the absolute minimum.

suicide. Self-inflicted death with evidence (either explicit or implicit) of intent to die by a DoDEA student or staff member.

threat assessment. In antiterrorism, the process of examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat.

tornado/microburst. Tornado/Microburst that passes within fifty (50) miles of a DoDEA school or office.

tsunami. A seismic sea wave or tidal wave that occurs within ten (10) miles of a DoDEA school or office.

unauthorized entry. An individual(s) gaining access to the DoDEA school or office without prior authorization.

undesirable event. An incident that has an adverse impact on the building occupants or visitors, operation of the school or office, or mission of the agency.

use of drugs or alcohol.

The unauthorized use, possession, or sale of alcoholic beverages.

The unauthorized use of any organic or manufactured drug, narcotic, stimulant, controlled substance, or any substance when used to produce an altered mental/emotional state for recreational purposes.

vulnerability assessment. A DoD command, or unit-level assessment to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, building, or other site to a terrorist attack.

vandalism/damage to property. Intentional destruction or damage to U.S. Government or personal property when replacement or repair costs exceed \$500. Defacement of U.S. Government property in the form of graffiti or carving on finished surfaces must be reported if the graffiti is inflammatory, offensive, defamatory, hateful, or drug or gang-related, even if the amount of damage doesn't exceed \$500.

vehicle-borne explosive device. An improvised explosive device placed inside a car or other vehicle and then detonated.

volcano. An active eruption that occurs within two hundred (200) miles of a DoDEA school or office.

vulnerability. With respect to the DoD antiterrorism program, a situation or circumstance which, if left unchanged, may result in the loss of life or damage to mission-essential resources from a terrorist attack. It includes the characteristics of an installation, system, asset, application, or its dependencies that could cause it to suffer a degradation or loss (incapacity to perform its designated function) as a result of having been subjected to a terrorist attack.

weakness. With respect to the DoDEA FP program, a situation or circumstance which left unaddressed, could result in the exploitation, disruption, harm, damage, or loss of an asset within a school environment from an undesirable event.

wildfires. An uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation within fifty (50) miles of a DoDEA school or office.

REFERENCES

- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Publication 3-07.2, “Antiterrorism,” current edition
- Department of Homeland Security Interagency Security Committee Standard, “The Risk Management Process for Federal Facilities: An Interagency Security Committee Standard,” current version
- DoD Antiterrorism Officer Guide, current version, located at:
https://army.deps.mil/army/sites/PMG/prog/artic/Regulations/DoD%20ATO%20Guide_as%20of%20122012.pdf#search=ato%20guide
- DoD Directive 3020.40, “Mission Assurance (MA),” November 29, 2016, as amended
- DoD Instruction O-2000.16, Volume 1, “DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program Implementation: DoD AT Standards,” November 17, 2016, as amended
- DoD Instruction 2000.12, “DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program,” March 1, 2012, as amended
- DoD Instruction 3020.45, “Mission Assurance (MA) Construct,” August 14, 2018
- DoD Instruction 6055.17, “DoD Emergency Management (EM) Program,” February 13, 2017, as amended
- DoD Manual 1342.6-M, “Administrative and Logistic Responsibilities for DoD Dependent Schools,” August 11, 1995
- DoD Mission Assurance Benchmarks, 2018, located at:
[https://army.deps.mil/army/sites/PMG/prog/ATEP/AT%20Assessments%20and%20Best%20Practice/FY18/FY18%20Mission%20Assurance%20Benchmarks/\(UFOUO\)%202018%20DoD%20MAA%20Benchmarks.pdf#search=benchmark](https://army.deps.mil/army/sites/PMG/prog/ATEP/AT%20Assessments%20and%20Best%20Practice/FY18/FY18%20Mission%20Assurance%20Benchmarks/(UFOUO)%202018%20DoD%20MAA%20Benchmarks.pdf#search=benchmark)
- DoDEA Force Protection Assessment Worksheet, current version, see DoDEA HQ Security Management Division for copy
- DoDEA Risk Assessment Worksheet, current version, see DoDEA HQ Security Management Division for copy
- DoDEA Regulation 2051.1, “Disciplinary Rules and Procedures,” April 4, 2008, as amended
- Unified Facilities Criteria 4-010-01, “DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings,” February 9, 2012, as amended, located at <http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod>

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: DODEA FORCE PROTECTION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET EXAMPLE

SECTION A: CRITICALITY ASSESSMENT					
4. FACILITY NAME <i>American High School</i>			5. DISTRICT FPO <i>Smith</i>		6. DATE <i>January 1, 2019</i>
ASSET	IMPACT	RECOVERABILITY	RELATIVE VALUE	TOTAL	
Facilities Occupants	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	
Facilities	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	
Transportation	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	
OVERALL CRITICALITY TOTAL				<i>4</i>	
SECTION B: UNDESIRABLE EVENT					
UNDESIRABLE EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	UNDESIRABLE EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY
Active Shooter	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	Unauthorized Entry	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Breach of Facility Access Control Point/Exterior Door	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	Vandalism/Damage to Property	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
Crime – Against Persons	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
Crime – Against Property	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	Earthquake	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Kidnapping	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	Flood	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
Explosive Device	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	Hurricanes/Typhoons	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>
Possession of a Weapon	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	Landslide / Sinkhole	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
Fire	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	Pandemic	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Suicide	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	Tornado/Microburst	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Rape	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	Tsunami	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>
Use of Drugs or Alcohol	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	Volcano	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>
Unauthorized Entry	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	Wildfires	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>

APPENDIX 2: DODEA RISK ASSESSMENT TABULATION WORKSHEET EXAMPLE

DoDEA Facility: <i>American High School</i>		Date: <i>January 1, 2019</i>		Asset: Facility Occupants	
Undesirable Event Capability	Criticality Score	Event Probability	Event Severity	Risk Score	Risk Rank
Natural Hazard Events					
<i>Tsunami</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Earthquake</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Flood</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>
Man-Made Events					
<i>Active Shooter</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Unauthorized Entry</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>
School Specific Event					
<i>Rape</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Suicide</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Vandalism</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>