

ADJ-243, Study Guide

Chapter 10, Transportation Security

1. In the broadest context, transportation security encompasses air, rail, bus, shipping and ports, and mass transit safety. Most of these centers of movement can properly be characterized as critical infrastructure.
2. Many agencies of government deal with transportation safety and security questions. Aside from DHS (TSA, Coast Guard, CBP), numerous federal, state, and local agencies are involved with transportation security.
3. TSA's mission includes the development of various layers of security protection at the facilities it is entrusted with.
4. Checkpoints are one of the primary security measures that TSA employs to detect threats.
5. TSA works to identify questionable passengers long before the security checkpoint including intelligence analysis, watch lists and passenger manifests, and random canine searches.
6. The Federal Air Marshal (FAM) program plants undercover law enforcement on airline flights.
7. Federal air marshals (FAMs) are skilled in the use of weaponry and defense/offense tactics that involve restraint. FAMs must blend in with passengers, keeping any unsuspecting terrorist unaware of his or her presence on that plane.
8. FAMs employ investigative techniques, criminal terrorist behavior recognition, firearms proficiency, aircraft-specific tactics, and close-quarters self-defense measures to protect the flying public.
9. The Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) program permits aviation pilots to be fully armed in the cockpit.

10. TSA identifies and trains qualified pilots for the FFDO position. FFDOs are authorized by TSA to use firearms to defend against an act of criminal violence or air piracy that attempts to gain control of an aircraft.

11. TSA uses canines to detect explosives at airports, seaports, and harbor areas.

12. At airports, TSA uses metal detectors and millimeter wave imaging technology (body scans) to help identify objects hidden on persons that may pose a safety or security threat.

13. Maritime security is an interagency operation at the federal level with the prime players being Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

14. The maritime domain is defined as all areas and things of, on, under, relating to, adjacent to, or bordering on a sea, ocean, or other navigable waterway, including all maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo, and vessels, and other conveyances. The maritime domain for the United States includes the Great Lakes and all navigable inland waterways, such as the Mississippi River and the Intracoastal Waterway.

15. In the most general terms, maritime security seeks to accomplish the following ends:

- Prevent terrorist attacks and criminal or hostile acts
- Protect maritime-related population centers and critical infrastructures
- Minimize damage and expedite recovery
- Safeguard the ocean and its resources

16. The Coast Guard's central mission relates to maritime activities. The Coast Guard's five-part mission focuses on issues integral to a safe maritime environment.

- Maritime safety

- Maritime security

- Maritime mobility

- National defense

- Protection of natural resources

17. The Coast Guard enforces or assists in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

18. Port facilities are subject to a wide array of safety and security standards. Coast Guard personnel inspect the facilities—some 3,200 facilities in the United States alone. Each facility is required under the Maritime Security Act of 2002 to develop and implement a security plan. The Coast Guard is responsible for assessing these plans and working with these parties to adjust and correct any identified deficiencies.

19. Coast Guard is also responsible for safety inspections of cargo and containers.

20. On the high seas and waterways, the Coast Guard has jurisdictional authority to board vessels for inspection purposes. This practice is one of its most crucial missions. Section 89 of Title 14 of the U.S. Code authorizes the Coast Guard to board vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, anytime upon the high seas and upon waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, to make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests.

21. The task of securing the country's rail and mass transit system is just as critical as the air industry protections. The country's rail system, a series of weaving lines for both freight and passenger traffic, constitutes a major part of this country's economic life.

22. TSA uses the following measures to help secure rail and mass transit systems:

1.Layers of Security: The TSA mindset on the various layers of security has now become part of the rail and mass transit approach.

2.Transit Inspectors through the Surface Transportation Security Program.

3.VIPR Teams: Using canines, advanced screening technology, and behavioral detection, the Visible Intermodal Protection Response Team can be dispatched to any rail location.

4.Grants and Funding: The rail industry as well as the public transit systems may participate in funding programs which advance security.

5.Mobile Checkpoints: An economical way to view containers for security breaches.

6.Site Assessments: At any location inspectors and TSA officers can give insight and professional advice on the security and safety of an installation.

7.Security and Emergency Preparedness Action Items: The top 20 steps the industry must take to prepare for security risks.

8.Training for Employees: Security awareness and skill is essential for all employees.

9.TSA's Land Transportation Anti-Terrorism Training Program (LTATP): Offered at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

10.Connecting Communities: A program which highlights the unique security and emergency issues that arise in transit situations.