Transportation Security Strategies
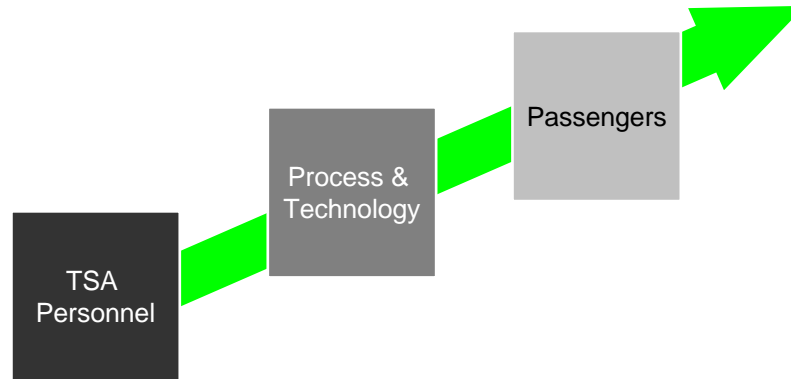
Airport Checkpoint Evolution

An evolutionary change to the checkpoint

An intel-based focus on the interaction and communication with passengers

A series of changes at airports

- – not all at once
- – not all the same

Critical Elements

Passengers

Process &
Technology

TSA
Personnel

Evolution powers Strategy:

- Investment in workforce

- Flexible processes

- Smart use of technologies

- Communications to get
Passengers onboard

Strategy

- <u>Calm it down:</u> Detect hostile intent
by reducing routine travel "noise"
and focusing on telltale behavior

- <u>Change it up:</u> Increase
unpredictability at the checkpoint

- <u>Spread it out:</u> Reduce congestion and
engage the passenger at more points
in the journey, directly or indirectly
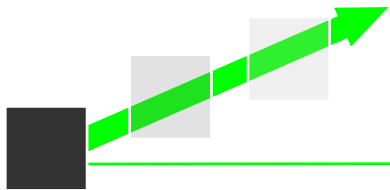
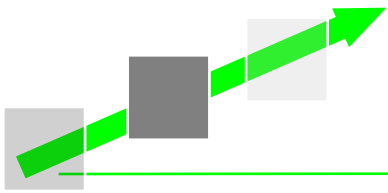| Element:	What it is:
Training	• Engaging passengers • Security objective in helping to improve BDO operations
Interactive BDOs	• BDO accuracy enhanced through interaction with passengers
TSO Communications	• Quiet, discreet communication • Enables BDOs, TDCs, and checkpoint to interact quickly

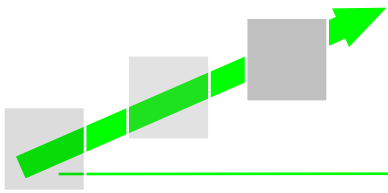| Element:	What it is:
Checkpoint Design	• Structural elements improve flow, lower anxiety
Risk-based SOP	• Greater emphasis on "finding the threat" • Push more initiative to TSOs
Intelligent Selectee Screening	• Level of screening applied to watch list match selectees varies by circumstances • BDO interview to evaluate risk
Decision Gates	• Placement of TSA officers and equipment in public areas causes passengers to "self select" in terms of risk behavior

Technology

Element	What It Is:
AT X-Ray	• Multi-view, sharper resolution • Improved explosive detection capability
Whole Body Imager	• Scans body for items – both metallic and non-metallic • Faces blurred for privacy
Handheld explosives detectors	• FIDO • Sabre
K-9	• "In house" TSA dog program to expand availability

Innovative Concepts

Element:	What It Is:
Self-Select / Pro Flyer	• Passengers who know what to do process faster • Reward competence with special lane for "experts"
Remote Lobby	• Provide baggage check, check-in, and security at offsite location
Mobile Boarding Pass	• Reduce lobby congestion • Enable passengers to receive boarding passes on mobile devices (reduce lobby congestion)
Checkpoint Reservations	• Allow passengers to "make a checkpoint reservation" • Group travel/resort travel is generally less time sensitive

Possible Future Checkpoint Example

- Divest/Compose Stations

- "End Zone"
- Composure Benches

- AT X-Ray & Advanced Belts
- Millimeter Wave Portals
- Walk-Through Metal Detector

- Secondary Bag Search
- Directed Pat-Down

- Light Screens
- New Signage
- A/V Media

- Selectee Interview
- TDC Positions

Current Hot Item - Self-Select Lanes

Running in SLC & DEN

Expanding to 8-10 additional airports

Rewarding preparation and "expert"
behavior at the checkpoint is scalable

No direct change in security regime

Passengers repeatedly express desire for
separating business travelers from
families

Higher throughput, fewer false alarms,
reduced pax/TSO conflict all contribute
to improved security

Mass Transit

Intelligence Drives Risk Reduction Strategy:

- Pakistan Camps are Active
- Multiple Plots interrupted in Europe and Turkey
- Trains, buses and stations remain and attractive target
- Mitigation Approach:
- Training (security & behavior awareness)
    - Via Transit Security Grant Program over 60000 front line transit employees and police in New York will be trained in security awareness, behavioral observation, surveillance detection
- Rapidly Deployable Deterrence
    - K9 Teams, VIPR Teams
    - Deployed randomly and in reaction to changing risk
- Harden key infrastructure
    - Intelligent Video Pilot
    - Passive Millimeter Wave
    - Layered Systems

Rail

TIH in Urban Areas Drive Strategies

> Consequence drives the risk equation

> Cooperative agreement with industry

>> Provides flexibility

>> Allows for solution sets

>> Faster than regulation

> Applies Objectively Measured Risk

>> Standstill time, unattended, population density, and proximity

>> 40% reduction in one year

Maritime

Risk Strategy Driven by USCG Partnership

   USCG Lead in Maritime - Seek to compliment USCG mission

   Leverage TSA Core Competencies

      TWIC Credentialing

      Explosives Detection (Seminars, K9 Teams)

      Passenger Screening Pilots (Galveston)

      VIPR Deployments

   Intermodal Connectivity

      Knowledge Transfer

         Technology Pilots

      Network interfaces

         I-STEP

         MANPADS

         Security Awareness Training

General Aviation

Vulnerability Driving Risk Strategy

    Don't Know who is flying around up there

    Plane as threat vector – a device to deliver bad things and bad people

Developing measures to know:

    Who flying into the country (partnership w/CBP)

    Who is flying around the country

Pipeline

Economic Consequence Drives Risk Strategy

    Petroleum products, chemicals, and natural gas

        Crude

        Refined Products

        LNG/LPG

    Identified security action items from

        Industry Input & Best Practices

        Partnership w/Department of Energy

        Risk Assessments (Corporate Security Reviews)

    Focus is on security improvement in highest risk systems

        Objectively measured risk = volume of critical supply and measures successfully implemented

Highway and Motor Carriers

Threat Drives Risk Strategies

   VBIED favored tool of terrorists

   Passenger Systems are favored targets (buses)

   Hazmat also a concern (parallels rail)

Trucking is ubiquitous across nation

   Eyes and ears can assist in protecting other
      infrastructure

   Modal Community Watch program is evolving

Security Action Items in development

Visible Intermodal Protection & Response (VIPR)

Authority: 9-11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-53) (8/3/2007) Section 1303, specifically authorizes development and deployment of VIPR teams to augment security in any mode of transportation

Purpose:

Detection and Response: Provides detection and response capabilities and expands the unpredictability of security measures to deter, disrupt, detect or defeat potential terrorist operations

Multimodal: Deployed to airport, passenger rail, mass transit, seaports and border locations

Augments Local Security: Consults and coordinates with local security and law enforcement officials to develop operational protocols, provide relevant mission information and augment existing security operations

VIPR Statistics

First VIPR Operation: December 2005

Total Operations to Date: Over 500

Operation VIPR Shield:

Summer Surge: In response to Glasgow, Scotland incident (June 30, 2007)

192 VIPRs: Conducted during July 4 – September 7, 2007, timeframe

Multimodal: Most operations were multimodal, involving airport, passenger rail, mass transit, or seaport locations

DHS VIPRs:

Miami, FL; San Juan, PR: Conducted summer operations using USCG airlift assets

United Nations General Assembly (UN-GA):

Operations Sept 25 – Oct 3, 2007, in support of UN-GA at Grand Central Station, New York Transit Authority; and LGA and JFK airports

DHS components: Secret Service, TSA (FAMs, TSOs)

Southern Border Initiative:

Operations Sept 17 – 28, 2007, deployed to Tucson, AZ and El Paso, TX

Focus on highway, infrastructure, pipeline (i.e., trans-border operations)

DHS components: CBP, ICE and TSA (FAMs)