

Security Awareness



Motor Carrier Industry

- Vital to the economy
- Transports trillions of dollars worth of commodities
- At risk in today's world
- Level of required security hot issue
 - Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
 - Security Talking Points
 - HM Safety Permit
 - Security Plans Subpart I, Part 172 HMR
 - USA Patriot Act
 - USDOT Pipeline Safety and Hazardous Materials Safety Administrations Special Programs (PHMSA)
 - Security Advisory Notice
 - Security requirement for Offerors and Transporters of HazMat



At the conclusion of the module the trainee will have an awareness of:

- Terrorism
- Suspicious activity
- Suspicious activity red flags
- Personal safety and security
- Physical facilities security
- In-transit security
- Hazardous materials security
- Communicating and reporting suspicions



Terrorism

- "..the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85)



FBI Terrorism Classifications

- Domestic terrorism
- International terrorism
- Categories of activity
 - Terrorist incident
 - Violent or dangerous act
 - Suspected terrorist incident
 - Potential act of terrorism
 - Terrorist prevention
 - Documented instance of interdiction



ACTUAL ACT OF TERRORISM

King David Hotel

Jerusalem

July 22, 1946

Site of the British
Military Command

91 Killed

45 Injured



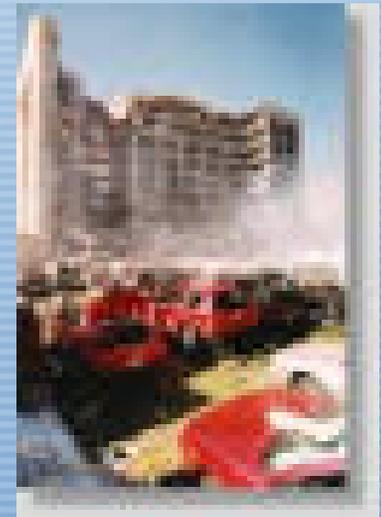
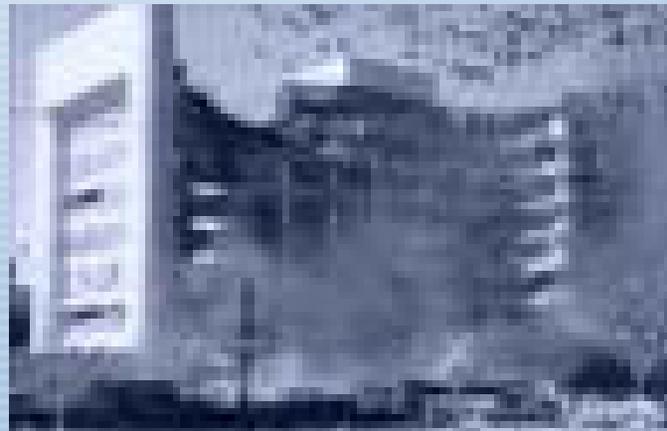
ACTUAL ACT OF TERRORISM

On February 26, 1993 a group of Muslim extremists parked a large delivery van loaded with explosives in the garage located under the World Trade Center. The subsequent explosion of this truck-bomb killed six people, injured 1,000 more and caused an estimated \$400 million damage.



ACTUAL ACT OF TERRORISM

On April 19, 1995 Timothy McVeigh used a large truck-bomb to kill 168 people in Oklahoma City and destroy the Oklahoma City federal building.



ACTUAL ACT OF TERRORISM

9/11/2001 Hi-jacking and suicide planes crash into the World Trade Center and Pentagon by Muslim extremists.

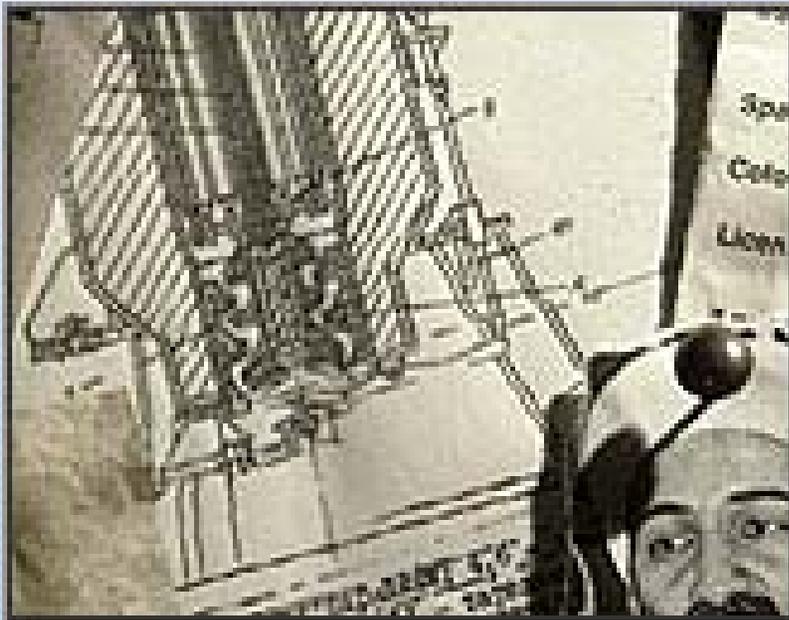


June 2002



- Jose Padilla
- American citizen
- Ties to Al Qaeda
- Arrested in Chicago O'Hare
- Planning to build a “dirty bomb” and detonate it in an American city

January 2003



- Detailed diagrams and documents found in Afghanistan
- Al Qaeda believed to be constructing dirty bombs

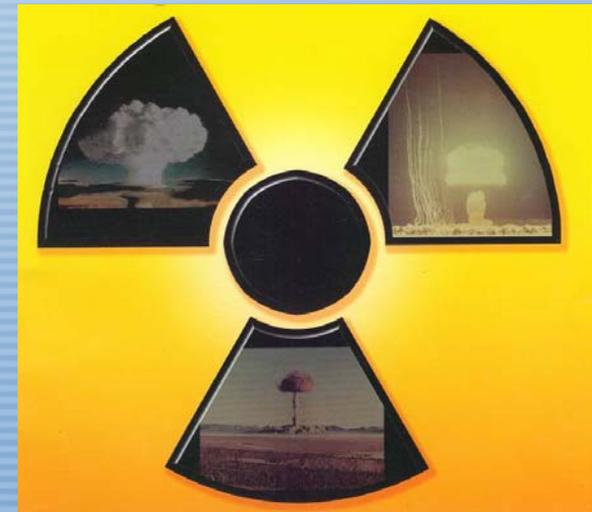
Common Theme: **TRANSPORTATION**

- Motor carrier industry is very vulnerable
- All motor carriers must keep security a high priority
 - Dangerous commodities
 - CMVs used as:
 - Delivery vehicle
 - For raising terrorism money
 - Smuggling



Transportation of Radioactive Materials

- Most shipments not near weapons grade
- Terrorists could use certain shipment as “dirty bomb”
 - Spent nuclear fuel rods potentially most destructive
- Most likely the radiation would be no more dangerous than conventional bomb
- Potential dangers
 - Public panic
 - evacuation
 - Long-term cleanup
 - Local economy
 - Public fear over radioactive area



Federal Advisory and Regulatory Activity

- FMCSA Talking Points
- HM Safety Permit
- Security Plans
- US Patriot Act
- RSPA Security Advisory Notice (PHMSA)



FMCSA Talking Points: Issued on 09/27/01

Recommendations and Suggestions Only
(on-site visits were not enforcement actions)

- Topics covered included:
 - Personnel Security
 - Hazardous Materials and Package Control
 - En Route Security
 - Technical Innovations
 - Management Prerogatives
 - Communications
 - Readjustment Based Upon Current Conditions



HM Safety Permits

Required per 49 CFR 385.400, 390.3, and 390.19, for:

- HRCQ of Radioactive Materials
- Any 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Explosives, and placarded amounts of 1.5 material
- PIH: Zone A (> one liter), Zone B (Bulk Package), Zones C & D (Package \geq 3,500 Gallons)
- Methane at \geq 85% packaged \geq 3500 Gallons)



Security Plans

49 CFR Subpart I Part 172

- Must include an assessment of security risks
 - Personnel security
 - Unauthorized access
 - En route security
- Must be in writing and retained as long as it is in effect
 - Revised and updated as necessary



Readjustment Based Upon Current Conditions

- Emphasize that terrorist activities tend to happen in groups. Security should be heightened if attacked again
- Increase security due to US military activity in foreign countries



Other

Request that drivers watch for any suspicious activities in their vicinity. If drivers should witness any suspicious activities, they should immediately report it through 911



US PATRIOT Act: October 26, 2001



The US PATRIOT Act contains a provision that will require changes in the issuance of drivers' licenses for the transportation of hazardous materials.

The act's full title is "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT Act) Act of 2001."

The Law amended the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act by prohibiting states from issuing or renewing a CDL to operate a motor vehicle transporting hazard materials in commerce unless the Department of Transportation has first determined that the applicant does not pose a security risk. It also requires the Department of Justice to perform a background records check on anyone applying or renewing a CDL to transport hazardous materials.





- The Department of Homeland Security defines hazardous materials as:
 - Any material defined as a hazardous material by the Secretary of Transportation, and, any chemical or biological material or agent determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Attorney General as being a threat to the national security of the US.....





USDOT Research and Special Programs (RSPA)

- Security Advisory Notice
 - Issued February 14, 2002
 - Includes contact points for carriers to obtain information
 - Risk Management Self-Evaluation Framework
- Final rule HM-232
 - March 25, 2003
 - Requires security plans for HazMat transportation
 - Requires security awareness training for all HazMat employees
 - Recognize and respond to possible threats



There are several potential targets of terrorism attacks such as:

Water supplies/resources/dams

Railroads

Government buildings

Chemical, nuclear plants

Highway infrastructure (bridges/tunnels)

Tank farms

Bulk storage facilities

Historical landmarks

Public Utilities



All of these targets can be accessed with commercial motor vehicles



There are several things that can be considered suspicious activity red flags. Here are some examples we should watch out for and be suspicious of:

- Any person who appears to be hiding something or is acting nervous, anxious or secretive
- Unidentified person(s) attempting to gain access to equipment such as tractors or trailer
- Unidentified person(s) in any area of a terminal, office, rest area or truck stop
- Any person making unusual or repeated requests for sensitive or important company-related information
- Any person asking a driver to make any unauthorized movement (pick-up or delivery) for cash
- Any person or group loitering outside a facility, rest area or truck stop



- Any person claiming to be a representative of a utility company (gas, water, electric) or law enforcement agency but cannot produce identification/credentials
- Road rage
- Any person(s) attempting to make you stop your vehicle
- After hours – any vehicle driving by a terminal, rest area or truck stop with the lights off
- Any person carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, bat, club, etc.
- An unfamiliar vehicle that appears to be abandoned near a building, terminal

The above list of examples is not all inclusive. It is meant to provide possible examples of suspicious activities.

Once and if a suspicious activity is identified, the next step is to act.



Everyone has a part to play when it comes to security.

Drivers:

Stay alert for suspicious activity

Communicate/report any suspicions

Law Enforcement:

Stay alert for suspicious activity

Conduct driver interviews with security in mind

Investigate any report of suspicious activity

Communicate/report any suspicions



Security Issues Contact List

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation

400 7th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590

Telephone: 202-366-2519, www.fmcsa.dot.gov

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation

400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590

Hazardous Materials Info-Line: 800 467-4922;

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/>



Federal Railroad Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation

1120 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20590

www.fra.dot.gov

Transportation Security Administration

601 12th Street, South

Arlington, Virginia 22202

Telephone: 866-289-9673, www.tsa.gov

United States Coast Guard

2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593

Telephone: 202-267-2229, www.uscg.mil



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