



SecurePort Conference

Miami, Florida

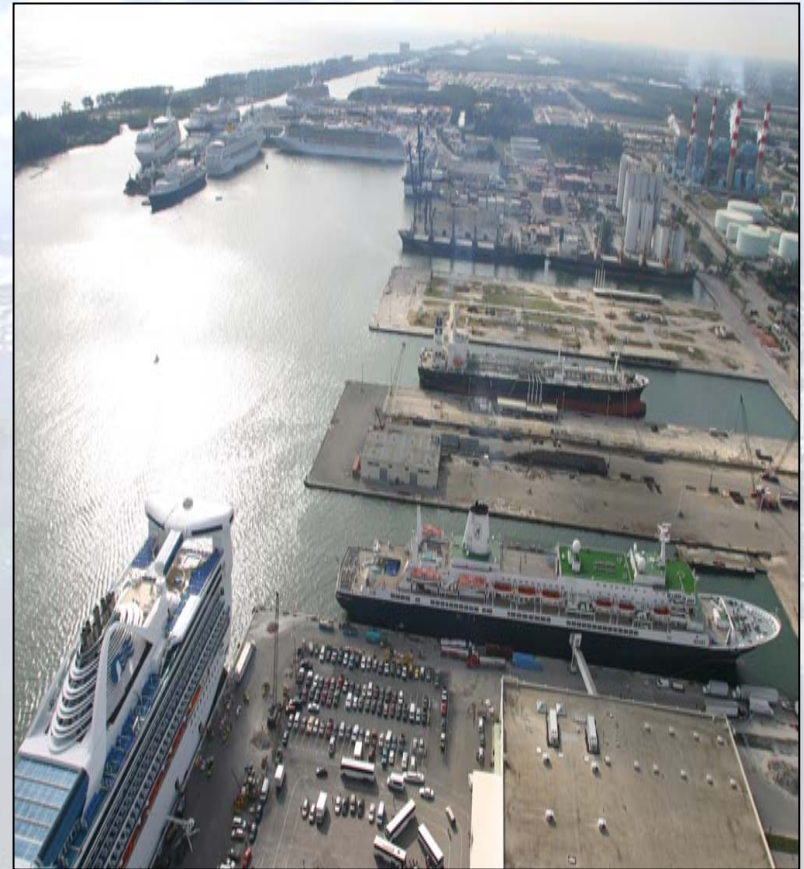
25-27 February, 2004

Compliance with ISPS and The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002

**Mr. Melchor Becena
Security Administrator
Port Everglades**

Overview

- Security policy
- Aim of security measures
- Security levels
- Physical Protective System Design
- Port Security Officer (roles and tasks)
- Port Security Advisory Committee
- Port Security Assessment
- Port Security Plan
- Security awareness and training



Security Policy

Port security policies should take into account relevant international conventions, codes and other established national practices

The security policy should address measures to:

- Provide adequate resources to effectively implement and sustain security policy
- Recognize the importance of the human element: safety and security awareness, training and skill development
- The security policy should be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changing circumstances

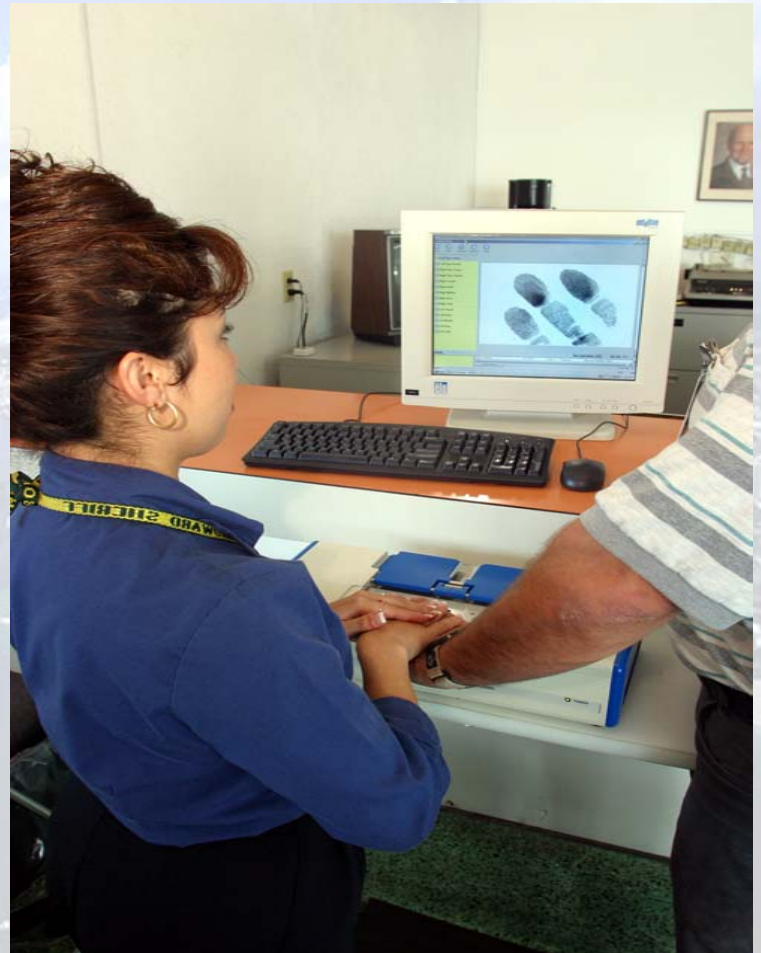


Aim of Security Measures

Maintain an acceptable level of risk at all security levels – while maintaining the flow of commerce

Security measures should be devised to reduce risks, establish procedures and control access to restricted or vulnerable areas or functions of the port. Some examples of the aim of security measures:

- Prevent access to unauthorized persons and prevent persons with legitimate reasons to be in the port from gaining unauthorized access to restricted areas/operations



Aim of Security Measures

- Prevent introduction of unauthorized weapons, dangerous or hazardous substances and devices into the port or vessels using the port
- Prevent personal injury or death, or damage to ships or port infrastructure
- Prevent tampering with cargo, essential equipment, utilities, protection systems and communications systems affecting the port
- Prevent smuggling of contraband and narcotics
- Protect against the unauthorized disclosure of classified or security sensitive information



Physical Protective System Design

Deterrence

Risk Based Assessment

Characterize Facility
Identify Target
Define Threats

System Functions

Detect
Assess
Delay
Respond

Design Goals

Protection in Depth
Minimum impact of component failure
Balanced protection



Security Levels

In the event of a change in security level, the PSO must act in accordance with the PSP, and verify that additional security procedures appropriate to the particular threat are implemented. For example:

- Security level 1 measures may include random personnel, baggage, material, stores, vehicle screening, and implementation of access and movement control
- Security level 2 measures may include increased frequency of screening, more robust monitoring of the port, and more stringent access and movement control measures
- Security level 3 measures may include 100 per cent screening, increased identification checks, temporary cessation of certain port activities and/or imposing vessel traffic control measures, restricting access to certain areas, deployment of security personnel to key infrastructure, etc.



Security Levels

The security measures to be adopted appropriate to the security level should be outlined in the port security plan

Changes in the security level should be quickly communicated to those with a need to know in response to a perceived or actual change in threat information



Port Security Officer Roles and Tasks

Tasks should include:

- Conducting or ensuring the conduct of a port security assessment
- Ensuring the development and maintenance of the port security plan
- Coordinating implementation of the port security plan with the appropriate persons or organizations
- Implementing the port security plan
- Undertaking regular security inspections of the port, to ensure the implementation of appropriate measures



Port Security Officer Roles and Tasks (cont)

- Recommending and incorporating modifications to the port security plan in order to correct deficiencies and update the plan to take into account relevant changes to the port
- Enhancing security awareness and vigilance of the port's personnel
- Ensuring that adequate training has been provided to personnel responsible for the security of the port
- Reporting to the relevant authorities and maintaining records of security incidents that affect the security of the port
- Ensuring that security equipment is properly operated, tested, calibrated and maintained



Port Security Committee

A Port Security Committee (PSC) should be established for every port (where applicable)

The PSC should act as a consultative and advisory body with a designated chairperson. The PSC should cooperate with applicable safety and health committees, as appropriate

Advise on the implementation of the port security plan and assist in conducting the port security assessment

Coordinate and facilitate implementation of the applicable security measures required by the port security plan

Provide feedback on the implementation, drills and exercises, testing, security training and periodic updates of the port security plan



Port Security Committee

Ensure its membership reflects the operational functions of the port and includes, as appropriate:

- The PSO
- National and local law enforcement and security agencies
- Labor representatives
- Ship operator representatives
- Representatives of commercial concerns and tenants
- Trade associations
- Other relevant parties



Port Security Assessment (PSA)

The port security assessment should be carried out by persons with the appropriate skills and should include the following:

- Identification of threats to assets and infrastructure
- Identification and evaluation of critical assets and infrastructure
- Identification of weaknesses, including human factors, in the infrastructure, policies and procedures
- Identification, selection and prioritization of measures to reducing vulnerability

Bottom line:

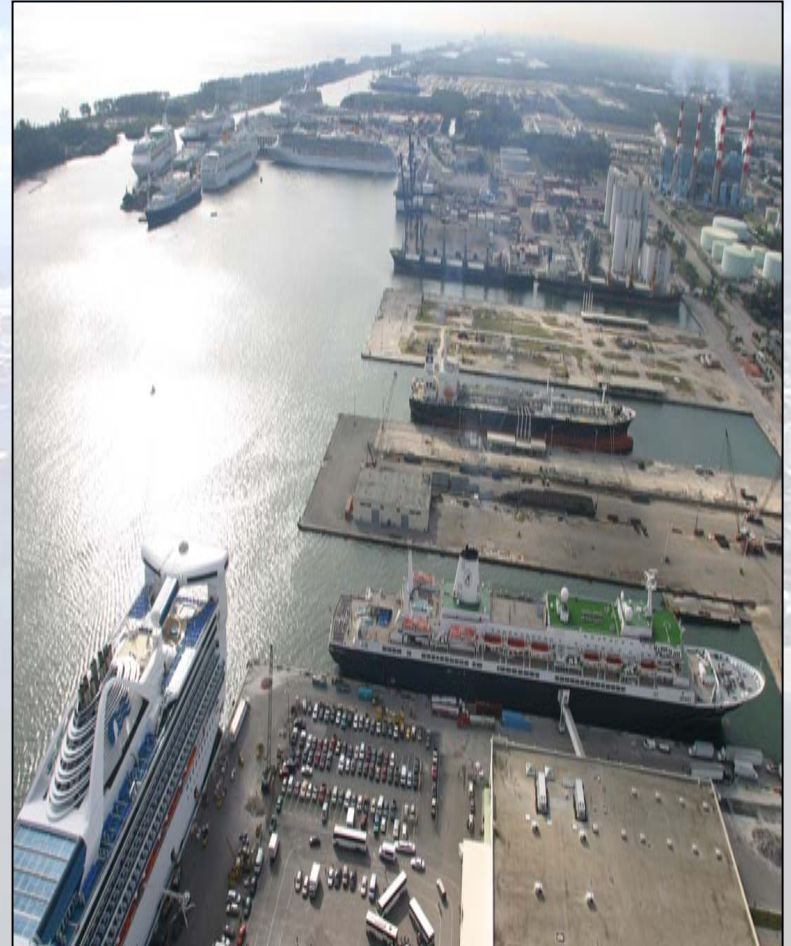
Determine “What to protect against whom”



Port Security Plan (PSP)

The PSP should be based on the PSA and include:

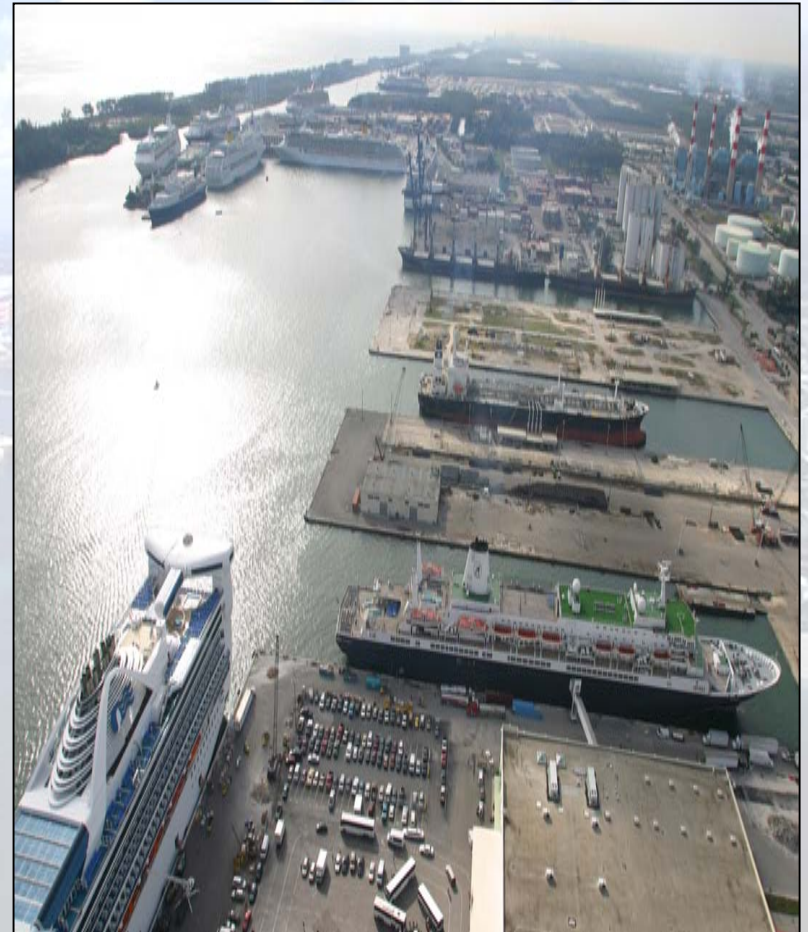
- Details of the security organization of the port
- Identification of the PSO and 24-hour contact details
- Details of the port's links with other relevant authorities and the necessary communications systems
- Details of security level 1 measures, both operational and physical, that will be in place
- Details of the additional security measures that will allow the port to progress without delay to security level 2 and 3
- Provision for the regular review, audit and amendment of the PSP



Port Security Plan (PSP)

- Identification of restricted areas and measures to protect them at different security levels
- Procedures for the verification of identity documents
- Requirements for drills and exercises carried out at appropriate intervals
- The PSP should take into account any other existing port emergency plan or other security plans

The PSP should be protected from unauthorized access or disclosure



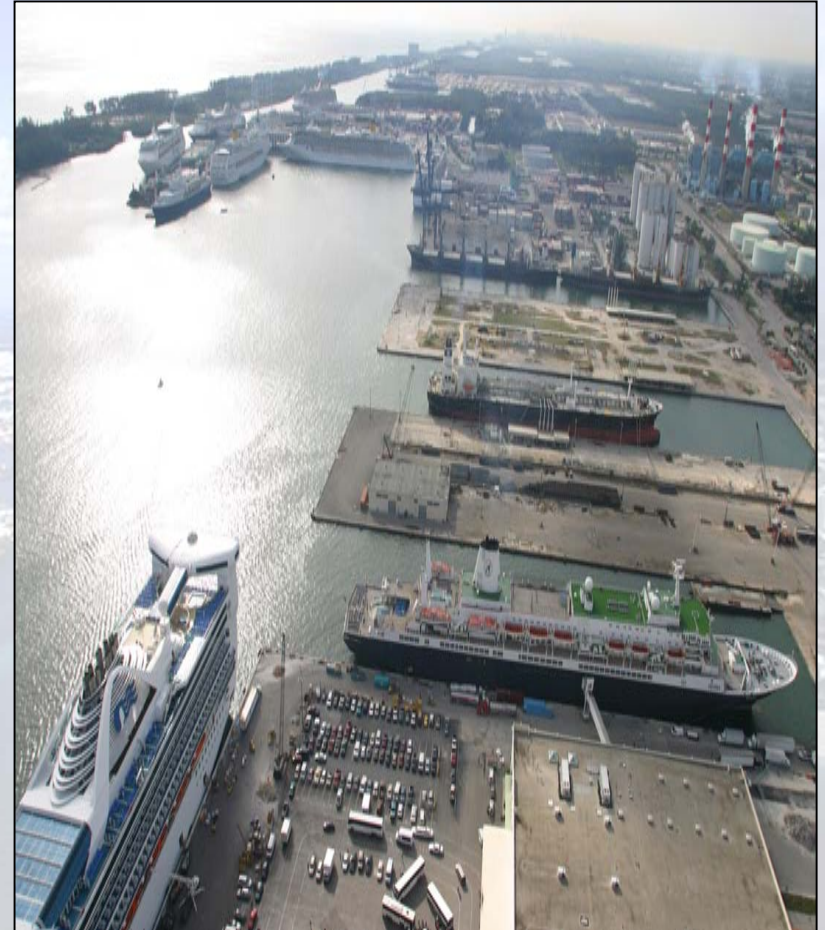
Port Security Plan (PSP)

The PSP should define the procedures for:

- The issuance, verification and return of ID badges
- The appropriate authorized access control requirements for each restricted area
- The reporting of lost, missing or stolen documents

These procedures should also cover temporary personnel, contractors and visitors at each security level

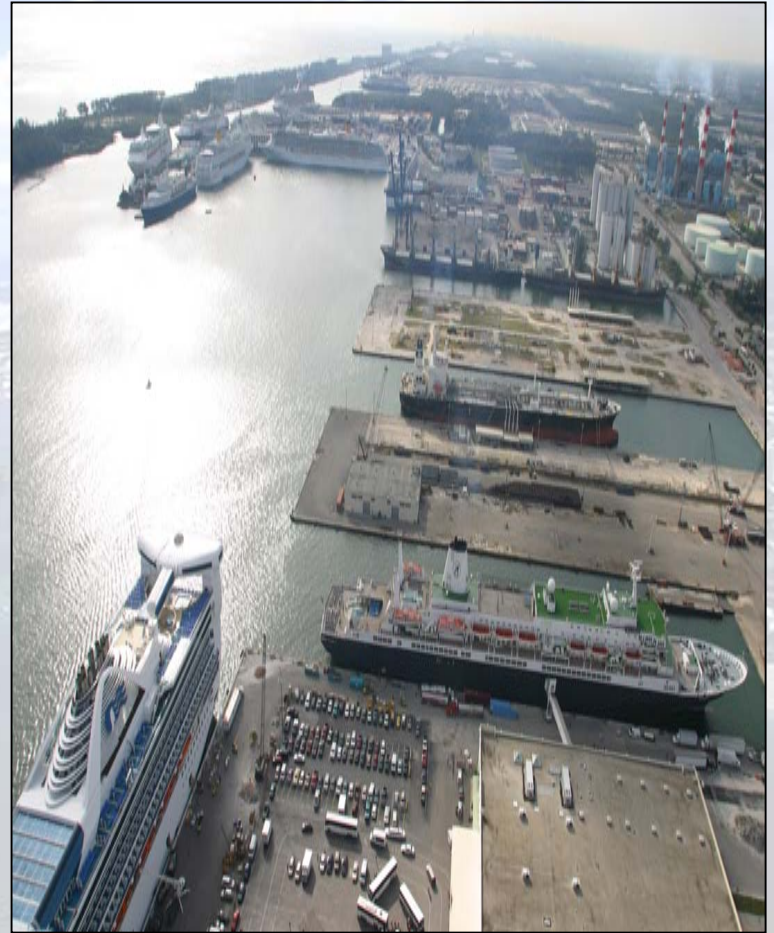
- Procedures for periodic review and updating of the plan
- Procedures for reporting security incidents
- Measures to ensure the security of information contained in the plan



The Port Security Plan (PSP)

The PSP should address at least the following for each security level:

- Measures designed to prevent unauthorized weapons or any dangerous substances and devices from being introduced into the port
- Identify restricted areas of the port and measures designed to prevent unauthorized access
- Procedures for responding to security threats to the port or breaches of security
- Procedures for evacuation in the event of a security incident
- Duties of port personnel assigned security responsibilities



Security Awareness and Training

Security awareness is vital to the safety, security and health of port personnel and others working in the port

Appropriate training of personnel working in the port should maximize personal awareness of suspicious behavior, incidents, events or objects when going about their daily tasks

Included should be clear lines for reporting such matters to supervisors, managers or appropriate authorities

Additional or special training may be required for people in particular roles



Security Awareness and Training

Training may be focused on particular roles and tasks in the port or at external facilities serving the port such as:

- Security and law enforcement personnel
- Stevedores and all those handling, storing and transporting or coming into contact with passengers, freight, cargo, material and stores or ships
- Other associated roles and tasks where personnel do not come into direct contact with passengers, freight, cargo, material and stores or ships
- Consideration should also be given to circumstances where it would be ineffective or contrary to good security practice to train or give additional information to those without a direct need to know



Port Everglades Security Challenges

Port security operating costs (Projected Annual security operating costs for FY 04 \$13M +)

Compatibility between International, Federal and State security regulations and standards

Port must also comply with international initiatives from the International Maritime Organization and the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), ISPS code