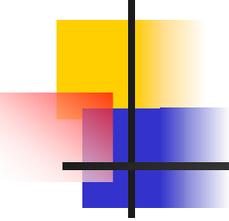# A SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO SEAPORT SECURITY

Establishing Bridges between Seaport Security and Law Enforcement – The Port of Miami

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Miami-Dade Police Department

Port of Miami

SHARED ROLES OF SEAPORT SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- A relatively secure seaport is still exposed by vulnerabilities within the larger system in which it operates.

- Interagency cooperation is needed to synchronize security efforts.

THE RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS – 3 COMPONENTS:

1. Identify and evaluate important assets and infrastructure.

2. Identify potential threats to prioritize security measures.

3. Address vulnerability by identifying weaknesses.

WHAT IS AN ASSET IN A PORT'S INFRASTRUCTURE?

BRIDGES

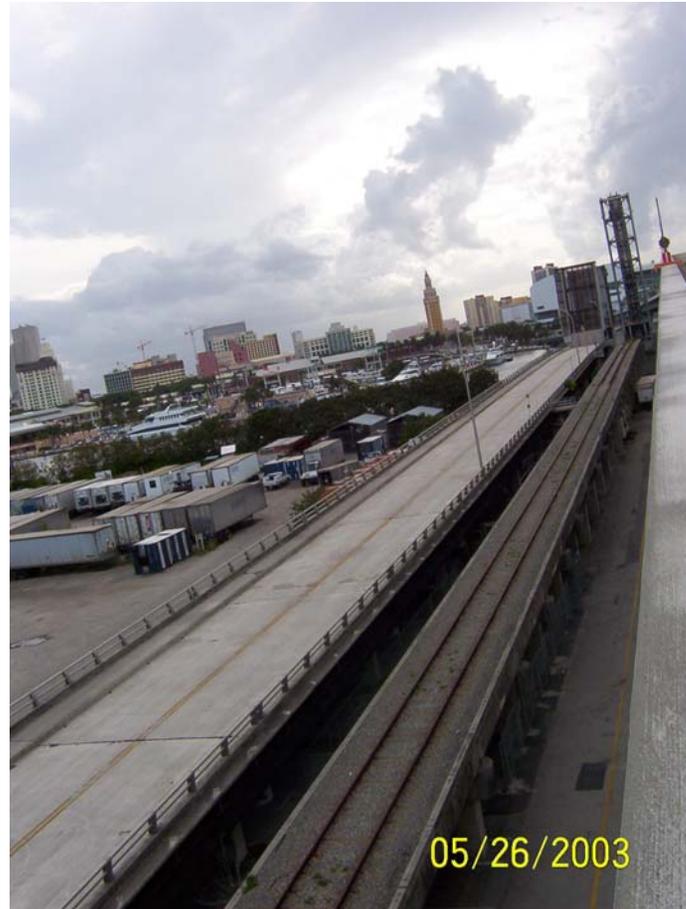05/17/2003

BRIDGES

LOCKS, DAMS, AIDS TO NAVIGATION

WATERFRONT FACILITIES

05/26/2003

MOORINGS, DOCKS, PILOT BOATS

02/03/2003

MULTIMODAL CONNECTIONS: Pipelines, Roads, Rail Access

05/26/2003

ENERGY SYSTEMS

- Power and Water Distribution Systems
- Utilities
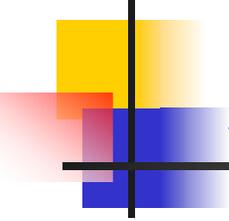- Communications Systems
- Fuel Depots

TERMINALS AND BUILDINGS

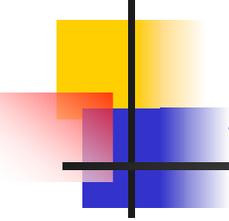# IF DAMAGED – WHAT WOULD BE THE COST TO THE SEAPORT?

- Port security assessment is a process leading to "risk-based" decision making:

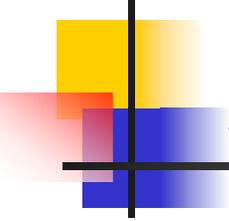 - A determination of what is an acceptable level of risk

SEAPORT SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

- Threat-Based Decision Making:

  1. Security vs. Access

     - Measures may restrict use of waterways and port facilities

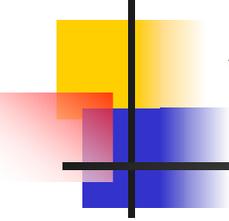   - Measures may restrict access to information

SEAPORT SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

2. Security vs. Commerce:

   - Measures may entail direct and indirect capital costs

3. Security vs. Port Environment:

   - Measures may require that more capital resources be devoted to security vs. commercial use (e.g., staging areas, screening points, buffer zones, protected zones)
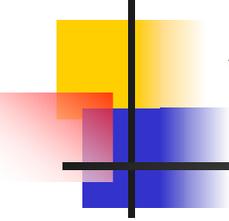
QUESTIONS YOU MUST ASK – **AND** ANSWER:

1. What types of threats and vulnerabilities does the port facility face?

2. How viable are those threats and what is the extent of the vulnerability?

3. What can be done to eliminate or mitigate these threats and vulnerabilities?

- THEN: Calculate the risk and establish security levels and procedures.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT SEAPORTS - VULNERABILITIES

- International / domestic criminal activity
- Terrorism
- Smuggling of drugs, weapons, and illegal migrants
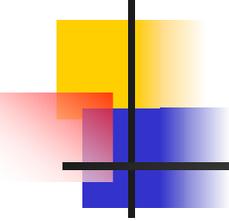- Internal conspiracies

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT SEAPORTS - VULNERABILITIES

- Stowaways and trafficking in illegal aliens
- Trade fraud and commercial conspiracies
- Environmental crimes
- Cargo theft
- Unlawful export of controlled goods, munitions, stolen property, and drug proceeds
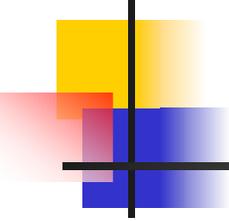
SECURITY:

- Measures aimed at neutralizing vulnerability to criminal activity and security threats
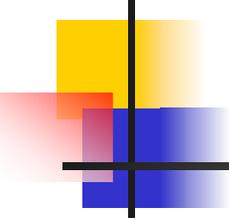
A SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO SECURING SEAPORTS

- Seaport security involves MANY international, national, state, and local agencies over which the seaport authorities themselves often have no direct control:
  - Customs
  - Police, fire, emergency medical services
  - Immigration and agriculture agencies
  - Coast Guard and harbor authorities
  - Transportation and utility regulating bodies
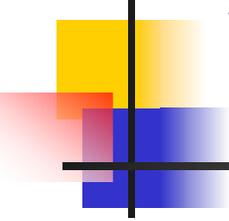 - Employer groups, labor unions, etc.

SEAPORT SECURITY IS A SHARED RESPOSNBILITY OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS

- Port management
- Departments of Transportation
- Cargo operators
- Cruise lines
- Shipping lines
- Stevedores
- Employees
- Labor groups
- Vendors

PRIMARY CHALLENGES TO SECURING SEAPORTS

- Cooperative leadership among all those having an interest in seaport operations

- Improved communication among all seaport personnel

- Improvements in technologies and methods of searching and inspecting cargo and ships for contraband

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES TO SECURING SEAPORTS

- **The greatest opportunities to strengthen port security:**
    - Leadership
    - Access control
    - Photo ID cards
    - Fingerprint based criminal history background checks
    - Law enforcement presence
    - Standing port security committee or council
    - Port security planning
    - High-mast lighting
    - Segregated parking for personal vehicles
    - Information security awareness

Questions?