INDEX

Note: Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures; those in **bold** to Tables.

adaptive resilience
challenges, transportation security, 67
CI security requirement, 67
critical infrastructure protection (CIP), 68
definition, 66–7
infrastructural preparation, 68
national security agenda, 67
9/11 Commission policy recommendation,
Homeland Security Act of 2002, 66
policy shifts, 68
regular and catastrophic risks, 66
research and practice
structural and policy-level impacts, 68
total resilient ecosystem, 68
ADGP see Red Cross Annual Disaster
Giving Program (ADGP)
airport security policy, cost-effective
antiterrorism security, 224
Aviation and Transportation Security Act
(ATSA), 205
aviation security, 206–9
Canada, risk-based policy, 210–211, 225
Canadian Air Transport Security
Authority (CATSA), 221
compensation levels, airport screeners, 224
Europe’s steps toward risk assessment,
211, 225
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 222
International Civil Aviation Organization
(ICAO), 209–10
mode specific, EU countries, 225–6, 227
“one-stop” security for intra-EU
passengers, 226
paying, airport security, 224–7
policy decisions, 219
provision in Europe, 2011, 219–21, 220–221
risk-based approach, 213–19
Transportation Security Administration
(TSA), 205, 222–3
TSA-screened Los Angeles International
(LAX), 223
United Kingdom, 225
airport security policy, cost-effective (cont’d)
United States
  airport screening, 224
  behavior detection officers (BDOs), 227
  in-line screening, 226
  TSA funding, 227
ALARA see as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA)
American freight railroad system, post-9/11
  access control and trespassers, 191
  chlorine gas and ammonium, 191
  Class I railroads, 191
  computer platforms, 191
  economic growth, 189–190
  foot-and-mouth disease, 190
  globalization, 189
  Italian freight train, 191
  observations
    computer networks, 196–7
    corporate security, 195
    data collection, 193
    environmental risk, 196
    food supply chain, 197
    general systems theory, 192
    investigator, inspections, 193
    nature and geographical location, 195
    nonrandom sampling frame, 192
    physical barriers, 197
    potential security risks, 195, 196
    private property, 193
    rail switches, 194
    security management, 194
    stakeholders, 192
    tank cars and hazardous materials, 194–5
    toxic-by-inhalation chemicals, 196
    trespassers, 193–4
    weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 196
American Public Transportation Association (APTA), 184
  areal contamination, assessment decontamination, 127
disposition of victims, 126
  stabilization, 126
  as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA), 121–3
  ATS see Automated Targeting System (ATS)
  ATSA see Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA)
Australia, rising heat
  Black Saturday, 320, 327
  bushfires, 319, 320
  emergency preparedness and response
    incident command, 322–4
    local government, 324
    Stay or Go policy, 320, 322
evacuation policy
  hospitals, 326
  vulnerable populations, 326
  events timeline, 320, 321
  Automated Targeting System (ATS), 246
  Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), 205
aviation security measures
  challenges, terrorism
    asymmetries, 206
    benefit/cost (B/C) analysis, 206
    Gross Domestic Product, 206–7
    monetary benefits, terrorist act prevention, 206
    safety analysis and security, 207
    sector-specific approach, 206
cost-effectiveness analysis
  federal air marshals (FAMs), 207–8
  Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 207
  9/11 attack, 208
  relative effectiveness, 208–9
  TSA aviation security efforts, 207
BC see betweenness centrality (BC)
  behavior detection officers (BDOs), 226
  Business Executives for National Security (BENS)
betweenness centrality (BC)
  definition, 36–7
  vs. traffic flow
    augmented variants, 42–3
    mobility-oriented BC, 47
    nodes, correlation, 43, 46, 47
    origin–destination (OD), 42, 44
    peak hours, 44–5, 45
    power law distribution, 42, 43
shortest path assumption, 44
squared error ($R^2$), free-flow traffic fraction, 45
stub and transit nodes, 45–6
transportation network, 37
British Transport Police (BTP), 157
broken window theory, 163
Business Executives for National Security (BENS), 7, 10

*The Call for a Global Islamic Resistance*, 29
Canada, risk-based policy
Canadian Airports Council (CAC), 210
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA), 210
National Civil Aviation Security Program (NCASP) document, 211
Registered Traveler (RT) program, 210
risk-based approach, 210
Trusted Traveler (TT) program, 211

CBRN see chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN)

CFA see Country Fire Authority (CFA)
chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN), 137, 139
concept of operations (CONOPS), radiation detection
areal contamination, 125–7
Cs-137 gamma-ray, 122
KINT see knowledge intelligence (KINT) limits, contaminated region, 127
as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA), 121–2
metro station, 125
nuclear weapon, 122
sensors, 125
static source
control, establishing, 123
detection, confirmation, 123
locating, 123
safety perimeters, 123
sensitivity and cost, trade-off, 122
unmanned ground vehicle (UGV), 123–4
tracking, moving source, 124–5
training officers, 122
Container Security Initiative (CSI), 246
Country Fire Authority (CFA), 322–4
crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), 163, 165, 168, 170

CSI see Container Security Initiative (CSI)
C-TPAT see Customs–Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT)
Customs–Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT), 198, 201, 246
cyberterrorism
commuter lines and regional railroads, 5
concept, 5
cyberattacks, 6
cybersecurity, 6
information and communication technologies (ICT), 5
signaling, computer-based, 5

DAS see distributed acoustic sensing (DAS)
defensive intelligence, 117
Department of Homeland Security (DHS), 205, 209, 212, 216, 227
Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), 322–4
defense intelligence, 117, 118
distributed acoustic sensing (DAS), 302–3
drones, 301–2
evacuation see also evacuation plan
definition, 346
evакuation order, 318
factors, influencing, 319
full evacuation, 319
institutions, 319
Japan see Japan, multihazards
law enforcement, 318
procedures and information, 318
“shelter in place,” 319
emergencies, 7
evacuation see also evacuation plan (cont’d)
jurisdiction features, 6
mandatory orders
Hurricane Irene, 351
Hurricane Katrina, 348
Hurricane Sandy, 352
procedure, 7
transportation infrastructure, 6
evacuation plan
components, 346, 347
definition, 346
Irene
Atlantic City, 350
buses, 351
mandatory evacuation order, 351
NJ Transit, 351
post-Irene emergency preparedness
conference, 351
shelters, 351
Katrina
communications problem, 348
delayed response, 348
Internet and social media, 348
mandatory evacuation order, 348
National Response Plan (NRP), 346
shelter, 349
Southeast Louisiana Catastrophic
Hurricane Plan (SLHCP), 349
successes, 349
“preferred” plan, 346
Rita
automobile traffic problems, 350
resident’s response, 349
Sandy
damages, 352
mandatory evacuation, 352
refusal, evacuation, 352
suggestions
development, vulnerable areas, 356–7
interaction, emergency and
transportation officials, 353
modern technology incorporation, 354–5
preparedness, attention and resources, 353–4
private sector involvement, 357–9
resistance to evacuation, 355–6
special needs population, 355
FBI see Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
FBI National Joint Terrorist Task Force
(JTTF), 198
federal air marshals (FAMs), 207–8, 213
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 207, 222
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 154, 162
Federal Emergency Management Agency
(FEMA), 183–5
foot-and-mouth disease, 190
GAO see Government Accountability
Office (GAO)
GBC see group betweenness centrality
(GBC)
Geiger–Müller (G–M) detector, 111–13
German Red Army Factions (RAF), 27
GF program see Green Field (GF) program
G–M detector see Geiger–Müller (G–M)
detector
Government Accountability Office (GAO)
Federal Emergency Management Agency
(FEMA), 184
surface transportation security inspectors
(STSIs) program, 183, 185
greedy algorithm, 48, 49, 53
Green Field (GF) program, 132
Gross domestic product (GDP), 206, 207
group betweenness centrality (GBC)
deepth first branch and bound (DFBnB)
greedy algorithm, 48
homeland security threats, 47
net number, vehicles, 48
search algorithms, 49, 50
solution, time bound, 49, 51
traffic monitors, 48–9, 49
Hezbollah, Shiite organization, 27
hijacking, terrorist-motivated
attacks on trains, 28
civil aviation targets, 26
commercial aircraft, 26
deal with terrorists, 27
firearms, infiltration in aircraft, 27
freeing prisoners, goal of, 26
Islamist terrorism, 27
Japanese Red Army (JRA), 26
left-wing terrorist groups, 27
Libya, attacks from, 27–8
9/11, 28
“skyjacking,” 26
standing operation procedures (Israeli Air Force), 28
Homeland Security Act of 2002, 66
Hurricane Sandy coastal counties evacuation actions, operation, 371, 371
offices of emergency management (OEM), 371
transit agencies, 371, 372

IAEA see International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
ICAO see International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
IFSAR see interferometric synthetic aperture radar (IFSAR)
improvised nuclear devices (INDs), 116–17, 125, 127
Incident Management Teams (IMTs), 324, 325
information and communication technologies (ICT), 5
information management, pipeline security data and information sources documentation, 291
external data sources, 291
operators, 292
geopolitical information, 290–291
open vs. confidential information, 292–3
physical characteristics general system, 289
segment, 289, 290
transported product, 290
Information Sharing and Cooperation (ISACs), 162, 198
Integrated Emergency Coordination Centre (iECC), Melbourne, 322, 324
interferometric synthetic aperture system (ITS), 370
interferometric synthetic aperture radar (IFSAR), 301
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) categories, radionuclides, 130, 131
contaminated areas, 142
isotopes, 110
radioactive materials, 129–30
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) aviation security, 209
Standard 3.1.3 of Annex 17, 209–10
Intifada (2001–2004), 28
Iraqi Sunni Association of Muslim Scholars, 32
ISACs see Information Sharing and Cooperation (ISACs)
Israeli network, attack scenarios (case study) normalized benefit, monitoring system, 58
optimal number of monitoring units, 57
scenarios limited threat, 56
local threat, 56
metropolitan threat, 56
regional threat, 56
ITS see intelligent transportation system (ITS)
Japanese Red Army (JRA), 26
Japan, multihazards earthquake disaster, 328
emergency preparedness failures, chain of command, 329–30
nuclear emergency response structure, 329, 329
and public safety, 336–7
evacuation communication, evacuees and public reaction, 332–3
Futaba, 334
hospitals, 335–6
older adults, 336
orders, 330, 331
prefecture government and local municipalities, 330, 332
Tomioka and Kawauchi, 334
vulnerable populations, 334–5
nuclear disaster, 327–8
“The Jihad of Iraq–Hopes and Dangers” (document), 31
knowledge intelligence (KINT) accuracy and reliability, 118, 119
actionability, 119–20
layered system, 120–121
Pacific War, 119
timeliness, 118, 119
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) technology, 241
locations, surveillance and monitoring stations
combinatorial optimization techniques, 48
deployment, monitoring systems, 48–9
depth first branch and bound (DFBnB) heuristic search algorithm, 48
greedy algorithm, 48
group variant, shortest path betweenness centrality (GBC), 47–8
potential search, 48
time, search algorithms, 50
total net traffic flow, 49
Los Angeles International (LAX), 223
Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA), 246
mass transportation attacks, Islamic justification
condemnation and fatwas, statements, 32–3
hostages or prisoners of war, jihadi principles, 31
Islamic law (Shari'ah), 29
jihadi ideologues, 31–2
legal ruling (fatwa), 29
London Underground bombings (7/7/2005) (Abu Musab al-Suri), 30
1998 fatwa (Bin Laden), 29
revenge and eye for an eye, principle in jihad, 32
value of bombing planes, 30–31
“weak link,” Western alliance, 31
Western economy, disruption of, 30
Megaports Initiative of the National Nuclear Security Administration, 247
mock drill exercise, rural evacuation, 369–70
National Employment Law Project (2009), 263
National Incident Management System (NIMS), 353
National Israeli Transportation Planning Model
biconnected components, 39
congestions
definition, 40
power law distribution, 40
Wardrop’s user equilibrium, 40
flow through nodes
inbound flow, distribution of, 41
incoming vs. outgoing, 41
network structure, properties, 39, 39–40
structurally equivalent vertices, 39
National Response Plan (NRP), 346
networks (transportation), defense
BC vs. traffic flow see betweenness centrality (BC)
“collaborative monitoring units deployment problem,” 37
computer communication networks, 37
dataset
cellular phones, penetration, 38
Israeli model see National Israeli Transportation Planning Model
collaborative monitoring units deployment problem, 37
deepwater horizon, 37
deployment schemes, 36
household survey data, 36
mobility-oriented BC, 59
mobility patterns, prediction of, 37
monitoring stations, 36
nonresponse to surveys, 36
optimizing locations see locations, surveillance and monitoring stations
origin–destination (OD) overlay, 37
for policy-makers see policy-makers,
networks defense applications
protein interaction networks, 37
rationality criterion, 37
related work
hazardous materials, monitoring, 38
homeland security, 38
infrastructure, 38
neutron detector materials, 114
NIMS see National Incident Management System (NIMS)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 190
OD see origin–destination (OD)
OECD/International Transport Forum Round Table on Security, Risk Perception, and B/C Analysis, 2008, 207
offensive intelligence, 117, 118
Olympic Munich massacre (1972), 27
onionskin principle, 304
open-air intrusion detection sensors, 299–300
Operation Safe Commerce (OSC), 246
opportunity cost, 206
origin–destination (OD), 42, 44
Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), 26
Palestinian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 27, 28
peak time demand, 8
perceptions (travelers) of security, long-distance travel
high-speed rail (HSR) networks, 92
information, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 92
Italian case study
behavioral travel/mode choice patterns/security changes, 100–102
frequency, transport mode use, 99, 99
government enforcement, privacy, and security efforts, 102–4
last/current long-distance trip, description, 99, 99–100, 103
perceptions and attitudes, security issues, 102, 103
perceptions, security level of transport modes, 100
sample and travel behavior features, 97–9
socioeconomic data, overview, 98
survey description and design, 97
literature review
control measures, perceived, 95
determinants, threats’ perceptions, 93
latent variable choice model, ordered attitudinal indicators, 94
local or urban transportation behavior, 95
national and global level, perceptions of threats, 94
National Security Strategy, 94
positive impressions, 94
real and perceived risks, 93
results, effects of terrorist threats survey, 95
user attitudes, role of, 94
users react, types, 94–5
views, security levels, 94
methodology
map of respondents, 96
questionnaire, 96
Rome, focus of research, 95–6
results, 105–6
security attributes/comprehensions/evaluation by respondents, 108–9
security, aviation sector, 91
security within the EU, 92
September 11, 92
perimeter intrusion detection sensors (PIDSs)
nuisance alarm rate (NAR), 299
probability of detection (POD), 299
vulnerability, defeated/bypassed, 299
PFLP see Palestinian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
PIDSs see perimeter intrusion detection sensors (PIDSs)
pipeline security
accidents
serious accidents, 282
significant accidents, 281
advanced countermeasures
drones, 301–2
open-air intrusion detection sensors, 299–300
remote sensing systems, 300–301
information management see information management, pipeline security
integration, security layers, 304
intentional acts
cyberterrorism, 288–9
terrorism, 284–8
vandalism and sabotage, 283–4
intentional/malicious acts, 282
perimeter protection measures, 295–6
protection from cyberattacks, 304–5
risk assessment
activities, 306
terrorism, 284–8
example, 307, 308
steps, 306
technologies
cost reduction, 303
distributed acoustic sensing (DAS), 302–3
terrorist attacks, 293
traditional countermeasures
access control, 297–8
fences, 296–7
lighting, 296
patrol, 298–9
policing, transportation system, 156–7, 171
policy-makers, networks defense applications
functions $f_{BC}$ and $f_{\text{Sampling}}$, 52
normalized benefit, monitoring system, 55
optimal monitoring strategy, 53–4, 54
overall monitoring probability, 51
performance, monitoring method, 52, 53
positive correlation, BC of nodes and traffic volume, 50
quality, monitors, 51
ratio, cost of monitoring unit and successful attack, 54
response time, 51
trade-off, monitoring units and quality, 52
port choice model
estimation results
additional waiting time and travel cost, 276
mixed binary logit model, 276, 276
sigma panel coefficient, 277
specification, 275–6
willingness to pay (WtP), 277–8
port of Chios (case study)
data collection, 274, 274
security attitudes and perceptions
level 1 characteristics, 274
overall feeling of security, 275
port specific feeling of security, 275
public private partnership (PPP)
BENS, 10
“built-in” improvement, 8–9
buses, 7
businesses behavior, 9
Business Executives for National Security (BENS), 10
council, 12–13
ergy consumption, 8
government’s response, disasters, 10
homeland security, 9–10
households and businesses, 9
monopolistic government, 10
monopoly/noncompetition, 8
peak time demand, 8
private security officers, 11
profit-motivated businesses, 10
volunteers, 11–12
radiation detectors
CCD/CMOS cameras, 113
G–M detector, 111, 113
scintillators, 111, 113
semiconductor, 111, 113
types, 111, 112
ventilation system, 142
radiation emitting device (RED), 116, 117, 122, 125
Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM), 236
radiation threat scenarios
attack methodology, 117
nuclear weapons and improvised nuclear devices (INDs), 116–17
radiation-emitting device (RED), 116, 117
radiological dispersion device (RDD) attack
areal contamination, 125–6
casualties, 130
Goiania accident, 142
indoor explosion
buildings, transportation, 136
explosions, video camera shots, 136, 138
steel chamber, 136
TNT explosions, high-speed camera snapshots, 136, 137
outdoor explosion
activity distribution, GZ area, 133, 134
fireball-ground interaction zone snapshots, 133, 134
gamma detectors, 133
LaBr₃ detector, 133, 135
⁹⁹mTc, 132
particles, aerosols, 133
radiation measurements, 133
surface deposition, 132–3
quantity of explosives, 143
radiation threat scenarios, 116–17
radiological threat see also radiological dispersion device (RDD) attack
casualties and economic damages, 129
economic and physiologic effect, 142
explosive detection system, 143
IAEA see International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
personal screening process, 143
radiation contamination and exposure, 131–2
radiation sources and detection
absorbed dose, 114
dose rate, 110–111
effective or equivalent dose, 114
ionizing radiation, 110–111
isotopes, 110
layered system, 120–121
neutron detector materials, 114
radioactive decay, 110
strengths and weaknesses, 120
units, 114
radioisotopes, 129–30, 143–4
size of contaminated area, 131
rail vulnerabilities, United States
catastrophic accidents, 177–8
classification, threats, 180
hazardous materials, urban areas, 178
human-caused threats, 180–181
integrated system of intelligence, 179
interconnected complex network,
179–80
intermodalism, 181
passenger rail and freight rail, 187
passenger traffic, 178
policy and programs, 186
positive signs, 178
private owners and operators, 180
rail safety and security, 186
recommendations, 179
risk assessment, 187
security enhancement, steps, 185
Red Cross Annual Disaster Giving Program
(ADGP), 357
Red House (RH) program, 132, 136,
139, 144
remote sensing systems
interferometric synthetic aperture radar
(IFSAR), 301
LIDAR (airborne and satellite radar), 301
Scanning Hydrographic Operational
Airborne LIDAR Survey
(SHOALS), 301
resilience, evacuation planning, 360 see also
adaptive resilience
resilient transportation infrastructure
multihazard design approach, 78
protection and resilience, 77, 78
US highway system, 79
RH program see Red House (RH) program
risk-based approach, airport security policy
aviation security officials, 213
checked baggage screening, 218–19
ordinary and high-risk passengers
separation, 217
passenger and baggage screening
body scanners, 214
high-risk passengers, 215
hijackers, boarding, 214
low-risk passengers, 214–15
money and effort, 214
ordinary passengers, 215
security checkpoints, 217–18
TT programs, 215–17
RPM see Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM)
rural evacuation see also evacuation
actions, 367–8
coastal communities, 363
communication issues, 372
emergency management plan tasks, 364–6
employee issues, 373
Hurricane Sandy coastal counties, 371–2
inadequate finances, 373–4
public transportation systems, 366–7
Sacramento region evacuation, 368–70
school bus systems, 364, 367
survey, transportation agencies, 367
transit system, 364–5
2006 Nationwide Plan Review, 364
Sacramento region emergency response
case study
bus service, 369
evacuation
action report (AAR), 370
and mock drill exercise, 369–70
Yuba–Sutter Transit, 369
transit
operation effectiveness, 370
services and population density, 368, 368
Sacramento Transportation Area Network
(STARNET) system, 370
SAFE Port Act see Security and
Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act
SAFE Port Reauthorization Act, 249
SCADA see supervisory control and data
acquisition (SCADA)
Scanning Hydrographic Operational
Airborne LIDAR Survey
(SHOALS), 301
scintillator-based detectors, 111–13
seaport, scanning technology
accuracy, 245
European Union arguments, 248
evaluation, 245
high-risk scanning, 247
integrated, 243
100% scanning, 247, 249, 250
portals, 241, 241, 242
AT 580 Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM), 243
SAFE Port Act, 249
time, imaging cargo, 244
seaports, security
barriers
bioidentification, workers, 239
container inspection, 240
fences, road barricades, and gates, 239
patrol boat, 240, 240
vehicles and cargo containers, 240
border and terror, 236–7
capability/capacity, 235–6
knowing and avoiding risk, 238–9
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) technology, 241
portals
fixed security, 241, 241
movable security, 241, 242
research
agenda, 252–3
high-risk methodology, 252
ideal scanning share, 251–2
responsibility
federal commitment, 246–7
scanning see seaport, scanning technology
technology
performance, 244–5
vendor, 242–4
and terror, 234, 237
search algorithms, 49, 50
Secured Urban Transportation–European Demonstration (SECUR-ED), 160
Secure Freight Initiative (SFI), 247
Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act, 246, 247
security information management (SIM) system, 304
security management and counterterrorism
comprehensive security plan, 197
containers, 198
e-RAILSAFE program, 199
Information Sharing and Cooperation (ISACs), 198
network security systems, 199
police patrols, 199
recommendations, 200–201
risk analysis, 198–9
stakeholders, 201	
tank cars, 198
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 198
security strategy
cyberattack, 14
data-mining activities, 14
homeland security, 13–14
prevention activities, 14
protection, 15
reasonable protection, 15
regional jurisdictions, 14
semiconductor detectors, 111–13
SFI see Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)
SHOALS see Scanning Hydrographic Operational Airborne LIDAR Survey (SHOALS)
silent dispersion of radioactive material
air activity concentrations, 140, 141
air ventilation system, 138, 141
casualties, 130–131
CBRN training building, 137, 139
floor surface deposition, spatial distribution, 140
HEPA filters, 142
radioactive concentration, air, 139
RH program, 136, 139
risk of individual exposure, 137
SJTPO see South Jersey Transportation Planning Organization (SJTPO)
skyjacking, 26
Southeast Louisiana Catastrophic Hurricane Plan (SLHCP), 349
South Jersey Transportation Planning Organization (SJTPO), 356
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), 75, 76
Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR), 75, 76
STARNET system see Sacramento Transportation Area Network (STARNET) system
State of Florida’s Division of Emergency Management, 358
Stay or Go policy, Australia, 320, 322
ST-ISAC see Surface Transportation Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ST-ISAC)
STSIs see surface transportation security inspectors (STSIs)
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Act, 357
supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), 66, 282, 288
architecture, 81–2
CI and homeland security budgets, 81
PPPs, 83
surface transportation
Israel, 3
suicide attacks, 4
Surface Transportation Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ST-ISAC), 199–200
surface transportation security inspectors (STSIs)
Congress and industry officials, 182
GAO recommendations, 183, 185
surveillance and communications technologies, 157–9
terrorist attacks
Islamic terrorism, 4
maritime terrorism threat, 4
public transportation, 3
suicide attacks, 4
suicide bombing, 3
surface transportation, 3–4
train bombing, 3
terrorist targeting, public transport attacks, mass public transportation, 25
collateral damage, 33
criminalization, acts and statements, 33
hijacking, 26–8
hostage and murder, acts of, 25
Islamic justification see mass transportation attacks, Islamic justification
personal criminal culpability, principle of, 33
training programs for security, 159–60
transit security
anticrime and antiterrorism efforts, 169–70
coordination strategies, 161–3
crime attractors, 168
crime prevention, 169
cybersecurity, 172
description, 151–2
environmental design, 163–8
information and outreach campaigns, 160–161
natural surveillance, 169–70
open and public systems, 152
physical attributes, 171
policing, 156–7
screening of passengers and luggage, 152
surveillance and communications technologies, 157–9
technologies, 152
training programs, 159–60
transit terrorism see transit terrorism
transit terrorism
bombings, 155
characteristics, transportation, 152, 153
crowds, 153–4
definition, 154
economic disruptions, 155
failed plans, 155
FBI’s official definition, 154
political volatility, 156
rail and bus transit operators, 155
stations, buses and trains, 152
Transit Watch, 161
transportation sector security
homeland security
CI systems, 70
DHS’s 18 CI sectors framework, 71, 71
DHS 7 US transportation system subsectors, 69–70, 70
transportation metasystem, 72
natural disasters, 68–9
9/11 attacks, 69
transportation-oriented attacks, 69
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS), 212
federal agency, 181
FEMA, 183, 184
GAO recommendations, 183
information sharing process, 184–5
performance, 212–13
rail security provisions, 182
Senate bill, 222
STSI program, 182–3
Transportation Systems and Technology, 38
transportation, threats and challenges
CI sector, 73
demands, 72
DHS budget trends, 74, 74
federal bureaucratic reform, 73
FY 2013 budget, 77, 78
highway sector, 79–80
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), 75, 76
Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR), 75, 76
supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), 81–3
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program
bureaucratic supply
buffering, 266
disqualifications, 263–4
information asymmetry, 265
marine terminal facilities, 263
National Employment Law Project (2009), 263
natural monopoly, 266
security threat determinations, 263
decentralization, 261–2
description, 258
goal, 258
implementation, 258–9
privatization
government contracting, 260
long-term contract, 260
market failure, 261
Traveler’s perceptions and security methodology framework, 273
decision-making behavior, individual, 273
levels, 272
port of Chios see port of Chios (case study)
regulations, ports protection, 271
security on port choice see port choice model
terrorist attacks, 271
trusted traveler (TT) programs see also
transportation security administration (TSA)
CAC director, 217
national aviation security authorities, 215
RAND Corporation, 216
SWIFT system, 215
TSA see Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
TWIC program see Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program
unmanned ground vehicle (UGV), 60, 121, 122, 124
US National Research Council, 38
Victoria State Emergency Services (VICSES), 325
video surveillance, 157–9, 168
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), 168
weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 196, 198
whistle-blowing activity, 161