

DEDICATED TO HELPING BUSINESS ACHIEVE ITS HIGHEST GOALS.



Security in a High Threat Environment

Friday, February 10, 2016 | 10:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

PRESENTED BY: John L. Sullivan, Chairman, NBAA Security Council

**SCHEDULERS &
DISPATCHERS CONFERENCE**

February 7-10, 2017 | Fort Worth, TX

Everyone in the audience is an important member of the flight department security team.

Being aware of terrorist, criminal and political actions and events is important to a safe, secure and successful flight.

Events that Could Affect Your Next Trip

- Unrest in the Middle East
- Kidnappings in Mexico
- Crime in China
- Terrorism against Western interests
- Someone targeting your company and/or personnel
- Mob violence
- Crime against women
- Economic espionage
- “Debutantes”

Security Events Affecting Travelers

- There were 11,774 terrorist attacks during 2015
- Resulting in 32,700 deaths.
- That's more than 32 terror attacks a day.
- Source: National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)

What Do the Bad Guys and Terrorists Want?

First and foremost they want to KILL YOU

To make a political statement

To obtain money or valuables

To steal trade secrets

No real reason (crazy/unstable person)

Mob/crowd violence

Whatever the reason – You are at RISK

So What is the Bottom Line?

The Bad Guys are Targeting Areas Where Americans and Westerners go.

YOU and your passengers and crew are always a potential TARGET when traveling

There are four key elements of terrorism

1. It is premeditated—planned in advance, rather than an impulsive act of rage.
2. It is political—not criminal, like the violence that groups such as the mafia use to get money, but designed to change the existing political order.
3. It is aimed at civilians—not at military targets or combat-ready troops.
4. It is carried out by subnational groups—not by the army of a country.

Elements of a Terrorist Attack

- Target Selection - “Soft Target?”
- Target Intelligence - criminals and terrorist conduct surveillance prior to operations
- Operational Planning - vehicle bomb, airplane, assassination, chemical, biological
- Attack - “Soft Target?”
- Escape / Exploit - all terrorists strive for maximum damage, publicity and minimal risk of failure

November 2015 Paris attacks:

- Series of coordinated terrorist attacks.
- Three suicide bombers struck outside a stadium during a football match.
- Followed by mass shootings, and a suicide bombing, at cafés and restaurants.
- Gunmen carried out another mass shooting and took hostages at an Eagles of Death Metal concert in a theatre.
- The attackers killed 130 people, including 89 at the theatre.
- Another 368 people were injured, almost 100 seriously.

March 2016 Brussels Bombings



- Three coordinated suicide bombings occurred in Belgium:
- Two at Brussels Airport
- One at Maalbeek metro station in central Brussels.
- Thirty-two civilians and three Terrorists were killed, and more than 300 people were injured.
- Another bomb was found during a search of the airport.
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Victims of the Brussels Terror Attack



Operating in an International Environment

Know before You Go



- Know the country you plan to visit; know customs, holidays, politics, climate and currency
- Have a passport valid for at least 6 months; know visa requirements
- Know the availability of medical facilities and means of payment
- Do not wear any clothing or other items with corporate logos or insignia identifying you as an American
- Have American Embassy contact numbers

Are You Prepared for Your Next Trip Abroad?

Know before you go. Do you receive and READ a comprehensive pre-trip security briefing and do you make contact with the RSO in the Embassy?

Do you provide a woman specific security briefing for female passengers and crew?

Do you have written security policies and procedures for securing crew, passengers and the aircraft overseas? Is it followed?

Do you require a crew member to physically inspect the aircraft at least once every 24 hours while parked and left unattended?

Do you utilize the aircraft alarm (when equipped) on RONS?

Do you match baggage to passengers and crew?

Are You Prepared for Your Next Trip Abroad?



Do you have an emergency evacuation plan to gather all passengers and crew for an unscheduled flight in the event of civil unrest?

Do you safeguard sensitive information and documents?

Do you update the pre-trip security briefing while on the RON?

Does the crew travel in pairs and utilize a buddy system to check on the health and welfare of other crew members?

Do all members of your flight department receive a full de-brief of a flight where the crew and/or passengers encountered a security issue?

Security Decision Making



Understand Terrorism

This new form of security risk required a better understanding of the Who, How and Why's of terrorism

Selecting security through risk assessment and risk management

Conducting accurate risk assessments and analyzing those assessment within a risk management framework will make for a best and efficient allocation of time and money

Recognizing the limits of business

Resources are finite. Security must not affect business operations. Business may assume some risk through insurance. May need to obtain services of a qualified security consultant to conduct Risk, Threat and Probability Assessments

NBAA Best Practices for Business Aviation Security

People

- Establish a Security Champion role (much like the Safety Champion's role)
- Establish and maintain a communications link with the company security department or the equivalent
- Flight department personnel to complete annual security training
- Remain diligent to changes in emotional well-being and health of all crewmembers, ground personnel and passengers

NBAA Best Practices for Business Aviation Security NBAA

cont.

Facilities

- Ensure home facility perimeter security with effective fencing, lighting, security patrols (as appropriate), gates and limited access areas
- Ensure street-side gates and doors are closed and locked at all times
- Require positive access control for all external gates and doors
- Close and lock hangar doors when that area is unattended
- Secure all key storage areas (food and liquor, parts and tools, etc.)
- Have an access control management system for keys and passes

NBAA Best Practices for Business Aviation Security NBAA

cont.

Aircraft

- A flight crewmember must be present at all times when the aircraft is being serviced (fueling, catering, etc.)
- Check lavatories, baggage compartments and all cavities for unauthorized people or objects prior to every departure
- Use the aircraft's security system (locks and alarms) whenever it is unattended to prevent unauthorized entry

NBAA Best Practices for Business Aviation Security cont.



Procedures

- Require that aviation department members participate in security training
- Maintain a security information program
- Require an accurate and accessible passenger manifest for all trip legs
- Only company personnel and authorized guests, identified in advance, are allowed to board a company aircraft
- Passengers or flight department members must maintain positive control of luggage

The Scheduler and Dispatcher are an important part of the flight department security team. You play an important roll in the safe and secure operation of your flight schedule.

What Can the Scheduler and/or Dispatcher Do? NBAA

- Keep up with world events
- Maintain close liaison with your corporate security department or third party security vendor
- Maintain contact with crew when they are on the ground to advise of any change in intelligence/situation on the ground
- Have a plan “B” to evacuate crew, passengers and aircraft to a safe area if necessary
- Ensure that the crew receives the same level of Security Oversight that the passengers receives (hotels, ground transportation and briefings)

QUESTION:

Why should a Scheduler and Dispatcher have a “Plan B”?



Thank You - Questions?

Backup Slides

Is terrorism just brutal, unthinking violence?

No. Experts agree that there is almost always a strategy behind terrorist actions. Whether it takes the form of bombings, shootings, hijackings, or assassinations, terrorism is neither random, spontaneous, nor blind; it is a deliberate use of violence against civilians for political or religious ends.

Is terrorism aimed at an audience?

Usually, yes. Terrorist acts are often deliberately spectacular, designed to rattle and influence a wide audience, beyond the victims of the violence itself. The point is to use the psychological impact of violence or of the threat of violence to effect political change