



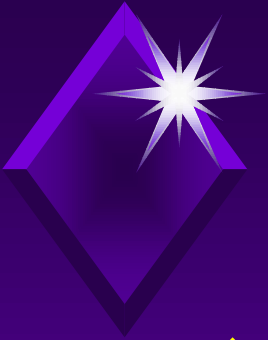
# *Transit Terrorism Preparedness*



*Presented by:*

***Annabelle Boyd***

***Boyd, Caton &  
Grant Transportation  
Group, Inc.***



# *Presentation Points*

- ◆ *Changing nature of threat to transportation*
- ◆ *Current procedures in-place to manage response to a terrorist incident*
- ◆ *How technology can improve in-place response capabilities*

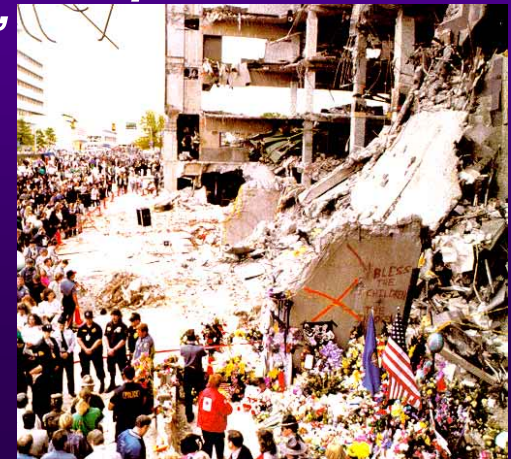
# Definitions

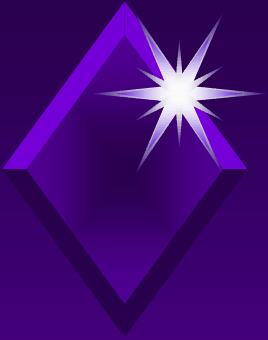
## ◆ Terrorism

- ◆ *“A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives” -- FBI*

## ◆ Quasi-Terrorism

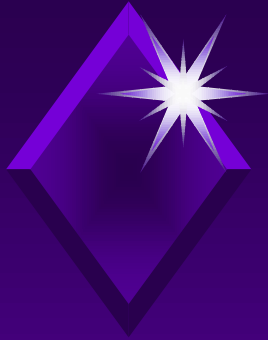
- ◆ *“Those acts incidental to the commission of crimes of violence that are similar in form and method to terrorism, but lack an organized social, political, religious, or economic dimension”*



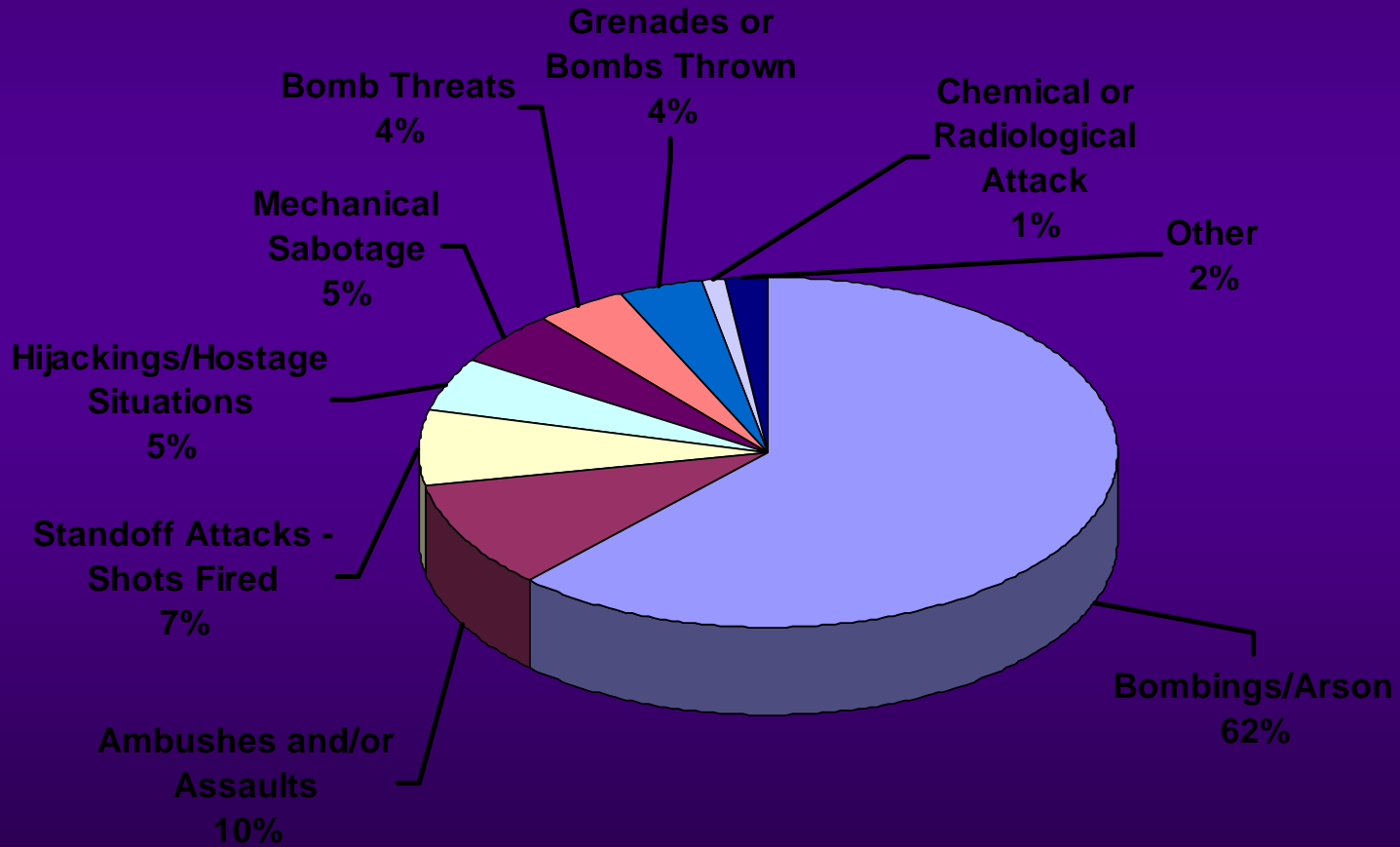


# *The Changing Threat*

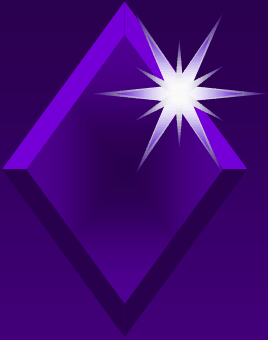
- ◆ *Increasing lethality*
- ◆ *U.S. intelligence estimates highlight vulnerability of transportation targets*
- ◆ *Emergence of “amateur” terrorists*
- ◆ *Crossing the CBN threshold*



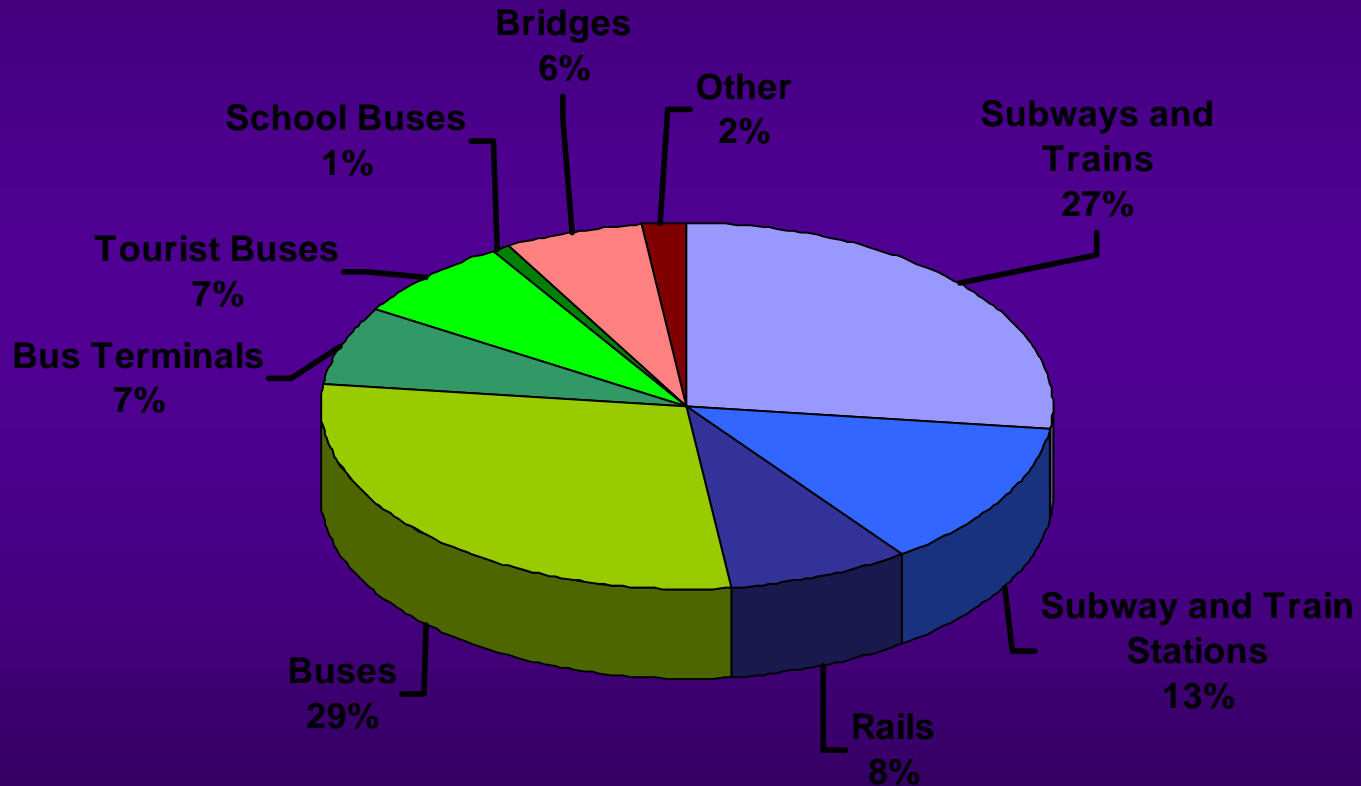
# Tactics Used Against Transit Systems Worldwide Since 1920



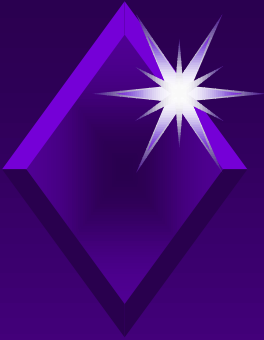
Source: Kroll Associates, 1997



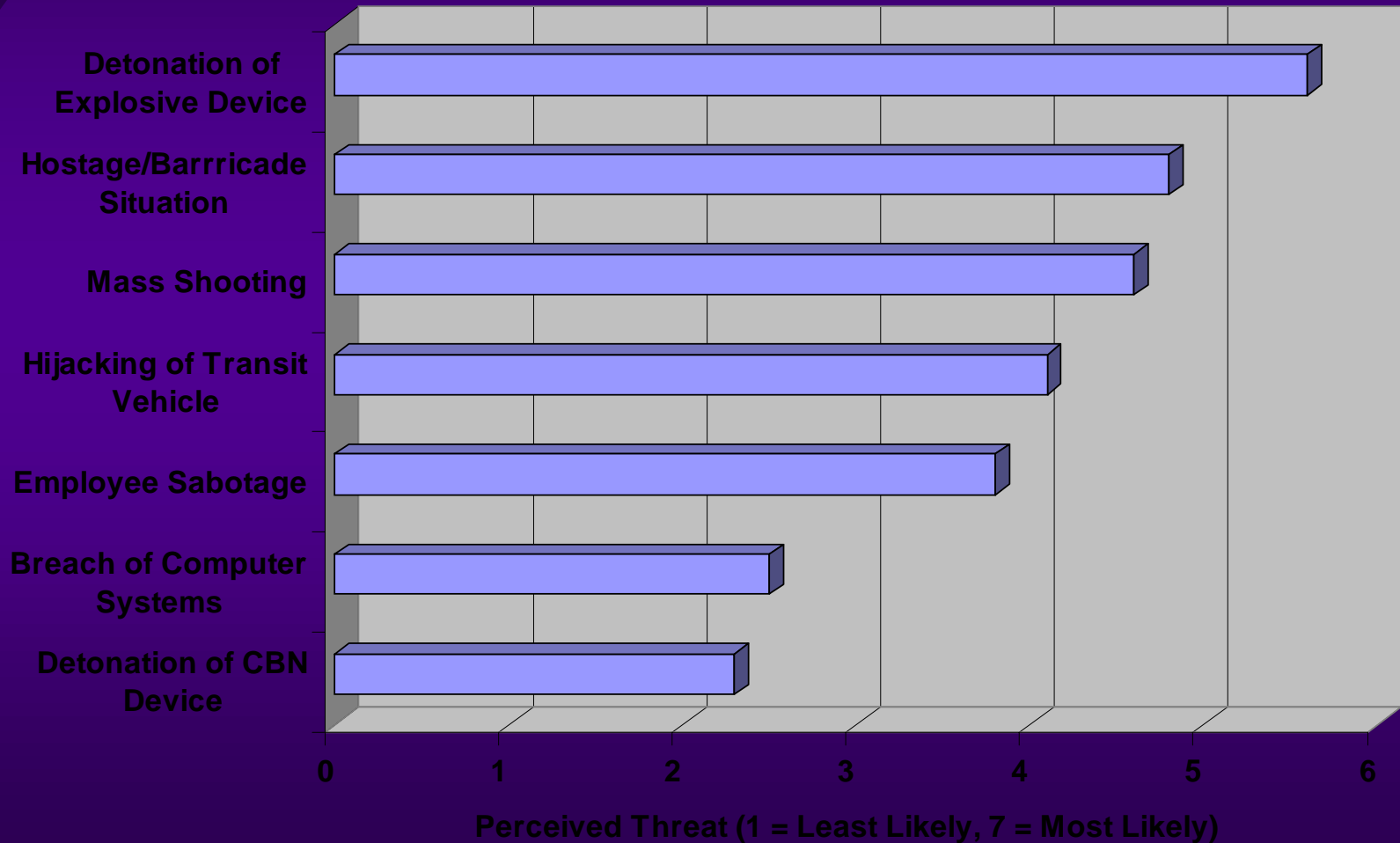
# Worldwide Mode Targets Since 1920



Source: Kroll Associates, 1997



# *Events Perceived to be the Most Likely Threats*



*Source: Boyd and Sullivan, "Emergency Preparedness for Transit Terrorism"*



# *First Responder Implications*

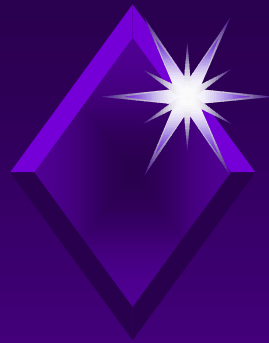
- ◆ *Dramatic change in required levels of preparedness*
- ◆ *First response capabilities must address both explosives and CBN*
- ◆ *Transit must have both emergency response and technology capabilities*





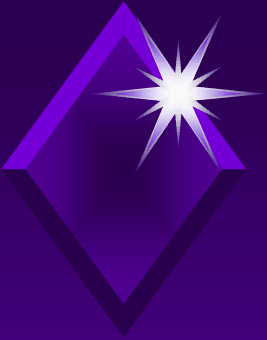
# *The Nature of First Response*

- ◆ *Personal and organizational risk*
- ◆ *Consequences of failure are severe*
- ◆ *Time constraints*
- ◆ *Incomplete and often conflicting information*



# *Incident Command System (ICS) Manages Response*

- ◆ *Divides response into functions*
- ◆ *Integrates multiple response organizations into single plan of action*
- ◆ *Can be integrated into Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)*
- ◆ *Can be used to manage both minor and major incidents*



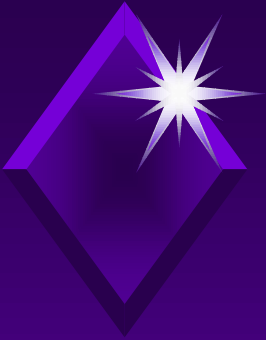
# *Unified Command Triad*

***FIRE***

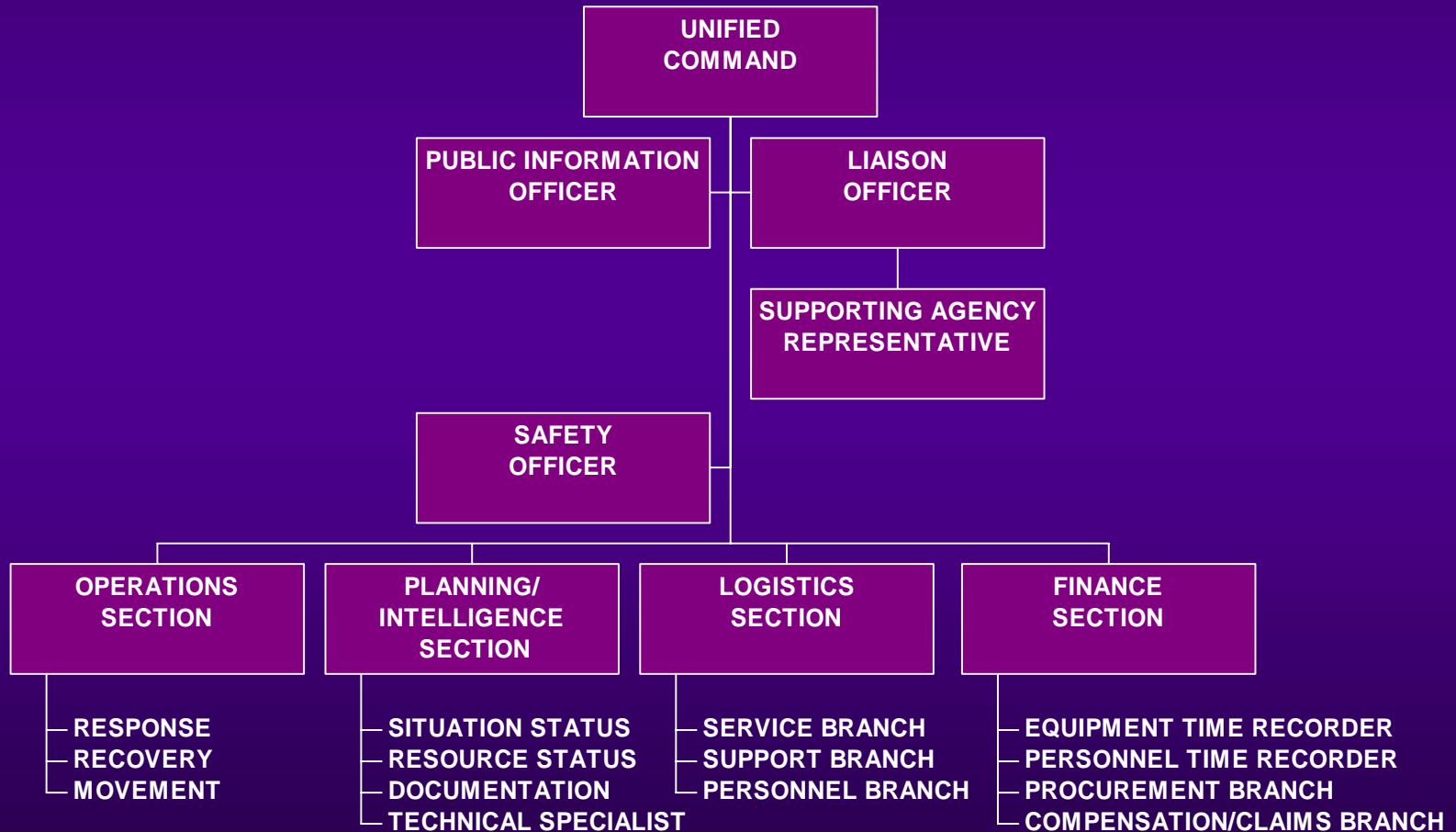
***LAW***

***Transit  
Authority***

***HEALTH***



# ICS Structure

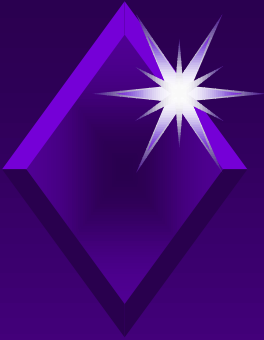




# *The New Challenge: Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)*


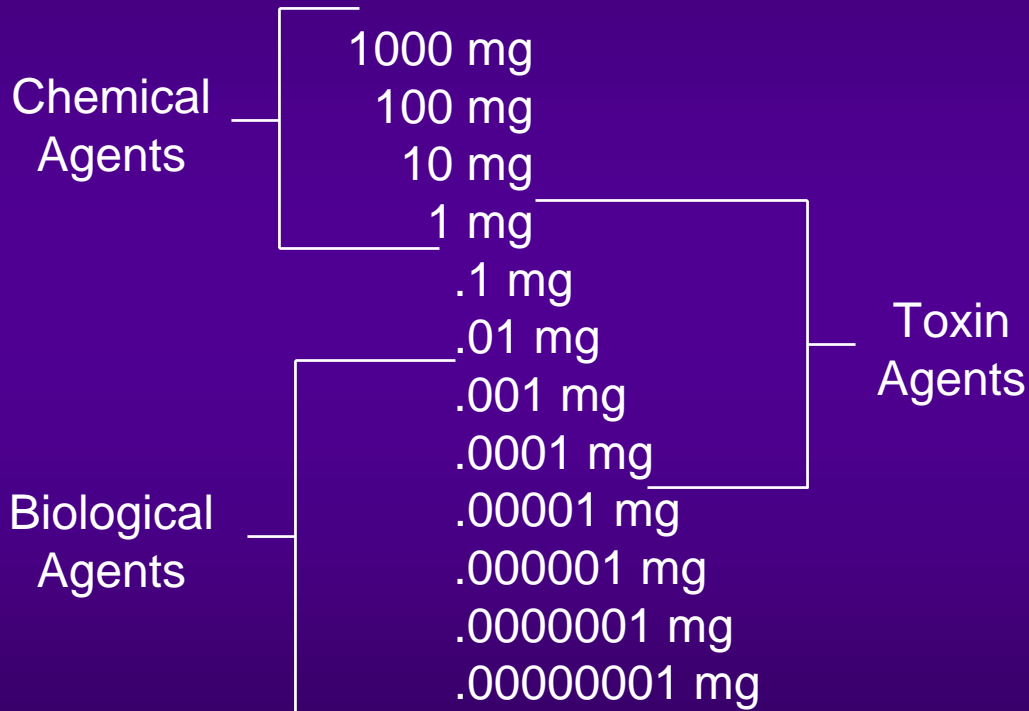
- ◆ ***Title 18, Section 2332a of U.S.C. defines WMD as:***
  - ◆ ***Bombs, grenades, rockets, missiles or similar devices, large-bore weapons, or parts to assemble such weapons***
    - ◆ ***Detailed in 18 U.S.C., section 921***
  - ◆ ***Poison gas***
  - ◆ ***Any weapon involving a disease organism***
  - ◆ ***Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life***





# Toxicity of Chemical and Biological Agents

*Estimated Lethal Dose in mg/person*



One paper clip weighs approximately 500 mg.

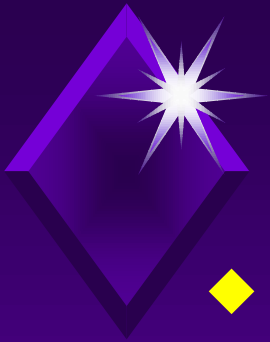
Source: Office of Technology Assessment, Technologies Underlying Weapons of Mass Destruction



# *WMD Experience*

- ◆ Early Uses
- ◆ World War I
- ◆ Since 1918



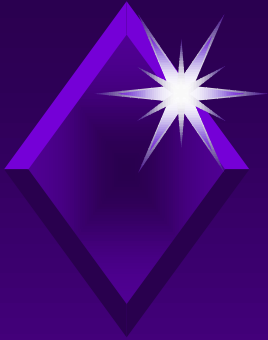


# *WMD Issues*

- ◆ Threat Management
- ◆ Agent Detection and Management
- ◆ Most appropriate protection
- ◆ Decon
- ◆ Treatment







# *Transit Technology Needs*

- ◆ *Improved detection capabilities*
- ◆ *Agent containment capability*
- ◆ *First responder PPE*
- ◆ *Decontamination equipment*
- ◆ *Integrated, “real-time” information management*

