

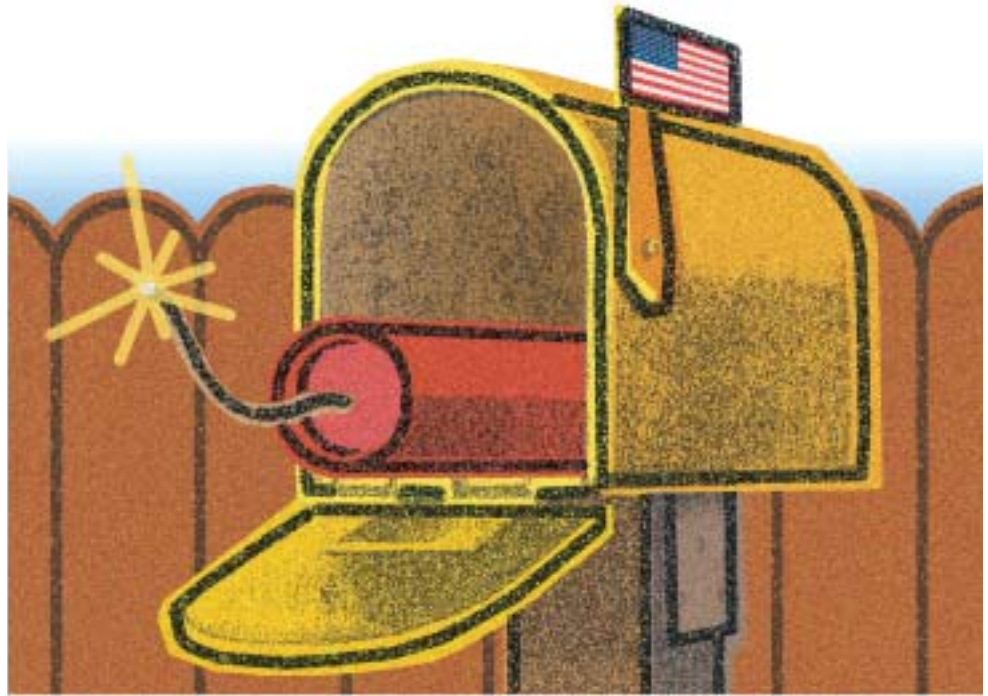
## Did You Know That?

■ **When it comes to bioterrorism**, is the U.S. government preventing it with one hand while facilitating it with the other? The General Accounting Office reports that the Department of Defense has been selling items on the Internet for “pennies on the dollar” that can be used to establish a biological warfare lab, including incubators and centrifuges. Auditors found that many items have been shipped to the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines, and Egypt, where they have made their way to various other countries around the world.

■ **Potassium iodide** isn't the panacea to nuclear exposure that some claim it to be, according to a paper written by the National Academy of Sciences. While it should be made available to infants, children, and pregnant and lactating women within hours of an attack, it is of little use to those over 40. @ Read the paper on *SM Online*.

■ **The U.S. government** has announced measures to reduce the risk of mad cow disease, including a prohibition on feeding cattle mammalian blood and “poultry litter”—feed, feathers, and fecal matter.

@ Get the rules via *SM Online*. Public comments on the rule are accepted through April 12. Go to “Beyond Print,” then scroll down to “News and Trends” and to this item.



## Whither Domestic Terrorists?

**W**hile U.S. troops were scouring Iraq in vain for weapons of mass destruction, federal authorities stumbled on the genuine article in the United States itself. Amid white-supremacist and antigovernment literature found in a home in Tyler, Texas, the FBI discovered a sodium-cyanide bomb capable of killing thousands, more than 100 explosives, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, and scores of illegal weapons. In connection with this discovery, in November William J. Krar pleaded guilty to charges of possession of a weapon of mass destruction.

Since 9-11, government and media have focused attention on foreign terrorists, but this incident and others suggest that some of that attention should be turned back onto domestic

groups that once garnered headlines.

“I think that the Krar case shows that domestic terrorism is alive and well,” says Mark Potok of the Southern Poverty Law Center, which tracks domestic hate and extremist groups. Mark Pitcavage, di-

**While the focus is on foreign groups, domestic terrorists are still active.**

rector of the fact-finding department at the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), notes that domestic extremists on both ends of the political spectrum are involved in “a pretty high level of activity.” For example, racist skinheads in the west have murdered immigrants, gays, and homeless

people in the last couple of years, while two Southern California law enforcement officers were recently ambushed by antigovernment extremists.

One of the most significant threats is virulent hate groups, says Potok, who notes that they now number about 750 and their ranks are on the rise.

“We’re monitoring more hate groups than ever before,” he says. Another top threat is environmental extremists, notes Stefan Leader, a terrorism analyst for Mantech Integrated Data Systems who works with a government task force on combating terrorism. “They urge their people to turn to violence when needed,” he says.

Still, Potok says, right-wing extremist activity has ebbed since its high-water mark in the 1990s. Recent years have seen erosion of

## Shattered Glass. Shattered Lives.



### Window Protection Film

ShatterGARD works like an invisible coat of armor, strengthening the "weakest security link" – the glass... defending against burglaries, carjackings and even stopping flying glass due to a bomb blast. Our virtually impenetrable, clear or tinted film applies directly to the interior of the windowpane, improving safety, security and peace of mind at a fraction of the cost of ballistic glass.

GSA Approved # GS07F0343L

**Our clients:** FBI • US Military • Sony • NASDAQ • Hoover Dam • Museum of Natural History • UPS • Wells Fargo • AOL • Starbucks



Expert technician installing **BlastGARD**, our exclusive bomb blast protection film.

**ShatterGARD**®

The Invisible Coat of Armor™

1-888-306-7998 (14)

[www.shattergard.com](http://www.shattergard.com)

Circle 9 on reader service card

## Turn to DSI.

### New Mechanical Turnstiles



Optical Turnstiles



Door Management

**DSI**  
DESIGNED SECURITY, INC.  
A Detex Company

[dsigo.com](http://dsigo.com) ■ [dsi@dsigo.com](mailto:dsi@dsigo.com) ■ 1-800-272-3555  
1402 Hawthorne St. ■ Bastrop, TX 78602

Circle 10 on reader service card

## News and Trends

these groups at the organizational level, Potok adds, through such events as the 2002 death of William Pierce (the founder and leader of the neo-Nazi National Alliance) and the incarceration of World Church of the Creator founder Matt Hale.

Mark Hamm, a professor of criminology and terrorism expert at Indiana State University, adds that these groups have not been galvanized recently by a shared grievance. "As far as anyone can see, there's nothing currently out there to sort of rally the troops," as there was when Ruby Ridge, Waco, and the Brady bill occurred in quick succession, he says. Anti-Israel and anti-Patriot Act sentiments are common, Hamm says, but haven't risen to the level of rage.

In fact, militia numbers are way down since their heyday, Potok observes. He

attributes some of the decline to the "Y2K debacle," in which members were encouraged to stock up for a post-2000 world in which martial law would prevail. That, of course, didn't happen, leaving many disaffected militia members.

But both Potok and Pitcavage point out that splintering of these groups could actually increase violence. "Most criminal acts don't come from organized groups," says Pitcavage, "but from offshoots."

And these extremists remain a threat, experts emphasize.

"There's a tendency to forget that the radical right has carried out vastly more terrorist attacks than al Qaeda and all other Islamist groups in [the United States] combined," says Potok. "Al Qaeda has outdone them in deaths, of course, but it's not for a lack of trying."

## Attacking the Belly of the Beast

A cover story published by *Security Management* a year ago reported on various vulnerabilities to U.S. livestock, including concentrated farming practices, susceptibility to disease, inadequate security and surveillance, passive disease reporting, and insufficient veterinarian training. Those same factors and others loom just as large today, according to a report recently prepared by RAND's Peter Chalk for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Chalk's report, *Hitting America's Soft Underbelly: The Potential Threat of Deliberate Biological Attacks Against the U.S. Agricultural and Food Industry*, also proposes new solutions in the form of several short- and medium-term policy recommendations. One suggestion is for law enforcement to partner with agricultural authorities to conduct forensic investigations to determine whether outbreaks are acts of terrorism or naturally occurring acts. Others involve enhancing coordination between U.S. agricultural and intelligence officials and the adoption of standards by the industry to cover site security, background screening, and product-recall plans. Visit *Security Management Online* to access the report.



## When a Picture's Worth A Thousand Worries

It's been widely noted that even the loftiest life-improving technology or media—from the printing press to the Internet—quickly finds itself in the gutter; entrepreneurs and voyeurs immediately figure out a way to bring sex into the picture. That's literally the truth in the case of cell phones that contain cameras; allegations have been made that such phones have been used to photograph people in compromised and compromising positions.

One fear is that voyeurs or those harboring a grudge could instantly post such photos on the Internet. If the pictures were taken on the job, the privacy invasion could result in significant liability for the company where it happened.

The case against the company would be even stronger if the company issued the phone, says Jack Gold, a vice president with the technical consultancy META Group, Inc. Companies might issue such phones to insurance ad-

justers to snap photos at a crash scene, for example. Yet few companies have directly addressed possible misuse with new policies, says Gold, even as the technology starts to be more widely adopted.

"It's getting on the radar screen, though a little bit slowly," says Michael Bertoncini, a labor lawyer at the Boston firm of Murphy, Hesse, Toomey and Lehane. Most of the businesses that have acted by restricting the use of cell phone cameras are those with obvious concerns: health clubs and hospitals, where occupants are often undressed.

Cell phones with embedded cameras also pose a threat to proprietary information, notes Kevin Murray, an expert in corporate espionage. The phones could easily be used to photograph documents lying on desks or processes taking place on factory floors. One manufacturer that makes a camera-equipped cell phone, Samsung Electronics, has

banned such phones from some of its factory floors. But Bertoncini says he has seen few companies alter their information-security policies to address the advent of these phones.

Ignoring the issue is a mistake, he says. For example, if an employee is charged with misappropriation of trade secrets by photographing documents, the court might question why the company failed to establish and enforce a clear policy banning this sort of use, says Bertoncini. "That could be a very serious avenue of attack against the company's argument that what they have is protected in fact."

Any policy put in place should reflect the specific needs and culture of the

workplace, experts say, but it must also be perceived by courts as reasonable. An outright prohibition of these devices would certainly be appropriate in bathrooms and changing areas as well as patient-care areas in hospitals, according to Bertoncini. It might also be appropriate on factory floors.

Policies should specifically state whether such phones can be brought on company property and where they may be used, says Sally Weldin, an HR specialist with the Management Association of Illinois. Weldin also recommends modifying nondisclosure agreements to specifically bar the use of these cameras for taking unauthorized photos.

## Resources to Drink In

**Drinking-water utilities** can now quench their thirst for security knowledge with a surge of new materials that can be used in planning for and responding to contamination threats. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued a "Response Protocol Toolbox" containing six "modules" that address planning a response to contamination threats and incidents before they occur. The six modules are guides to: water utility planning, contamination threat management, site characterization and sampling, analysis, public health response, and remediation and recovery.

The first four modules range between 46 pages and 113 pages (modules five and six are due to be released this spring). Among materials included are forms that might aid in the documentation of incident warnings and the subsequent threat evaluation process, a description of field-safety screening and the contents of a field-test kit, and a discussion of alternate water-supply issues pertaining to consumption, sanitation, firefighting, and needs of critical customers.

More generally, the EPA offers a Web site that collects information on water infrastructure security. The site contains descriptions of and links to training-seminars, vulnerability assessment tools, emergency response tools, technical and financial assistance sources, an information sharing center, and research and technology initiatives.

SM Online takes you to both the "Toolbox" and the EPA resources site.

## HOME ON THE PAGE



[www.securitymanagement.com](http://www.securitymanagement.com)

**E**ight years and counting. That's how long security professionals have been relying on *Security Management Online* to bring them the latest news, reports, legislation, model documents, case law, and surveys, among a multitude of other materials. The approach remains the same: *SM Online* finds the nuggets and saves you time. Below are a few of the recently posted online documents. Others can be found throughout the magazine where you see the @ symbol. Don't forget to check out ASIS International news, events, announcements, and programs via [www.asisonline.org](http://www.asisonline.org).

**Chemical plants.** Nuclear power plants are often mentioned as a potential target for terrorists, but chemical facilities are much more vulnerable to attack, says a report from the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a public policy research organization. The CSIS report chronicles a tabletop exercise called "Silent Vector" that was conducted in October 2002 by high-level government and ex-government officials to deal with a simulated threat of attack on the energy infrastructure on the east coast of the United States.

"The chemical industry presents a very complex control problem because of the multiple producers, transporters, and storage locations, both public and private, spread across the nation," according to the 33-page report. Moreover, industry security measures are not necessarily designed to guard against terrorism. Recommendations made at the seminars included specifying the roles and responsibilities of each federal agency partnering with the chemical industry, legislating a requirement that chemical facilities quickly assess vulnerabilities and address them, and developing information-sharing mechanisms. The CSIS report, which also suggests improvements in other infrastructure areas of concern, is available via *SM Online*.



**Interviews.** In cop shows on television, investigators in an impromptu standoff with a suspect on a busy street invariably get the suspect to crack through the use of bravado. But that tactic is more likely to contaminate the fact-finding process in a real case, explains FBI Special Agent Vincent A. Sandoval in an article in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*. "Contamination occurs when investigators impede or negatively influence the interview process, thereby causing the subject to provide inaccurate information," Sandoval writes. In the cop show example, interviewing a subject on a busy city street with multiple onlookers is problematic, in part because the interviewers may misinterpret a reaction to a distraction as a reaction to a question. In addition, Sandoval writes, use of multiple interviewers often inhibits candid answers. While working in pairs can be effective, this technique must be thought through first. Also, detectives' use of aggressive behavior and an abrasive vocal tone often puts suspects on the defensive, Sandoval writes. He lays out a "funnel" model for interrogations that starts with open-ended questions, followed by specific closed questions. The full approach is explained in the article, which can be reached via *SM Online*.

**Hotel security.** Even after 9-11 and the October 2002 terrorist attack in Bali, many four- and five-star hotels have done little to augment their security, according to an online survey conducted by *HOTEL AsiaPacific* magazine and Pertlink, a hospitality technology consulting firm. (The survey was conducted worldwide, but 60 percent of the approximately 200 respondent properties are in the Asia Pacific region.) About half of the properties said they haven't increased their security since 9-11, and 36 percent consider their facilities insecure. In addition, almost a quarter of respondents have not conducted staff security awareness training, and a similar number aren't conducting extra preemployment screening of applicants. A third of the properties admit to having lost their master keys, and almost half can't account for all their keys. Among the most widely adopted security measures are CCTV (69 percent), x-ray machines (92 percent), guard patrols (87 percent), and emergency contact lists (85 percent), though respondents say that these lists are not kept up to date. On the other hand, almost three-quarters of the respondents fail to use alarms on all exit and storeroom doors, and half don't perform security checks on contractors. A link to the survey and an accompanying article in *HOTEL AsiaPacific* can be reached through *SM Online*.



## FIRST INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TERRORISM CONFERENCE

3 Day Training Conference on:

### ***Dimensions of International Terrorism Now Confronting America***

March 9-11, 2004 in Golden, Colorado  
Sheraton Denver West Hotel & Conference Center  
Conference Room Rates Available

Sponsored by Archangel Corp., a non-profit NGO, assisting government and humanitarian agencies working against terrorism. Speakers are from high ranking positions in military, federal government & law enforcement from Russia, Israel, Great Britain and U.S.

This conference is exclusively for government, military and law enforcement personnel. Private security professionals considered on a case by case basis with appropriate references.

To register call toll free in US 1-877-ANTI-TER or 303-215-0779, or via Internet at [antiterrorconsultants.com](http://antiterrorconsultants.com). Early registration discount offered. Academic credit toward Certificate in Special Anti-Terror Operations available.

Circle 14 on reader service card

**Why am I So Appealing?**

Nobody wanted to be like me in high school, now everyone is trying to steal my identity.

**Preventing Identity Theft**

Dahle Paper shredders are your best line of defense in preventing identity theft. By shredding confidential records and credit card offers, you can greatly reduce your chances of becoming a victim. *Being yourself is hard enough, don't let someone else have a free ride!*

For more information on Dahle paper shredders please call 800.995.1379 or visit us online at [www.dahle.com](http://www.dahle.com)

**DAHLE**

Circle 15 on reader service card

## News and Trends

**Cargo security.** One of the figures most frequently cited to demonstrate the uphill battle that the United States faces against terrorists is that only 1 or 2 percent of all imported cargo is inspected by the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). In an effort to improve security, the agency has been using a method called automatic targeting, in which certain cargo is selected based on a perceived level of risk. While the targeting system is helping in the fight against terrorism, it lacks key elements of a risk-management framework and is inconsistent with certain risk-modeling practices, according to Richard M. Stana, director of homeland security and justice for the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), who testified before the House Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Stana told the panel that "CBP has not performed a comprehensive set of threat, criticality, vulnerability, and risk assessments that experts said are vital for determining levels of risk for each container and the types of responses necessary to mitigate that risk." CBP has also run afoul of standard modeling practices, he said, by not subjecting the targeting system to peer review or testing. Moreover, personnel trained in targeting had not been tested or certified. *SM Online* has the full testimony.

**Campus crime.** "Get thee to a nunnery," Hamlet urged Ophelia, trying to shelter her from the world's troubles. Today, he might tell her, "Get thee to a university." According to the latest numbers from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, from 1995 to 2000, nonstudents were victims of about one-third more serious violent crimes—rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—than were their college student counterparts. Ophelia would have benefited from the campus environment more than Hamlet; female students were victimized by violent crime about half as often as male students were (47 per 1,000 versus 91 per 1,000, respectively), while the rate of female nonstudent victimization was only 11 percent less than that of male nonstudents (78 per 1,000 versus 87 per 1,000).

Moreover, students were much safer when they stayed in the ivory tower; they suffered 14 times more violent victimizations off campus than on. However, while overall victimizations dropped between 1995 and 2000 for both students and nonstudents, the drop was much greater for nonstudents. In addition, nonstudents reported violence to the police (47 percent reporting rate) more often than students did (34 percent). Go to *SM Online* to find all the data. ■