

Field forensics Incorporated - Maritime Training

MTSA/ ISPS – Compliance training
Facility Security Officers Course
Ships Security Officers Course
Company Security officers Course
Ports Police/Security officers Course

Scope

These Field Forensics Courses are intended to provide the knowledge required for all personnel who are assigned specific duties in connection with port security or those involved in the work of ports, facilities, and vessels and are therefore affected by the requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, and/or Chapter XI-2 of SOLAS 74 as amended, and/or the IMO ISPS Code, and/or U.S. Coast Guard regulations contained in 33 CFR Chapter 1 Subchapter H. In particular training in the duties and responsibilities with respect to port security, ensuring the development of a Facility Security Assessment, for developing or maintaining a Port Facility Security Plan and for liaison with Ship Security officers (SSO), Facility Security Officers (FSO's) and Company Security Officers (CSO).

Objective

Those who successfully complete the FFI courses will be able to demonstrate sufficient knowledge to support the implementation of relevant maritime security plans and have a broad understanding of the threat to security and how to mitigate it.

There is cross-over training on all the courses and dependent upon which module is undertaken, this knowledge shall include, but is not limited to:

1. Conducting an initial comprehensive security survey of the port facility or vessel.
2. Ensuring the development and maintenance of a Port/ Vessel / Facility Security plan (S/FSP).
3. Implementing and exercising the Plan.
4. Undertaking regular security inspections of the port or vessel facility to ensure the continuation of appropriate security measures
5. Recommending and incorporating the appropriate measures and modifications to the Plan in order to correct deficiencies.
6. Enhancing security awareness and vigilance of all ship and port facility personnel.
7. Ensuring adequate and up to date training has been provided to personnel responsible for security.
8. Reporting to the relevant authorities of incidents and maintaining records of occurrences that threaten the security of the vessel or port facility.
9. Co-ordinating of the Plan with appropriate CSO's and SSO's.
10. Co-ordinating with local and national security Services.
11. Ensuring that standards for personnel responsible for port security are met.
12. Ensuring that security equipment is properly operated, tested, and maintained.
13. Assisting SSO's to confirm ID of those seeking to board vessels, when requested.
14. Ensure understanding of the meaning and the consequential requirements of the

different security levels;

15. Knowledge of emergency procedures and contingency plans for crisis and containment;

16. Understanding the asymmetric threat to maritime security from traditional and non traditional sources and terrorists.

17. Recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances, and improvised devices;

18. Understanding, and recognition, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and behavioral patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security;

19. Understanding reconnaissance and penetration techniques used by attackers to circumvent security measures.

20. Basic explosive composition, characteristics, screening and containment.

21. Vehicle, vessel and body searching

Entry standards

It is assumed that those attending these courses will be workers whose duties place them in the vicinity of vessels, facilities, and ports or who are otherwise associated with the marine transportation system. FFI as training providers will verify trainee identity and citizenship by obtaining two forms of photo ID in advance. These should be in line with maritime Administration (MARAD) requirements. Please contact us or check the MARAD website for further details.

Course certificate, diploma or document

Following verification of identity and citizenship, documentary evidence will be issued to those who have successfully completed a course indicating that the holder has completed training in whichever discipline is covered. A record will be kept of all certificates issued at the headquarters of FFI.

Course delivery

The outcome of this course will be achieved through various methods, including classroom training, in-service training, pre-course distance learning, computer based knowledge checks or combinations of these methods. A final written test will determine a successful pass. Mere attendance is not sufficient for the award of a certificate.

Course intake limitations;

The maximum number of trainees will be 12 per course, this is to ensure adequate involvement and assessment of each student., bearing in mind the aims and objectives of this course.

Staff requirements

The instructor in charge of the course will have had training and wide practical experience in the subject matter of the course module, including knowledge of vessels, facility, and port operations, maritime security matters, and the requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, Chapter XI-2 of SOLAS 74 as amended, the IMO ISPS Code, and relevant U.S. Coast Guard regulations. They are all totally familiar with the latest method of instructional techniques and training delivery. All instructors have a background in maritime, security or explosive and IED detection and mitigation.

Teaching facilities and equipment

FFI can send their mobile training team to your organization or offer three teaching locations;

1. Largo, FL.USA
2. Port of Los Angeles, San Pedro, CA, USA
3. Toronto, Canada .

Each facility boasts a conference room with full IT facilities- PPT, TV/DVD and whiteboard. The use of a ports facility environment for an optional segment of the courses enhances the overall effectiveness of our training.

Some of the Bibliography referenced on our courses:

The American Waterways Operators. (2002, April). AWO Model Vessel Security Plan. Arlington, VA: AWO.

Fernandez, L., & Merzer, M. (2003). Jane's Crisis Communications Handbook, (1st ed.). Alexandria: Jane's Information Group.

Hawkes, K. G. (1989). Maritime Security. Centreville: Cornell Maritime Press.
International Chamber of Shipping. (2001, November). Guidance for Shipowners,

Ship Operators and Masters on the Protection of Ships from Terrorism and Sabotage. London: ICS.

Republic of Liberia. (2002, April). Proposed Security Manual for Ships and Mobile

Offshore Drilling Units. MSC/Inf. 27. London: International Maritime Organization.

Sidell, F. R., et al. (2002). Jane's Chem-Bio Handbook. (2nd ed.). Alexandria: Jane's Information Group.

Murphy. M Contemporary Piracy and Maritime Terrorism. (July 2007)

Ahlstrom. J Vessel Security officer (June 2006)

Sullivan, J. P., et al. (2002). Jane's Unconventional Weapons Response Handbook (1st ed.). Alexandria: Jane's Information Group.

Viollis, P., et al. (2002). Jane's Workplace Security Handbook. (1st ed.). Alexandria: Jane's Information Group.

Instruments, legislation, and regulatory references
International Labour Organization. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958. (No. 108).

International Labour Organization. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003. (No. 185).

International Maritime Organization. (2001). International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974. London: IMO. (IMO-IC110E).

International Maritime Organization. (2003). International Ship & Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, 2003 and December 2002 Amendments to SOLAS. London: IMO. (IMO-I116E).

Commandant, United States Coast Guard. (2002, April). "Security for Passenger Vessels and Passenger Terminals." Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 4-02.

Commandant, United States Coast Guard. (2002, 21 October). "Security Guidelines for Vessels." Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 10-02.

Commandant, United States Coast Guard. (2003, 13 January). "Recommended Security Guidelines for Facilities." Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 11-02.

Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security. (2003, 22 October). 33 CFR (Navigation and Navigable Waters), Chapter 1, Subchapter H—Maritime Security, Parts 101, 103, 104, 105, 106.

United States Congress. (2002, 25 November). Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-295).

Inside Al Qaeda (2003) Rohan Gunaratna

The Origins of Terrorism (1998) Walter Reich

Terrorism and Counter Terrorism (2004) Russell Howard

Lairdside Maritime ISPS training (2005) Phil

Davies and John Mawr

The AQ threat (2005) Ben Venzke and Aimee Ibrahim.

Homeland security (2004) Mark Sauter

Security devices , systems and equipment.
Publications from the ISIO.

