



# SECURITY FACTS

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## MANMADE DISASTERS: WHAT ARE WE DOING TO PREVENT THEM?

I was at my home in Douglasville, Georgia, when I heard the news that someone had bombed the Federal Building in Oklahoma City. At that time I had been retired for almost a year from a senior law enforcement position with US General Services Administration (GSA). My first reaction was concern for my former fellow government employees that worked in the building. You see, I had a unique tie to the facility; the agency that I had recently retired from had jurisdiction over the building, and my stepfather was in charge of security for that building in the 1970's. Luckily, he had been retired for quite a few years before this happened. Later, I began to wonder what we had missed, what we hadn't seen, that allowed this type of attack to occur.

As Director of Physical Security for GSA, I was responsible for the protection of over 7,000 buildings worldwide that housed over a million US Government employees. I began my career with GSA as a patrolman with their Law Enforcement Division in Little Rock, Arkansas. During my career, I was promoted through the ranks and retired in 1994 as Director, Law Enforcement Division, Region 4, Atlanta, Georgia. During my twenty-seven year career with GSA, I responded to numerous natural and manmade disasters and witnessed firsthand what rain, wind, and our fellow man can do to people and property under the right circumstances.

One of my tasks during this time was to create an automated risk assessment program for GSA to use in assessing risks to their buildings. The system that I designed considered more than 50 factors and was used to help determine which security countermeasures were to be used at each facility. The process to create this system took approximately 6 months to finish in 1988 and another 3 years to implement.

At that time we recognized the benefit and importance of allocating resources in order to prevent crimes rather than having to respond to them after the fact. While not perfect, the system helped us allocate resources to the facilities that needed protection the most. In fact, our risk level was reduced in most of our facilities while using this system.

The 1995 attack on the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City forced a change in the government's allocation model. While we always KNEW that this type of incident COULD occur, we somehow never believed that it actually would. This was beyond the simple risk assessment that was developed in the mid-1980s. Problems like Oklahoma City and the first World Trade Center bombing were actually occurring in the United States.

We recognized that what happened on September 11th was a wakeup call for a lot of senior management in both the private and government sectors. However, it was NOT a big surprise to most of us that have been in the security business for many years. We all knew that eventually something would happen somewhere. *(Continued on page 2)*

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Call the Technical Support Hotline at (800)290-7607, (805)982-1212, or DSN 551-1212. Visit the DoD Lock Program Website at: <http://locks.nfesc.navy.mil>

# SECURITY FACTS

*(Manmade disasters-continued form page 1)*

It is our government's responsibility to stop terrorists from entering our country or hijacking commercial planes, and they have put a lot of effort in accomplishing this task. Unfortunately, we realize that it is impossible to keep every terrorist out of our country due to the size of our borders and the number of people needed to patrol them. Threats are varied, and can be as minor as spray-painted ideological graffiti or as major as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). With that said, we can deal with the graffiti, but what has been done to help the cities, counties and states to prevent the introduction of WMD into their locations?

What we should do now is evaluate what actions have been taken at the local level, since September 11th, to help prevent another major terrorist attack. Unfortunately, it appears to me that most of what has been done is to build up our ability to respond to an attack with very little at the local level to prevent the delivery of WMDs to our cities. We have spent a great deal of time and effort on response, with very little on prevention.

I realize we cannot take precautions against every possible type of attacks, but there are a variety of things we can do to help ourselves. For example: what training have state troopers had in identifying potential WMDs? How much training has been provided to drivers in commercial trucking on how to recognize potential terrorists or what precautions to take in order to prevent WMDs from being introduced into their loads when they are on the road? What are the pre-incident indicators that ALL law enforcement and private security personnel should be looking for and reporting?

There are groups out there like the International Cargo Security Council (ICSC) that have been working with police departments and the private sector to discuss and address these types of concerns, but there are a lot of issues that are not being addressed.

I recognize the need to prepare for the recovery phase of any future terrorists attacks, but I believe we would be better served if we put more effort in prevention. This is not a new concept. Seven hundred sixty five years ago Henry de Bracton said "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". It seems to me that people on the front line should receive as much training on how to prevent terrorist attacks as on how to put on a gas mask.

We should listen to Henry. No matter how small your effort is to help defend your homeland, it all counts.

*This article has been reproduced with the permission of the author, Director of Lockmasters Security Institute, (LSI). He can be reached at: 1-866-574-8724.*



## PERIODIC INSPECTION OF GSA APPROVED CONTAINERS & VAULT DOORS

General Services Administration (GSA) approved security containers and vault doors are security equipment used for the protection of classified material, for the protection of arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E), and other sensitive, pilferable items. A GSA approval label on the front of the container or vault door easily identifies these containers and vault doors.

These containers and vault doors will always be equipped with a combination lock. If the container is used to store classified within the DoD, DOE, or DOE contractors, a lock meeting FF-L-2740 (i.e. X-07, X-08, or X-09) should be used. If the container or the vault door is used to store weapons (AA&E) or other sensitive items it should be equipped with a UL Listed 768 Group 1 mechanical combination lock.

Currently the Air Force is the only branch of the service that has a requirement (TO 00-20F-2) to periodically inspect GSA approved vault doors and security containers: two and five years respectively.

*(Continued on page 3)*



*(Periodic Inspection-continued from page 2)*

However, it's a good idea for all government agencies and contractors to perform these inspections from time to time, even if they're not required, to make sure everything is operating properly.

Whenever an inspection or any maintenance is done on a GSA approved container or vault door it shall be logged on Optional Form 89 (the Air Force uses AFTO Form 36).

It is the responsibility of the containers' custodian to assure that containers and vault doors are maintained and are in good operating condition.

Note that this periodic inspection is different than the GSA approved container recertification process. To have a GSA approved container recertified, only an authorized qualified inspector may perform this and re-label a container.

#### THINGS TO LOOK FOR WHEN YOU'RE INSPECTING YOUR GSA APPROVED CONTAINER OR VAULT DOOR:

- *Signs of forced or covert entry on all surfaces, inside and outside.*
- *Broken or cracked welds, loose or misaligned panels.*
- *Camouflaged repairs.*
- *Drawer tracks for loose joints, misalignment, and fatigue cracks.*
- *Difficulties in locking the control drawer because of material jammed behind the drawer or the internal locking mechanism is tripped.*
- *A loose dial (moving in or out excessively).*
- *A loose dial ring.*
- *If inspecting a mechanical combination lock, having to dial the combination above or below the correct number for the lock to open.*

If any of these problems are identified contact a locksmith that is knowledgeable with GSA approved containers and the lock that is on your container, or, as always, you can call the Technical Support Hotline for any questions or advice you may need.

## ASIS SETS NEW RECORDS IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA, FOR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

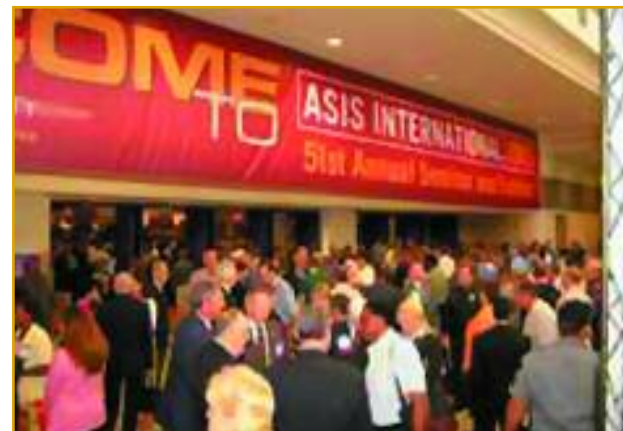
The ASIS International 51st Annual Seminar and Exhibits - the world's largest show dedicated to security - surpassed all previous records in attendance, number of exhibiting companies, and exhibit space. The event also offered an unparalleled educational program and keynote addresses presented by leaders of world renown and experts at the top of their fields.

More than 19,600 industry professionals attended this year's event in Orlando. This audited attendance figure reflects a four percent increase over last year.

A record-setting 870 companies in 654,040 gross square feet of exhibit space (247,000 net sq. ft., equivalent to 2,470 10'x10' booths) showcased thousands of cutting-edge technologies, innovative products, and sought-after services. From biometric applications to night vision devices to information destruction products to blast mitigation and beyond, attendees found the most advanced solutions on the market, including scores of new product introductions.

Gen. Colin L. Powell, USA (Ret.), renowned leader and statesman, spoke to a standing-room only crowd on the difficulties of securing the nation while ensuring that the nation remains open and generous. Other keynotes included Dr. Ken Blanchard, co-author of the best selling book, *The One Minute Manager*; and Dr. Robert Ballard who discovered the *Titanic* and the *Bismarck*. In addition, well-known TV commentator, Stuart Varney, chaired a panel of experts scrutinizing the fields of economics, risk management, and strategic planning as they relate to security management.

This year's education program featured 138 sessions on every aspect of security - including 33 focused on homeland security. From topics on cyber security to counterterrorism to crime/loss prevention to infrastructure protection and more, attendees were provided with a vast array of timely information and critical issues - an unmatched education program developed by and for security professionals. Attendees shared experiences with colleagues from diverse backgrounds and talents, and discovered how others are confronting the critical challenges they face worldwide.





## DLA CONTINUES ONGOING HURRICANE RELIEF SUPPORT

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the Department of Defense's largest combat support agency, was heavily engaged in providing support to the hurricane-ravaged areas of the U.S. Gulf Coast, as part of the overall DoD logistics support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). DLA had assets working around the clock to provide the critical supplies in support of this effort.

DLA shipped more than 14.2 million Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) to designated FEMA delivery points, and an additional 1.3 million MRE for U.S. military forces deployed to the region. The Defense Distribution Center (DDC) coordinated distribution of more than 4.3 million units of water (2.2 million liters) donated by the Coca Cola Bottling Company. This was in addition to the ongoing, continuous support for operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. There was no adverse impact to support for the troops deployed for these operations and DLA was closely monitoring the situation to ensure their needs continued to be met as always.

Support for Hurricane Katrina relief efforts was provided by DLA's DDC; the agency's inventory control points: Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) which supplies fuels, gas and electrical power; Defense Supply Center Philadelphia (DSCP) which supplies food, clothing, textiles, medicines, medical equipment, construction & equipment sup-



plies; Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC) which supplies land-based, maritime and missile weapons systems maintenance and repair parts; Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) which supplies aviation weapon systems and environmental logistics support; and the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS), which disposes of all excess property received from the military services.

DLA SUPPORT TO HURRICANE KATRINA RELIEF EFFORTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

- DLA shipped more than 14.2 million meals to FEMA delivery points. To put that in perspective, that's enough meals to feed every resident of Biloxi, Gulfport, and New Orleans (pre-Katrina population numbers) three meals a day for more than a week. An additional 1.3 million meals were shipped to military units providing support to the Gulf Coast region.
- FEMA's fuel requests were initially provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) contracts. DLA's Defense Energy Support Center provides fuel when GSA's capabilities are exceeded.
- DESC provided 515,000 gallons of fuel to support FEMA, and 125,000 gallons to military and other federal agencies with hurricane relief missions.
- DLA provided \$5.5 million worth of pharmaceutical and surgical items to support the USNS Comfort, the Navy's hospital ship deployed to the Gulf Coast. More than \$3.7 million in medical supplies were requested by FEMA and shipped to McGee, Mississippi.
- DRMS coordinated the release of 10,000 excess military blankets, bedding for 1,100, and more than \$1 million worth of generators in support of FEMA.

*(Continued on page 5)*





*(DLA Continues-Continued from page 4)*

- The DDC Susquehanna, PA, distribution site packed and shipped more than 80,000 pounds of aircraft cargo slings used for helicopter delivery of supplies within 15 hours of receiving the request. In addition, the DDC, Red River distribution site rapidly processed a shipment of High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles, or HMMWV, for delivery to Gulfport, MS, and Camp Beauregard, LA.
- DLA distributed supplies from five locations: Jacksonville, FL; Norfolk, VA; Red River, TX; Susquehanna, PA; and Albany, GA.
- Fourteen DLA personnel were deployed in support of

DoD relief efforts, including eight to support U.S. Northern Command relief efforts, five to Joint Task Force-Katrina, and one to FEMA.

As relief efforts continue, DLA will coordinate efforts with its federal partners to ensure needed supplies are provided quickly for the Gulf Coast and other impacted areas.

DLA provides supply support and technical and logistics services to the military services and several civilian agencies. Headquartered at Fort Belvoir, VA, the agency is the one source for nearly every consumable item, whether for combat readiness, emergency preparedness or day-to-day operations.





## UPCOMING EVENTS

### AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL SECURITY - INTERNATIONAL (ASIS) TRAINING AVAILABLE IN THE COMING MONTHS

APRIL				
DATE	TITLE	LOCATION	MEMBER	NON-MEMBER
04/07/2006 to 04/08/2006	Professional Certified Investigator (PCI) Review	Annapolis, MD Loews Annapolis Hotel	\$695.00	\$895.00
04/07/2006 to 04/08/2006	Certified Protection Professional (CPP) Review	Annapolis, MD Loews Annapolis Hotel	\$695.00	\$895.00
04/07/2006 to 04/08/2006	Physical Security Professional (PSP) Review	Annapolis, MD Loews Annapolis Hotel	\$695.00	\$895.00
04/12/2006 to 04/12/2006	Global Investigations Workshop	Virtual Forum	\$250.00	\$280.00
04/23/2006 to 04/26/2006	5th International European Security Management Conference: Enhancing Business Value	Nice, France	-Price TBD or varies-	-Price TBD or varies-

MAY				
DATE	TITLE	LOCATION	MEMBER	NON-MEMBER
05/01/2006 to 05/31/2006	CPP Review Online	25-User Site License Online	\$5,000.00	\$7,500.00
05/08/2006 to 05/10/2006	Managing Your Physical Security Program	Atlanta, GA Sheraton Midtown Atlanta	\$695.00	\$895.00
05/10/2006 to 05/10/2006	Suicide Bombings - A Growing Phenomenon	Virtual Forum	\$195.00	\$225.00
05/15/2006 to 05/18/2006	Assets Protection Course II	St. Pete Beach, FL Don Cesar Resort	\$985.00	\$1,185.00

JUNE				
DATE	TITLE	LOCATION	MEMBER	NON-MEMBER
06/01/2006 to 06/30/2006	CPP Review Online	25-User Site License	\$5,000.00	\$7,500.00
06/14/2006 to 06/14/2006	Understanding the Limitations and Vulnerabilities of High-Technology	Virtual Forum	\$195.00	\$225.00
06/19/2006 to 06/21/2006	Facility Security Design	Memphis, TN	\$985.00	\$1,185.00
06/19/2006 to 06/22/2006	Assets Protection Course III	New Orleans, LA Omni Royal Orleans	\$985.00	\$1,185.00

JULY				
DATE	TITLE	LOCATION	MEMBER	NON-MEMBER
07/01/2006 to 07/31/2006	CPP Review	Online 25-User Site License	\$5,000.00	\$7,500.00
07/10/2006 to 07/11/2006	Enhanced Violence Assessment and Management	Phoenix, AZ Arizona Biltmore Resort and Spa	\$695.00	\$895.00
07/12/2006 to 07/12/2006	Measuring Security: A Case Study	Virtual Forum	\$195.00	\$225.00
07/12/2006 to 07/13/2006	Executive Protection	Phoenix, AZ Arizona Biltmore Resort	\$695.00	\$895.00
07/26/2006 to 07/28/2006	Physical Security: Advanced Applications and Technology	San Antonio, TX La Mansion del Rio Hote	\$695.00	\$895.00

For more information and to register for these classes, go to <http://www.asisonline.org> and click on "Education"



## MAGNETIC RELOCK PIN IN X-07 LOCKS SHOULD BE REMOVED

Most X-07 and CDX-07 combination locks were made with a magnetic pin in the lock bolt. The pin is held in place within the bolt by a small magnet. The purpose of the pin was to counter a possible magnetic attack on the stepper motor. If a strong magnet were placed near the stepper motor, the pin would be pulled across the raceway of the bolt and the bolt would be immobilized, preventing the lock from being opened. However, this threat is no longer considered valid.

A serious problem can occur when an X-07 or CDX-07 is mounted "right hand." A combination lock is mounted "right hand" when its bolt points to the right as viewed from inside the container or door. The pin is then on the bottom edge of the bolt, and it can shake loose and immobilize the bolt. The symptom is observed when the combination is dialed, "OP" and a right arrow are displayed, but turning the dial right results in the dial stopping without retracting the bolt. In nearly every case, a forced entry is necessary to resolve the lockout.

During fiscal year 1995, many X-07 and CDX-07 locks were provided "free" to DoD activities that requisitioned them. Some of these locks

have not yet been installed. All are long out of warranty, but are still approved for classified storage and should be installed. However, the pin in the bolt should be removed first. This is an authorized modification of the lock. We recommend a "pre-emptive strike" to remove the pin on any of these locks that are already installed. This can help avoid the considerable inconvenience and expense of an unexpected lockout and its resolution. Removal of the pin should be noted on the container records form, Optional Form 89 or (Air Force) AFTO Form 36.

CDX-07s manufactured after June 1996, and X-07s manufactured after May 7, 1998 were made without the pin. X-08 and X-09 locks never had the pin.



## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQS)

Q. What is the default combination for the locks used on GSA approved security equipment (X-07, X-08, X-09, or Group 1 mechanical combination locks)? When is it used?

A. The default or factory combination on these locks is 50-25-50. A lock is always set to its default combination when it is shipped from the factory. The lock should be set back to its default combination when a container is taken out of service for whatever reason, or placed in storage. It should be used when a container is sent to DRMO for redistribution.



# Department of Defense Lock Program



## DOD LOCK PROGRAM:

The objective of the DoD Lock Program is to provide technical and management support for research, development, test, and evaluation of locking devices and related security systems used by the DoD. As such, the Program staff has considerable knowledge, skills, and abilities related to locking devices and security systems that can be of substantial value in providing guidance, solutions, and information on these products. The Technical Support Hotline is structured to provide quick and accurate answers to technical questions on hardware selection, requirements, training, specifications, stock numbers, and troubleshooting of equipment failures. The Hotline personnel are also knowledgeable on many other types of security equipment such as vehicle barriers, magazine doors, emergency destruct equipment, etc., and can often provide immediate guidance or at least get you headed in the right direction. Please call us today.

## **FOR ASSISTANCE OR INFORMATION CALL:**

### **Technical Support Hotline:**

(800) 290-7607; (805) 982-1212; DSN 551-1212

Fax: (805) 982-1253 or DSN 551-1253

E-mail: [NFESCLock-TSS@navy.mil](mailto:NFESCLock-TSS@navy.mil)

Please leave a commercial number for return calls.

### **Training Coordinator:**

(805) 982-1575; DSN 551-1575

E-mail: [NFESCLock-TC@navy.mil](mailto:NFESCLock-TC@navy.mil)

### **Drawer Head Replacement Information:**

(805) 982-6962; DSN 551-6962

E-mail: [NFESCLock-DHRA@navy.mil](mailto:NFESCLock-DHRA@navy.mil)

### **Field Support Program Manager:**

(805) 982-1751; DSN 551-1751

E-mail: [NFESCLock-HL@navy.mil](mailto:NFESCLock-HL@navy.mil)

### **Director, DoD Lock Program:**

(805) 982-1567; DSN 551-1567

E-mail: [NFESCLock-PM@navy.mil](mailto:NFESCLock-PM@navy.mil)



## **You Save Time and Money When You Purchase Equipment from the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia (DSCP)**

DSCP sells a variety of Physical Security Equipment (PSE). PSE available through the Lock Program website include products required for the protection of classified materials, and weapons and ammunition.



Locate the PSE you need from our website. A DLA icon (shown to the right) next to the item indicates that it is available from DSCP. Call the Technical Support Hotline to find out more about DSCP and the products they sell.

## **SECURITY FACTS**

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