

Evaluation Of The Federal Air Marshal Service

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This comprehensive evaluation delves into the operational effectiveness and strategic impact of the Federal Air Marshal Service. It examines various aspects of the air marshal program, assessing its contributions to aviation security and identifying areas for potential enhancement to ensure optimal performance in protecting air travel.

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Evaluation of the Federal Air Marshal Service

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By deploying armed air marshals onboard selected flights, the Fed. Air Marshal Service (FAMS), plays a key role in helping to protect 29,000 domestic and international flights operated daily by U.S. air carriers. This report examines: (1) FAMS's operational approach or "concept of operations" for covering flights; (2) to what extent this operational approach has been independently evaluated; and (3) the processes and initiatives FAMS established to address workforce-related issues. This report analyzed documented policies and procedures regarding FAMS's operational approach and a July 2006 classified report based on an independent evaluation of that approach. This report is the public version of a restricted report issued in Dec. 2008. Illus.

Aviation Security

By deploying armed air marshals onboard selected flights, the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), a component of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), plays a key role in helping to protect approximately 29,000 domestic and international flights operated daily by U.S. air carriers. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) was asked to examine (1) FAMS's operational approach or "concept of operations" for covering flights, (2) to what extent this operational approach has been independently evaluated, and (3) the processes and initiatives FAMS established to address workforce-related issues. GAO analyzed documented policies and procedures regarding FAMS's operational approach and a July 2006 classified report based on an independent evaluation of that approach. Also, GAO analyzed employee working group reports and other documentation of FAMS's processes and initiatives for addressing workforce-related issues, and interviewed the FAMS Director, other senior officials, and 67

air marshals (selected to reflect a range in levels of experience). This report is the public version of a restricted report (GAO-09-53SU) issued in December 2008.--Highlights.

Aviation Security

To help strengthen aviation security after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the Congress expanded the size and mission of the Fed. Air Marshal Service and located the Service within the newly created Transport. Sec. Admin. (TSA). Between 11/2001 and 7/2002, the Service grew from fewer than 50 air marshals to thousands, and its mission expanded to include the protection of domestic as well as international flights. In 3/2003, the Service, with TSA, merged into the new Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS). This report looked at operational and mgmt. control issues that emerged during the rapid expansion of the Service, specifically addressing its: background check procedures and training; mgmt. and info., policies, and proced.; and challenges from its merger. Illus.

Aviation Security

By deploying armed air marshals onboard selected flights, the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), a component of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), plays a key role in helping to protect approximately 29,000 domestic and international flights operated daily by U.S. air carriers. The Government Accountably Office (GAO) was asked to examine (1) FAMS's operational approach or "concept of operations" for covering flights, (2) to what extent this operational approach has been independently evaluated, and (3) the processes and initiatives FAMS established to address workforce-related issues. GAO analyzed documented policies and procedures regarding FAMS's operational approach and a July 2006 classified report based on an independent evaluation of that approach. Also, GAO analyzed employee working group reports and other documentation of FAMS's processes and initiatives for addressing workforce-related issues, and interviewed the FAMS Director, other senior officials, and 67 air marshals (selected to reflect a range in levels of experience). This report is the public version of a restricted report (GAO-09-53SU) issued in December 2008.--Highlights

Aviation Security

By deploying armed air marshals onboard selected flights, the Fed. Air Marshal Service (FAMS), a component of the Transportation Security Admin., plays a key role in helping to protect approx. 29,000 domestic and international flights operated daily by U.S. air carriers. This testimony discusses: (1) FAMS's operational approach or "concept of operations" for covering flights; (2) an independent evaluation of the operational approach; and (3) FAMS's processes and initiatives for addressing workforce-related issues. Also, this testimony provides a list of possible oversight issues related to FAMS. This testimony is based on a Jan. 2009 report, with selected updates in July 2009. Includes recommendations.

Federal Air Marshal Service: Actions Taken to Fulfill Core Mission and Address Workforce Issues

he Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS), within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), is the federal entity responsible for promoting confidence in the nation's aviation system through deploying air marshals to protect U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews. This report examines (1) how TSA assesses the training needs of air marshal candidates and incumbent air marshals, and any opportunities that exist to improve this assessment; and (2) the extent to which FAMS ensures that incumbent air marshals are mission ready. Includes recommendations. Figures. This is a print on demand report.

Federal Air Marshal Service

"FAMS, within TSA, is the federal entity responsible for promoting confidence in the nation's aviation system through deploying air marshals to protect U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews. GAO was asked to assess FAMS's training program for federal air marshals. This report examines (1) how TSA assesses the training needs of air marshal candidates and incumbent air marshals, and any opportunities that exist to improve this assessment, and (2) the extent to which FAMS ensures that incumbent air marshals are mission ready. GAO analyzed FAMS training data for calendar year 2014, the last year of available data, reviewed TSA, OTD and DHS guidance and policies on FAMS's air marshal training program, interviewed TSA and FAMS headquarters officials, and visited the TSA Training Center and 7 of FAMS 22 field offices selected based on size and geographic dispersion.

GAO recommends that OTD implement a mechanism for regularly collecting incumbent air marshals' feedback on their recurrent training, and take steps to improve the response rates of training surveys it conducts. GAO also recommends that FAMS specify in policy who at the headquarters level has oversight responsibility for ensuring that recurrent training records are entered in a timely manner, and develop and implement standardized methods to determine whether incumbent air marshals continue to be mission ready in key skills."--Highlights page.

Federal Air Marshal Service

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Federal Air Marshall Service

Following the September 11, 2001, hijacking of four U.S. airliners, individuals with terrorist ties have attempted attacks against the nation's civil aviation system. To help address such threats, FAMS, an office within TSA, is tasked with promoting confidence in the nation's civil aviation system through the deployment of air marshals to protect U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews. GAO was asked to review FAMS operations. This report examines the extent to which (1) FAMS deploys air marshals based on risk and (2) FAMS's performance measure reflects attributes of successful performance measures. GAO reviewed FAMS's strategy and performance measure documents, analyzed FAMS's fiscal years 2010 through 2014 flight coverage and performance measure data, and interviewed FAMS and TSA officials. GAO recommends that FAMS (1) further incorporate risk into FAMS's method for dividing resources between international and domestic flights, (2) conduct a risk assessment to support certain domestic deployment decisions, (3) document the rationale for FAMS's selection of international deployment destinations, (4) adopt a consistent name and definition for the TSA coverage score, and (5) report performance results for all categories that comprise the score. DHS concurred with all of the recommendations.

Federal Air Marshal Service

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Cost-Benefit Analysis of Aviation Security

This book is a passport into the world of the United States Federal Air Marshal. A fast paced world of danger and sacrifice, that over fifty years has stood the test of time, securing the skies and nearly one million people that travel on U.S. flagged air-carriers daily. These brave men and women have a story to tell: This is their story...

Federal Air Marshal Service

FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE: Additional Actions Needed to Ensure Air Marshals' Mission Readiness

Plane clothes : lack of anonymity at the Federal Air Marshal Service compromises aviation and national security : investigative report

FEDERAL AIR MARSHAL SERVICE: Actions Needed to Better Incorporate Risk in Deployment Strategy

Aviation security federal air marshal service could benefit from improved planning and controls : report to the Honorable Peter A. DeFazio, House of Representatives.

In seeking to evaluate the efficacy of post-9/11 homeland security expenses the common query has been, "Are we safer?" This, however, is the wrong question. The correct question is, "Are any gains in security worth the funds expended?" In this engaging, readable book, John Mueller and Mark Stewart apply risk and cost-benefit evaluation techniques to answer this very question. Cataloging the mistakes that the US has made--and continues to make--in managing homeland security programs, Terror, Security, and Money has the potential to redirect our efforts toward a more productive and far more cost-effective course.

Aviation security Federal Air Marshal Service is addressing challenges of its expanded mission and workforce, but additional actions needed.

Making aviation security more cost-effective is hampered by considerable uncertainty about the terrorist threat, security system performance, and the costs of security measures. This volume focuses on exploring ways to inform decisionmaking despite such uncertainties, providing a set of analyses that help fill some of the current gaps in the assessment of the costs, benefits, and efficiency of aviation security measures and strategies.

The United States Federal Air Marshal Service

Federal Air Marshal Service: Actions Taken to Fulfill Core Mission and Address Workforce Issues

Plane Clothes

Federal Air Marshal Service : oversight : hearing before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, first session, September 17, 2015.

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Federal Air Marshal Service

A History of the U.S. Federal Air Marshal Service

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2007: Justifications (p. 1-1424)

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) traces its history to the anti-hijacking initiatives of the 1960s, and was drastically built up after the attacks of September 11, 2001. While undergoing this rapid build-up and deployment of air marshals, the Service has encountered numerous problems that severely impact morale and, potentially, national security. The Committee on the Judiciary initiated an inquiry into the FAMS and has discovered that while many of the problems facing the management of the FAMS could be easily remedied, they remain unaddressed. This report outlines key problems and provides recommendations.

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2005

Presents various challenges faced by security policy makers and risk analysts, and mathematical approaches that inform homeland security policy development and decision support Compiled by a group of highly qualified editors, this book provides a clear connection between risk science and homeland security policy making and includes top-notch contributions that uniquely highlight the role of risk analysis for informing homeland security policy decisions. Featuring discussions on various challenges

faced in homeland security risk analysis, the book seamlessly divides the subject of risk analysis for homeland security into manageable chapters, which are organized by the concept of risk-informed decisions, methodology for applying risk analysis, and relevant examples and case studies. Applied Risk Analysis for Guiding Homeland Security Policy and Decisions offers an enlightening overview of risk analysis methods for homeland security. For instance, it presents readers with an exploration of radiological and nuclear risk assessment, along with analysis of uncertainties in radiological and nuclear pathways. It covers the advances in risk analysis for border security, as well as for cyber security. Other topics covered include: strengthening points of entry; systems modeling for rapid containment and casualty mitigation; and disaster preparedness and critical infrastructure resilience. Highlights how risk analysis helps in the decision-making process for homeland security policy. Presents specific examples that detail how various risk analysis methods provide decision support for homeland security policy makers and risk analysts. Describes numerous case studies from academic, government, and industrial perspectives that apply risk analysis methods for addressing challenges within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Offers detailed information regarding each of the five DHS missions: prevent terrorism and enhance security; secure and manage our borders; enforce and administer our immigration laws; safeguard and secure cyberspace; and strengthen national preparedness and resilience. Discusses the various approaches and challenges faced in homeland risk analysis and identifies improvements and methodological advances that influenced DHS to adopt an increasingly risk-informed basis for decision-making. Written by top educators and professionals who clearly illustrate the link between risk science and homeland security policy making. Applied Risk Analysis for Guiding Homeland Security Policy and Decisions is an excellent textbook and/or supplement for upper-undergraduate and graduate-level courses related to homeland security risk analysis. It will also be an extremely beneficial resource and reference for homeland security policy analysts, risk analysts, and policymakers from private and public sectors, as well as researchers, academics, and practitioners who utilize security risk analysis methods.

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations for 2016

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001, there has been a plethora of legislation and acts resulting in security screening of airline passengers and their baggage to the deployment of newer and more updated security technologies, aimed at closing this alarming gap in security. This new book examines additional proposals and actions not only from Congress, but the FAA as well. Contents: Preface; Aviation Security Technologies and Procedures: Screening Passengers and Baggage; Selected Aviation Security Legislation in the Aftermath of the September 11 Attack; Vulnerabilities in, and Alternatives for, Pre-board Screening Security Operations; Terrorist Acts Demonstrate Urgent need to Improve Security at the Nations' Airports Operations; Weaknesses in Airport Security and Options for Assigning Screening Responsibilities; Vulnerabilities and Potential Improvements for the Air Cargo System; Transportation Security Administration Faces Immediate and Long-Term Challenges; Registered Traveller Program Policy and Implementation Issues; Index.

Terror, Security, and Money

This report discusses U.S. Federal Air Marshal Service's 2003 transfer from the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau and key practices that could facilitate its return to TSA in 2005; and management of mission-related incidents that affect air marshals' ability to operate discreetly, which is a key aspect of federal air marshals' operating procedures.

Efficient Aviation Security

In the wake of 9/11, terrorists continue to target aircraft and airports, underscoring the ongoing threat to civil aviation and the need for effective security measures. FAMS deploys air marshals on selected flights to address such threats and is a key component of TSA's approach to aviation security. However, longstanding challenges faced by FAMS's workforce could impact its ability to carry out its mission. This report addresses (1) the extent to which FAMS has taken steps to address air marshals' health concerns, (2) the extent to which FAMS has taken steps to address air marshals' concerns about their work schedules, and (3) the number of discrimination complaints FAMS employees have reported and the extent to which FAMS has taken steps to prevent discrimination. GAO is making six recommendations to FAMS, including that it implement a plan to assess the health of the FAMS

workforce, monitor the extent that air marshals' shifts are consistent with guidelines, and strengthen efforts to prevent discrimination.

Federal Air Marshal Service

Federal Register