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Critical Infrastructure Protection in Germany

Cooperation and Recommendations as Main Driving Forces

Crime Stoppers International

Making the World a Safer Place

Policing at Catastrophe

Special Policing after Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan

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Public Security - Disaster Response - Comprehensive Approach

Dear reader,

This current issue of „Global Security“ deal with critical infrastructure. In Germany, critical infrastructures (CI) are defined as “organizational and physical structures and facilities of such vital importance to a nation‘s society and economy that their failure or degradation would result in sustained supply shortages, significant disruption of public safety and security, or other dramatic consequences” [Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP Strategy) 2009]. Dr. Angela Braubach, Dr. Monika John-Koch and Peter Lauwe provide an overview about CIP in Germany. Does it function as best practice example?

GLOBAL VIEW

Japan – The Netherlands – Germany – Australia – Mexico

Japan: What happens after Fukushima? Our editor Professor Dr. Minoru Yokoyama, Kokugakuin University, Tokyo, Japan, discusses special policing after earthquake and tsunami in Japan on March 11, 2011.

The Netherlands: Why does the Dutch police make use of FLIR thermal imaging cameras to spot criminals? The short answer from Peter van der Steen is: “It really is an ideal tool for crime fighting”.

Germany: Why is risk management important for public transport operators? Dr. Matthias Müth and Martin Kaiser, both Hamburg-Consult, believe that risk assessments are an integral part of the risk management process in public transport operators. Their report is based on the experience of “Aktiv-Bus Flensburg“: “Public transport (PT) is a basic requirement for a modern society and thriving economy. It is hard to imagine how a city could work without functioning PT”, the authors argue.

Australia: “Making the World a Safer Place”, promotes Peter Price OAM, Crime Stoppers Australia/International (CSI), an umbrella organization operated by a volunteer board of directors from Crime Stoppers programs worldwide that establishes guidelines to assure consistency. The aim of CSI is to establish local programs in countries around the world.

Mexico: “In 43 months, from December 2006 to July 2010, over 28,000 people have been killed in relation to drug trafficking violence that has stricken Mexico”, describes our editor Walter M. McKay, M.A., in his article. McKay gives us an overview of his experiences as a Police reform specialist.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue. We are always happy to receive your feedback as well as suggestions for future issues at info@homeland-sec.de.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Nadine Seumenicht,
Publisher & Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Minoru Yokoyama and his wife Yumiko during their visit in Berlin with Dr. Nadine Seumenicht.



CIP in Germany

Cooperation and recommendations as main driving forces

Angela Braubach, Peter Lauwe, Monika John-Koch
Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance, Bonn, Germany



Picture 1: Assisted living facility in the flood 2002. Source: BBK.

Introduction

In Germany, critical infrastructures (CI) are defined as "organizational and physical structures and facilities of such vital importance to a nation's society and economy that their failure or degradation would result in sustained supply shortages, significant disruption of public safety and security, or other dramatic consequences".[1]

The main protection concepts and analyses are based on recommendations that were developed from working teams of government and other public and private providers of CI. This article describes the results that were achieved within the last ten years in Germany. It also takes a look at critical infrastructure protection (CIP) on the administrative level of the European Union (EU) focusing mainly on transboundary critical infrastructure like energy and transport.

Historical development

Following the publication of the report of the President's Commission for Critical Infrastructure Protection[2] in 1997 in the US, in Germany the "working group for critical infrastructures" (AG KRITIS) was founded officially in the same year. Backgrounds were some critical incidents caused by information infrastructure failures and the upcoming "Year 2000" problem. This working group was coordinated by the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) and consisted of members of the subordinate federal agencies. The main role played the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI). Here, in this working group, first cooperation concerning CIP between

1 Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP Strategy) 2009 (http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/Broschueren/cip_stategy.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

2 Critical Foundations. Protecting America's Infrastructures (http://www.iwar.org.uk/cip/resources/pccip/report.pdf)

Policing at Catastrophe

Professor Dr. Minoru Yokoyama,
Kokugakuin University,
Tokyo, Japan

Special Policing after Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan on March 11, 2011



The photo of the first wave of Tsunami flowing into Rikuzen Takata City, which the crew members of the police flying corps took at 15:27 on March 11, 2011 (Presented by Iwate Prefecture Police). Please see the explanation in Note 18.

Abstract

On March 11, 2011 the largest earthquake in Japan's modern period hit people living along Pacific Ocean in eastern Japan. Japanese police performed many special activities after the March 11 Catastrophe.

Before being hit by Tsunami the police conveyed the warning to people staying near seashore and guided them to evacuate to a high place. The police participated with activities to rescue people staying under a destroyed house soon after the earthquake and Tsunami. By the earthquake and Tsunami many roads and traffic control systems were destroyed. Therefore, the police had to carry out the special control of the road traffic. By the March 11 Catastrophe, 15,859 persons were killed while 3,019 were missing (the data at the time of June 4, 2011). The majority of these victims were senior persons. The police searched many dead bodies. After identifying the police delivered the bodies to the bereaved. For the crime prevention the police officers patrolled at the area near seacoast where people left for evacuation. In addition, the police performed the guidance activities for people living near Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant after the radiation leaked by a serious accident. Mainly by the use of the White Paper on Police in 2012 and the newspaper articles I would like to analyze how the Japanese police performed special activities to cope with the March 11 Catastrophe.

1. East Japan Catastrophe by Earthquake and Tsunami

On March 11, 2011 the largest earthquake in Japan's modern period hit people living along Pacific Ocean in

Dutch Police Uses FLIR Thermal Imaging Cameras to Spot Criminals

Dipl.-Phys. Bertrand Völckers,
FLIR Commercial Vision Systems
Germany



FLIR PathFIndIR thermal imaging camera in operation.

Throughout history criminals have used the cover of night to commit crimes like burglary undetected. Today most acts of burglary still take place at night. To aid in detection of suspects the Dutch police department of Zaanstreek-Waterland deploys a new tool: thermal imaging cameras from FLIR Systems. "It really is a great tool for nighttime crime fighting", explains Vincent Bodifee, project leader traffic crime of the Zaanstreek-Waterland police department. "These thermal imaging cameras help us to see when our own eyesight is insufficient. Criminals will find it hard to hide from the all-seeing eye of the FLIR PathFindIR thermal imaging camera installed on some of our patrol cars."

Thermal imaging cameras record electromagnetic radiation in the infrared spectrum, which is emitted by all objects as a function of their temperature, and translates that into a visible image. The crisp thermal images provide excellent nighttime vision regardless of lighting conditions. A thermal imaging camera from FLIR Systems allows you to see clearly when darkness, smoke or light fog impedes normal vision.

As a test the Zaanstreek-Waterland police department installed FLIR PathFindIR thermal imaging cameras in a searchlight pan and tilt platform on the roof of two of the new VW Touran patrol cars. Within several months the use of the FLIR thermal imaging cameras led to arrests that would not have been made without the aid of the FLIR PathFindIR thermal imaging cameras, according to Bodifee and his colleague Peter van der Steen.

"We originally started the project with the FLIR PathFindIR thermal imaging camera to spot burglars at night", Van der Steen explains. "There was a wave of burglaries in our region, mainly by a gang which usually operates at night." The two initiators of the thermal imaging project hoped that the FLIR PathFindIR thermal imaging camera would help increase their chances

Crime Stoppers International – CSI

Peter Price OAM
Crime Stoppers Australia/International

Making the World a Safer Place – www.csiworld.org

By assisting in solving a crime, every 14 minutes, of every day, somewhere in the world

In the Beginning

In 1976, Detective Greg MacAleese was investigating the murder robbery of a university student working part time at a petrol station in Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA. After six weeks of intensive police inquiries he took the unusual course of offering a locally funded reward for anonymous information that could assist police in solving the crime. He followed this up with a TV re-enactment that led to a swift arrest and conviction. The approach was so successful that Detective MacAleese then ran a six-month trial covering all types of serious crime. Police departments across the United States heard about the trial's success and began to adopt this anonymous approach to receiving information and the Crime Stoppers program was born.

A fundamental proposition of the Crime Stoppers program was that people would remain anonymous when giving information to the police. Anonymity is still the cornerstone of Crime Stoppers today.

Widen the Net with Crime Stoppers

Crime Stoppers collects tips from the public on community safety issues and pass them on to police for appropriate action. In doing so, Crime Stoppers and its local, provincial, national and international associations offer signifi cant help to police in combating criminal activity. Crime Stoppers is now successfully assisting police in 28 countries worldwide.

Crime Stoppers assists authorities in solving a crime somewhere in the world every 14 minutes.

Who are Crime Stoppers?

Crime Stoppers is an international non-profit community program run locally by a volunteer Board of Directors who oversee the program, raise funds and make reward payments.

CRIME STOPPERS INTERNATIONAL
HELPING TO STOP, SOLVE AND PREVENT CRIME - TOGETHER

Crime Stoppers is not the police.

Community + Police + the Media =
the Crime Stoppers winning formula.

The Community

Individuals can call Crime Stoppers with information that may help stop, solve or prevent criminal activity and the callers' anonymity is guaranteed.

The Police

Police process information from Crime Stoppers, investigate and report back when a case is solved. If the information leads to an arrest then a reward may be paid.

"Tackling crime effectively cannot be done by law enforcement alone; the support of the public is important and this is where the bridging role of Crime Stoppers International between the two can be so effective. Working closely with agencies such as Crime Stoppers International means that police can be provided with information and tips which they may not otherwise receive which could be vital in bringing criminals to justice, no matter where they attempt to hide."

Ronald K. Noble – INTERPOL Secretary General

The Media

The media assists by publicising unsolved crimes, making crime re-enactments, 'Crimes of the Week', cold cases, drug activity, 'Most Wanted' criminals, suspected

The Mexico Situation

Experiences of a Police Reform Specialist

Walter M. McKay, M.A.



„Ciudad juarez 1“ by Daniel Schwen – Own work. Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons – http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ciudad_juarez_1.jpg#mediaviewer/File:Ciudad_juarez_1.jpg

Introduction

In 43 months, from December 2006 to July 2010, over 28,000 people have been killed in relation to drug trafficking violence[1] that has stricken Mexico. This time period begins with the decision of President Calderón, on December 11, 2006, to confront Mexico's Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) with his initial deployment of over 7,000 federal forces (4,260 soldiers, 1,054 marines and 1,690 police officers of what now is referred to as the Federal Police), in his home state of Michoácan[2] to stem the rising violence. In March of 2008, he followed this up with the deployment of 2,026 soldiers[3] as well as 400 Federal Police[4] in the border city of Cuidad Juárez, Chihuahua, to reinforce the 500 soldiers that were already stationed there, in an operation called "Joint Operation Chihuahua" (Operativo Conjunto Chihuahua). The violence in Juárez continued to escalate leaving the President with little choice but to deploy more troops a year later (5,000 more soldiers and another 1,000 Federal Police officers)[5]. The deployment of over 10,000 soldiers and Federal Police officers in 2 years was in addition to the already 2,300 municipal police officers that work in Juárez[6], a city with an official population of 1.3 million people (because of the number of citizens fleeing the city the estimate of the actual population is estimated to under 900,000[7]). Drug related violence was spreading across Mexico and President Calderón used the only institution that he had confidence in to confront it, the Mexican army. The State and Municipal Police agencies of Mexico were notoriously corrupt, ineffective, untrained and without adequate equipment and so

1 El Diario. „Van 28 mil muertos por guerra a narco: Cisen“ 3 August 2010. 3 August 2010 <http://www.diario.com.mx/nota.php?notaid=a3c6dbe8f284fa59575767ea6ce4f079>

2 El Universal. Va Ejército contra el narco en Michoacán 12 December 2006. 3 August 2010 <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/primera/28101.html>

3 CNN. „Mexican troops arrive along U.S. border“ 28 March 2008. 3 August 2010. <http://www.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/americas/03/28/mexico.juarez/index.html>

4 Reuters. „Mexico troops head to new U.S. border drug war zone“. 27 March 2008. 3 Aug 2010 <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N27216518.htm>

5 El Universal. „Gómez Mont: sacaremos de Juárez a los criminales“ 26 February 2009. 3 August 2010 <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/primera/32560.html>

6 García Luna, Genaro Informe del Estado de la Seguridad Pública en México Secretary of Public Safety at a hearing with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, presented on January 21, 2010.

7 The Wall Street Journal. „Cartel Wars Gut Juárez, a Onetime Boom Town“. 20 March 2010. 4 August 2010 <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703580904575132004265333546.html>

Correction

In 2013, we published an article on „Assassinations as a Political Tool“, pp. 33-40. By mistake, the published order of the authors on the publication was incorrect.

Please note that the author sequence is as follows:

Justin Heinrich,
Dr. Michael Wigginton, Jr.,
and Dr. Linda Keena.



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Editorship: Dr. Nadine Seumenicht
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Advisory Team
Comprehensive Approach: Harald Kujat, General a. D.
Net Centric Operation: Dr.-Ing. Andreas Groth; Ralph. D. Thiele, Oberst a. D.

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Science: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Michael Gerke; Dr. Nadine Seumenicht
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