FactSheet

RMAST Activities

TSIs can conduct RMAST with entities that fit the criteria listed within the applicable Surface Modes and Locations. During Pre-Operational Planning, TSIs, in collaboration with Field Office supervision, will determine which risk mitigation activities to be utilized. RMAST activities may also be applied as a result of other Surface initiatives such as BASE assessments, EXIS exercises, and SETA operations.

There are three types of RMAST activities:

- Stakeholder Engagement
- Public Observation
- Site Security Observation

RMAST activities can be conducted in all modes of surface transportation to include:

- Passenger and Commuter Rail
- Freight Rail
- Mass Transit
- Highway
- Maritime
- Pipeline
- Critical Infrastructure
- Shipper/Receiver

Team Qualification

RMAST Teams are made up of TSI-Surface and are trained to conduct activities specific to surface transportation modes. Teams follow RMAST guidance and direction on all activities.

RISK MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FOR SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

The Office of Security Operations (OSO) Surface Compliance Branch has developed the Risk Mitigation Activities for Surface Transportation (RMAST) program in support of TSA's Risk Based Security (RBS) initiative. The RMAST program supports a national strategy for performing risk mitigation and incorporates activities such as security observations, engagement with industry, stakeholders and the traveling public. The RMAST program will be risk-based, intelligence driven, and include processes and procedures to mitigate current threats and vulnerabilities. RMAST activities should be risk-informed by TSA's Transportation Sector System Risk Assessment (TSSRA), Modal Threat Assessments, and high threat urban area (HTUA) definitions.

The RMAST program will implement the following risk mitigation activities: *Stakeholder Engagement, Public Observation, and Site Security Observations.* These activities incorporate specific risk reduction measures, focusing time and resources on high risk and critical assets, facilities and other infrastructure.

Stakeholder Engagement - Stakeholder engagement activities include TSIs using TSA security programs and resources to help mitigate identified security weaknesses. For example, TSIs can partner with local Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives (TSS -Es) to provide surface stakeholders IED awareness training and Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs) to provide local intelligence briefings.

Public Observation - Public observation activities are conducted to identify suspicious activities, security vulnerabilities, and/or suspicious behaviors that could be indicative of pre-operational planning related to terrorism. This RMAST activity supports the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) initiative.

Site Security Observations - Site security observations are conducted to determine if the physical security measures and operational deterrence components are in place to effectively mitigate risk.

Applying RMAST - Below is an example of how to measure RMAST outcomes related to an identified security weakness.