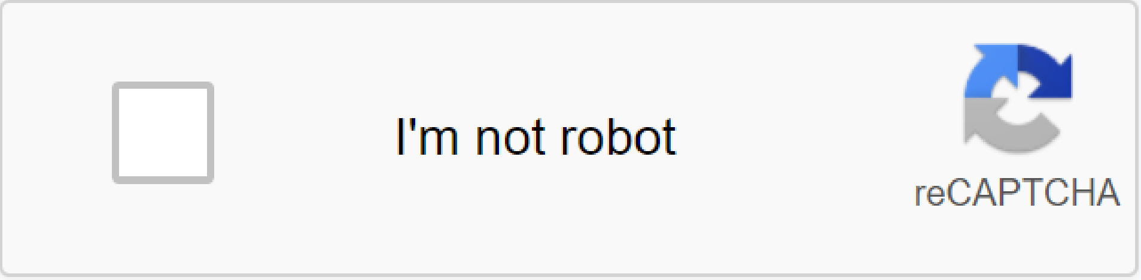
# Aviation safety and security pdf



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If you have previous experience in the field of public safety and security, you are eligible to enroll in the Practitioner Concentration, a flexible option that recognizes your past experience and learning.% Online 100% Online High School or EquivalentOfficial High School Transcript/GED ScoreRestricted StatesDelaware, Minnesota Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com; Approved Colleges, LLC All rights reserved Skip to the Main ContentRelative Stories for GQGlassesNews September 23, 2019 Target (1) This sends revised IRM 5.1.3, Safety, Security and Control. Material Changes (1) IRM 5.1.3.1: Updated with internal controls under program range and objectives. (2) IRM 5.1.3.2(1): updated to clarify that all reports of sexual assaults, threats or coercive interference by IRS employees performing their official duties should be provided to TIGTA-OI. (3) IRM 5.1.3.2(3): information about the Public Trust and Employee Safety project team, unnecessary IRM referrals removed and an updated link. (4) IRM 5.1.3.2.3(1): updated table to add additional safety sy-do's and don'ts. (5) IRM 5.1.3.2.3.2(1): added to include information on IRS imitation schemes. (6) IRM 5.1.3.2.3.2(4) added to the reference to IRM 5.1.10.2, precontact, which includes steps to be taken when planning field visits to minimise risks. (7) IRM 5.1.3.2.3.2(5): added to the table on the possession of firearms. (8) IRM 5.1.3.2.4(3): updated links to the IRS Worklife programs and services website. (9) IRM 5.1.3.3.1(3): updated link to the Office of Employee Protection website. (10) IRM 5.1.3.3.2(2): updated IRM citations. (11) IRM 5.1.3.3.2.4(2): updated IRM citation. (12) IRM 5.1.3.4(2): updated IRM citation. (13) IRM 5.1.3.4.2(3)(d): added to provide instructions to call 911 if a threat is imminent. (14) IRM 5.1.3.4.2(4): to provide guidance for documenting the attack incident. (15) IRM 5.1.3.4.3.2.1(1): updated IRM citation. (16) IRM 5.1.3.4.3.2.1(2): deleted reference to document 12441 because it is out of date. Added link to Knowledge Management website for more information. (17) IRM 5.1.3.4.3.2.2(4) added to provide links to additional resources for Threats. (18) IRM 5.1.3.4.3.2.2(3)(b): updated IRM citation in table. (19) IRM 5.1.3.4.4(3): added to link to the TIGTA Operations Manual, which provides additional information on how TIGTA will conduct their investigation after receiving a report of an attack, threat or coercive interference against IRS employees in the performance of their duties. (20) IRM 5.1.3.4.4.1(1): deleted after regular business hours phone number. Regular business hours phone number has voicemail. (21) IRM 5.1.3.4.4.1.1: deleted table and broken link. (22) IRM 5.1.3.5.1(6): signed up to the manager coordinating applications for an armed escort through the nearest TIGTA-OI office. (23) IRM 5.1.3.5.2: updated to clarify a process to request an armed escort. (24) IRM 5.1.3.5.2.1(1): updated to add that secure email to TIGTA, contains a memorandum. (25) IRM 5.1.3.5.2.1(2): updated link to TIGTA office locations. (26) IRM 5.1.3.5.2.3.1(1)(a): updated with a link to the TIGTA website for the contact list of TIGTA offices. (27) IRM 5.1.3.6: updated to clarify the description of the witness safety programme. (28) IRM 5.1.3.6.1: updated procedures for the treatment of taxpayers in the witness safety programme. (29) IRM 5.1.3.6.1.1: updated contact information of the witness safety coordinator. (30) IRM 5.1.3.6.1.2: moved management procedures and included in section 5.1.3.6.1. Updated witness safety coordinator procedures. (31) IRM 5.1.3.7(3)(a): updated IRM citations. (32) IRM 5.1.3.7.2(1): updated IRM citation. (33) IRM 5.1.3.7.2(4): updated links to disclosure's website, Privacy Knowledge Base. (34) IRM 5.1.3.7.2.1(3)(b): updated IRM citation for the clean desk policy. (35) IRM 5.1.3.7.2.1.1: updated guidelines for reporting IRS data breaches. (36) IRM 5.1.3.7.2.1.1.2: updated language from security breach to data breach. (37) IRM 5.1.3.7.3: New paragraph (7) added to provide information on the lifecycle of records and file management. (38) IRM 5.1.3.7.4.1(1)(c): updated IRM citation. (39) IRM 5.1.3.7.5.1(2): updated link to the UNAX website. (40) IRM 5.1.3.7.5.1.1(3) added to provide instructions for completing and submitting Form 11377. (41) IRM Exhibit 5.1.3-1: updated with additional information required for requests for armed escorts. (42) Editorial corrections made throughout IRM 5.1.3. Effect on other documents This material replaces IRM 5.1.3 of 6 November 2014. Audience Revenue officers in SB/SE Collection Effective Date (09-23-2019) Nikki C. Johnson Director, Collection Policy Small Business/Self-Employed bad guys who want to exploit Facebook members. Follow these security and security tips to make your Facebook experience more secure. While you may want an account when you're 11 or 12, Facebook explicitly prohibits anyone under the age of 13 from registering. If they find out you're lying about your age, they can give you and all your content, including your photos. Facebook's policy prohibits fake names, but allows nicknames if you have a front or middle name. Don't use your full legal name, as this can help predators and identity thieves get more information about you. Check out Facebook's Help Center for more guidelines on which names are allowed While you might want to be a social butterfly, set your Facebook privacy settings so not everyone can see your profile and content. Only make details of your profile available to people you've already accepted as your friends. Don't make your email or phone number visible on your profile. A rogue Facebook application or a hacker can use this information to spam or harass you. We recommend that your Facebook friends don't even have this information. Your real friends have your mobile phone number and email anyway. The less exposure you have, the better. Criminals and predators can use your location data to track you down. You might think that only your friends have access to this information, but if your friend's account is logged into a public computer or their account is hacked, then strangers will now have your location information. Also never post that you are home alone. If you ever feel threatened by someone on Facebook or if someone is harassing you by sending unwanted Facebook messages or posting something offensive on your wall, report it by clicking on the Abuse Report link on the post. If someone posts a picture of you you don't like, untie yourself. If your password is too simple, someone can easily guess and break into your account. You should never have someone with your password. Always make sure you opt out of Facebook entirely if you're using a public computer in a library or computer lab. There are some things you should never post on Facebook. When you post something, always remember that it can affect other people and be used against you in the future. Just because you delete something on Facebook after you say it, doesn't mean someone didn't take a screenshot of it before you had the chance to delete it. If you post something embarrassing about yourself or others, it may come back to haunt you in the future when you apply for a job or try to get into a college that monitors Facebook profiles. If you don't feel comfortable enough to say something in person, then it's probably best not to post it online either. Not all Facebook apps are created by good people. Typically, a Facebook app requires access to parts of your profile as a condition of using it. If you have an app access and it's a malicious application, then you might just find yourself spam or worse. When in doubt, check it out by googling the name of the app, followed by scam to see if there are any reported shenanigans. Don't be too. too. to report that your account is being hacked by someone. You must report the hack immediately. Hackers can try to pretend to be you if you use your hacked account to drop your friends for their scams. This is the last part of my series about my transition from a Windows environment to a Mac. This week I'm talking about security issues. Here are the first four episodes in the series: As an experiment, I decided to see how long a naked Mac would last on the Internet. What I've discovered is that I don't have an answer yet. I will preface this by saying that every time you are on the open net, you need to use av and a firewall at a basic minimum. In other words, don't try this at home! When I set up the Mac, I created two accounts. An administrator who can do anything and a user who can do almost nothing. When I'm on the net, I'm usually in the User account. If I need to do something that requires an increase in privilege, I can go to the Terminal and sudo to Admin for the task I want to do. This is similar to the way Vista works, I believe. On a Windows box, I would never dream of taking a limited user account on the web and surfing without both a hardware and software firewall and anti-malware protection. I'd be infected pretty quickly if I did. But I wanted to know what would happen if I did exactly that on a Mac. My reasoning was simple. I had nothing on the box, not even my mail. I had discs for everything I installed, and I had my OS drives. If (thinking when) something happened, the machine was under warranty and I could just swipe and reload. I've been on this machine since 11/5/07. My 90 days are on 2/5/08. So far so good. No virus attacks, no malware. I don't even get spam anymore. As a side note, I'll be putting up additional defenses before this goes to post. I'm fearless, not stupid! The point is this, securing the machine has been dead easy. I just turned on the built-in firewall and let her go. This tells me I'm not a target, or that I'm pretty safe. Safety due to ambiguity is not a guarantee of safety. It shouldn't be. I think it is very important to know what your risks are and to limit them properly. See capitalized warning above. That said, the point of the experiment was to try to measure how vulnerable a Mac is in the wild. When listening to Mac forums, I discovered people having their first taste of a virus after Boot Camping turned their machines around an XP partition. While the Mac side of the machine may have been safe, the XP side needed to be protected. This is not a bad thing, because it is teaching Mac users to be safer in their habits. I recently posted a report released from Sophos warning Mac users is aware that as market share grows, the threat of crackers is also growing. Late last year saw a Trojan for the Mac and there are undoubtedly others to follow. If you a limited bill, getting through your defense should be more difficult as it would require an action on your part. There are a number of security features that come from the Mac that help you stay safe. My favorite of these is the Secure Empty Trash. As in Windows, just throwing something in the trash and emptying the trash doesn't mean the item is gone forever. It can be recovered if one is diligent. But Secure Empty Trash will override the files several times. Is this a warranty?  Nope. But it's a step closer. Another tool on the Mac is the ability to create a secure area of your hard drive that is a password-protected image. You'll see it on your desktop as an icon for a hard drive that, when you're clicked, requires the password you've set to access. This means I can create an area where I can place sensitive data and access if necessary, knowing that if someone else has access to my Mac, that data will remain secure. Another thing I find I use more and more is the Keychain. This is a password repository associated with the user account. If I'm in the admin account, I only have access to the passwords associated with that account. If I'm in the user account, I only have access to the passwords associated with the user account. While I can get any password I need to, with Keychain tap me on the shoulder and tell me that the password is not set for that user is a good reminder of who I am and what I do. Theoretically, looking at my airport status or on my network cable would do the same, but I managed to challenge the senility as well. Keychain won't let me make any mistakes. Like going out to the Internet in the Admin account. Like I said, this is the last one in the series on my Mac. But not the last of the blogs. Last week I asked people to tell me what they would like to see moving forward. One reader said he was interested in the difference between command line in the Terminal and UNIX or Linux command line. Next week I'll look at these differences and hope to provide you with some reference material so you know what to do if you find yourself with a flashing cursor in a place that looks nothing like DOS. Dos.

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