

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Cargo Security Strategy

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Cargo Security

Agenda for this Discussion

- **CBP Priority Mission and Twin Goals**
- **A Layered Defense-in-Depth Approach to Smart and Extended Borders. Five Interrelated Initiatives**
 - Advance Data Elements/Information
 - Threat Based, Risk Managed Targeting
 - Use of Non Intrusive Inspection Technology and Radiation Detection Technology
 - A Dedicated Cadre of Operational Forces
 - Partnerships with Industry/Trade and Foreign Governments



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Customs and Border Protection's Priority Mission:

To prevent the entry of terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States; while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.



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A Layered Defense-in-Depth Approach

Advance Data Elements (Information)

- **CBP requires advanced electronic cargo information as mandated by The Trade Act of 2002 in all modes of transportation.**
- **CBP issued regulations requiring the submission of the data elements through an approved system in certain time frames. Timeframes include:**
 - **Maritime:** - 24 hours before lading at foreign port of departure.
 - **Air:**
 - “wheels up” from Canada, Mexico and Western Hemisphere north of equator.
 - 4 hours prior to arrival in the U.S. from other foreign locations.
 - **Rail:** - 2 hours prior to arrival at the first port of entry in U.S.
 - **Truck:** - 1 hour prior to arrival at the first port of entry in U.S.



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A Threat Based, Risk Management Approach

- **The National Targeting Center (NTC)**

The NTC is a 24X7 operation providing tactical targeting and analytical research in support of CBP anti-terrorism efforts. The NTC uses risk management at a national level to provide tactical targeting expertise. On site representatives from other agencies include: USCG, ICE, FBI, TSA, Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture. The NTC coordinates terrorism related concerns with appropriate government agencies, as well as intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

- **Automated Targeting System**

All available information on cargo shipments en route to the U.S. are analyzed through an automated targeting system . This system is an enforcement tool that uses sophisticated automated techniques and algorithms to perform risk-based analysis of anomalies and strategic intelligence to identify high-risk shipments.



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Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)

- Through C-TPAT, CBP works in partnership with the trade community to better secure the international supply chain.
- C-TPAT has enabled CBP to leverage supply chain security where CBP has no regulatory reach.
- C-TPAT members are committed to securing end-to-end international supply chains from the foreign manufacturer's loading docks to arrival at the U.S. distribution center.
- CBP validates member's supply chain security efforts and works closely with companies to leverage supply chain security protocols with their foreign contacts.



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Container Security Initiative (CSI)

- CBP has partnered with 26 countries through CSI, and is currently operational in 50 ports worldwide; 23 in EU ports.
- The goal is for CSI teams deployed to overseas ports to conduct 100% manifest review prior to containers being loaded aboard vessels destined to the U.S.
- By end of 2007, CSI will expand to a total of 58 ports – screening 85% of all containerized cargo destined to the U.S.

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

- A truck/rail initiative where the US/Canada and US/Mexico have agreed to harmonize commercial processes for clearance of cargo using common risk-management principles, supply chain security, industry partnerships and advanced technology to improve border efficiencies through utilization of dedicated lanes.



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Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology

- Large-scale Imaging Systems; Mobile VACIS
- X-Ray Vans
- Pallet Gamma Ray
- Itemizers
- Vapor Tracers

Radiation Detection Technology

- Radiation Portal Monitors
- Personal Radiation Detectors
- Radiation Isotope Identifier Devices



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Operational Forces

- **CBP Officers – specialized units**
 - Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams
 - Advance Targeting Units
 - Passenger Analysis Units
- **Canine Enforcement Teams**
 - CBP has a robust National Canine Enforcement Training program.
 - **Detection Capabilities include:**
 - Concealed human/narcotic detection
 - Explosive Detection
 - Positive Responsive Narcotics
 - Passive Responsive Narcotics
 - Currency Detection
 - Agriculture Products



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Partnerships

Federal Government

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of State (DOS)

International Community

- World Customs Organization - Framework for Security and Facilitation
- EU/US Transportation Security Cooperation Group
- EU/US Joint Customs Cooperation Committee
- Proliferation Security Initiative
- ICAO / IATA , IMO, ISO



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The World Customs Organization (WCO)

Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade

OBJECTIVES: to establish standards that provide supply chain security and facilitation, enable integrated supply chain management for all modes of transport, enhance the capabilities of Customs agencies, promote cooperation between Customs & trade.

CORE PRINCIPLES: harmonize advance electronic cargo info, a risk management approach, use of non-intrusive detection technology, provision of benefits to trade

THE PILLARS: The framework rests on two pillars

1. Customs to Customs
2. Customs to Business partnerships

BENEFITS: enhance world trade, ensure better security against terrorism, and increase the contributions of Customs and trade to the economic and social well-being of nations

IMPLEMENTATION: a phased approach to implement in accordance with each administration's capacity and legislative authority. To assist this process, the WCO will endeavor to help with identifying capacity building needs and possible solutions. These capacity building initiatives will be threaded throughout by Customs integrity and training development considerations.



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Summary

To meet the twin goals of security and facilitation, CBP utilizes a layered approach to implement a cargo strategy:

- Use of Advance Information
 - A Threat Based, Risk Managed Approach
 - Use of Detection Technology
 - Partnerships with Industry and Government
- A dedicated cadre of trained CBP Officers

More Information is available at: www.cbp.gov



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Questions?



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