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APPENDIX B

**ABOUT U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER
PROTECTION: MISSION AND CORE VALUES**

1 **CBP MISSION**

2 “We are the guardians of our Nation’s borders. We are America’s frontline. We safeguard the
3 American homeland at and beyond our borders. We protect the American public against
4 terrorists and the instruments of terror. We steadfastly enforce the laws of the United States
5 while fostering our Nation’s economic security through lawful international trade and travel. We
6 serve the American public with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.” (USDHS, 2009)

7 **CBP CORE VALUES**

8 Vigilance is how CBP ensures the safety of all Americans. CBP is continuously watchful and
9 alert to deter, detect, and prevent threats to our Nation. CBP demonstrates courage and valor in
10 the protection of our Nation.

11 Service to Country is embodied in the work CBP does. CBP is dedicated to defending and
12 upholding the Constitution of the United States. The American people have entrusted CBP to
13 protect the homeland and defend liberty.

14 Integrity is CBP’s cornerstone. CBP is guided by the highest ethical and moral principles.

15 **CBP PURPOSES AND GOALS**

16 **EFFECTIVE TARGETING**

17 Each year, more than 11 million maritime containers arrive at U.S. seaports. At land borders,
18 another 11 million arrive by truck and 2.7 million by rail. CBP is responsible for knowing what
19 is inside and whether it poses a risk to the American people, as well as for ensuring that all
20 proper revenues are collected.

21 CBP assesses all people and cargo entering the United States from abroad for terrorist risk.
22 People who may pose a risk can now be better identified through initiatives such as the Advance
23 Passenger Information System, United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indication
24 Technology (known as US-VISIT), and the Student and Exchange Visitor System. CBP
25 regularly refuses entry to people who may pose a threat to U.S. security.

26 In addition, CBP uses advance information from the Automated Targeting System, the
27 Automated Export System, and the Trade Act of 2002 Advance Electronic Information
28 Regulations to identify cargo that may pose a threat. The National Targeting Centers of CBP’s
29 Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination enhance these initiatives by synthesizing
30 information to provide tactical targeting. Using risk management techniques, the centers identify
31 suspicious individuals and containers before arrival.

32 The Automated Commercial Environment has made electronic risk management far more
33 effective. The ACE Secure Data Portal provides a single, centralized online access point to
34 connect CBP and the trade community. CBP’s modernization efforts enhance border security
35 while optimizing the ever-increasing flow of legitimate trade.

36 CBP also screens high-risk imported food shipments in order to prevent bioterrorism/agro-
37 terrorism. United States Food and Drug Administration and CBP personnel are working side by

1 side at the National Targeting Center (NTC) to protect the U.S. food supply by taking action,
2 implementing provisions of the Bioterrorism Act of 2002. CBP and FDA are able to react
3 quickly to threats of bioterrorist attacks on the U.S. food supply and to other food-related
4 emergencies (USDHS, 2010).

5 **FOSTERING LEGITIMATE AND SAFE TRAVEL**

6 Fostering legitimate and safe travel is a key goal of CBP, which increases passenger security
7 through effective risk assessment. The Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid
8 Inspection program (SENTRI) and NEXUS U.S.–Canada are trusted traveler programs that
9 expedite entry into the United States. Advance Passenger Information System and the Rice–
10 Chertoff Initiative have aided in accomplishing CBP’s travel goals. The Electronic System for
11 Travel Authorization is an automated system to pre-approve visitors from Visa Waiver Program
12 countries. Global Entry is a trusted traveler program for U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, U.S. lawful
13 permanent residents and citizens of other participating countries (USDHS, 2010).

14 **PARTNERING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

15 CBP has created smarter borders by extending our zone of security beyond our physical borders.
16 The Container Security Initiative (CSI) was announced in January 2002 as a strategy to secure
17 and protect the United States against terrorism and acts of terror involving the international
18 maritime supply chain. CBP stations teams of U.S. officers in 58 operational foreign seaports to
19 work together with host country counterparts to identify and inspect potentially high-risk
20 shipments before they reach the United States. More than 80 percent of maritime containerized
21 cargo destined to the United States originates in or transits through a CSI port and is screened
22 prior to being laden aboard a U.S.-bound vessel.

23 CBP has implemented joint initiatives with our bordering countries, Canada and Mexico: the
24 Smart Border Declaration and associated 30-Point Action Plan with Canada and the Smart
25 Border Accord with Mexico. The Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection
26 allows prescreened, low-risk travelers from Mexico to be expeditiously processed through
27 dedicated lanes. Similarly, on the U.S Northern Border with Canada, CBP is using NEXUS to
28 identify and facilitate low-risk travelers. Along both borders, CBP has implemented the Free and
29 Secure Trade (FAST) program. The FAST program utilizes transponder technology and pre-
30 arrival shipment information to process participating trucks as they arrive at the border,
31 expediting trade while better securing our borders.

32 An agreement with Canada allows CBP to target, screen, and examine rail shipments headed to
33 the United States. CBP agents in Mexico and Canada coordinate border security issues. CBP
34 Border Patrol agents, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Drug Enforcement
35 Administration, as well as state and local law enforcement agencies from Canada and the United
36 States, have joined together to form 14 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams. Covering the
37 entire Northern Border, these teams focus on criminal activity such as cross-border smuggling of
38 drugs, humans, and contraband as well as cross-border terrorist movements (USDHS, 2010).

39 **PARTNERING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

40 Processing the sheer volume of trade entering the United States each year requires help from the
41 private sector. The Customs–Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a joint

1 government-business initiative designed to strengthen overall supply chain and border security
2 while facilitating legitimate, compliant trade. To date, more than 9,800 companies are partnering
3 with CBP. C-TPAT is the largest, most successful government-private sector partnership to arise
4 in response to the attacks of September 11, 2001.

5 In addition, CBP is piloting the Advanced Trade Data Initiative, which works with the trade
6 community to obtain information on U.S.-bound goods at the earliest possible point in the supply
7 chain. Partnering with carriers, importers, shippers, and terminal operators, CBP is gathering
8 supply chain data and feeding it into its systems to validate container shipments during the
9 supply process. This information increases CBP's existing ability to zero in on suspect
10 movements and perform any necessary security inspections at the earliest point possible in the
11 supply chain (USDHS, 2010).

12 **INSPECTION TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT**

13 Given the magnitude of CBP's responsibility, the development and deployment of sophisticated
14 detection technology is essential. Deployment of nonintrusive inspection technology is
15 increasing and is viewed as "force multipliers" that enable CBP officers to screen or examine a
16 larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic.

17 CBP does not rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, officers and agents
18 use various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood that
19 terrorist weapons, including a nuclear or radiological weapon, will be detected and interdicted.

20 Technologies deployed to our Nation's land, sea, and air ports of entry include large-scale x-ray
21 and gamma-imaging systems. CBP has deployed radiation-detection technology, including
22 personal radiation detectors, radiation isotope identifiers, and radiation portal monitors. CBP
23 uses trained explosive detector dogs. CBP's Laboratories and Scientific Services Fast Response
24 Team reacts to calls on suspicious containers. Laboratories and Scientific Services also operates
25 a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week, 365-day-a-year hotline at its Chemical, Biological, Radiation,
26 and Nuclear Technical Data Assessment and Teleforensic Center (USDHS, 2010).

27 **OUTBOUND INSPECTIONS: KEEPING WEAPONS AND MONEY OUT OF** 28 **TERRORIST HANDS**

29 CBP has the authority to search outbound as well as inbound shipments, and uses targeting to
30 carry out its mission in this area. Targeting of outbound shipments and people is a multi-
31 dimensional effort that is enhanced by interagency cooperation.

32 CBP in union with the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Census Bureau has put in place
33 regulations that require electronic export information to be submitted to the U.S. Munitions List
34 and technology information to be submitted to the Commerce Control List. This information
35 flows via the Automated Export System. CBP is also working with the U.S. Departments of
36 State and Defense to improve procedures on exported shipments of foreign military sales
37 commodities. CBP also works with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Bureau
38 of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to seize outbound illicit cash/monetary
39 instruments and illegal exports of firearms/ammunition (USDHS, 2010).

1 **PROTECTING BORDER AREAS BETWEEN OFFICIAL PORTS OF ENTRY**

2 Border Patrol agents and Office of Air and Marine personnel are better securing areas between
3 the ports of entry by implementing a comprehensive border enforcement strategy, expanding,
4 integrating, and coordinating the use of technology and communications through the following.

- 5 • Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System is a system that uses remotely monitored
6 night-day camera and sensing systems to better detect, monitor, and respond to illegal
7 crossings.
- 8 • Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)—CBP’s remotely piloted surveillance aircraft—are
9 equipped with sophisticated on-board sensors. UASs provide long-range surveillance
10 and are useful for monitoring remote land border areas where patrols cannot easily travel
11 and infrastructure is difficult or impossible to build.
- 12 • Remote Video Surveillance Systems provide coverage 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to
13 detect illegal crossings on both the northern and southern borders.
- 14 • Geographic Information System, a CBP Border Patrol southwest border initiative, tracks
15 illegal migration patterns.

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