



Following 9/11, supported by dramatically increased funding, the federal government has implemented a multi-layered defense strategy to keep our ports safe and secure.

Funding

Funding has increased by more than 700 percent since September 11, 2001.

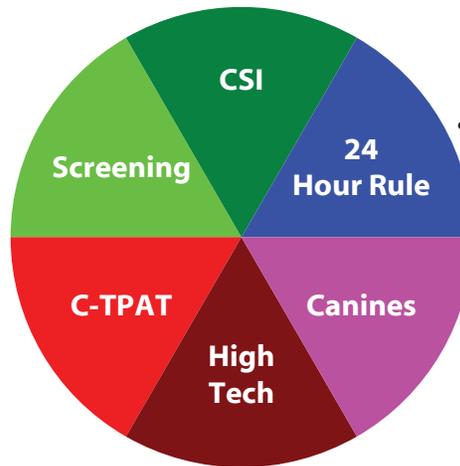
- Funding for port security was approximately \$259 million in FY 2001.
- DHS spent approximately \$1.6 billion on port security in FY 2005.

A Layered Defense

- *Screening and Inspection:* CBP screens 100 percent of all cargo before it arrives in the U.S using intelligence and cutting edge technologies. CBP inspects all high-risk cargo.
- *CSI (Container Security Initiative):* Enables CBP, in working with host government Customs Services, to examine high-risk maritime containerized cargo at foreign seaports, before they are loaded on board vessels destined for the United States. In addition to the current 44 foreign ports participating in CSI, many more ports are in the planning stages. By the end of 2006, the number is expected to grow to 50 ports covering 82 percent of maritime containerized cargo shipped to the U.S.
- *24-Hour Rule:* Under this requirement, manifest information must be provided 24 hours prior to the sea container being loaded onto the vessel in

the foreign port. CBP may deny the loading of high-risk cargo while the vessel is still overseas.

- *C-TPAT (Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism):* CBP created a public-private and international partnership with nearly 5,800 businesses (over 10,000 have applied) including most of the largest U.S. importers -- the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT). C-TPAT, CBP and partner companies are working together to improve baseline security standards for supply chain and container security. We review the security practices of not only the company shipping the goods, but also the companies that provided them with any services.



Elements of Port Security

- *Use of Cutting-Edge Technology:* CBP is currently utilizing large-scale X-ray and gamma ray machines and radiation detection devices to screen cargo. Presently, CBP operates over 680 radiation portal monitors at our nation's ports (including 190 radiation portal monitors at seaports), utilizes over 170 large scale non-intrusive inspection devices to examine cargo, and has issued about 12,500 hand-held radiation detection devices. The President's FY 2007 budget requests \$157 million to secure next-generation detection equipment at our ports of entry.
- *Canine detection teams:* More than 600 canine detection teams, who are capable of identifying narcotics, bulk currency, human beings, explosives, agricultural pests, and chemical weapons are deployed at our ports of entry.