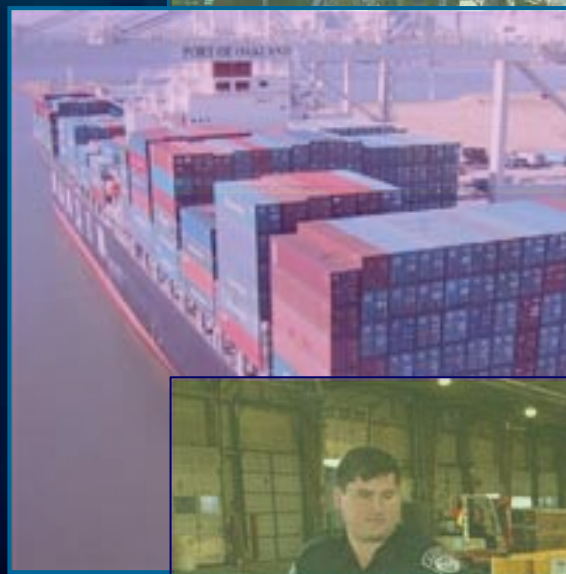


Transshipment & Enforcement Seminar

“Targeting Systems”





Risk Management Process



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Source: World Customs Organization,
Risk Management Guide (2003)

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2

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CBP Layered Approach

Targeting Initiatives:

- CSI - Container Security Initiative
 - Pre-lading Cargo Targeting
- C-TPAT - Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism

FAST - Free and Secure Trade

- Uses transponder technology and pre-arrival shipment information to process participating trucks

Automated Targeting Units:

- Port of entry-based cargo targeting and analysis units
- NTC - Anti-terrorism targeting and support



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3

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Automated Targeting Systems

ATS is key to CBP's targeting strategy

- A rules-based decision support system and sorting tool
- Integrates CBP's law enforcement and commercial databases; incorporates other databases
- Utilizes historical data and trend analysis
- Evaluates large data sets - screens all traveler and cargo shipment data
- Adapted for use in all modes: sea, land, rail, and air

ATS identifies high risk shipments for inspection



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4

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Automated Targeting Systems

(Continued)

- Facilitates expedited clearance or entry of low risk passengers and cargo
- Supports alerts and lookouts
- Provides 100% screening of all cargo shipment data
- Assessments are continually updated as new data is received
- Functions as a research tool, enabling users to create ad hoc queries to filter data to meet specific research needs
- Is flexible and fast
 - Addresses specific and generalized threats with quick results
 - Can be modified rapidly to leverage new intelligence and techniques



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Advanced Targeting Methodology/System

- Does not have to be an electronic information system.
- Requires:
 - Records of normal and abnormal activity
 - Prioritized risks to develop targeting indicators and rule sets
 - Trained inspectors and/or targeters
- A computerized targeting system has the advantage of being able to process vast quantities of data and maintaining targeting records.

