

Seaport Examination Process



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Bryant Van Buskirk

CTPAT Conference 2019

Seaport Examination Process

Will focus on the transportation component from Port of Lading to Port of Un-lading

Actions/In-Actions having potential impact to hold/examination decisional factors

CBP Holds

CBP Examination processes



Seaport Examination Process

Workshop Model

Los Angeles Seaport

Review Period

October 2018 - May 2019



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Seaport Examination Process

- CTPAT represents over 54% of all imports into the United States.
- Industry Partners in CTPAT experience decreased supply chain disruptions, reduced and expedited inspections, and decreased wait times at land borders.
- CTPAT participants are not exempt from CBP Entry requirements.
- CTPAT participants are not exempt from inspection.



Seaport Examination Process

‘Decreased supply chain disruptions’

‘Reduced and expedited inspections’

What does that actually mean?



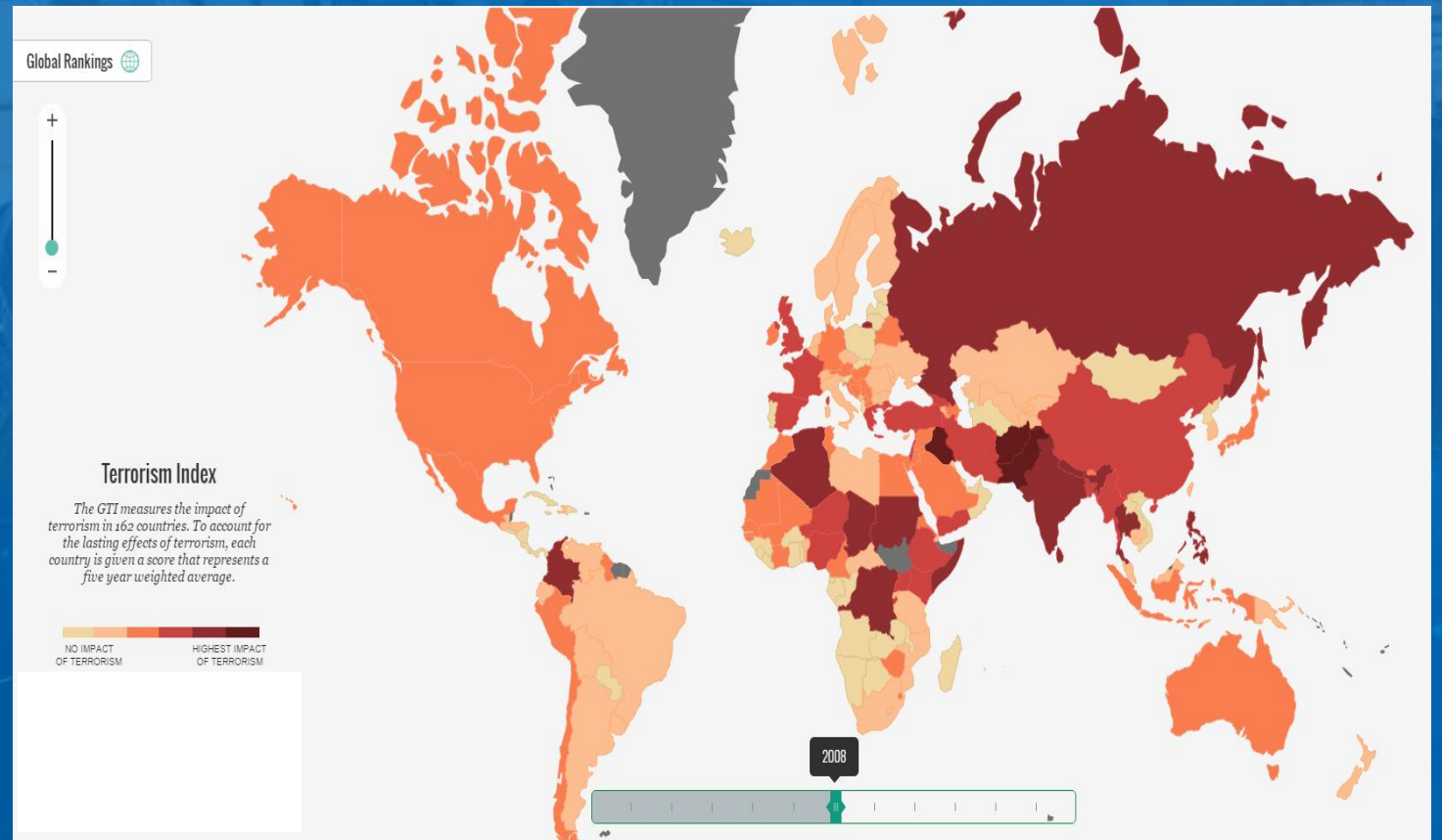
Seaport Examination Process

Supply Chain Disruption

Security Breach

Natural Disaster

Terror Attack



Seaport Examination Process

Supply Chain Disruption

Your cargo was not allowed to be loaded on the departing vessel and has now missed ship's movement. = **HOLD (Do Not Load)**

Your cargo has been placed on hold after leaving the Port of Lading, yet prior to arrival in the United States. = **HOLD (Do Not Release)**

Your cargo is being held at Port of arrival for inspection = **HOLD + Exam**

Are any of these a disruption to your Supply Chain?



Seaport Examination Process

CBP Risk Management Approaches

National Security

Narcotics

Agriculture

Trade

CTPAT Importer benefits

Multiple decisional factors:
Origin, routing, shipping documents,
shipment parties, commodities, past
history, destination, emerging threats,
patterns of interceptions



Seaport Examination Process

Benefits for Trade - Improved security, fewer inspections, expedited cargo processing

Benefits for Government - Tactical support for focus on high risk shipments, better allocation of resources

Information Management and CTPAT Minimum Security Criteria



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CBP Hold Types/Reasons

National Security

Narcotics

Agriculture

Trade



Seaport Examination Process

National Security

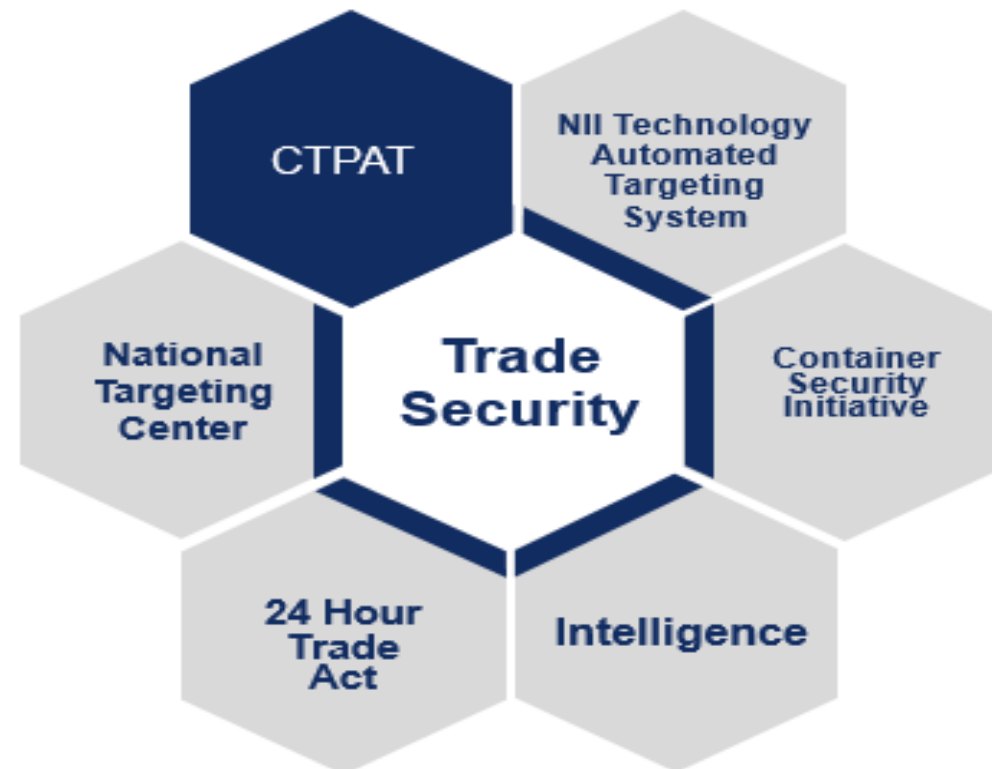
Port of Lading

24 Hour Rule

Importer Security Filing (ISF)

- Do Not Load
- Do Not Release

Piece of the Puzzle
CTPAT is part of a layered law enforcement strategy



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...before merchandise arriving by vessel can be imported into the United States, the “Importer Security Filing (ISF) Importer,” or their agent (e.g., licensed customs broker), must electronically submit certain advance cargo information to CBP in the form of an Importer Security Filing.

ISF Importers, or their agent, must provide eight data elements, **no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard** a vessel destined to the United States.

- **Do Not Load**
- **Do Not Release**



Seaport Examination Process

Those data elements include:

- Seller
- Buyer
- Importer of record number / FTZ applicant identification number
- Consignee number(s)
- Manufacturer (or supplier) *
- Ship to party *
- Country of origin *
- Commodity Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) number *

* ISF Importers have flexibility with respect to the submission of these four data elements.

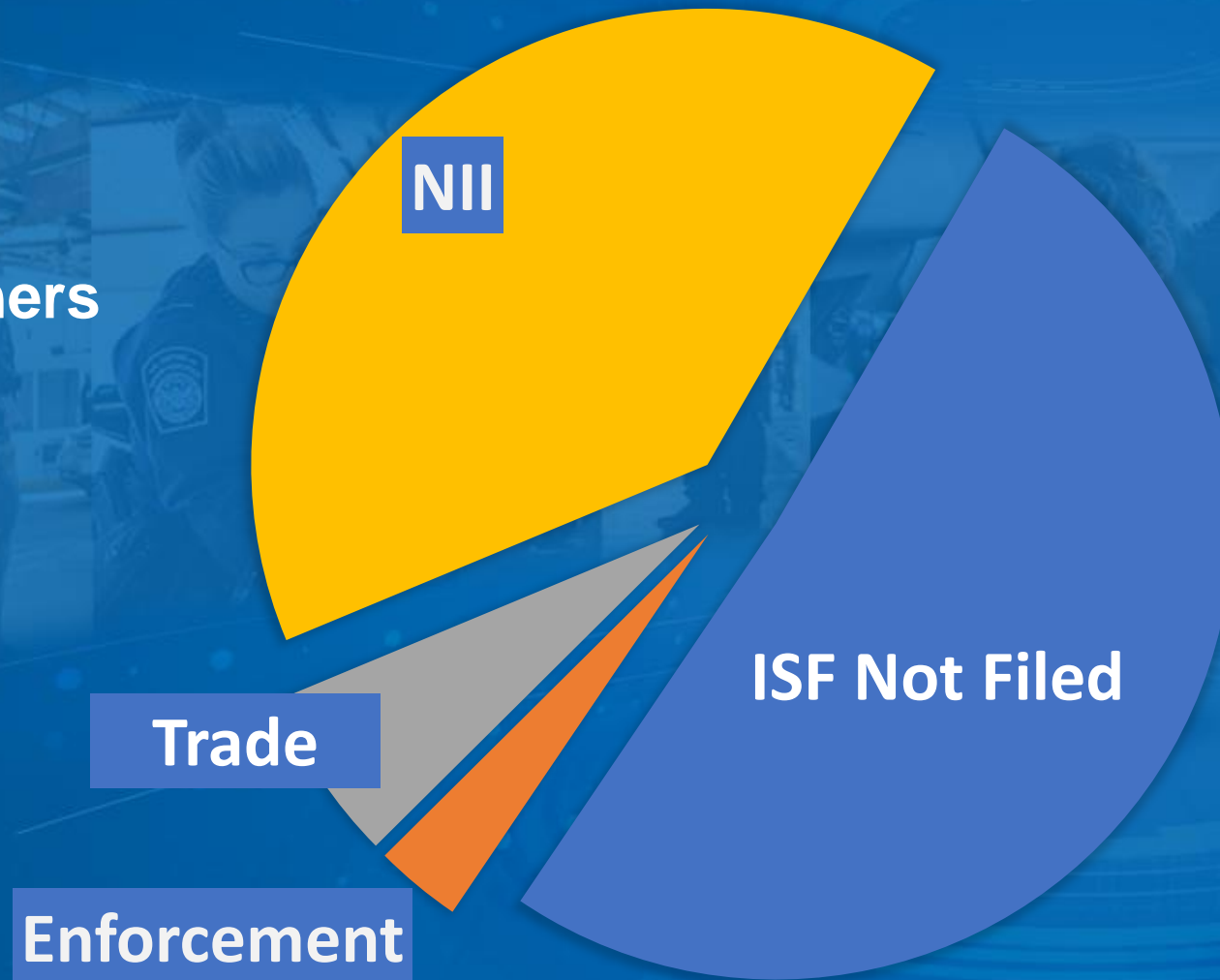


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Port of Lading to Los Angeles CTPAT Partners

- No ISF On file
- ISF Incomplete

Reduced Inspection
Benefits Precluded



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.....flexibility with four data elements.

- Manufacturer (or supplier) *
- Ship to party *
- Country of origin *
- Commodity Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) number *

CTPAT Minimum Security Criteria

Risk Assessment
Business Partner screening
Procedural Security

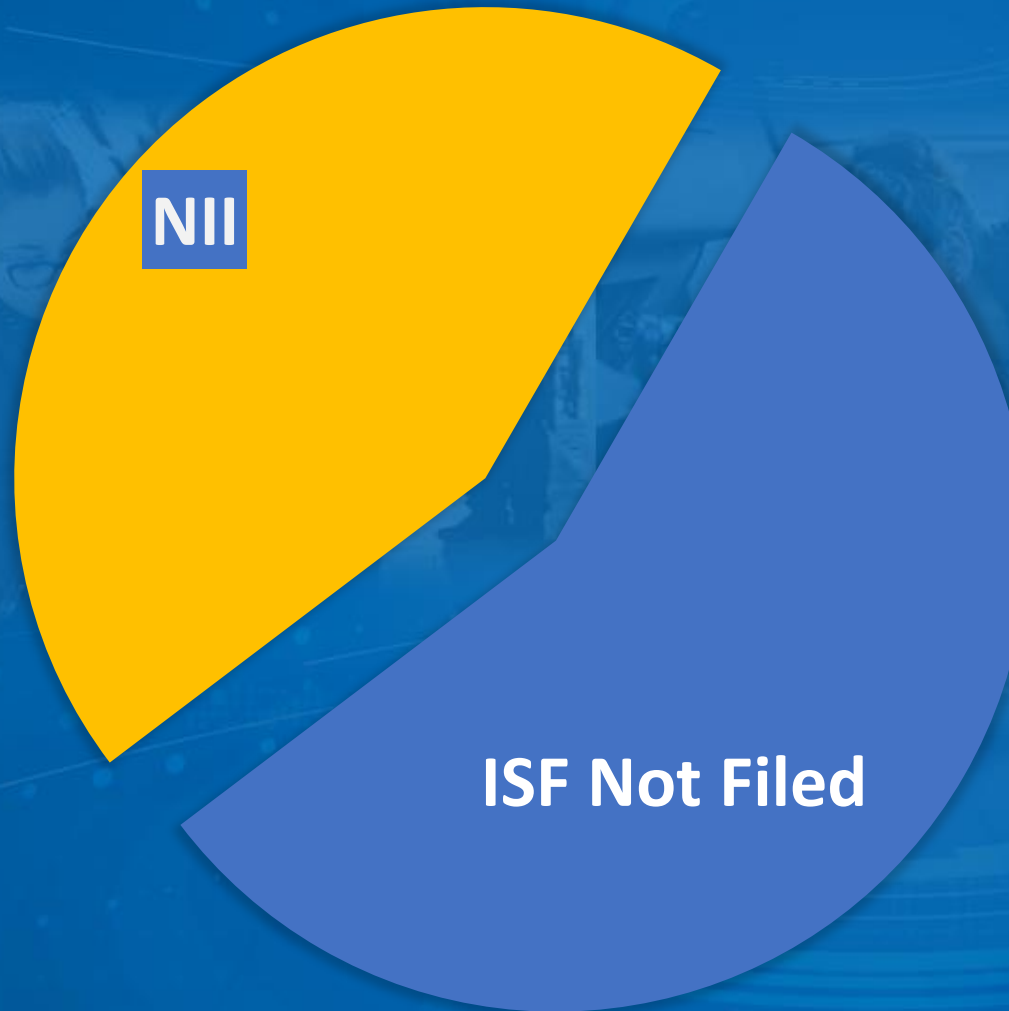


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Port of Lading en route
to and arrival at Los
Angeles CTPAT Partners:

Do Not Release

Inspection



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CBP Risk Mitigation Factors

National Security

ISF Incomplete

Narcotics

Where is 'it' from?

Who sent 'it'?

Agriculture

Who is 'it' going to?

What is 'it'?

Trade

What is the risk comfort level with 'It'? Hi or Low?



Seaport Examination Process

Primary CBP Exam Processes

Non Intrusive Inspection

Tailgate Inspection

Centralized Examination Site (CES) Referral

- **Narcotics**
- **Agriculture (*and/or fumigation)**
- **Trade**
- **Partner Government Agency (PGA)**



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Port of Unlading Los Angeles

No ISF = Hold + Inspection



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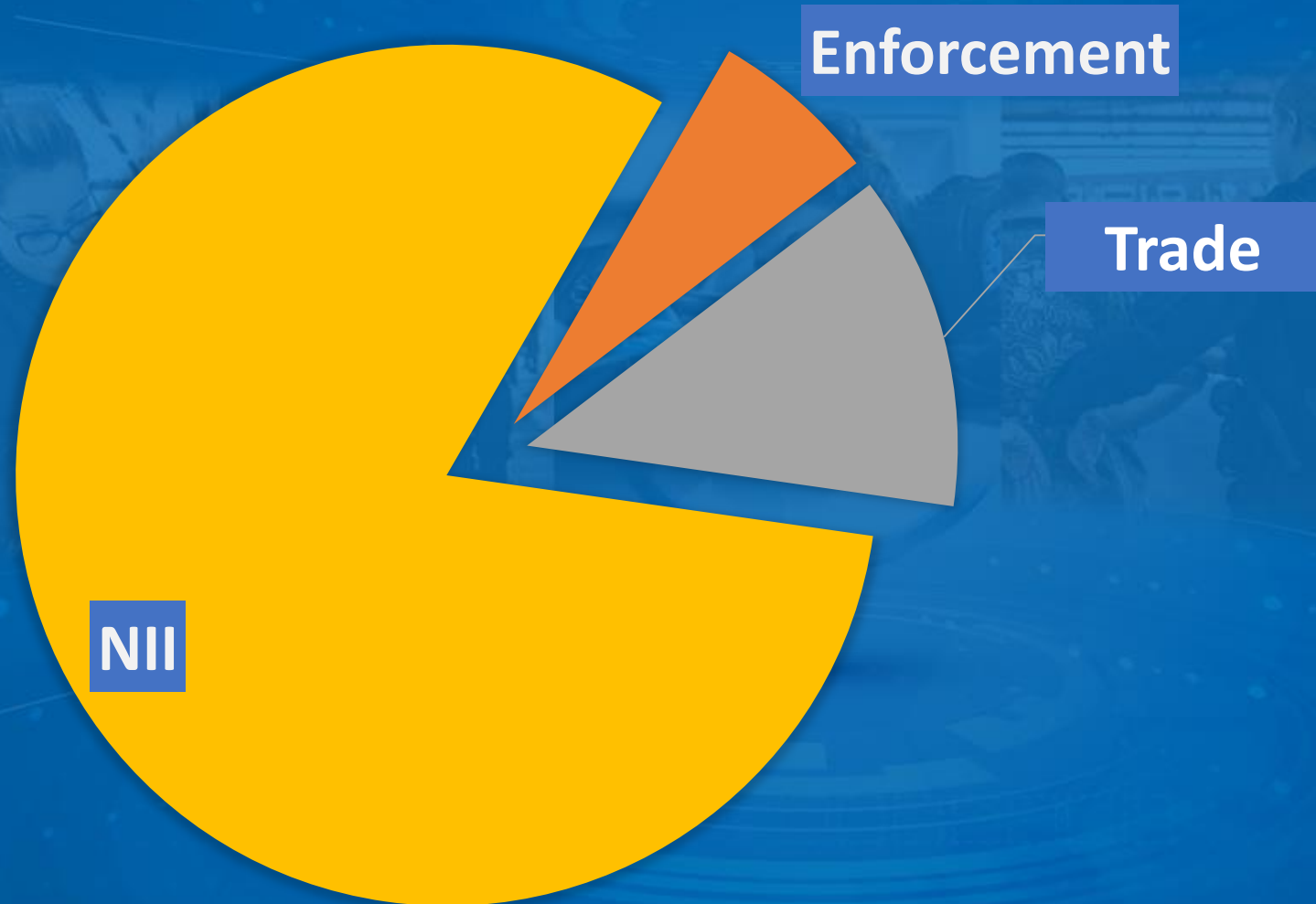
Seaport Examination Process

NII, Tailgates and CTPAT

Alternative methods to verify cargo versus direct referral for full devan and inspection.

Risk Mitigation

Cargo integrity verification



Seaport Examination Process

CTPAT Benefits in a Seaport

Advanced Qualified Unlading Approval (AquaLane)

Front of the Line

- Where CBP can operationally control

Conditional Release

- Multiple B/L for multiple container entries
- Single B/L for multiple container entries

Onsite CTPAT Field Office and Port liaison



Seaport Examination Process

Recommendations to ensure you are taking full advantage of program benefits:

Review internal procedures, contractual agreements and business partner resources to incorporate ISF compliance for all ocean shipments

Where operationally feasible, ensure all ocean Entries are Pre-filed five days in advance of vessel arrival

Establish an ACE Importer account. Utilize ACE resources to run self-audits

Encourage overseas business partners to participate in MRA/AEO Government to Trade partnership program(s) where possible



Seaport Examination Process

