

## **2011 Department Accomplishments and Day in the Life Air Cargo Submission**

### **Certified Cargo Screening Program**

- The Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP) continues to successfully certify facilities across the country: in 46 states, District of Columbia and 3 U.S. territories.
  - TSA currently has certified over 1,215 Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSF)
  - Indirect Air Carriers (IAC) represent 46% of certified entities nationwide and account for more than 50% of screened cargo
- TSA continues to accept applications, certify new entities and work on ongoing program management, training and the evaluation of current and new screening technologies.
- To facilitate movement of cargo under the CCSP, TSA is modifying security programs to provide all-cargo aircraft that meet certain security requirements with authorization to transport CCSF-screened cargo, for subsequent transfer to passenger aircraft.
- TSA will commence recertification of 40% of the total CCSP facilities in FY2012 (facility validations are for a 3 year period)
- Certified locations currently screen over 55% of cargo (by weight) before it gets to the airport.

### **International Inbound Air Cargo**

- 100% of cargo on flights departing U.S. airports, and 100% of identified high-risk international inbound cargo is screened.
- Passenger carriers currently report that over 80% of inbound cargo to the United States is screened.
- TSA is pursuing a risk-based strategy to enable industry to achieve the 9/11 Act requirements for international inbound air cargo. Implementation of this strategy includes short- and long-term activities and milestones. This effort requires not only incorporating current policy requirements outlined in the security directives/emergency amendments into longer-term policy vehicles, but is also highly dependent on coordination with other agencies, industry and other international stakeholders at all levels.

### **Mail**

- TSA is employing a risk-based approach to ensure that all inbound high-risk non-U.S. mail is screened by the appropriate technologies prior to loading at last point of departure inbound to the United States.
- TSA has made significant progress in engaging international stakeholders bilaterally and multilaterally to incorporate mail security requirements as a component of the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) recognition process. The NCSP process establishes a mechanism for bilateral discussions with countries that employ similar or commensurate security measures within the air cargo and mail supply chains in order to recognize those requirements that meet or exceed TSA security requirements.

- TSA continues to work closely with the Universal Postal Union and the U.S. Postal Service to review foreign postal and cargo security requirements to reduce redundancies and ensure the security of international mail.