

Air Cargo Security Program

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Comm. Act of 2007 requires the Transportation Security Admin. (TSA) to implement a system to physically screen 100% of cargo on passenger aircraft by Aug. 2010. To fulfill these requirements, the TSA is developing the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP), which would allow the screening of cargo to occur prior to placement on an aircraft. This testimony addresses 4 challenges TSA may face in developing a system to screen 100% of cargo: (1) deploying effective technologies; (2) changing TSA air cargo screening exemptions; (3) allocating compliance inspection resources to oversee CCSP participants; and (4) securing cargo transported from a foreign nation to the U.S. Illus.

The Transportation Security Admin. (TSA) funding for aviation security has totaled about \$26 billion since FY 2004. This testimony focuses on TSA's efforts to secure the commercial aviation system through passenger screening, air cargo, and watch-list matching programs, and challenges remaining in these areas. This testimony also addresses TSA's progress in developing the Secure Flight program, based on work conducted from Aug. 2007 to Jan. 2008. Includes recommendations. Charts and tables.

The air cargo system is a complex, multi-faceted network that handles a vast amount of freight, packages, and mail carried aboard passenger and all-cargo aircraft. The air cargo system is vulnerable to several security threats including potential plots to place explosives aboard aircraft; illegal shipments of hazardous materials; criminal activities such as smuggling and theft; and potential hijackings and sabotage by persons with access to aircraft. While it is generally agreed that full screening of all cargo placed on aircraft is not currently feasible, several procedural and technology initiatives have been proposed to enhance air cargo security and deter terrorist and criminal threats. Procedural initiatives include proposals to: expand the known shipper program; increase cargo inspections; increase physical security of air cargo facilities; increase oversight of air cargo operations; provide security training for cargo workers; and tighten controls over access to aircraft during cargo operations. Technology being considered to improve air cargo security includes tamper-resistant and tamper-evident packaging and containers; explosive detection systems and other cargo screening technologies; blast-resistant cargo containers; and biometric systems for worker identification and access control.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has spent billions of dollars on aviation security programs. However, recent attacks involving aircraft and airports in other countries underscore the continued threat to aviation and the need for an effective aviation security program. Chapter 1 examines the extent to which TSA has (1) information on the effectiveness of selected passenger aviation security countermeasures and (2) systematically analyzed the cost and effectiveness tradeoffs among countermeasures. Incidents of aviation workers using access privileges to smuggle weapons and drugs into security-restricted areas and onto planes has heightened awareness about security at commercial airports. TSA, along with airport operators, has responsibility for securing the nation's approximately 440 commercial airports. Chapter 2 reports on (1) the extent to which TSA has assessed the components of risk and (2) the extent to which TSA has taken actions to oversee and facilitate security, among other objectives. U.S. policies and strategies for protecting air cargo have focused on two main perceived threats: the in-flight detonation of explosives concealed in an air cargo shipment and the hijacking of a large all-cargo aircraft for use as a weapon to attack a ground target such as a major population center, critical infrastructure, or a critical national security asset. Additionally, there is concern that chemical, biological, or radiological agents or devices that could be used in a mass-casualty attack in the United States might be smuggled as international air cargo as discussed in chapter 3. On August 31, 2016, as part of a shift in U.S. policy toward Cuba, air carriers resumed scheduled commercial flights between the United States and Cuba, a route previously only open to public and private charter carrier operations. Chapter 4 examines (1) the extent to which TSA followed its standard operating procedures when assessing aviation security at Cuban airports in fiscal years 2012 through 2017; (2) the results of TSA's Cuban airport assessments in fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and (3) the results of TSA's air carrier inspections for Cuba in fiscal years 2016--when commercial scheduled air service between the United States and Cuba resumed--and 2017.

Air Cargo Security Program - supply chain member fact sheet Evaluation of the Air Cargo Security Program Security of Air Cargo During Ground Transportation (Redacted) DIANE Publishing

The growing number of terrorist attacks throughout the world continues to turn the interest of scholars and governments towards security issues. As part of the Comparative Perspectives on Transportation Security series, this book provides a multidisciplinary analysis of the security challenges confronting air transportation. The first part encompasses the industry's characteristics and the policy, economic and regulatory issues shaping the security environment. The second provides a comparative analysis of security policies and practices in several key countries. Cargo Theft, Loss Prevention, and Supply Chain Security outlines steps for identifying the weakest links in the supply chain and customizing a security program to help you prevent thefts and recover losses. Written by one of the world's leading experts in cargo theft analysis, risk assessment and supply chain security, this is the most comprehensive book available on the topic of cargo theft and loss prevention. Part history of cargo theft, part analysis and part how-to guide, the book is the one source supply chain professionals and students can turn to in order to understand every facet of cargo theft and take steps to prevent losses. This groundbreaking book contains methods of predictive cargo theft modeling, allowing proactive professionals to develop prevention solutions at every step along the supply chain. It provides a complete methodology for use in creating your own customized supply chain security program as well as in-depth analysis of commonly encountered supply chain security problems. It also supplies a massive amount of credible cargo theft statistics and provides solutions and best practices to supply chain professionals who must determine their company's risk and mitigate their losses by adopting customizable security programs. Furthermore, it presents cutting-edge techniques that

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industry professionals can use to prevent losses and keep their cargo secure at every stage along the supply chain. This book will be of interest to manufacturing, logistics and security professionals including chief security officers, VPs of logistics or supply chain operations, and transportation managers, as well as professionals in any company that manufactures, ships, transports, stores, distributes, secures or is otherwise responsible for bulk product and cargo. Outlines steps you can take to identify the weakest links in the supply chain and customize a security program to help you prevent thefts and recover losses Offers detailed explanations of downstream costs in a way that makes sense - including efficiency losses, customer dissatisfaction, product recalls and more - that dramatically inflate the impact of cargo theft incidents Provides a complete methodology for use in creating your own customized supply chain security program as well as in-depth analysis of commonly encountered supply chain security problems

According to TSA, the federal agency responsible for securing the nation's civil aviation system, the introduction of explosive devices in air cargo shipments is a significant threat. To mitigate this threat, TSA is to review the security procedures carried out by all air carriers with U.S.-bound flights and at foreign airports servicing those air carriers. In addition, TSA assesses the commensurability of foreign countries' air cargo security programs. This report addresses (1) steps TSA takes to help ensure that U.S-bound air cargo is secure, (2) the status of TSA's efforts to recognize and monitor foreign governments' air cargo security programs, and (3) the extent to which TSA measures the effectiveness of its efforts to secure U.S.-bound air cargo. GAO is recommending that TSA develop and monitor outcome-based performance measures to assess the effectiveness of (1) the cargo portion of foreign airport assessments, (2) air carrier cargo inspections, and (3) the NCSP Recognition Program.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 mandates the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a system to physically screen 50 percent of cargo transported on passenger aircraft by February 2009 and 100 percent of such cargo by August 2010. This testimony provides preliminary observations on the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) progress in meeting the mandate to screen cargo on passenger aircraft and the challenges TSA and industry stakeholders may face in screening such cargo. GAO's testimony is based on products issued from October 2005 through August 2008, and its ongoing review of air cargo security. GAO reviewed TSA's air cargo security programs, interviewed program officials and industry representatives, and visited two large U.S. airports.

The Law Library presents the complete text of the FR - Air Cargo Screening (Federal Register Publication) (US Transportation Security Administration Regulation) (TSA) (2018 Edition). Updated as of May 29, 2018 This rule amends two provisions of the Air Cargo Screening Interim Final Rule (IFR) issued on September 16, 2009, and responds to public comments on the IFR. The IFR codified a statutory requirement of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) establish a system to screen 100 percent of cargo transported on passenger aircraft not later than August 3, 2010. It established the Certified Cargo Screening Program, in which TSA certifies shippers, indirect air carriers, and other entities as Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSFs) to screen cargo prior to transport on passenger aircraft. Under the IFR, each CCSF applicant had to successfully undergo an assessment of their facility by a TSA-approved validation firm or by TSA. In response to public comment, this Final Rule removes all validation firm and validator provisions, so that TSA will continue to conduct assessments of the applicant's facility to determine if certification is appropriate. This ebook contains: - The complete text of the FR - Air Cargo Screening (Federal Register Publication) (US Transportation Security Administration Regulation) (TSA) (2018 Edition) - A dynamic table of content linking to each section - A table of contents in introduction presenting a general overview of the structure

Provides an assessment of the methodology used by the Secretary of Homeland Security for maintaining, changing or eliminating an exemption under 49 U.S.C. paragraph 44901(i)(1). A report was issued with a restricted version of this briefing in July 2008. All information considered Sensitive Security Information by the Transportation Security Admin. has been removed from this product.

Since its inception, the Transportation Security Admin. (TSA) has focused much of its efforts on aviation security, and has developed and implemented a variety of programs and procedures to secure commercial aviation. More recently, TSA has taken actions to secure the nation's surface transportation modes. TSA funding for aviation security has totaled about \$26 billion since FY 2004, and for surface transportation security activities, about \$175 million since FY 2005. This testimony focuses on TSA's efforts to secure the commercial aviation system -- through passenger screening, air cargo, and watch-list matching programs -- and the nation's surface transportation modes. It also addresses challenges remaining in these areas. III.

The attempted bombing of Northwest flight 253 highlighted the importance of detecting improvised explosive devices on passengers. This testimony focuses on: (1) the Transportation Security Admin.'s (TSA) efforts to procure and deploy advanced imaging technology (AIT), and related challenges; and (2) TSA's efforts to strengthen screening procedures and technology in other areas of aviation security, and related challenges. This testimony is based on related reports issued from March 2009 through Jan. 2010, selected updates conducted from Dec. 2009 through March 2010 on the AIT procurement, and ongoing work on air cargo security. Illustrations.

The second edition of Practical Aviation Security is a complete guide to the aviation security system, from crucial historical events to the policies, policymakers, and major terrorist and criminal acts that have shaped the procedures in use today. The tip-of-the-spear technologies that are shaping the future are also addressed. This text equips readers in airport security or other aviation management roles with the knowledge to implement the effective security programs, to meet international guidelines, and to responsibly protect facilities or organizations of any size. Using case studies and practical security measures now in use at airports worldwide, readers learn the effective methods and the fundamental principles involved in designing and implementing a security system. The aviation security system is comprehensive and requires continual focus and attention to stay a step ahead of the next attack. Practical Aviation Security, Second Edition helps prepare practitioners to enter the industry, and helps seasoned professionals prepare for new threats and prevent new tragedies. Covers commercial airport security, general aviation and cargo operations, threats, and threat detection and response systems, as well as international security issues Lays out the security fundamentals that can ensure the future of global travel and commerce Applies real-world aviation experience to the task of anticipating and deflecting threats

This report assesses the operational performance of explosives-detection equipment and hardened unit-loading devices (HULDs) in airports and compares their operational performance to their laboratory performance, with a focus on improving aviation security.

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selected passenger aviation security countermeasures and (2) systematically analyzed the cost and effectiveness tradeoffs among countermeasures. Incidents of aviation workers using access privileges to smuggle weapons and drugs into security-restricted areas and onto planes has heightened awareness about security at commercial airports. TSA, along with airport operators, has responsibility for securing the nations approximately 440 commercial airports. Chapter 2 reports on (1) the extent to which TSA has assessed the components of risk and (2) the extent to which TSA has taken actions to oversee and facilitate security, among other objectives. U.S. policies and strategies for protecting air cargo have focused on two main perceived threats: the in-flight detonation of explosives concealed in an air cargo shipment and the hijacking of a large all-cargo aircraft for use as a weapon to attack a ground target such as a major population center, critical infrastructure, or a critical national security asset. Additionally, there is concern that chemical, biological, or radiological agents or devices that could be used in a mass-casualty attack in the United States might be smuggled as international air cargo as discussed in chapter 3. On 31 August 2016, as part of a shift in U.S. policy toward Cuba, air carriers resumed scheduled commercial flights between the United States and Cuba, a route previously only open to public and private charter carrier operations. Chapter 4 examines (1) the extent to which TSA followed its standard operating procedures when assessing aviation security at Cuban airports in fiscal years 2012 through 2017; (2) the results of TSAs Cuban airport assessments in fiscal years 2012 through 2017; and (3) the results of TSAs air carrier inspections for Cuba in fiscal years 2016 -- when commercial scheduled air service between the United States and Cuba resumed -- and 2017.

The aim of this book is to discuss the most relevant facets of maritime, land (railroad, trucking mas transit), pipeline and air transportation security related systems and associated issues. This book will assist the reader in understanding the need for adequate transportation security and the necessity for immediate action to remedy some glaring gaps in the system. Statistical data documenting the importance of the industry within the context of the global economy are examined, as well as the history of each transportation mode. The book will also detail applicable legislation and the agencies tasked to oversee each mode of transportation as well as how to implement an appropriate program to enhance the security of a particular transportation operation. In addition, the book will enable readers to become more aware of the current global threat to the transportation system and understand the basic need for enhanced security programs and individual roles within them. Upon completion of the book, the reader should also posses adequate background knowledge of all applicable domestic and international law and regulations. The reader will also know how to implement basic precautionary master security plans which will improve transportation security across the system. The concluding chapters discuss emerging technologies and the threates emanating from weapons of mass destruction. First of it's kind/Comprehensive/Well written and consice A valuable tool for Transportation Security Managers.

Practical Aviation Security: Predicting and Preventing Future Threats, Third Edition is a complete guide to the aviation security system, from crucial historical events to the policies, policymakers, and major terrorist and criminal acts that have shaped the procedures in use today, as well as the cutting edge technologies that are shaping the future. This text equips readers working in airport security or other aviation management roles with the knowledge to implement effective security programs, meet international guidelines, and responsibly protect facilities or organizations of any size. Using case studies and practical security measures now in use at airports worldwide, readers learn the effective methods and the fundamental principles involved in designing and implementing a security system. The aviation security system is comprehensive and requires continual focus and attention to stay a step ahead of the next attack. Practical Aviation Security, Third Edition, helps prepare practitioners to enter the industry and helps seasoned professionals prepare for new threats and prevent new tragedies. Covers commercial airport security, general aviation and cargo operations, threats, threat detection and response systems, as well as international security issues Lays out the security fundamentals that can ensure the future of global travel and commerce Applies real-world aviation experience to the task of anticipating and deflecting threats Includes updated coverage of security related to spaceport and unmanned aerial systems, focusing on IACO (International Civil Aviation Organization) security regulations and guidance Features additional and updated case studies and much more

This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. This report addresses the effectiveness of the Transport. Security Admin¿s. (TSA) efforts to secure air cargo while it is handled or transported on the ground, prior to being shipped on passenger aircraft. Conclusions: Personnel were accessing, handling, or transporting air cargo without the required background checks or training. Also, 23% of drivers did not satisfy the required training and testing requirements. Automated tools to assist inspectors in analyzing results and focusing on high-risk areas in air cargo security were not adequate. As a result, air cargo is vulnerable to the intro. of explosives and other destructive items before it is loaded onto planes. The report makes six recommendations to strengthen the security of air cargo during ground transportation.

Aviation Logistics looks at the function of the air cargo business and its role in global supply chains and logistics. As global economies are constantly evolving, the supply chain business with its transport partners must be proactive for the future. Technology and its resulting efficiency and transparency are therefore a central part of this book. Aviation Logistics examines how carriers are coming up with new methods and technologies to improve ground handling and road transport, traceability systems and barcoding, security and screening, and safe delivery of perishable items (such as in the pharmaceutical and medical sectors). Endorsed by The International Air Cargo Association (TIACA), Aviation Logistics is supplemented with case studies and contributions from a team of experts including Oliver Evans and Stan Wraight, both industry experts. Online resources available: Air Cargo News' Freighter Directory.

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001, there has been a plethora of legislation and acts resulting in security screening of airline passengers and their baggage to the deployment of newer and more updated security technologies, aimed at closing this alarming gap in security. This new book examines additional proposals and actions not only from Congress, but the FAA as well. Contents: Preface; Aviation Security Technologies and Procedures: Screening Passengers and Baggage; Selected Aviation Security Legislation in the Aftermath of the September 11 Attack; Vulnerabilities in, and Alternatives for, Pre-board Screening Security Operations; Terrorist Acts Demonstrate Urgent need to Improve Security at the Nations' Airports Operations; Weaknesses in Airport Security and Options for Assigning Screening Responsibilities; Vulnerabilities and Potential Improvements for the Air Cargo System; Transportation Security Administration Faces Immediate and Long-Term Challenges; Registered Traveller Program Policy and Implementation Issues; Index.

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Airport, Aircraft, and Airline Security, 2ed is a comprehensive study of every aspect of modern aviation security. Topics are presented from a historical perspective and examined through a down-to-earth practical approach to solving current problems.

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