

the profiling of cargo data on shipping documents and in existing databases according to a number of risk factors, such as who is shipping what and how much in advance is known through the supply chain about where the shipment is going and how it will get there.

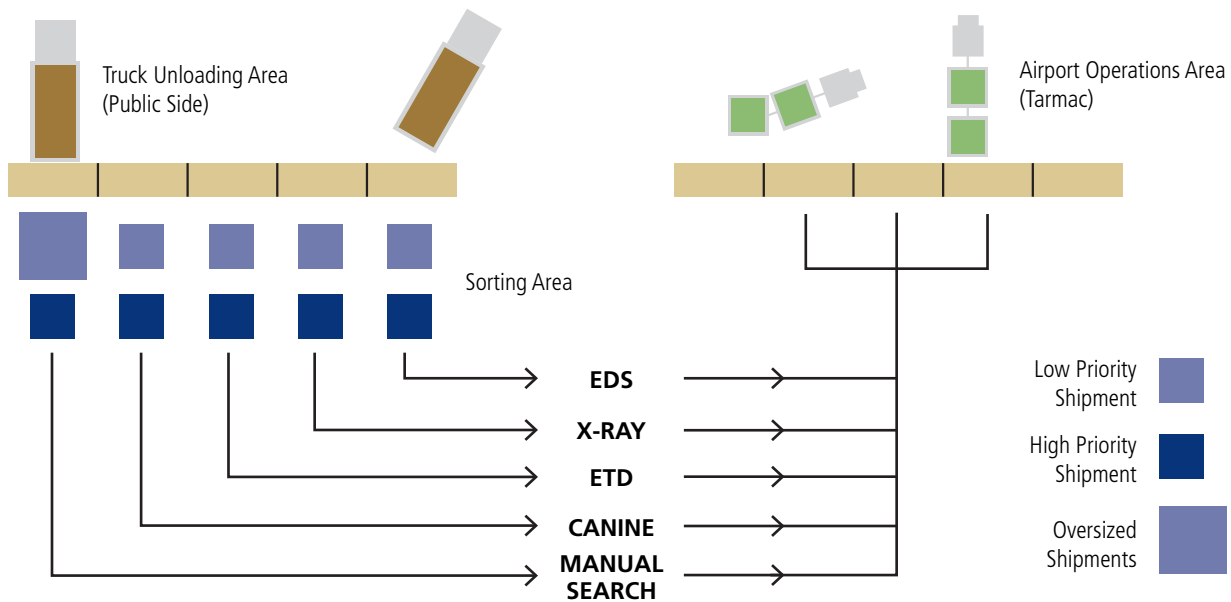
TSA currently subjects a certain percentage of all cargo shipments to targeted and random inspection.⁴⁸ By 2008, the TSA plans to improve this process by implementing its forthcoming Freight Assessment System, which will pre-screen domestic cargo in a fashion similar to the Customs and Border Protection Automated Targeting System. The TSA's

new pre-screening system will make risk assessments of international cargo flowing to or through ports of entry via land, sea and air.

In today's just-in-time world in which businesses operate, TSA believes that the chance that air cargo will be identified for additional, time-consuming, and labor-intensive inspection will spur the voluntary adoption of and broad compliance with stronger security standards such as those in the certified shipper program.

But screening works only if cargo data are complete, accurate, and meaningful. In contrast to international shipping

HOW A CARGO SCREENING FACILITY CAN FUNCTION



CARGO IS PROCESSED BY APPROPRIATE INSPECTION TECHNIQUE

- EDS:** Automated explosives detection; expensive
- X-Ray:** Requires trained screener; less expensive
- ETD:** Labor intensive but effective if sample taken from bomb packaging
- Canine:** Trained teams effective for short periods under favorable circumstances
- Manual Search:** Labor and training intensive; used where technology is unsuitable