



U.S. Coast Guard Activities Far East International Port Security Program





Commander in Chief
US President

Dept of Defense

Dept of Homeland Security

Dept of the Army

Dept of the Air Force

Dept of the Navy

US Coast Guard

US Navy

US Marine Corps



U.S. COAST GUARD

Three Pillars of USCG



*Maritime
Safety*



*Maritime
Security*



*Maritime
Stewardship*



U.S. COAST GUARD



11 Statutory Missions

Ice Operations

Living Marine Resources

Marine Environmental Resources

Marine Safety

Aids to Navigation

Search and Rescue

- Defense Readiness
- Law Enforcement
- Migrant Interdiction
- Drug Interdiction
- **Ports, Waterways & Coastal Security**





Captain of the Port (COTP)



Unique Authority

- 33 CFR 160:

Coast Guard Officer responsible for safeguarding ships, the protection of harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities.





USCG Resources & Personnel



1,850 Small
Boats



42,400 Active Duty
6,900 Reserves
7,900 Civilian
30,000 Auxiliary



143 Helicopters



247 Cutters



26 Specialized
Teams



54 Airplanes



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Fourteenth Coast Guard District

FEACT

SEC Micronesia

SEC Honolulu



VER. 05/2007



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Risk Vectors & Mitigation

- Int'l Convention on Standards of Training, Certification & Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) 1978
- Passports ICAO Doc # 9303

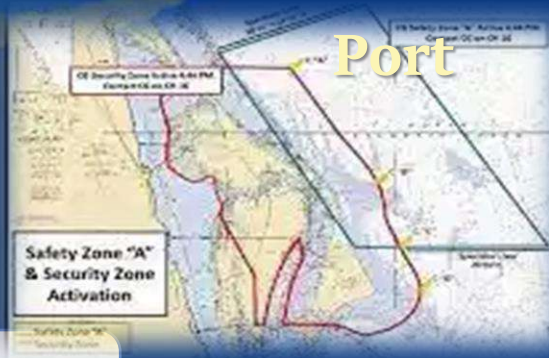


People

- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Regulations Code (IMDG Code)



Cargo



Port

- IMO Int'l Ship & Port Facility Security Code (**ISPS**)
- Int'l Labor Organization Code of Practice on Security in Ports (ILO)

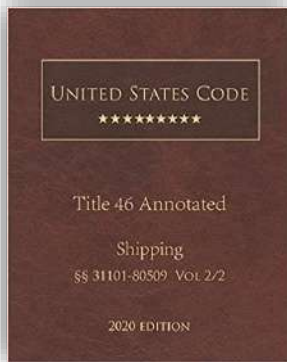


Vessel

- Int'l Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (**SOLAS**)
- Int'l Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)



Transportation Security Focus



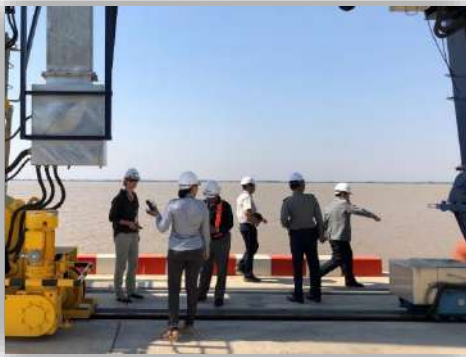
- **US Law and Regulation**

- 2002 Homeland Security Act & Maritime Transportation Security Act (**MTSA**) → 46 United States Code 70108, 70109 and 70110
- 2006 Security and Accountability For Every (**SAFE**) Port Act



- **International Maritime Organization**

- Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) → 2002 Chapter XI-1 and XI-2 and 2004 International Ship and Port Facility Security (**ISPS**) Code



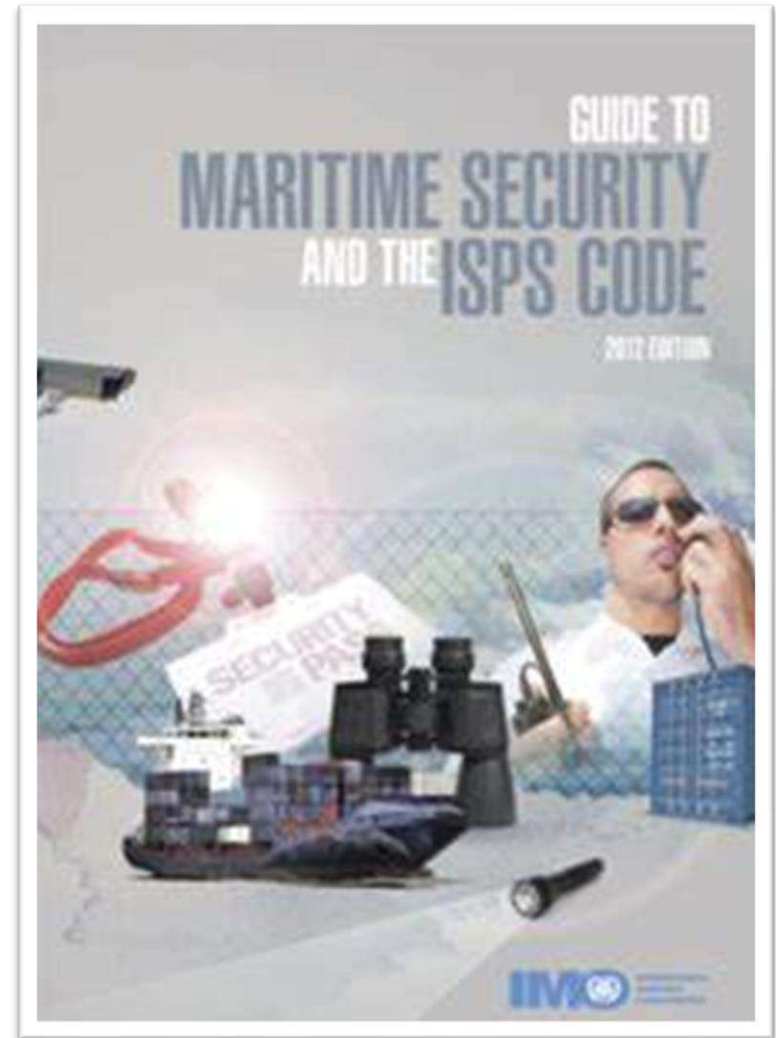
- **IPS Program fulfills Congressional requirement that USCG:**

- Effective anti-terrorism measures in foreign ports
- Improve port security and maritime governance through capacity building and technical assistance



Measuring Effective Port Security

- The **International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code** represents the framework and minimum requirements for effective security measures for governments signatory to SOLAS, their ports and facilities that engage in international trade/voyages.
- SOLAS/ISPS applies to ships that sail between countries
 - INCLUDES: passenger ships with more than 12 passengers and cargo ships 500GT ITC and greater)





IMO – ISPS Code

- The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) is a comprehensive set of measures to enhance the security of ships and port facilities, developed in response to the perceived threats to ships and port facilities.
- The Code was agreed at a meeting of the 108 signatories to the SOLAS convention in London in December 2002.
- The measures agreed under the Code were brought into force on July 1, 2004
- Result: A universally adopted **international standard**.



7 Functional ISPS Code Requirements

1. Gathering and assessing **information** with respect to security threats and exchanging such information with appropriate Contracting Governments
2. Requiring maintenance of **communication** protocols for ships and port facilities
3. Preventing unauthorized **access** to ships, port facilities and restricted areas
4. Preventing the introduction of **unauthorized** weapons, incendiary devices or explosives to ships or port facilities
5. Providing means for raising the **alarm** in reaction to security threats or incidents
6. Requiring ship and port facility security **plans** based upon security assessments
7. Requiring **training, drills and exercises** to ensure familiarity with security plans and procedures





MTSA - US Legislation

- Maritime Security General – 33 CFR 101
- Area Maritime Security – 33 CFR 103
- Vessel Security Plans – 33 CFR 104
- Facility Security Plans – 33 CFR 105
- OCS Facility Plans – 33 CRF 106

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

33

CFR

Navigation and Navigable Waters



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Strengthening the Security of the Global Maritime Transportation System

- Enhancing the security of foreign commercial ports through which goods and people come to our shores
- Facilitate efficient trade and improved commerce





IPS Program Overview

Headquarters in Washington, DC
Regional offices in Virginia, Netherlands, Japan
Government & Port Facility Visits
Capacity Building activities
Reciprocal Visits



USCG Activities Far East (FEACT)

- 1 Coordinator + 7 International Port Security Liaison Officers (IPSLOs)

Australia

Bangladesh

Brunei

Cambodia

China

Comoros

Cook Islands

Fiji

French Collectives

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Japan

Kiribati

Madagascar

Malaysia

Maldives

Marshall Islands

Mauritius

Micronesia

Nauru

New Zealand

Palau

Papua New Guinea

Philippines

Samoa

Seychelles

Singapore

Solomon Islands

South Korea

Sri Lanka

Taiwan

Thailand

Timor-Leste

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

Vietnam



United States Coast Guard
International Port Security Program

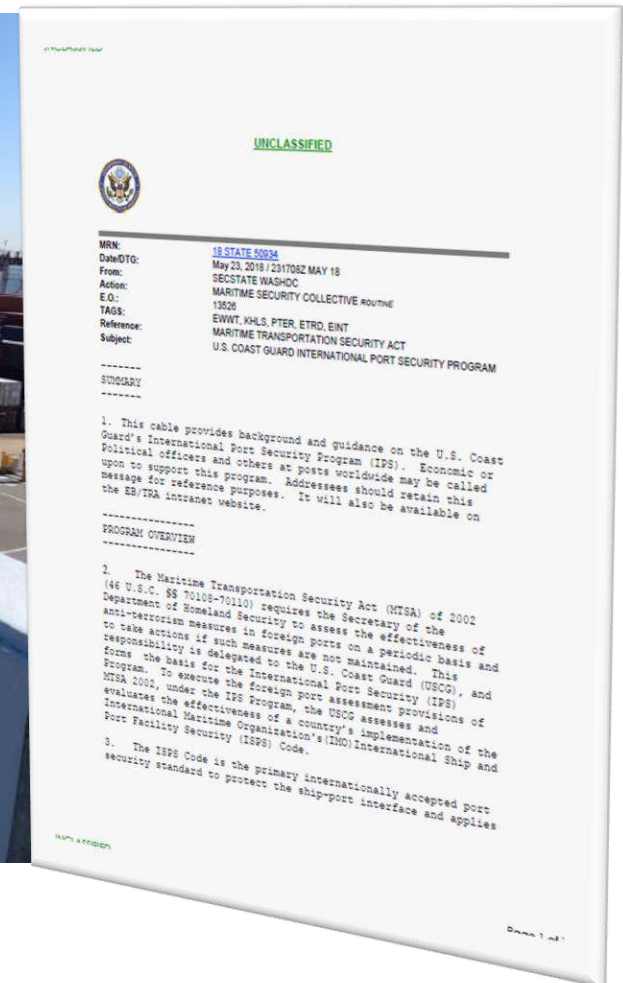
How it's done

- International Port Security Liaison Officers (IPSLOs) are assigned a portfolio of nations
- IPSLOs visit each country at least annually, with additional visits possible
- Visits coordinated with US Embassy and contracting government
- Bilateral exchange of port security best practices and current trends
- Improve global maritime security; commerce productivity



U.S. Embassy Cooperation

- IPS teams work under Chief of Mission authority with close cooperation with Country Team (usually Pol-Econ)



United States Coast Guard
International Port Security Program

IPS Program Government & Port Visits

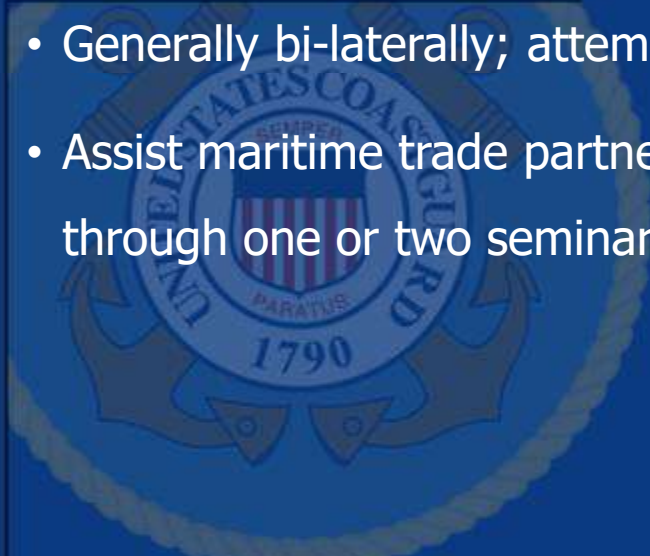


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IPS Program Capacity Building

- Generally bi-laterally; attempt regional/multi-lateral as possible
- Assist maritime trade partners improve port security each year usually through one or two seminar visits





IPS Program Reciprocity



Wider Benefits of Implementing ISPS Maritime Security Measures (per IMO)

1.5.4 Since the entry into force of the Maritime Security Measures, a number of port facilities have reported a marked reduction in both the incidence of **thefts** and the number of **accidents** in security restricted areas. In addition, it has been reported that, during the first six months since the introduction of the Measures, there was a significant reduction in **stowaway** cases in US ports.

1.5.6 Maritime Security Measures were developed in response to perceived **terrorist threats**. However, to varying degrees, the measures are applicable to countering other forms of security threats, notably **piracy** and **armed robbery** in international and territorial waters; and unlawful activities such as **drug smuggling** at ports. Thus, the fundamental purpose of the ISPS Code can be considered to reduce the vulnerability of the maritime industry to security threats, regardless of their nature.

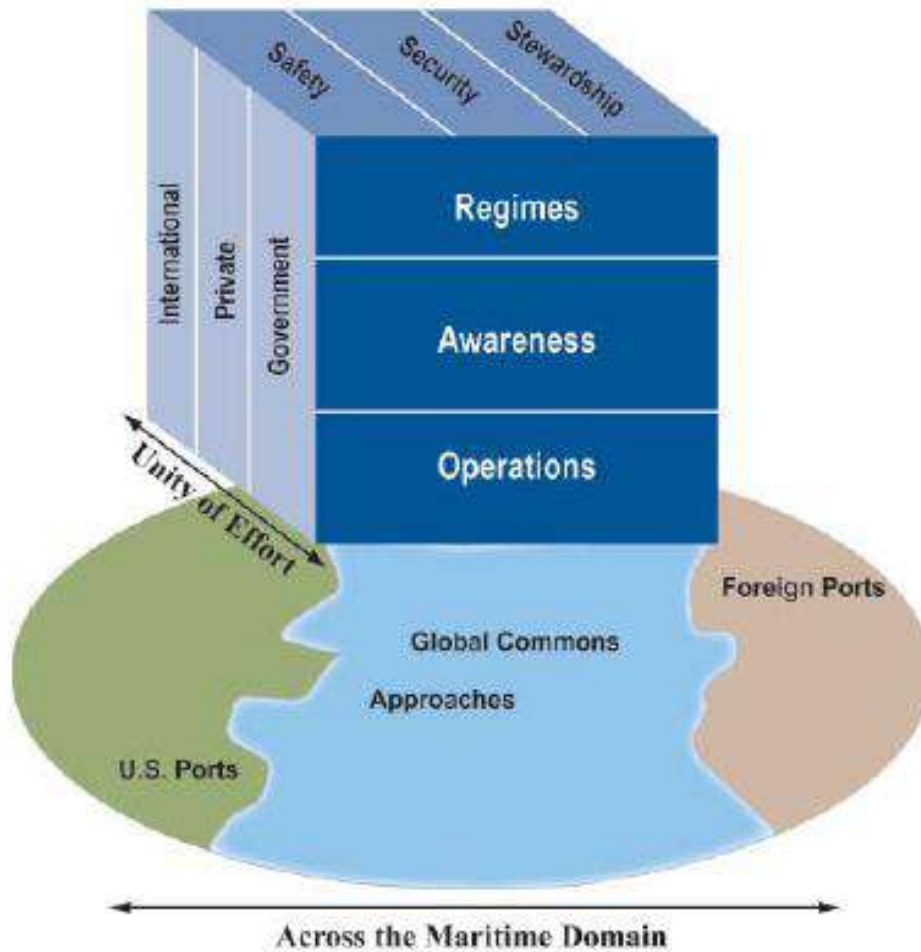


Continued Relevance of FEACTION'S IPS Engagements

- Through sustained working relationships with our maritime trading partners in the Indo-Pacific, FEACTION'S international port security experts directly support the U.S. Coast Guard'S three lines of effort in the region: **Maritime Governance, Persistent Presence, and Meaningful Engagement.**
- By inviting our foreign partners' maritime administration officials to visit U.S. ports on reciprocal engagements, we are able to **demonstrate transparency and build trust**, openly sharing best practices for international port security to **promote a secure, rules-based global transportation system.**
- FEACTION'S international port security experts secure the maritime pathways through which people and goods flow from foreign ports into the United States, **fortifying our nation'S borders while preserving the free flow of commerce.**
- FEACTION'S international port security experts provides tailored capacity building for foreign government officials responsible for implementing international port security standards, directly **strengthening maritime governance in the Indo-Pacific.**



Maritime Governance





IPS Program Commitment



- Maximize collaborative partnerships
- Support regional port security goals
- Continue exchange of best practices



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Questions?



United States Coast Guard
International Port Security Program