

NEWSPAPER

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY TRENDS



SAN YSIDRO/TIJUANA BORDER

Joint Statement on US-Mexico Joint Initiative to Combat the Covid-19 Pandemic

DHS OFFICIAL WEBSITE, 20 MAR 2020

The strong partnership and close cooperation between the United States and Mexico has allowed us to maintain a productive border environment. We evaluate the health and safety of our citizens and keep that at the forefront of joint decisions made by our respective leaders regarding cross-border operations. Recognizing the robust trade relationship between the United States and Mexico, we agree our two countries, in response to the ongoing global and regional health situation, require particular measures both to protect bilateral trade and our countries economies and ensure the health of our nations citizens. We agree to the need for a dedicated joint effort to prevent spread of the COVID-19 virus and address the economic effects resulting from reduced mobility along our shared border. Essential travel must therefore continue unimpeded during this time. In order to ensure that essential travel can continue, both countries are also temporarily restricting all non-essential travel across its borders. Non-essential travel includes travel that is considered tourism or recreation in nature. Additionally, we are encouraging people to exercise caution by avoiding unnecessary contact with others.



CBP agents performing drills closing the San Ysidro port of entry.



Protecting the American People

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

In order to help prevent the spread of travel related cases of coronavirus in the United States, the DHS Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf issued a Notice of Arrival Restrictions on March 13 outlining the process for American Citizens, legal permanent residents, and their immediate families who are returning home after recently visiting certain European countries, China and Iran. Effective for flights taking off at 11:59 PM EDT on Friday, March 16th, Americans returning from all restricted countries will now be required to travel through the following 13 airports: BOS, ORD, DFW, DTW, HNL, ATL, JFK, LAX, MIA, EWR, SFO, SEA, IAD. Upon arrival, travelers will proceed to standard customs processing. They will then continue to enhance entry screening where the passenger will be asked about their medical history, current condition, and asked for contact information for local health authorities. Passengers will then be given written guidance about COVID-19 and directed to proceed to their final destination, and immediately home quarantine in accordance with CDC best practices. While the overall risk of serious infection from the coronavirus to the general public remains low at this time, the Trump administration is taking these aggressive measures to keep the risk low, requiring all Americans returning from affected areas in Europe to be funneled through 13 airports for screening upon their return to the U.S. said acting Secretary Wolf.

To minimize disruptions to travelers, TSA, CBP, and air carriers are working to identify qualifying passengers before their scheduled flights. These passengers will be rerouted to one of the 13 airports by their airline at no cost to them. Wolf continued: I understand this new process will be disruptive to some travelers, however, this action is needed to protect the general public from further exposure and spread of the coronavirus. Once back in the U.S. it is imperative that individuals honor self quarantine directives to help protect their loved ones and communities. President Trump determined that the potential for widespread transmission of the coronavirus by infected individuals seeking to enter the United States threatens the security of the homeland. Therefore, the Department is taking action in furtherance of the public health interests advanced by the March 11th presidential proclamation which suspends entry to nearly all foreign nationals who have been in certain European countries, China and Iran at any point during the 14 days prior to their scheduled travel to the U.S. This presidential proclamation does not apply to U.S. citizens, legal permanent residents, nor their family members under the age of 21, and other individuals who are identified in the proclamation. Nor does it apply to cargo and maritime shipping.

U.S ECONOMY AND GLOBAL TRENDS

COVID-19 GLOBAL TRENDS

COVID-19 and the U.S. economy

JAY SHAMHAUGH BROOKINGS. EDU

An aggressive response aimed at improving the availability of testing, equipment, emergency suppliers, hospital capacity, and treatment is paramount for public health and the well-being of Americans. In addition, as long as there is a widespread outbreak and rapid transmission, economic activity will be curtailed. Has the COVID-19 pandemic caused a recession in the U.S. economy? Unemployment insurance claims reported for the week ending March 14th shows a sizable spike, but the true contraction likely started the following week. It appears that millions of Americans have already lost their jobs, likely at a pace that exceeds jobs losses in the worst weeks of the Great Recession. Even if economic activity in the United States were not being shut down in support of social distancing, the current spread of the virus around the world reduces demand in the world economy and complicates supply chains, and the drop in equity prices lowers household wealth to an extent that would have caused a sizable slowdown in the U.S. economy. When those factors are added to the economic disruption needed to fight the virus, the U.S. will likely see one of the sharpest economic contractions in its history this March, continuing through the second quarter of 2020. The open question will be how quickly restrictions on activity are lifted and whether the economy can snap back both will depend in part on policy responses.



\$2 trillion act will be an economic lifeline for gig workers and freelancers

ELAINE POFELDT

The \$2 trillion federal stimulus package signed into law by President Trump on March 27th will be a lifeline to many gig workers and freelancers. Known as the CARES act, the law takes unprecedented steps in including the self-employed in the social safety net. It offers freelancers unemployment insurance, for which they generally don't qualify, on a large scale for the first time.



Should direct checks be sent to all U.S. households? We know that targeted help will not reach all who need it, so we should send help to all families. Such plan would help those struggling but also provide additional purchasing power in the economy once social restrictions are lifted. Millions of Americans who do not lose jobs may still lose income, tips, commissions, and hours. Too many American households live on the financial edge and will require support whether or not they meet eligibility requirements for safety net programs. As such, sending resources directly to all households could provide a crucial cushion. A sound solution gaining momentum is to send checks to households as fast as possible to help families immediately. How can the government help small and mid size firms? Loans or direct grants. Small firms are already seeing revenues disappear as part of forced closures or lack of consumer activity. The coming wave of closures of small firms barring some sort of intervention will likely dwarf anything seen before. The scale of the problem also dwarfs the small business administration and its staffing and resources. A loan program could provide zero interest loans to firms under a certain size that are impacted by coronavirus. If these loans were sufficiently long term and at highly conditional interest rates, it would let small businesses stay in existence until the economy restarts and remake them ready to surge back into operation. Making the loans non-recourse for some period of time may remove some of the risks from small firms.

It offers freelancers an additional \$600 a week in unemployment insurance, bringing weekly payouts to the \$800-to-\$900 a week range when state benefits are added, to workers including the self-employed, for up to four months. The stimulus package also offers the self-employed and small business owners a \$10,000 advance on an emergency economic injury disaster loan that does not have to be paid back, even if borrower does not qualify for an SBA loan. The program provides loans up to \$200,000. Sole proprietors, ESOPs, cooperatives, business with no more than 500 employees and tribal small business concerns can apply. There is no personal guarantee required for the loans.

DHS FEMA WEBSITE

CORONAVIRUS RUMOR CONTROL

FEMA.GOV/CORONAVIRUS-RUMOR-CONTROL

The purpose of this FEMA page is to help the public distinguish between rumors and facts regarding the response to coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Rumors can easily circulate within communities during a crisis. Do your part to stop the spread of disinformation by doing 3 easy things; don't believe the rumors, don't pass them along and go to trusted sources of information to get the facts about the federal response. Always go to trusted sources of information like coronavirus.gov or your state and local governments official websites or social media accounts for instructions and information specific to your community. The federal government continues taking aggressive and proactive steps to address the coronavirus pandemic. The health and safety of the American people is top priority. Under the direction of the White House Coronavirus task force, FEMA, HHS, and our federal partners are working with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to execute a whole of America response to fight the Covid-19 pandemic and protect the public. This website provides also a platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned by the government, private sector, academic institutions, professional associations, and other organizations to support the whole of community response.

U.S ECONOMY

JOB LOSSES COULD HIT 47M

JEFF COX, CNBC ECONOMY

Millions of Americans already have lost their jobs due to the existent crisis and the worst of damage is yet to come, according to a Federal Reserve estimate. Economists at the Fed's St. Louis district projected total employment reductions of 47 million, which would translate to a 32.1% unemployment rate, according to a recent analysis of how bad things could get. These are very large numbers by historical standards, but this is a rather unique shock that is unlike any other experienced by the U.S. economy in the last 100 years. They don't account for workers who may drop out of the labor force, thus bringing down the headline unemployment rate, and they do not estimate the impact of recently passed government stimulus, which will extend unemployment benefits and subsidize companies.

CTPAT AND BASC V 5 REQUIREMENTS

CORPORATE SECURITY

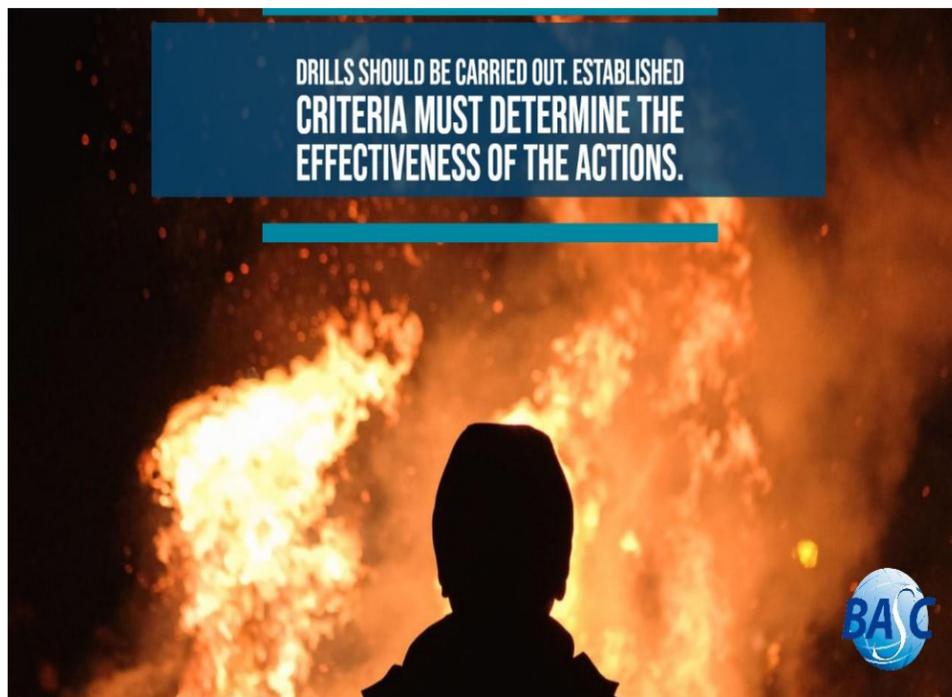
RISK ASSESSMENT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The overall risk assessment is made up of two key parts. The first part is a self-assessment of the members supply chain security practices, procedures, and policies within the facilities that it controls to verify its adherence to CTPAT's minimum security criteria, and an overall management review of how it is managing risk. The second part is the international risk assessment. This portion includes the identification of geographical threats based on the business model and role in the supply chain, and a process to quantify the possible impact of each threat on the security.

When documenting the movement of all cargo, the member is to consider all involved parties, including those who will only be handling the documents such as customs brokers and others that may not directly handle the cargo, but may have operational control such as Non Vessel Operated Common Carriers or third party logistics. If any portion of the transport is subcontracted, this may also be considered because the more layers of indirect parties, the greater risk involved.

Circumstances that may require a risk assessment to be reviewed more frequently that once a year include an increased threat level from a specific country, periods of heightened alert, following a security breach or incident, changes in business partners, and/or changes in corporate structure. A crisis may include the disruption of the movement of trade data to a cyberattack, a fire, or a carrier driver being hijacked by armed individuals. Due to their role in the supply chain, some companies may receive numerous questionnaires. CTPAT does not wish to create an undue burden on these companies; therefore, members may be flexible in obtaining the needed information.



For risk prevention, it is important to conduct drills according to BASC V5-2017 standard 6.1 and CTPAT 2020. You can prevent unfortunate events and contamination within the supply chain with a proper risk management planning.

PEOPLE AND PHYSICAL SECURITY

Education, Training and Awareness

CTPAT NEW REQUIREMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Members must establish and maintain a security training and awareness program to recognize and foster awareness of the security vulnerabilities to facilities, conveyances, and cargo at each point in the supply chain, which could be exploited by terrorists or contraband smugglers. The training program must be comprehensive and cover all of CTPAT's security requirements. Not in depth specialized training must be given to those personnel in sensitive positions. Members must retain evidence of training such as training logs, sign in sheets or electronic training records. Training records should include the date of the training, name of attendees, and the topics of the training. Sensitive positions include staff working directly with cargo or its documentation as well as personnel involved in controlling access to sensitive areas or equipment. Such positions include, but are not limited to, shipping, receiving, mailroom, drivers, dispatch, security guards, load, tracking, and seal control. One training topic that must be given to employees dealing with import/export processes and documentation is corporate identity theft and measures to prevent it.

PHYSICAL ACCESS CONTROLS

BASC & CTPAT

CTPAT members must have written procedures governing how identification badges and access devices are granted, changed, and removed. Where applicable, a personnel identification system must be in place for positive identification and access control purposes. Access to sensitive areas must be restricted based on job description or assigned duties. Removal of access devices must take place upon the employees' separation from the company. These devices include identification badges, visitor and vendor temporary badges, biometric ID systems, proximity key cards, codes, keys, etc. Exit checklists are recommended when employees are separated from a company to ensure that all access devices have been returned or deactivated.

Drivers delivering or receiving cargo must be positively identified before cargo is received or released. Drivers must present government issued photo identification to the facility employee granting access to verify their identity. If presenting a government issued photo identification is not feasible, the facility employee may accept a recognizable form of photo identification issued by the Highway carrier company that employs the driver picking up the load. Prior to arrival, the carrier must notify the facility of the estimate time of arrival for the scheduled pick up, name and truck number.



CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION TRENDS

Release Date:
March 18, 2020

CBP Temporarily Closes Trusted Traveler Program Enrollment Centers.

WASHINGTON — U.S. Customs and Border Protection will temporarily suspend operations at Trusted Traveler Program enrollment centers nationwide from March 19 until at least May 1, 2020. CBP is taking this precautionary measure to minimize the exposure of CBP personnel and the public to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19).

This temporary closure includes all public access Global Entry enrollment centers, NEXUS enrollment centers, SENTRI enrollment centers and FAST enrollment locations. Global Entry mobile enrollment events are also paused until further notice.

Conditionally-approved applicants who seek an enrollment center interview will need to reschedule after May 1. These applicants are encouraged to monitor their e-mail and Trusted Traveler Program accounts for further information. CBP will continue to monitor the situation in order to resume enrollment centers interviews as soon as possible.

CBP's [Enrollment on Arrival](#) program will remain operational. Conditionally approved Global Entry applicants will be able to complete the enrollment process when arriving on an international flight at any of the 60 airports that offer this program.

CBP's highest priority is to ensure the health, safety and security of our workforce and the American people. CBP agents, officers and mission support personnel will continue to support the whole-of-government response to the COVID-19 outbreak.



Trusted Traveler Programs.
www.ttp.dhs.gov

Release Date:
March 19, 2020

CBP Officers in El Paso Seize Large Shipment of Altered and Prohibited Household Cleaning Products



EL PASO, Texas – Smuggling can be a dirty business even when it involves cleaning supplies.

CBP officers working at the Bridge of the Americas commercial import facility at the El Paso port of entry, learned this when they encountered a large shipment of what appeared to be cleaning supplies arriving from Mexico on March 16. The products appeared to be tampered with and prohibited for sale in the U.S.

Seized tampered cleaning products.

“In the current environment it is reprehensible that someone would attempt a scheme like this to prey upon the concerns and fears of our community, likely for financial gain,” said CBP El Paso Director of Field Operations Hector Mancha. “Our officers remain focused and attentive to all threats they may encounter.”

During the inspection, the driver of a box truck presented CBP officers with a manifest showing the shipment included cleaning supplies and toilet paper. CBP officers selected the shipment for inspection and found that it contained 168 boxes of Clorox bleach (127 oz.), 75 boxes of Pinol cleaner (33.81 oz.), 28 boxes of Fabuloso cleaner (169 oz.), 23 boxes of Pinol cleaner (27.99 oz.), 9 boxes of Clorox cleaner (31.44 oz.), and 20 boxes of Adorable brand toilet paper.

During a dock exam of the products inspection, CBP officers and National Guard soldiers noted that many of the bottles had no safety seals and appeared to have been tampered with. Bottles containing bleach also lacked the familiar bleach scent.

Initial field-testing showed that the products contained water.

Further CBP laboratory testing indicated that the primary ingredient in many of the items sampled was only water and not what labeling suggested. A representative from the Clorox Company also advised CBP that the Spanish labeled product was not permitted for sale in the U.S. and importation is a violation.

Release Date:

March 20, 2020

Notification of Temporary Travel Restrictions Applicable to Land Ports of Entry and Ferries Service Between the United States and Mexico.

This announces the decision of the Secretary of Homeland Security to temporarily limit the travel of individuals from Mexico into the United States at land ports of entry along the United States-Mexico border to “essential travel” as further defined in this document.

DATES: These restrictions go into effect at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) on March 20, 2020 and will remain in effect until 11:59 p.m. EDT on April 20, 2020.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a communicable disease caused by a new (novel) coronavirus named SARS-CoV-2, is a respiratory disease that can cause fever, cough, and difficulty breathing, with reported illnesses ranging from mildly symptomatic to severe illness and death. Although the virus that causes COVID-19 was originally detected in China, it has resulted in a pandemic with cases in 158 countries, including in the United States and Mexico. On January 30, 2020, the Director-General of the World Health Organization declared the outbreak a “public health emergency of international concern” under the International Health Regulations (2005).¹ On January 31, 2020, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services declared a nationwide “public health emergency” under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 274d, as a result of confirmed cases of COVID-19.² On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced that the COVID-19 outbreak can be characterized as a pandemic. On March 13, 2020, the President determined that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant an emergency determination under section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121–5207. In addition, on March 13, 2020, the President declared a national emergency under sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.³ The Mexican Ministry of Education has closed all schools from March 20 until April 20, and between March 23 and April 19, the Mexican government has implemented a domestic social-distancing campaign to minimize the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

For more information: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/03/24/2020-06253/notification-of-temporary-travel-restrictions-applicable-to-land-ports-of-entry-and-ferries-service>



BASC UNITED STATES CHAPTER EVENTS 2020

WORKSHOPS BY ONLINE

CICLO DE AUDITOR INTERNO & GESTION DE RIESGOS ONLINE

CAPITULO BASC USA

OBJETIVO

Desarrollar las habilidades y el perfil de la persona responsable de garantizar el mantenimiento del Sistema de Gestión de Seguridad y Control de BASC y CTPAT en la organización. Conozca las herramientas necesarias para monitorear y verificar si el SGCS está en camino, alinee los requisitos y estándares aplicables con la visión de la organización. Evaluación de riesgos dentro de la Cadena Logística de Seguridad dentro los programas de BASC y CTPAT. E incluyendo los nuevos requerimientos de CTPAT 2020.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gestión de Riesgos en la Cadena de Suministros Técnicas de manejo de Gestión de riesgos y seguridad en la cadena de suministro Interpretación de la Norma y el Estándar BASC V5-2017 Enfoque de la Auditoría Interna para un Sistema de Gestión en Control de Seguridad Proceso General de Auditorías Internas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material de Trabajo V5-2017 Libro Digital BASC V5 Diploma Auditor Interno Diploma de Gestión de Riesgos Materiales Cartel de Auditor Interno
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<p>ONLINE (Plataformas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoom Meetle 	<p>FECHAS:</p> <p>Abril 27 al 1 de mayo, 2020</p> <p>Horario: 9:00 am, con Módulo de 4 horas por día.</p>	<p>COSTOS:</p> <p>\$150 USD por Persona</p> <p>Grupo limitado de 15 personas.</p>	<p>INFORMACIÓN:</p> <p>www.bascusa.org</p> <p>915-256-0289</p> <p>operations.bascusa@wbasco.org</p>
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ABRIL 27- MAYO 1, 2020

CICLO DE AUDITOR INTERNO Y GESTION DE RIESGOS BASC V5 Y CTPAT 2020.

Dirigido a los nuevos lineamientos de ambos programas de seguridad para la aplicación y desarrollo de las nuevas actualizaciones que trae el programa BASC y CTPAT y llevar acabo sus auditorías internas y auditorías a sus asociados de negocios.

FECHAS: abril 27 a 1 de mayo del 2020

HORA: 9:00 am, módulo de 3 horas diarias.

Expositor: Ing. Francisco Terrero, MBA

Para mayor información para costos e inscripciones favor de enviarnos correo y con mucho gusto lo atenderemos.
operations.bascusa@wbasco.org



4 AL 15 DE MAYO, 2020

ACTUALIZACION -REQUISITOS MINIMOS DE SEGURIDAD CTPAT 2020

Analizar junto a los participantes los requisitos Mínimo de Seguridad del Programa CTPAT, mostrando y aplicando las herramientas para la implementación de los controles operacionales que dan cumplimiento a los Criterios.

FECHAS: 4 al 15 de mayo del 2020

Expositor: Francisco Terrero, MBA

HORA: 9:00 am, módulo de 3 horas diarias.

Para mayor información para costos e inscripciones favor de enviarnos correo y con mucho gusto lo atenderemos.
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operations.bascusa@wbasco.org
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