

Internal Conspiracies Definition

- When people work together by agreeing to commit a crime, fraud, or other wrongful act (removal, infiltration, false delivery, lookout, etc.), it is a conspiracy.
- A conspiracy may exist when the parties use legal means to accomplish an illegal result, or to use illegal means to achieve something that is unlawful.



Narcotics found inside a manipulated container.



“Easy Money” is the motivator for the internal conspirator.



Proceeds of illegal drug trafficking are also used to fund terrorism, purchases of unauthorized weapons/ammo & human smuggling.



Internal Conspiracies Example



Loose container lock appearing to be locked with a seal.



Container lock is manipulated for easy opening.

Possible conspirators:

- Driver
- Foreign manufacturer employees
- Partners' personnel conducting inspections
- An outsider working with your employees
- All of the above



Hidden compartment inside a container.



Seized narcotics from hidden compartments.

Drug trafficking organization (DTO) has built hidden compartments within the structures of multiple containers to smuggle narcotics across the United States border.

Trailers and containers are loaded with narcotics prior to arriving at foreign manufacturer or consolidator facility.

Internal Conspiracies

(WAL Security Procedures 4.8/5.1/5.2/5.3/6.1)

Conspiracy Indicators

Conspirators will:

- Conduct surveillance and gather information about the facility's operations and security protocols.
- Take photographs and/or videos of the facility's physical security to include entrances, fencing, buildings, light poles and CCTV camera locations.
- Test the company's security system to evaluate reaction or non-reaction times.
- Seek out information about the company's security procedures. May use social engineering tools to gather information about the company and employees.
- Ask questions on how shipment routes are monitored, GPS system works, document routing, manifests, etc.
- Seek access to stow plans of containerized cargo for quick and easy access to introduce illegal contraband.
- Gather information on employee schedules, work habits, lunch breaks, off-duty social life, home address, etc.
- Assess the company's probable vulnerabilities and determine a good opportunity for a breach.

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Conspiracy Indicators

Conspirators may:

- Show up to work on his/her day off or change work schedule to evaluate security at another time.
- Report company items lost or stolen in order to duplicate them (such as keys and access badges).
- Enter restricted and/or unauthorized areas without proper access/identification.
- Enter the shipping warehouse with unauthorized personal items (backpacks, laptops, smart phones, etc.).
- Activate alarms and check for reaction time.
- Ship an un-related item with legitimate cargo.
- Enter false information in the documents such as a bogus address, name, fictitious company, etc.
- Attempt to pick-up cargo without appropriate documentation and identification.
- Instruct drivers to stray off the authorized route to test GPS geo-fencing.
- Plan delays during transport to measure the time of the company's response.
- Place an additional markings/tape on legitimate cargo boxes/pallets.

Best Practices to Avoid Conspiracies

Conduct tests of security protocols - facility/supply chain:

- Set off alarms and check for response time and improve response time.
- Place suspicious backpack/package inside facility to see if it is reported.
- Turn off CCTV cameras and exterior lights to see if they are appropriately reported for repair.
- Frequently check sensitive areas to see if any unusual confrontation takes place.
- Create incorrect shipping documents (packing list, bill of lading, etc.) and see if they are questioned prior to loading.
- Apply wrong seal on container/ trailer and see if responsible personnel verifies the seal number for accuracy before exiting the facility.
- Escort shipment after exiting & see where it goes.

Best Practices to Avoid Conspiracies

Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of your international supply chain:

- Look at the entire supply chain as one security system NOT segmented with different layers of responsibility.
- Conduct on-site visits of service providers, vendors, suppliers, business partners' facilities to verify their security measures.
- Your service providers, vendors, suppliers, and business partners must present documentation indicating whether they are (or are not) C-TPAT certified, AEO certified, or ISO 28000 certified, etc.
- Based upon a documented risk assessment process, non-C-TPAT/non-AEO/non-ISO 28000 companies must be subject to verification of their security practices.
 - They must answer your Security Questionnaires for a business contract.
 - If security deficiencies are found, they must be corrected before contracting.
- You should request carriers to provide drivers that have been issued a Free and Secure Trade (FAST) licenses. These drivers go through additional scrutiny by CBP.

Reporting supply chain security incidents

CBP Northern Border Ports of Entry

Houlton, ME
General Phone: (207) 532-2131 Ext: 0

Grand Rapids, MI
General Number: (616) 942-5245

Port Huron, MI
Blue Water Ridge: (810) 985-9541

Detroit, MI
Fort Street Cargo Facility: (313) 964-7191

Champlain, NY
Champlain Cargo: (518) 298-8327

Buffalo, NY
Lewiston Bridge Complex: (716) 282-1500

Blaine, WA
General Phone: (360) 332-5771

Service Port-Nogales, TX
General Phone: (520) 287-1410

CBP Southern Border Ports of Entry

Laredo, TX
Command Center: (956) 693-5753

El Paso, TX
Command Center: (915) 633-7351

Tucson, AZ
Command Center: (520) 407-2336

San Diego, CA
Command Center: (619) 690-8888

Sweetgrass, MT
General Phone: (406) 335-9610

Port of Entry-Hidalgo/Pharr, TX
Hidalgo Port of Entry: (956) 843-5701
Pharr Port of Entry: (956) 283-2147

Port Of Entry-Brownsville/Los Indios, TX
General Phone: (956) 983-5800
Gateway Intl. Bridge: (956) 548-2744 Ext:1504

Service Port-Laredo, TX
Lincoln Juarez Bridge: (956) 693-5755
Gateway to the Americas: (956) 523-6901
World Trade Bridge: (956) 794-9401