



# **Wood Packaging Material Trade Outreach**



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

1



## **INTRODUCTION**

- Given today's global trade and marketing system, the likelihood of finding non-compliant WPM is possible in any pathway

## Overview

- ❖ Impacts as a result of non-compliant WPM (NC WPM)
- ❖ Purpose and importance of WPM regulations
- ❖ Compliant WPM
- ❖ Non-Compliant WPM
- ❖ What you can do to comply with ISPM15



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

2



### OVERVIEW

- The following will be covered:
- WHY are we concerned?
  - Includes a snapshot of the devastating ecological and economic damage caused by invasive forest pests now here in the US from non-compliant WPM.
- Definition and intent of the WPM regulations
- Examples of compliant WPM
- Examples on non-compliant WPM (what we are looking for)
- WHAT you can do
  - Things you (import & trade components) can do to reduce the risk associated with wood packaging material.

Photo from Blaine POE of Cerambycidae larvae extracted from WPM housing a shipment of auto parts.

## Impacts from NC WPM

### Threats posed by WPM

- ❖ Significant pest risk
- ❖ Billions of dollars of damage
- ❖ Increased costs



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

3



### WHY are we concerned?

- There are significant pest risks associated with wood packaging material (WPM), which also threaten American agriculture and forests.
- Unchecked spread of wood boring pests could cause billions of dollars of damage to ornamental trees and forests and lumber industries
- Trading partners could experience increased costs due to non-compliant WPM

Photo of discarded wooden pallets at a wood bark mulch facility in Pennsylvania.

## Impacts from NC WPM



### Asian Longhorn Beetle Damage



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

4



### WHY are we concerned?

- Ecological and Economic Impact of Asian Longhorn Beetle
- If the beetle spreads out of its current urban environment into natural forests, it has the potential to seriously alter the ecological diversity of the natural forests in North America, with additional impacts on wetlands. The potential impact to forests is the loss of 71 billion trees valued at over \$2 trillion dollars (GAO 2006).
- A further impact of Asian Longhorn Beetle in the United States is the cost of eradication measures. Collectively, from 1997 to 2006, APHIS and the states of New York, Illinois and New Jersey and local government agencies have spent more than \$800 million on ALB eradication measures (Smith and Wu 2008).
- As of 2015, APHIS and State personnel are fighting ALB infestations in 3 States: New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
- Threatened resources include: tree cover, fuel, fiber, wood for lumber, cooling shade and wind breaks for homes and businesses, landscaping, fish and wildlife habitat, watershed conservation, esthetics, maple syrup production, aesthetics and other industries dependent on this tree resource.

## Impacts from NC WPM



**Emerald Ash Borer Damage**

October 2018  
5

 U.S. Customs and Border Protection 

### WHY are we concerned?

- Ecological and Economic Impact of Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
- As of 2011, over 50 million trees have been cut down due EAB. EAB probably arrived in the United States on WPM carried in cargo ships or airplanes originating in its native Asia. EAB is also established in Windsor, Ontario, and infestations have been detected in 25 states: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
- EAB has:
  - Killed tens of millions of ash trees in various states within the United States
  - Caused regulatory agencies and the USDA to enforce quarantines and fines to prevent potentially infested ash trees from moving out of areas where EAB occurs
  - Costs municipalities, property owners, nursery operators and forest products industries tens of millions of dollars

## Impacts from NC WPM



Through 2011, over 50 million trees have been cut down due to Emerald Ash Borer infestation.



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

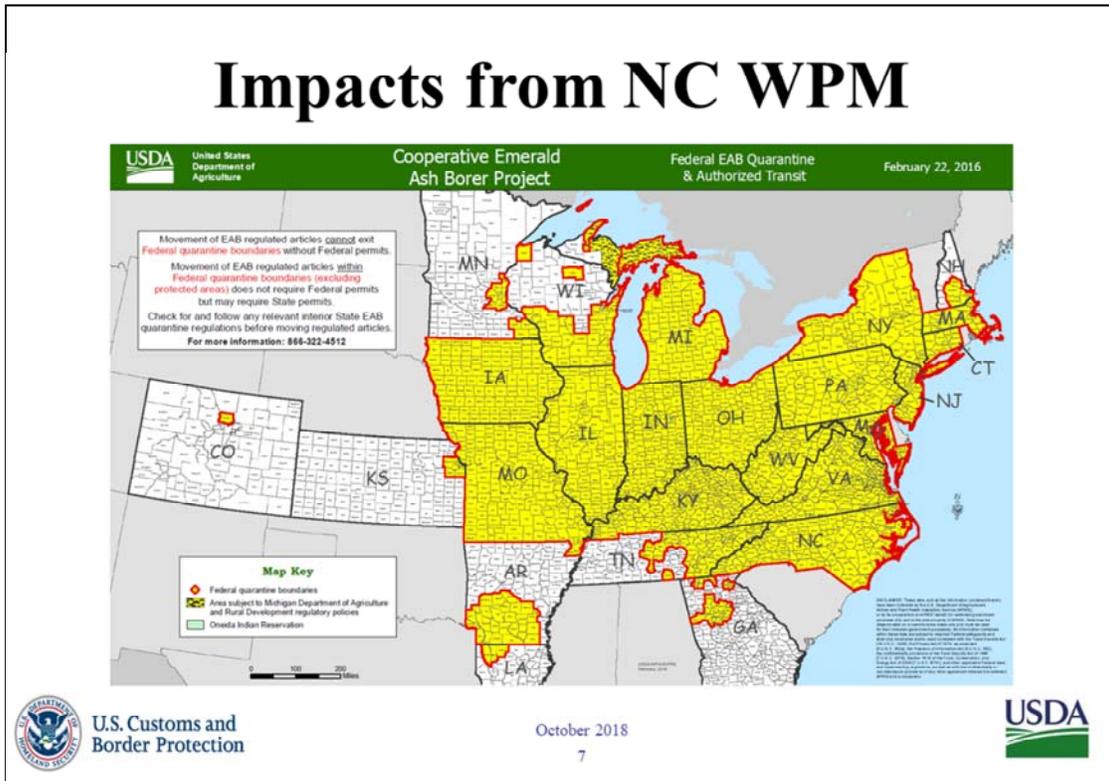
October 2018  
6



### WHY are we concerned?

- When Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was found initially in 2002. The insect had already spread over 2500 sq. miles in Michigan.
- As of 2011, over 50 million trees have been cut down due EAB infestation. EAB has spread into the Midwest, and previous named states within the US.
- EAB kills the trees, which in turn, fall onto power lines that causes extensive power outages during storms.
- Losses are estimated in the tens of millions of dollars.
- EAB is so aggressive that ash trees may die within two or three years after they become infested.
  
- The photographs show EAB damage in Canton Township, Detroit, Michigan - where ironically ash trees were planted to replace the elms, previously destroyed by Dutch Elm Disease.

# Wood Packaging Material (WPM) – Trade Outreach



EAB spread as of February 2016. Eradication efforts are ongoing, but have failed to stop the spread of this pest.

# WPM Regulations

## International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 15) – Regulation for Wood Packaging Material in International Trade

- ❖ Wood may be infested
- ❖ WPM a viable pathway for pest introduction
- ❖ Intent – significantly reduce the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests associated with WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

8



### BASIS for the WPM REGULATION

- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 15) – Regulation for Wood Packaging Material in International Trade.
- Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by plant pests.
- WPM is frequently made of raw wood that may not have undergone sufficient processing or treatment to remove or kill pests and therefore remains a pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.
- Dunnage, in particular, has been shown to present a high risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.
- WPM is very often reused, repaired or remanufactured.
- The true origin of any piece of wood packaging material is difficult to determine, thus its phytosanitary status cannot easily be ascertained.
- Therefore, the normal process for analyzing pest risk to determine if measures are necessary (and the strength of such measures) is frequently not possible for WPM.
- For this reason, this IPPC standard (ISPM 15) describes internationally accepted measures that may be applied to WPM by countries to reduce significantly the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests that may be associated with that material.

## WPM Regulations

### **Wood packaging material is defined as:**

Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting, or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage).



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

9



### **Definition of WPM**

- WPM is defined as wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting, or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage).

## WPM Regulations

**Wood packaging material include, but it is not limited to:**

Bins	Boxes	Bracing
Cable Spools	Cases	Crates
Dunnage	Load Boards	Pallets
Pallet collars	Skids	



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

10



### Examples of types of WPM

- Different types of wood packing material used to import not only agricultural, but also non-agricultural products.
  - Bins
  - Boxes
  - Bracing
  - Cable Spools
  - Cases
  - Crates
  - Dunnage
  - Load Boards
  - Pallets
  - Pallet collars
  - Skids

## WPM Regulations

### **In general, WPM does not include:**

- ❖ WPM made entirely from thin wood 6 mm or less in thickness.
- ❖ WPM made wholly of processed wood material, such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that has been created using glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof.
- ❖ Sawdust, wood shavings and wood wool.



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

11



### **Examples of WHAT IS NOT WPM**

- In general, WPM does not include:
  - WPM made entirely from thin wood 6 mm or less in thickness
  - WPM made wholly of processed wood material, such as:
    - plywood
    - particle board
    - oriented strand board or veneer that has been created using glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof
  - Sawdust
  - Wood shavings
  - Wood wool

## Examples of WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
12



### Examples of WPM

- Pallets– found in all environments and all pathways
- Boxes
- Bracing

# Examples of WPM

## Dunnage / Bracing



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
13



## Examples of WPM

- Discarded bracing/dunnage from a maritime vessel

## Examples of WPM

### Dunnage / Bracing



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

14



## Examples of WPM

- Dunnage/Bracing from maritime vessels

# Examples of WPM

## Crates



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
15



## EXAMPLES of WPM

- Crates – Found in all environments and all pathways, pictured here with non-agricultural products.

# Examples of WPM

## Crates



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
16



## EXAMPLES of WPM

- Crates – Found in all environments and all pathways. This is an example of agricultural product (melon) shipped in crates.

# Examples of WPM

## Bracing



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

17



## EXAMPLES of WPM

- Bracing – Found in all environments and all pathways.

# Examples of WPM

## Bracing



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
18



## EXAMPLES of WPM

- Bracing – Found in all environments and all pathways.

# Examples of WPM

## Pallets



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
19



## EXAMPLES of WPM

- Pallets- Found in all environments and all pathways.

## Compliant WPM

**Valid logo**

	XX - 000 YY
---	----------------

**No Pests**



- ❖ Valid IPPC logo
- ❖ No presence of WPM pests
- ❖ No indication of WPM pests



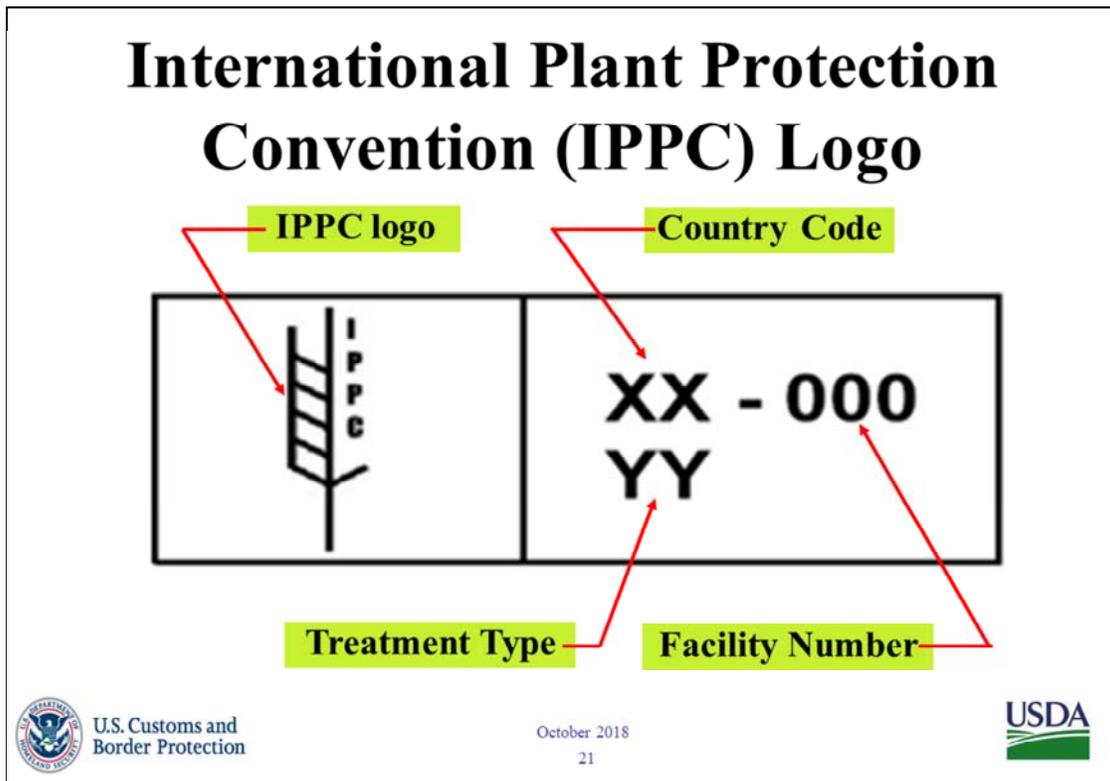
U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
20



### Compliant WPM

- Official components of the ISPM 15 Standard for stamped WPM– No paper certification is required.
- Valid logo with no WPM pests or indication of pests.



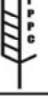
### INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION IPPC Logo

- A multilateral international treaty dealing with preventing the spread and introduction of plant pests with 163 Signatory governments formed through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
- Two (2) Treatment/Processing Options:
  - Heat Treatment (HT)
  - Fumigation with Methyl Bromide (MB)
- Accepted by all signatory countries, for all types of wood allowing for free movement of WPM regardless of country of origin
- Official Components of the ISPM 15 Standard for the mark on the wood – No paper certification is required.
  - IPPC logo
  - XX signifies the two-letter country code
  - 000 signifies the unique facility number within the country
  - YY signifies either the method of treatment HT or MB
- WPM that is marked and certified in compliance with ISPM 15 may be reused regardless of country of origin
- ISPM 15 compliant WPM that has been repaired or remanufactured must be recertified under the HT or MB options

# WPM Regulations

## Compliant Markings Variations

	XX - 000 YY		XX - 000 YY
---	-------------------	--	-------------------

	XX - 000 YY
---	----------------

	XX - 000 - YY
---	---------------

	XX - 000 - YY
---	---------------

U.S. Customs and  
Border ProtectionOctober 2018  
22

**Variations allowed as per ISPM 15**

## Correct IPPC Logo



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
23



### Correct IPPC Logo

- WPM found to be properly marked, no presence of WPM pests, no evidence of WPM pests, and has been treated by either of the approved methods identified under 7 C.F.R §319.40-3(b)(1) is compliant.
- These are examples of correct IPPC logos.

## Correct IPPC Logo



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
24



### Correct IPPC Logo

Here are other examples of correct IPPC logos.

## Pests of Concern

Buprestidae	Metallic beetles
Cerambycidae	Long horned beetles
Cossidae	Carpenter moths & Leopard moths
Curculionidae	Bark weevils
Platypodidae	Pinhole borers
<b>Scolytinae</b>	<b>Bark beetles (most common intercept)</b>
Sesiidae	Clearwing moths
Siricidae	Wood wasps



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
25



### Pests of Concern:

This is a list of the eight (8) families of plant pests of concern which are associated with WPM. Infestation of WPM by any one of these eight families confirms that the WPM was not treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-3(b)(1).

- Buprestidae – Metallic beetles (Ex: Emerald ash borer)
- Cerambycidae – Long horned beetles (Ex: Asian longhorn beetle) **2<sup>nd</sup> most** prevalent interception found by CBP on non-compliant WPM
- Cossidae – Carpenter moths & leopard moths
- Curculionidae – Bark weevils
- Platypodidae – Pinhole borers
- Scolytidae – Bark beetles – **Most** prevalent interception found by CBP on noncompliant WPM
- Sesiidae – Clearwing moths
- Siricidae – Wood wasps

## Comparative Insect Sizes



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
26



### Comparative Insect Sizes

- Insects and growth stages vary in size. Note the very small Buprestidae larvae on the penny and the adult Scolytinae (Bark Beetle) on the pencil tip.

## Pests of Concern



The collage features five distinct images of wood-boring insects. In the top left, a spruce engraver beetle is shown with a 1mm scale bar. The top right image shows a sawfly with its wings spread. The bottom left image shows a moth with its wings spread. The bottom right image shows a longhorn beetle with prominent yellow spots on its black body. The central image is a large, detailed view of a longhorn beetle with yellow spots.

**SPRUCE ENGRAVER BEETLE**  
(*Ips typographus* (L.))

1mm

DGA30570

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

October 2018  
27

USDA

### Pests of Concern

- Adults and larvae are found on non-compliant WPM. Here are a few examples of some adult plant pests.

## Commodities with Highest Incidence of WPM Pests



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
28



### Top Commodities Found with Infested WPM

- A wooden crate filled with fresh fruits
- Pallets
- Heavy products on pallets

## Commodities with Highest Incidence of WPM Pests

### Top High Risk Commodities

- ❖ Manifested WPM
- ❖ Machinery (including Auto Parts)



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
29



### Top High Risk Commodities Found on Infested WPM

- Manifested WPM (e.g. pallets)
- Machinery

## Commodities with Highest Incidence of WPM Pests

### Top High Risk Commodities

- ❖ Metal Products
- ❖ Stone Products (including tile)



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
30



### Top High Risk Commodities Found on Infested WPM

- Metal Products
- Stone Products

## Commodities with Highest Incidence of WPM Pests



### Additional High Risk Commodities

1. Electronics/Electronic Components
2. Finished Wood Articles
3. Plant Products and Foodstuffs



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
31



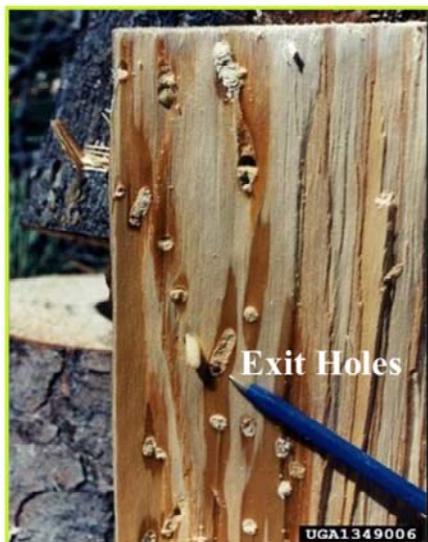
### Additional High Risk Commodities:

- Electronics/ Electronic Components
- Finished Wood Articles
- Plant Products and Foodstuffs (packaging material)

Left photo of a shipment of rustic furniture with feeding damage from Cerambycidae at the Nogales POE.

Right photo of a shipment of Kabocha Squash in wooden crates infested with Scolytidae at the Nogales POE.

## Indicators of WPM Pest Presence



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
32



### Indicators of WPM Pest Present

- Large round exit holes
- Feeding damage
- “Engravings”
- Snake-like trails

## Indicators of WPM Pest Presence



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
33



### Indicators of WPM Pest Present

- Presence of frass (looks like sawdust)

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Inappropriately marked WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

34



### Non-Compliant WPM

- WPM that is encountered by CBP during the course of inspection and found to be inappropriately marked or illegibly marked is assumed to be untreated by either of the approved methods identified under 7 C.F.R §319.40-3(b)(1).
- This is an example of inappropriately marked WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Inappropriately marked WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
35



### Non-Compliant WPM

- WPM that is encountered by CBP during the course of inspection and found to be inappropriately marked or illegibly marked is assumed to be untreated by either of the approved methods identified under 7 C.F.R §319.40-3(b)(1).
- This is another example of inappropriately marked WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Inappropriately marked WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

36



### Non-Compliant WPM

- WPM that is encountered by CBP during the course of inspection and found to be inappropriately marked or illegibly marked is assumed to be untreated by either of the approved methods identified under 7 C.F.R. §319.40-3(b)(1).
- Another example of inappropriately marked WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Unmarked WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
37



### Non-Compliant WPM

- WPM that is encountered by CBP during the course of inspection and found not bearing the required treatment and markings required under 7 C.F.R. §319.40-3(b)(1) and C.F.R. §319.40-3(b)(2) is non-compliant.
- These are examples of unmarked WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Unmarked WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
38



### Non-Compliant WPM

- Unmarked WPM that is encountered by CBP during the course of inspection and found not bearing the required treatment and markings required under 7 C.F.R. §319.40-3(b)(1) and C.F.R. §319.40-3(b)(2) is non-compliant.
- These are examples of unmarked WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Unmarked WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
39



### Non-Compliant WPM

- These are additional examples of unmarked WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM

- ❖ Infested with or shows evidence of pests



October 2018

40



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection



### Non-Compliant WPM

- WPM that is infested with a named pest confirms that the WPM has not been treated in accordance with 7 C.F.R §319.40-3(b)(1).
- This is an example of WPM infested with a pest.

## Non-Compliant WPM

- ❖ Infested with or shows evidence of pests



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
41

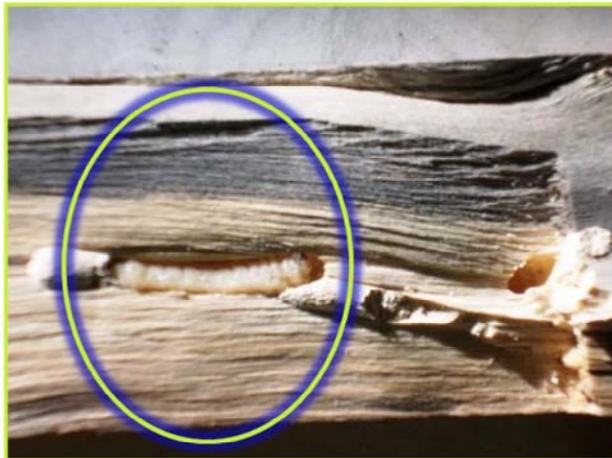


### Non-Compliant WPM

- This is another example of WPM infested with a pest

## Non-Compliant WPM

- ❖ Infested with or shows evidence of pests



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
42



### Non-Compliant WPM

- This is another example of pest infested WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Bark



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
43



### Non-Compliant WPM

- WPM with bark that is unmarked is non-compliant.
- This is an example of bark on WPM.

## Non-Compliant WPM



❖ Bark



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

44



### Non-Compliant WPM

- This is another example of unmarked WPM with bark.
- The non-compliant pallets were accompanied by a prepared statement from the shipper indicating that they were made from plywood and complies with the IPPC standard for wood packaging materials. Upon further inspection, the pallets were found to actually be composed of solid wood *concealed* by an outer veneer sheet. Again bark is not included in this regulation.

## New/Old/Mixed WPM



New wood added

Old stamped (bearer) wood

### Condition of WPM

- ❖ New
  - Fresh; green; sap visible
  - High pest probability
- ❖ Old
  - Very low moisture content, re-used
  - Visually damaged
  - Low pest probability
- ❖ Mixed
  - Combination of above



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

October 2018  
45



### New/Old Mixed WPM

- New
  - Fresh, green cut sap visible
  - Higher pest probability
- Old
  - Very low moisture content, re-used
  - Visually damaged
  - Lower pest risk
- Mixed
  - Combination of above

## What Can You Do to Comply with ISPM 15 ?

- ❖ Ensure your WPM provider is accredited ISPM 15 compliant
- ❖ Educate your supply chain on the ISPM 15 requirements
- ❖ Know alternatives to WPM – Cost Benefit Analysis
- ❖ Remember there is a financial cost for noncompliance



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

46



### What can Your Business Do to Comply with ISPM 15?

- Non-compliance can be a serious problem for your ocean freight export or import.
- Ask your WPM provider if they are ISPM 15 compliant and accredited
- Provide information on the ISPM 15 standard
- Give them contact information regarding how to become compliant (websites, contact numbers)
- Alternatives to WPM:
  - Plastic or metal pallets
  - Pallets and crating manufactured from manufactured wood products (OSB, Plywood, Cardboard)
- Do a cost benefit analysis if considering alternatives to wood packaging materials
- Be aware of US and foreign countries' timelines for implementation
- Realize there is financial cost to the supply chain and potential ecological cost to the natural resources of the United States.

## Benefits of Compliance

- ❖ Fewer delays for cargo release
- ❖ Less demurrage charges due to cargo holds
- ❖ Avoidance of penalties for violative WPM



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

47



### Benefits of Compliance

- Fewer delays for cargo release
- Less demurrage charges due to cargo holds
- Avoidance of penalties for violative WPM

## Cost of Noncompliance

- ❖ WPM that does not have the ISPM 15 stamp must be exported
- ❖ WPM with the ISPM 15 stamp but found to contain a wood boring insect must be exported
- ❖ WPM with the ISPM 15 stamp but found with a hitchhiking pest (non-wood boring) may be fumigated by APHIS/PPQ



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
48



### Cost of Non-Compliance

- WPM that does not have the ISPM 15 stamp must be re-exported
- WPM that has the ISPM15 stamp but is found to contain a wood boring pest must be re-exported
- WPM that has the ISPM 15 stamp but is found with a hitchhiking pest (non wood boring) may be fumigated by APHIS/PPQ

Please check the APHIS website dedicated to WPM for updates on WTO notifications or contact an APHIS official:

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants/plant\\_imports/wood\\_packaging\\_materials.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/plant_imports/wood_packaging_materials.shtml)

## Self-Report to Assist CBP

- ❖ CBP would like the trade community to assist with minimizing the risk of untreated or inadequately treated WPM that enters the US without CBP detection.



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

49



CBP wants to establish a pathway for trade to report to CBP when their goods enter the US on infested WPM without CBP detection. The objective is to mitigate the pest risk.

## Why Self-Report Noncompliant WPM?

- ❖ Foster trusting partnerships for safeguarding against violative WPM
- ❖ Consistent self-reporting may lead to mitigating factors in the event of civil penalties or liquidated damages related to violative WPM
- ❖ Those stakeholders may potentially increase business certainty due to their internal controls



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
50



### Why Self-Report Non-Compliant WPM

- By implementing self-inspection practices for WPM, importers demonstrate to CBP that they can be trusted partners for safeguarding against violative WPM. In turn, this may result in a reduction in CBP inspections of WPM.
- This translates into substantial monetary savings.
- Consistent self-reporting may also be considered as mitigating factor in the event of civil penalties or liquidated damages related to non compliant WPM.
- Importers will have increased business certainty because a system of internal control helps to ensure compliant transactions.

## Actions to Take if Non-Compliant WPM is Encountered at Your Location

❖ Follow through with the **SIN** principle

- **S** = Secure
- **I** = Isolate
- **N** = Notify



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018

51



### Actions to Take

- Adhere to the SIN principle Secure, Isolate, and Notify.
- Secure: If there are pests or evidence of a pest, cover the shipment with tarp or shrink wrap. If possible, return the shipment to a container and seal the container door.
- Isolate: Separate the shipment or container from compliant shipments.
- Notify: Contact your local CBP office or PPQ office to advise of the non-compliant WPM.
- In any instance in or around the port of entry, contact CBP and CBP can refer to USDA.

# Wood Packaging Material Review

- ❖ Ecological and Economic Impact
- ❖ Purpose and Importance of WPM Regulations
- ❖ Quarantine Pests of Concern
- ❖ Examples of Violative WPM
- ❖ What You Can Do



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
52



## WPM Review

- Ecological and Economic Impact of infested WPM
- Purpose and Importance of WPM Regulations
- Quarantine WPM Pests of Concern
- Examples of Violative WPM
- What you can do to reduce the risk posed by WPM pests.

**Note:** If you or your employees find wood boring insects; or wood packaging material that is inappropriately marked, unmarked, or shows signs of insect activity, please keep the shipment in a secure location, preferably a sea container or trailer. Contact U.S. Customs and Border Protection to speak to an Agriculture Specialist so prompt quarantine action can be taken.

## For More Information Contact:

Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office of Field Operations  
Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison

APTL Program Manager - Safeguarding  
Office: (202) 344-3298  
Address: DHS, CBP, OFO, APTL  
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Room 2.5B  
Washington, D.C. 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

October 2018  
53



### For more information:

- Contact CBP in your local area for more information