

Lesson 24:
Border and Transportation Security III:
International Cooperation

Readings:

1. George W. Bush, [National Strategy for Homeland Security](#): chapter entitled "International Cooperation," pp. 59-61.
2. Congressional Research Service, [US-EU Cooperation Against Terrorism](#), 19 Jan 05.
3. Governments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. [Annex to the Security and Prosperity Partnership Report to Leaders](#) (Jun 05): read the Traveler Security, Cargo Security, Bioprotection, and Law Enforcement Cooperation action items which begin on page 62.
4. Skim: Governments of the United States and Canada, [Smart Border Declaration](#) and [Action Plan](#) (Ottawa, CA, 12 Dec 01).
5. Skim: [G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11](#), Kananaskis, Canada, 2002.

Study Questions:

1. Categorize the activities and policies that the United States and other nations must coordinate with one another. What sorts of issues does the list embrace? On the US side, which agencies have roles in these areas?
2. What is the role and importance of law enforcement and intelligence cooperation with other countries? What are the challenges to such cooperation? What sorts of activities and agreements has the US pursued in this area?
3. What is the role and importance of international cooperation in border and transportation security, and what activities and agreements has the US pursued in this area?
4. How do the domestic laws of other countries impact US security? Describe the challenge of ensuring that US law and the laws of other countries are consistent with or complement one another. What factors (constitutional, political culture, state of current relations) contribute to this challenge?
5. How substantial is the international dimension in the homeland security policy area?
6. Compare the public visibility of homeland security-related international cooperation to more traditional foreign policy interactions, such as the decision to invade Iraq, the NATO alliance, counterproliferation, and trade disputes.
7. How does the overall state of the US' relations with another country affect homeland security-related cooperation on specific issues?
8. What aspects of security cooperation within North America (i.e. with Canada and Mexico) are unique? What are the unique challenges of working bilaterally or trilaterally?