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## FY 2016 — A Year of Trade Modernization, Security, and Facilitation

U.S. Customs and Border Protection is responsible for enforcing nearly 500 U.S. trade laws and regulations on behalf of 47 federal agencies, facilitating compliant trade, collecting revenue, and protecting the U.S. economy and consumers from harmful imports and unfair trade practices. As the second largest revenue-collecting

source in the federal government, CBP's operations have a significant impact on America's economic competitiveness. The [Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act](#) (TFTEA), (PL 114-125), enacted on February 24, 2016, emphasizes CBP's [trade enforcement](#) responsibilities and supports CBP's efforts to streamline and modernize business processes. In FY 2016, and in support of TFTEA, CBP –

- **Processed \$2.28 trillion in imports**, equating to 32.6 million entries, and more than 27 million imported cargo containers at U.S. ports of entry, an increase of 3 percent from FY 2015. CBP also collected approximately \$40.1 billion in duties, taxes, and other fees.
- **Enforced trade laws** with actions such as initiating 205 seizures of unsafe imported products with a gross Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP) of \$11 million as part of the [Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center](#); collecting \$1.5 billion in [Antidumping and Countervailing Duty](#) (AD/CVD) deposits and levying 13 monetary penalties totaling over \$30.6 million on importers for fraud, gross negligence, and negligence for AD/CVD violations; and issuing 4 Withhold and Release orders on goods made with [forced labor](#), resulting in 44 detained shipments valued at \$8.75 million.
- **Implemented the [Commercial Truck User Fee pilot program](#)** allowing commercial trucks to prepay the single-crossing user fee online prior to arrival at a port of entry.
- **Operationalized all 10 [Centers of Excellence and Expertise](#)**, which transform the way CBP approaches trade operations and works with the international trade community.
- **Completed significant ACE deployments.** [ACE](#) is the system that enables the Single Window, the primary processing system through which trade-related data required by all government agencies is submitted and processed. ACE saved CBP an estimated \$20 million in FY 2016.

For additional information, please visit [CBP.gov](http://CBP.gov) or contact the Office of Congressional Affairs.

## CBP, ICE Seize Record Number of Shipments with IPR Violations



Counterfeit Super Bowl Rings Seized in 2016

U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) [seized a record number](#) of shipments containing goods that violated [Intellectual Property Rights](#) (IPR) in FY 2016. The number of IPR seizures increased 9 percent from FY 2015 to more than 31,560 and the total estimated Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP) of the seized goods, had they been genuine, increased to more than \$1.38 billion.

Apparel and accessories once again topped the list for number of seizures, while watches and jewelry continued as the top products seized by total MSRP value. The People's Republic of China and Hong Kong remained the primary

source economies for counterfeit and pirated goods seized.

Eleven operations led by CBP's Mobile Intellectual Property Enforcement Team, a special task force comprised of top IPR enforcement experts from a range of offices within the agency, resulted in 2,680 seizures of goods valued at over \$85 million MSRP. Joint operations with international partners also netted significant seizures.

Products that infringe on U.S. trademarks, copyrights, and patents threaten the health and safety of American consumers and the U.S. economy. Protecting IPR has been a priority trade issue for CBP since 2007 and the [Trade and Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act](#), (PL 114-125), enacted in February 2016, includes a number of provisions that support CBP's and ICE's efforts in IPR enforcement, including collaboration with rights holders, interagency coordination through the IPR center, and international partnerships to stop counterfeiting at the source.

For additional information, please visit [CBP.gov](http://CBP.gov) or contact the Office of Congressional Affairs.

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) serves as the single point of contact within CBP for communications between CBP and Congress.

OCA is committed to addressing any question or concern you may have related to CBP's complex mission. Please contact us:

Phone: (202) 344-1760; Fax: (202) 344-2152; E-mail: [OCAInquiry@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:OCAInquiry@cbp.dhs.gov).

Please visit CBP's [Congressional Resources](#) webpage for Frequently Asked Questions, News and Events, and other CBP Resources.

## CBP Processed More Travelers than Ever Before in FY 2016 — and Volume is Increasing



U.S. Customs and Border Protection's role in securing and facilitating legitimate travel is critical to our Nation's security and economic growth — travel industry associations estimate that visitors spend on average \$4,500 per visit to the United States. In FY 2016, CBP officers processed more than 390 million travelers at air, land, and sea ports of entry – more travelers than ever before – Including more than 119 million travelers at air ports of entry, an increase of 6 percent from FY 2015. Over the next five years, international travel is projected to increase at an annual rate of 4 percent.

To handle the growth in international travel, CBP continues to bring advances in technology and automation to ports of entry, streamline the entry process, and enhance security. In FY 2016, CBP —

- **Streamlined processes** by deploying [Mobile Passport Control](#) at 15 additional airports, meeting CBP's goal of making the program available at 20 airports before the end of 2016; adding [Automated Passport Control](#) kiosks at eight additional airports and expanding user eligibility for to B1/B2 visa holders and foreign arriving aircrew at some locations; and enhancing the [I-94 website](#) to allow travelers to apply and pay for their I-94 online prior to arriving at a land port of entry. CBP also [precleared](#) more than 19 million travelers, representing 16 percent of all commercial air travel to the United States and signed agreements with [Sweden](#) and the [Dominican Republic](#) to expand Preclearance operations to Stockholm Arlanda Airport and Punta Cana International Airport.
- **Enrolled its 5 millionth Trusted Traveler.** CBP [Trusted Traveler Programs](#) (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, and FAST) allow for expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. In FY 2016, [Global Entry](#), CBP's largest program with more than 3.4 million members, expanded membership eligibility to citizens of Colombia, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.
- **Signed 16 new Reimbursable Services Agreements** with [private and public sector partners](#) to provide increased or enhanced customs, immigration and agriculture inspection services. CBP provided nearly 106,000 additional processing hours at the request of our [36 partners](#) in FY 2016, accounting for the processing of more than 2.2 million travelers and nearly 305,000 personal and commercial vehicles. CBP also approved three proposals worth approximately \$30 million in planned port of entry improvements as part of the [Donations Acceptance Program](#).
- **Advanced the integration of biometric technologies** by deploying [facial comparison technology](#) at Washington Dulles International Airport and John F. Kennedy International Airport to assist CBP officers in verifying a traveler's identity against the passport they present. CBP also conducted three tests to evaluate [biometric technologies](#) in multiple environments to further secure and facilitate legitimate travel. At the [Otay Mesa](#) port of entry, CBP tested the feasibility of using biometric technology to verify the identity of foreign visitors entering and departing the United States as pedestrians. CBP also tested the feasibility of using [mobile devices](#) to perform biometric queries on foreign travelers before departing the United States at 10 airports around the country. In Atlanta, CBP deployed a [Departure Information System Test](#) (DIST) to compare images of travelers taken during boarding to previously provided photographs to confirm their identity and record their departure from the United States. This test has provided the foundation for developing an integrated departure process in the future and CBP is now positioned to transition between short-term targeted biometrics tests to the long-term transformation of processes to meet the Congressional mandate for a biometric exit system.

For additional information, please visit [CBP.gov](#), or contact the Office of Congressional Affairs.

## CBP Aircraft Crew Detects Vessel Concealing \$30 Million of Cocaine



On January 2, 2017, a U.S. Customs and Border Protection [Air and Marine Operations](#) (AMO) [DHC-8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft](#) crew

located a suspicious go-fast vessel near the Dominican Republic. AMO agents, operating as part of ongoing multi-agency law enforcement efforts in support of Operation Unified Resolve and Operation Caribbean Guard, coordinated with the USCG to interdict the go-fast vessel, detain the four suspected smugglers, and seize 2,000 pounds of cocaine. The estimated value of the cocaine is \$30 million.

For additional information, please visit [CBP.gov](#) or contact the Office of Congressional Affairs.



## CBP Announces 2017 Reimbursable Services Program Open Period

On February 1, 2017, U.S. Customs and Border Protection announced the 2017 open period for submitting Reimbursable Services Program applications.

The [Reimbursable Services Program](#) enables partnerships between CBP and private sector or government entities, allowing CBP to provide additional inspection services, while managing rising volumes of travel and trade that are critical to our economy. The [Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act, 2016](#) (PL 114-279) expanded CBP's public-private partnership authority by making CBP's ability to enter into Reimbursable Service Agreements permanent; removing the annual limit on the number of agreements at air ports of entry; permitting for agreements at any facility in which CBP provides, or will provide, services; and allowing small air ports of entry with fewer than 100,000 international passenger arrivals annually to offset CBP for the salaries and expenses of up to five full-time officers. The 2017 submission period will remain open indefinitely, with three evaluation windows annually.

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