



ABOUT CBP

CBP Mission

To safeguard America's borders thereby protecting the public from dangerous people and materials while enhancing the Nation's global economic competitiveness by enabling legitimate trade and travel.

CBP Vision

To serve as the premier law enforcement agency enhancing the Nation's safety, security, and prosperity through collaboration, innovation, and integration.

KEY LEADERS

Homeland Security Secretary: Kirstjen M. Nielsen

Commissioner: Kevin K. McAleenan

Deputy Commissioner: Robert E. Perez

Chief, U.S. Border Patrol: Carla L. Provost

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Field Operations:

Todd C. Owen

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Air and Marine Operations:

Edward E. Young

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Trade: Brenda B. Smith

Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Enterprise Services:

Benjamin "Carry" Huffman

Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Operations Support:

Linda L. Jacksta

TOP RESPONSIBILITIES

Border Security: CBP secures America's borders at and between ports of entry by stopping inadmissible people and illicit goods. CBP's offices of Field Operations, Border Patrol, and Air and Marine Operations represent the largest federal law enforcement agency.

Trade: CBP works to secure and facilitate imports arriving in the U.S., accommodating the increasing volume and complexities of international trade. CBP protects U.S. agricultural resources through active inspections at ports of entry. With the Container Security Initiative, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and the Automated Commercial Environment, CBP has a sturdy base of partnerships and technology to safeguard the American public and promote legitimate international commerce.

Travel: Over a million times each day, CBP officers welcome international travelers and returning U.S. citizens into the United States. CBP secures and facilitates legitimate travel by growing trusted traveler programs, embracing business transformation initiatives, fostering public-private partnerships, and employing robust targeting and risk assessment strategies. Working closely with stakeholders, CBP keeps international travelers informed, secures the travel environment, and promotes modern global tourism.

ON A TYPICAL DAY, CBP:

- Processed:
 - » 1,088,300 passengers and pedestrians
 - 340,444 incoming international air passengers and crew
 - 55,709 passengers and crew on arriving ship/boat
 - 691,549 incoming land travelers
 - » 283,664 incoming privately owned vehicles
 - » 78,137 truck, rail, and sea containers
 - » \$6.5 billion worth of imported goods
- Conducted 851 apprehensions between U.S. ports of entry
- Arrested 21 wanted criminals at U.S. ports of entry
- Encountered 592 inadmissible persons at U.S. ports of entry
- Identified 1,607 individuals with suspected national security concerns
- Intercepted 12 fraudulent documents
- Discovered 352 pests at U.S. ports of entry and 4,370 materials for quarantine - plant, meat, animal byproduct, and soil
- Seized:
 - » 5,863 pounds of narcotics; disrupted 222 pounds of narcotics
 - » \$265,205 undeclared or illicit currency
 - » \$3.3 million worth of products with Intellectual Property Rights violations
- Collected approximately \$120.5 million in duties, taxes, and other fees, including more than \$94.8 million in duties
- Facilitated the release of 90,959 entries of merchandise at air, land, and sea ports of entry
- Employed 59,178 men and women including law enforcement and trade personnel:
 - » 23,079 CBP officers
 - » 2,423 CBP agriculture specialists
 - » 19,437 Border Patrol agents
 - » 610 air interdiction agents (pilots)
 - » 337 marine interdiction agents
 - » 256 aviation enforcement agents
 - » 883 trade personnel
- Deployed more than 1,501 canine teams and 375 horse patrols
- Flew 212 enforcement hours at and beyond the border, and within the nation's interior
- Underway 72 float hours of enforcement missions in the United States
- Conducted operations in:
 - » 50 countries with more than 868 CBP employees working internationally
 - » 328 ports of entry within 20 field offices
 - » 135 Border Patrol stations and 5 substations within 20 sectors, with 35 immigration checkpoints
 - » 74 Air and Marine Operations locations, including branches and units, National Air Security Operations Centers, and the Air and Marine Operations Center

Based on FY 2017 data



KEY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Global Entry: This program allows pre-approved, low-risk U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents expedited clearance upon arrival into the U.S. Participants enter using automated self-service kiosks and are generally exempt from routine CBP questioning.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization: ESTA is an automated system used to determine the eligibility of visitors from Visa Waiver countries prior to boarding a carrier to travel to the U.S. ESTA enhances the security of these travelers and will allow the U.S. government to continue to expand the program with our most trusted allies.

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism: Under C-TPAT, importers who meet certain security standards are provided expedited processing benefits. This enables CBP to facilitate legitimate trade while focusing resources on unknown or high-risk shipments.

Automated Commercial Environment: ACE is a modernized commercial trade processing system with features designed to consolidate and automate border processing. It provides a solid technology foundation for all border security initiatives within CBP.

Centers of Excellence and Expertise: These centers work with the international trade community to transform CBP’s approach to trade operations. The Centers increase the use of uniform practices across ports of entry, help to timely resolve trade compliance issues nationwide, and further strengthen critical agency knowledge of key industry practices. Centers of Excellence and Expertise for 10 different industries operate nationwide.

Preclearance: Through CBP preclearance, CBP officers and agriculture specialists perform the same immigration, customs, and agriculture inspections of air passengers on foreign soil – prior to boarding a direct flight to the U.S. – without further CBP processing or security screening upon arrival. This creates opportunities for increased security, economic growth, and an improved passenger experience.

HISTORY

1789: The fifth act of the first Congress establishes Customs.

1862: The U.S. Department of Agriculture is created to “procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.”

1904: The U.S. Immigration Service is assigned a small force of mounted inspectors to patrol the border to prevent illegal crossings.

1912: The Department of Agriculture’s Plant Protection and Quarantine Program at ports of entry evolves out of the creation of the Federal Horticultural Board.

1924: Congress establishes the United States Border Patrol as part of the Immigration Bureau, an arm of the Department of Labor.

1993: Operation Hold the Line is established, marking a shift toward forward deployment to deter illegal border crossings.

2003: Bureau of Customs and Border Protection is established becoming the first joint border management agency in the world and the largest federal law enforcement agency in the United States.

2004: CBP begins receiving advanced information on cargo coming to the U.S. allowing the agency to further guard the country against terrorist threats.

2005: Hurricane Katrina strikes the Gulf Coast and the Florida panhandle. CBP assists in rescue and recovery and works to divert cargo traffic to other ports.

2010: Faisal Shazad, known as the Times Square Bomber, is apprehended at JFK Airport by CBP officers moments before escaping the United States.

2011: Centers of Excellence and Expertise become operational, bringing important new capabilities to CBP’s trade and security mission.

2011: CBP’s unmanned aircraft system is deployed to provide the National Weather Service and emergency responders with real-time images during the Red River floods in Minnesota and North Dakota.

2013: CBP marks the 10th anniversary of its founding in 2003.

2015: CBP’s Office of Air and Marine becomes Air and Marine Operations (AMO).



AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS



OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS



U.S. BORDER PATROL