



ABOUT CBP

CBP Mission

Protect the American people, safeguard our borders, and enhance the nation's economic prosperity.

CBP Vision

Enhancing the nation's security through innovation, intelligence, collaboration and trust.

KEY LEADERS

Homeland Security Secretary: Alejandro N. Mayorkas

Senior Official Performing the Duties of Commissioner:

Troy A. Miller

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Pete Flores

Chief, U.S. Border Patrol: Jason D. Owens

Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Field

Operations: Diane J. Sabatino

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Air and Marine

Operations: Jonathan P. Miller

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Trade:

AnnMarie R. Highsmith

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Enterprise Services:

Ryan J. Scudder

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Operations Support:

Casey O. Durst

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:

- Processes:
 - » 1,081,030 passengers and pedestrians
 - » 100,350 truck, rail, and sea containers
 - » 236,572 incoming privately owned vehicles
 - » \$9.2 billion worth of imported products
 - » 100,527 entries of merchandise
 - » \$253 million in duties, taxes, and other fees, including more than \$233 million in duties
- Encounters:
 - » 5,654 nationwide Border Patrol Title 8 apprehensions and Title 42 encounters between ports of entry *
 - » 3,116 nationwide Office of Field Operations Title 8 inadmissible entries and Title 42 encounters at ports of entry *
- Arrests 44 wanted criminals at ports of entry
- Performs 118 rescues and significant medical lifesaving responses
- Discovers:
 - » 231 pests at U.S. ports of entry
 - » 3,287 materials for quarantine (plant, meat, animal by product, and soil)
- Seizes:
 - » 2,339 pounds of drugs, including 78 pounds of fentanyl
 - » \$182,998 illicit currency
 - » \$6.6 million worth of products with Intellectual Property Rights violations
- Intercepts 5 fraudulent documents
- Flies 219 hours and floats 83 hours of enforcement missions over/in the United States

* This FY 23 data includes Title 42 Expulsions from October 1, 2022 – May 11, 2023.



OFFICE OF TRADE

Based on FY 2023 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