Automated Commercial Environment

Third and Fourth Quarters, Fiscal Year 2016 Report to Congress

April 11, 2017

Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Message from the Acting Deputy Commissioner of CBP

April 11, 2017

I am pleased to present the report "Automated Commercial Environment" (ACE) for the third and fourth quarters of Fiscal Year (FY) 2016.

This report was prepared by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) pursuant to legislative language set forth in Section 311 (b)(3) of the *Trade Act of 2002* (Pub. L. No. 107-210) and Senate Report 113-77 accompanying the *FY 2014 Department of Homeland Security* (DHS) *Appropriations Act* (Pub. L. No. 113-76).

The report includes an update of ACE accomplishments, challenges, fiscal status, and upcoming program milestones. Information contained in this report covers the period April 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016.

Pursuant to legislative language, we provide the following Members of Congress with a copy of this report:

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Finance

The Honorable Ron Wyden
Ranking Member, U.S. Senate Committee on Finance

The Honorable Kevin Brady
Chairman, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means

The Honorable Richard Neal
Ranking Member, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means

The Honorable John Hoeven
Chairman, U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen
Ranking Member, U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable John Carter
Chairman, U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on
Homeland Security

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
Ranking Member, U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee
on Homeland Security

Please do not hesitate to contact my office at (202) 344-2001 or the Department's Deputy
Under Secretary for Management Chip Fulghum, at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely,

R. D. Alles

Randolph D. Alles
Acting Deputy Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Executive Summary

This report provides an update on ACE accomplishments, challenges, fiscal status, and upcoming program milestones. The report demonstrates how ACE is providing CBP operational users and other federal agencies with enhanced capabilities to achieve DHS strategic objectives and better accomplish our mission of preventing terrorism and facilitating legitimate trade and travel. Additionally, the report reflects how ACE will support improved coordination across federal agencies responsible for border processes that focus on transportation security, health, sanitation, conservation, trade, and phytosanitary[1] issues.

The reporting period for this update is April 1, 2016 – September 30, 2016. The appendices outline the ACE Program capabilities delivered to-date, the planned ACE Program capabilities, updates to the program's key performance measures, a program schedule outlook, and a list of Partner Government Agencies (PGA).

During this reporting period, CBP continued to work toward completing development of core trade processing capabilities in ACE to meet the December 31, 2016 deadline established by Executive Order 13659, *Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Business,* signed by President Obama on February 19, 2014. Specifically, Executive Order 13659 mandates the creation of a Single Window, utilizing the infrastructure of the International Trade Data System (ITDS), by December 2016. ACE is the primary supporting system for ITDS and is the platform that enables the Single Window. When fully implemented, ACE will be the primary means by which agencies with trade-related responsibilities will receive from users the standard set of data and other relevant documentation required for the release of imported cargo and the clearance of cargo for export.

During this reporting period, CBP activated and mandated entry/entry summary capabilities in ACE on July 23, 2016, and deployed protest capabilities that completed the first release of ACE Deployment G (August 27, 2016). All electronic entries and corresponding entry summaries, including those entry types involving quota, as well as electronic protests, are now mandatory in ACE.

Throughout this reporting period, CBP continued efforts to transition all stakeholders, CBP, the trade community, and PGAs, to ACE in advance of the December 2016 deadline set forth in Executive Order 13659.

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[1] Phytosanitary issues refer to health of plants, especially the freedom from pests requiring quarantine.

Automated Commercial Environment
Third and Fourth Quarter FY 2016

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I. Legislative Requirement

The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Report to Congress was submitted quarterly pursuant to Section 311(b)(3) of the *Trade Act of 2002* (Pub. L. No. 107-210) and Senate Report 113-77 accompanying the *Fiscal Year* (FY) *2014 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act* (Pub. L. No. 113-76).

Pub. L. No. 107-210 stated:

> "Reports – Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the end of each subsequent 90-day period, the Commissioner of Customs shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report demonstrating that the development and establishment of the Automated Commercial Environment computer system is being carried out in a cost-effective manner and meets the modernization requirements of Title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act."

However, in May 2015, the Senate Appropriations Committee said that it "expects to continue receiving the ACE reports on a semi-annual basis" only. *See* Senate Report 113-98. This report addresses the period April 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016, the third and fourth quarters of FY 2016.

II. Background

To meet the ever-increasing demands for trade processing and border security in the 21st century, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is modernizing its business processes via the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). ACE is a commercial trade processing system that connects CBP, the international trade community, and Partner Government Agencies (PGAs). It facilitates legitimate trade while strengthening border security by providing government officials with better automated tools and information to help them decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo to target for further investigative action because it poses a potential risk and what cargo to expedite because it complies with U.S. laws. With the deployment of major trade processing capabilities and the completion of PGA onboarding, ACE will become the Single Window, the primary system through which the international trade community will electronically submit data and documentation[2] required by all federal agencies for imports and exports, and through which the Federal Government will determine their admissibility.

In 2001, the U.S. Customs Service, now part of CBP, initiated ACE as a multi-year modernization effort to reengineer agency business processes and the information technology that supports them. The initial plan was to focus first on ACE and trade processing and then on other elements of CBP modernization, including enforcement. However, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks accelerated the development and delivery of planned enforcement-focused capabilities. With the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CBP aligned ACE with the mission and strategic goals of the Department. ACE helps reduce our Nation's vulnerability to threats, without diminishing economic security, by providing threat awareness, prevention, and protection for the homeland.

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[2] Application forms for permits and licenses are excluded from the Single Window.

III. Compliance with Customs Modernization Act

The *1993 Customs Modernization Act*, enacted as part of legislation implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement (Pub. L. No. 103-182), is the legal foundation for the CBP modernization effort. It promotes the concept of shared responsibility, outlines requirements for automation, and emphasizes electronic trade processing. The delivery of ACE capabilities is fulfilling Pub. L. No. 103-182 by enabling trade community users and CBP officers to electronically submit and retrieve import and export transaction data through an intuitive, standards-based, secure Web portal. ACE is providing new capabilities to government users and the trade community by streamlining CBP business processes, reducing requirements for paper documentation, and strengthening screening and targeting capabilities.

CBP's development and deployment of ACE aligns with the deadlines set forth in Executive Order 13659, *Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses,* signed by President Obama on February 19, 2014.[3] Among other things, this Executive Order requires completion and government-wide utilization of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) infrastructure to support a Single Window for trade processing, by December 31, 2016. ACE is providing the technology backbone for ITDS, and is the platform via which the Single Window will be realized. ACE processes the submission of trade information to federal agencies that share responsibility for facilitating international trade and securing America's supply chain. Through ACE as the Single Window, manual processes will be streamlined and automated, paper collections significantly reduced, and the international trade community will be able to more easily and efficiently comply with U.S. laws and regulations.

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[3] http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/02/19/executive-order-streamlining-exportimport-process-america-s-businesses

IV. Program Performance – ACE Capabilities

This section discusses the status of the ACE Program capabilities, including accomplishments and near-term milestones.

A. ACE Program Assessment

ACE provides multiple benefits to CBP, PGAs, and the international trade community. CBP uses ACE to improve risk assessment and enforcement activities, facilitate legitimate trade, ensure compliance, collect revenue, modernize CBP trade processes, and share information with agencies responsible for ensuring compliance of imported and exported cargo and the trade community.

1. ACE Development and Deployment Schedule

On June 27, 2013, the DHS Acquisition Review Board conducted a full review of CBP's plans for the completion of ACE to establish a new baseline for the program. After extensive consultation with stakeholders, CBP released its development and deployment schedule supporting the approved re-baseline. The schedule, encompassed by seven deployment segments (A-G), outlines the program's plan to finish core trade processing capabilities in ACE. As part of this schedule, CBP established mandatory dates for the transition to ACE, breaking the overall ACE transition into manifests, entries and entry summaries, exports, and the remaining components of the cargo process.

On November 2, 2013, CBP successfully deployed the first release of new ACE features (Deployment A) built using the Agile software development methodology, with a second deployment on January 4, 2014 (Deployment B) and a third deployment on April 5, 2014 (Deployment C). CBP implemented the first mandatory transition to ACE on May 1, 2015, when use of ACE became mandatory for the filing of all electronic import manifests. CBP introduced Deployment D in three releases (July 2014, October 2014, and January 2015). CBP completed ACE Deployment E in two releases (April 18, 2015 and July 11, 2015) to maintain a schedule of quarterly releases of new functionality. ACE Deployment F was completed in three releases (October 31, 2015; January 9, 2016; and February 27, 2016). On July 23, 2016, CBP activated and mandated electronic entries and entry summaries for most remaining entry types. In the third and fourth quarters, CBP made significant progress on the development of Deployment G capabilities. On August 27, 2016, protest capabilities were deployed, and electronic protest became mandatory in ACE. By January 2017, CBP will deploy final elements of Deployment G and all remaining electronic portions of the core CBP cargo process, including Duty Deferral, Drawback, Reconciliation, Collections and Liquidation, will be mandatory in ACE.

Details of planned capabilities and deployment dates are in Appendix C, Table 5: ACE Program Capabilities Planned for Future Deployment.

ACE TRANSITION TIMELINE

Working in close coordination with other DHS Components, the Border Interagency Executive Council, the ITDS Board of Directors, and the White House, CBP has been actively tracking and assessing stakeholder readiness for the mandatory transitions to ACE. The transition timeline aligns with CBP's December 2016 deadline for full implementation of the core trade processing capabilities within the Single Window via ACE.

- To date, the following ACE transition dates have been met:
  - **May 1, 2015:** use of ACE became mandatory for all electronic import manifest filings.
  - **February 28, 2016:** CBP began shifting technical and customer support resources away from the legacy Automated Commercial System (ACS) system, a necessary step to focus critical resources in support of the new system, ACE.
  - **March 31, 2016:** Electronic filers required to file in ACE electronic entry summaries for the most commonly filed entry types, and entry and corresponding entry summary data for most imports regulated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (Lacey Act) and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).
  - **May 20, 2016:** Full transition of legacy Automated Export System (AES) *Direct* (export commodity filings via the portal) to ACE.
  - **May 28, 2016:** Electronic filers required to file in ACE electronic entries (cargo release) for the most commonly filed entry types without PGA data (other than APHIS and NHTSA, as noted), and entries and entry summaries for Foreign Trade Zone transactions.
  - **June 15, 2016:** Mandatory filing in ACE of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) data on electronic entries/entry summaries for most commonly filed entry types.
  - **July 23, 2016:** Electronic filers required to file in ACE electronic entries and entry summaries for most remaining entry types without PGA data (other than APHIS, NHTSA and FDA, as noted), specifically those entry types involving quota merchandise.
  - **August 27, 2016:** Electronic filers required to file in ACE for protests via the ACE Portal.
  - **September 20, 2016:** Electronic filers required to file National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) data in ACE when filing electronic entries/entry summaries.

- Remaining transition dates include:
  - **January 2017 (target):** Mandatory use of ACE for remaining electronic portions of the CBP cargo process— Duty Deferrals, Statements, Reconciliation, Drawback, and Liquidation.
  - **Ongoing:** CBP and the PGAs will continue working together to successfully conclude the PGA pilots (testing ACE capabilities) and will coordinate and communicate as required the conclusion of PGA pilots via public notices.

2.   Pre-Arrival/Manifest

All import manifests are filed and processed in ACE. On January 3, 2015, CBP deployed electronic air manifest functionality—the last import mode of transportation to migrate to ACE—as part of the final release of ACE Deployment D.

The filing of all electronic import manifest data in ACE became mandatory on May 1, 2015. In response to industry feedback, CBP allowed filers more time to test the new ACE capabilities. On June 7, 2015, the legacy Automated Manifest System was decommissioned and ACE became the system of record for all import manifests.

3.   Arrival/Cargo Release

Cargo Release allows for the release of imported merchandise into U.S. commerce. All electronic entries (cargo release) are filed and processed in ACE. CBP began the ACE Cargo Release Pilot for air shipments in May 2012, and expanded the pilot to ocean and rail participants in February 2014. ACE Cargo Release became operational at all ports in April 2015; and on May 28, 2016, the electronic entries without PGA data (other than APHIS and NHTSA, as noted above) for the most commonly filed entry types became mandatory in ACE. With the activation of capabilities on July 23, 2016, electronic entries/cargo release for all remaining entry types without PGA data (other than APHIS, NHTSA and FDA, as noted above) became mandatory in ACE. CBP actively monitored stakeholder readiness leading up to the July 23 transition and tracked progress as filing rates steadily increased leading up to July 23.

During the third and fourth quarters of FY 2016, CBP deployed the following Cargo Release capabilities:
- Automated Entry Types for:
    - 02 - Consumption - Quota/Visa
    - 07 - Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty and Quota/Visa Combination
    - 12 - Informal - Quota/Visa (other than textiles)
    - 21 - Warehouse
    - 22 - Re-Warehouse
- Food and Drug Administration Prior Notice
- Multiple Holds

4.   Post Release/Entry Summary

All electronic entry summaries are filed and processed in ACE. With the deployment of capabilities on July 23, 2016, use of ACE for entry summary became mandatory for the remaining entry types without PGA data (other than APHIS, NHTSA and FDA, as noted above). This deployment included quota, which resulted in automating a process which had traditionally been paper-based, and the implementation of system validations to expedite processing. In addition, with this deployment, input of all non- Automated Broker Interface (ABI) entries/entry summaries is required in ACE.

On August 27, 2016, CBP deployed and mandated electronic protest capabilities in ACE. All components of protest submissions can now be managed through the ACE Portal, including creating protests, amending previously submitted protests, and viewing the status of protests that were submitted through the ACE Portal.

During the third and fourth quarters of FY 2016, CBP deployed the following new post release capabilities:
- Protest
- Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) Database

- Quota Master Data
- Quota Allocation
- Trade Ability to Query Quota via ABI
- Automated Entry Summary Types:
    - 02 - Consumption - Quota/Visa
    - 07 - Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty and Quota/Visa Combination
    - 12 - Informal - Quota/Visa (other than textiles)
    - 21 - Warehouse
    - 22 - Re-Warehouse
    - 31 - Warehouse Withdrawal Consumption
    - 32 - Warehouse Withdrawal - Quota
    - 34 - Warehouse Withdrawal Antidumping/Countervailing Duty
    - 38 - Warehouse Withdrawal - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty & Quota/Visa Combination

5.   Exports

CBP has worked with the U.S. Census Bureau to migrate export commodity filings to ACE. Filings of Electronic Export Information, transmitted via the Automated Export System (AES) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), were incorporated into ACE in March 2014.   Export commodity filings via ACE AES*Direct* were migrated to the ACE Portal in Spring of 2016.

AES*Direct* is an online filing option used primarily by small and medium-sized exporters to report their commodity export data to the U.S. Government. The beginning of the transition from the legacy AES*Direct* application to the refactored AES*Direct* in ACE began November 30, 2015. During this transition period, both the legacy and the ACE AES*Direct* applications were available for export filing. The integration of AES*Direct* into ACE eliminated the need to maintain two data collection systems for exports, increasing efficiencies, streamlining trade and reducing costs. ACE AES*Direct* generates benefits because exports are filed and processed in one system. The migration of all AES*Direct* accounts was completed on May 20, 2016, and ACE exporter accounts and export reports were delivered in June 2016.

CBP is adding data elements to AES and AES*Direct* for the below PGAs for various paper export permits, certificates, and various other data reported or presented by the trade in paper at the time of export or post-export of the commodity. These additional PGA data elements have been updated in the transaction guidelines for the commodity EDI reporting (Automated Export System Trade Interface Requirements and ANSI X12):

- Environment Protection Agency (EPA);
- Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS);
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA);
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS);
- Alcohol Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB);
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); and
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

ACE has been receiving complete licenses and amendments for the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) license types since September 2015, which removes the requirement for the

trade to present a paper copy and amendments to a specific port of the Permanent Export Licenses (form DSP-5) and any Amendments (form DSP-6). As a result, both government and trade are saving time and money with the automation of the handling and processing of these export licenses.

In addition, CBP has deployed the capability for filing and processing electronic air, ocean, and rail export manifests. In support of the electronic export manifest capability, CBP has published Federal Register Notices announcing electronic export manifest pilots for the air, ocean, and the rail mode of transport and CBP has selected pilot participants in the various modes of transport. Initial pilots have begun for rail and ocean modes with export manifest data being processed in ACE; air piloting is expected to start later this year. Deployment and piloting of truck export manifest will occur at a later date.

6.   PGA Integration

CBP's work toward completing development of core trade processing capabilities in ACE includes integration with PGA import and export processing data systems to meet the December 31, 2016 deadline for full Single Window deployment established by Executive Order 13659. CBP is working with 48 agencies with jurisdiction over international trade to achieve the Single Window vision and integrate agency systems with ACE. Appendix D provides the full list of participating agencies. CBP developed three technical capabilities in ACE to automate and enhance interaction between participants by facilitating electronic collection, processing, sharing, and review of trade data and documentation required by federal agencies as part of the cargo import and export process: 1) PGA Message Set, 2) Document Image System (DIS), and 3) Interoperability Web Services (IWS). These capabilities will significantly increase efficiency and reduce costs compared to the manual, paper-based interactions that have been in place.

In preparation for the final transition to ACE, CBP, and PGAs are conducting a series of controlled technical tests (pilots). The following table lists the pilots planned, currently underway, and closed:

Agency or Program	PGA Message Set Pilot	DIS Pilot	Pilot Status
AMS	✓	✓	Open
APHIS Core	✓	✓	Closed
APHIS Lacey Act	✓		Closed. Data mandatory in ACE for electronic entries.
ATF	✓		Closed
CBP		✓	Open
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)		✓	Open
Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)	✓		Open
Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)		✓	n/a
DDTC	✓		Open

Agency			Status
DEA	✓	✓	Open
Enforcement and Compliance (E&C)		✓	Open
EPA	✓	✓	Open
Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS)		✓	n/a
FDA	✓		Closed. Data mandatory in ACE for electronic entries.
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	✓		Closed
FWS	✓	✓	Open
NHTSA	✓	✓	Closed. Data mandatory in ACE for electronic entries.
NMFS	✓	✓	Closed. Data mandatory in ACE for electronic entries.
Office of Marine Conservation (OMC)	✓	✓	Open
Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA)		✓	n/a
TTB	✓		Open
Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)		✓	n/a

B. Stakeholder Engagement

During this reporting period, CBP conducted the following activities across the program's spectrum of stakeholders:

Congressional Oversight
- Briefed the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees on the status of the ACE Program and schedule outlook.
- Briefed the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on the ACE Program.

Program Oversight
- Held monthly meetings of the ACE Executive Steering Committee, a governance body comprised of CBP and DHS headquarters representatives responsible for oversight and guidance to the ACE Program.
- Held monthly meetings of the ACE Product Management Committee, a governance body with oversight of ACE policy and schedule.

CBP Field Users:

- Conducted two Reconciliation and Duty Deferral, two Collections and Statements, and two Protest and Liquidation Train-the-Trainer (TTT) sessions from July 2016 to September 2016. These sessions resulted in approximately 70 trained TTTs for Protest and Liquidation, 35 trained TTTs for Collections and Statements, and 55 trained TTTs for Reconciliation and Duty Deferral. Instructor-led sessions were held locally to ensure all impacted field users were fully trained.
- Conducted monthly conference calls/webinars with the CBP Support Network to update field representatives on the status of ACE development and deployment and impacts of upcoming capabilities.
- Hosted eight teleconferences with Assistant Directors for Field Operations, Field Readiness Coordinators, and Client Reps focused on CBP user readiness for the full implementation of ACE.
- Conducted three webinars for CBP personnel focused on ACE quota and non-ABI functionality.
- Stood up War Rooms to provide surge capacity support for CBP and trade ACE users during the March 31, May 28, and July 23 transitions.

Trade Community:
- Continued daily meetings with trade filers and vendors to review issues and concerns on ACE cargo transactions.
- Conducted two exercises for any filers who had not yet filed cargo release in ACE to ensure successful ACE transmissions in preparation for the mandatory ACE filing deadlines.
- Provided quarterly program status updates to the Commercial Operations Advisory Committee of CBP.
- Held monthly calls with the Trade Support Network Trade Leadership Council and quarterly calls with trade association representatives to discuss the development and deployment schedule, mandatory ACE use dates, and the status of ACE development.
- Conducted Trade/PGA Technical Review sessions with seven trade PGA working groups to review the PGA Message Set Implementation Guidelines to allow the trade to develop software for submitting PGA transactions via ACE.
- Conducted Technical Review sessions with functional Trade working groups on Drawback, Reconciliation, Liquidation, Protest, Exports, Air Import Manifest, eBond, and Bonded Warehouse.
- Conducted 56 events with more than 20 trade groups through teleconferences, in-person meetings, and attendance/presentations at conferences.
- Participated in quarterly meetings of the Customs Electronic Systems Action Committee to discuss ACE development issues with the carrier community.

PGAs:
- Participated in monthly meetings of the ITDS Board of Directors to continue interagency efforts to implement the Single Window.
- Participated in regular meetings of the Border Interagency Executive Council, established by Executive Order 13659 to streamline trade processes and enhance enforcement efforts across the dozens of agencies with trade-related responsibilities.
- Provided ACE Reports training to all PGA personnel with an active ACE Portal account.

C.   Next Bi-annual Milestones for the ACE Program

The following are key near-term milestones scheduled for October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017:

- **January 2017 (target)**
  - Filers will be required to file in ACE and no longer able to file in ACS all remaining electronic portions of the core CBP cargo process, including Duty Deferral, Drawback, Reconciliation, Collections, and Liquidation.

- **Ongoing**
  - CBP and the following PGAs will continue working together to close the PGA pilots and will coordinate and communicate as required the conclusion of PGA pilots via public notices. The following PGAs will continue to communicate the conclusion of their pilot programs and update the requirements for filing in ACE:
    - AMS
    - ATF
    - Remaining APHIS data (APHIS Core)
    - CDC
    - CPSC
    - DCMA
    - DDTC
    - DEA
    - E&C
    - EPA
    - FWS
    - FSIS
    - FAS
    - OMC
    - OTEXA
    - TTB

Agencies will provide further information regarding the conclusion of their pilots. For details on the current deployment status, please reference the PGA documentation at cbp.gov/ace-pga.

Following the deployment of remaining core trade processing capabilities in ACE in January 2017, CBP will continue to enhance ACE capabilities in an operations and maintenance mode. The transition of remaining core trade processing to ACE will also allow us to decommission the legacy system, ACS, and focus our future efforts on a modernized ACE platform. New projects and requirements will need to be approved in line with CBP's trade priorities and funded.

V. Government Accountability Office Recommendations

The ACE Program currently has one open Government Accountability Office (GAO) audit recommendation. The following is the current audit recommendation and status.

GAO-05-902RSU: User Fees Review II

Recommendation: Take appropriate and timely action to address issues cited by previous auditors regarding the 1) proper collection of revenue from commercial air and sea passenger ticket fees, as well as 2) payment of proper drawback refunds, as appropriate.

Status: GAO closed the portion of the recommendation related to the proper collection of revenue from commercial air and sea passenger ticket fees in May 2010. Regarding the second portion of the recommendation, the ACE financial system will align this recommendation with the deployment of ACE Entry Summary Drawback functionality. It will provide the capability for an ACE financial user to specify that a drawback claim cannot be paid if a refund has previously been paid on an import entry summary.

Dependency: Drawback functionality currently resides in ACS. As CBP is modernizing processes via ACE and preparing for the decommissioning of ACS, its resources remain focused on creating new, modernized Drawback functionality in ACE rather than modifying existing functionality in the legacy system. Development of financial processes within ACE resolves many Drawback deficiencies that currently exist in ACS. However, in order for ACE to resolve all drawback deficiencies, programming must get down to the line level. The line level requirement is a Regulatory change that the Office of Regulations and Rulings (ORR) is in the process of drafting. Drawback deployment will be done in two phases: first, we will be able to electronically take in a claim and perform bond decrementation; in the second phase (post 2017) the focus will shift to Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (TFTEA) changes, which includes line level validations. ACE Drawback capabilities are dependent upon the development of ACE Entry Summary capabilities.

The transition of drawback processing to ACE along with the recently passed TFTEA bolster CBP's ability to prevent over-refunding of drawback claims. The initial ACE deployment for drawback is scheduled for January 2017. CBP has two years from enactment of the TFTEA to implement all of the drawback provisions contained therein. Both ACE development and the TFTEA will enhance CBP's financial controls over drawback claims.

Estimated completion date for initial Drawback in ACE: January 2017.

VI. Office of Inspector General Recommendations

The ACE Program recently resolved one Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendation (OIG-15-91). Below are the audit report recommendations and status:

Audit Report Recommendations, Response, and Status: CBP is on Track to Meet ACE Milestones, but It Needs to Enhance Internal Controls, (OIG-15-91)			
Inspector General Recommendation	*CBP Response and OIG Comment*	*Previous Status*	*Current Status*
1. Continuously assess, evaluate, and update internal controls during each 13- week development increment. Specifically: a. Conduct a risk assessment to identify potential data reliability gaps; and b. Develop and implemented specific, measureable, achievable, relevant, and time-sensitive (SMART) performance measures.	**CBP's Corrective Action Plan Update 3/18/16:** CBP believes it has met the intent of the recommendation and respectfully requests closure. CBP has completed the items listed below. Plan of Action and Milestones for Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Program SMART Performance Measures: 1) Where applicable, insert performance goals and report references for outcome measures. 2) Refresh ACE Performance Reference Model to ensure measures are aligned to departmental and Agency goals. 3) Revise measurement definition forms with methodology, target, scope and other applicable information for all measures identified in ACE Scorecard. • Completed – On August 14, 2015, CBP provided OIG with the following documents indicating it had completed milestones 1, 2, and 3: Outcomes and Analysis Branch (OAB) Performance Reference Model (PRM) Scorecard 2015-06, PRM Update v11, and Performance Measures Definition Forms. 4) Improve all measures with SMART attributes. • Completed – On September 30, 2015, CBP provided OIG with the following documents: OAB PRM Scorecards, Submission Vol Percentage Targets for ACE CR & ES, Excel files of Performance Measures Definition Forms (In the Zip File); and PRM Update v1.1.	Resolved and Open	Resolved and Closed on July 25, 2016

	5) Refresh methodologies and/or targets for applicable metrics related to ACE adoption and other performances in which service level commitments are met. • Completed – On September 30, 2015, CBP provided OIG with the ACE Program Risk Assessment 20150929 Plan of Action and Milestones for ACE Program comprehensive risk assessment to identify potential data reliability gaps 1) Compare GAO-01-1008G Internal Control and Management Evaluation Tool with the ACE program current risk assessment. • Completed – On September 29, 2015, CBP provided OIG with the ACE program risk assessment comparing GAO-01-1008G Internal Control and Management Evaluation Tool with ACE program current risk assessment. 2) If applicable, modify ACE program risk assessment per GAO-01-1008G Internal Control and Management Evaluation Tool and conduct risk assessment. • Completed – On December 29, 2015, CBP provided OIG with the ACE program risk assessment. **OIG Comments:** The corrective actions taken by CBP satisfy the intent of the recommendation. As requested by CBP, the recommendation is now resolved and closed.		

VII. Program Baseline
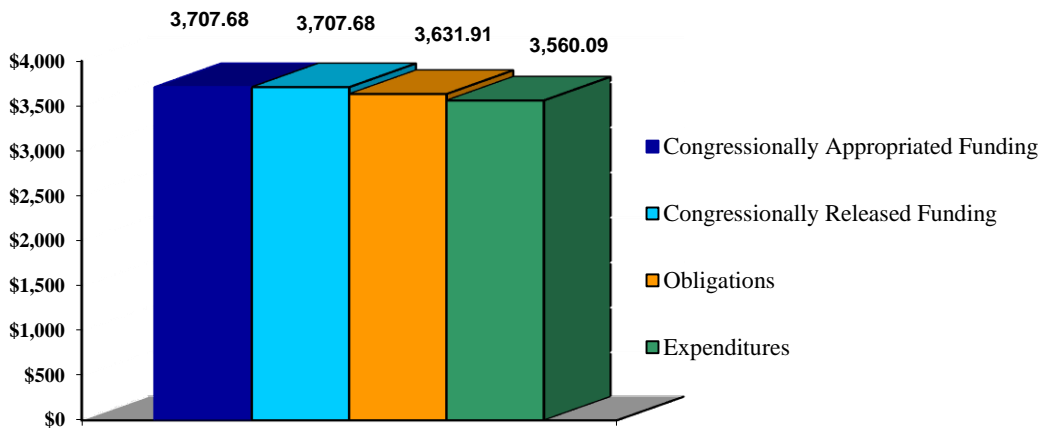
A.   Overall Schedule

On June 27, 2013, the DHS Acquisition Review Board approved a revised ACE baseline that will enable completion of remaining core ACE functionality in calendar year 2016. The program is currently undergoing a re-baseline after CBP received feedback from key industry stakeholders on the need for flexibility in the mandatory transition from ACS to ACE. CBP sent a re-baselining memo to the DHS Under Secretary of Management on June 23, 2016. The program received an Acquisition Decision Memorandum from the DHS Under Secretary of Management on August 2, 2016, approving the ACE program's remediation plan. An updated Acquisition Program Baseline and Life Cycle Cost Estimate have been developed and are with DHS for signature. Appendix C, Schedule Outlook, lists the major program milestones as reflected in the 2013 Acquisition Program Baseline. The Appendix will receive updates once DHS has approved the updated Acquisition Program Baseline.

B.   Fiscal Status

Figure 1 represents the status of the total to-date ACE appropriated funds as of August 31, 2016 ($ in millions):

Figure 1

FY 2016 ACE Fiscal Status

Congressionally Appropriated Funding: 3,707.68
Congressionally Released Funding: 3,707.68
Obligations: 3,631.91
Expenditures: 3,560.09

VIII.   Conclusion

The ACE Program is the cornerstone of CBP's trade modernization strategy. With this technology driver, CBP is modernizing the business processes essential to securing U.S. borders, speeding the flow of legitimate shipments, and targeting illicit goods.

In FY 2013, CBP began implementing its plan for the completion of core trade processing capabilities in ACE by the end of calendar year 2016, using an Agile software development methodology.

In the third and fourth quarter of FY 2016, CBP made more progress toward achieving this goal with the successful activation and development of capabilities in ACE Deployments F and G on July 23, and August 27, 2016:

1. Cargo Release: Automated Entry Types (02, 07, 12, 21, 22), Prior Notice
2. Entry Summary, Accounts and Revenue: Protest, HTS Database, HTS Schedule, Quota Master Data, Quota Allocation, Automated Entry Summary Types (02, 07, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 38)
3. Exports: Transition AES*Direct* features to ACE Completed PGA Integration: IWS and Other Data Feeds for ATF, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), FDA, Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)

CBP has successfully conducted a series of six mandatory transitions to ACE, incrementally incorporating new functionality to allow CBP, the trade community, and PGA users to adapt to the single window. As of August 27, 2016, all electronic entries and corresponding entry summaries without PGA data (other than APHIS, NHTSA and FDA, as noted above), including those entry types involving quota, as well as electronic protests, are now mandatory in ACE.

We are in the final push for ACE implementation and are on target to meet the December 31, 2016 deadline for full implementation of ITDS in line with the President's 2014 Executive Order. In addition, final core trade processing capabilities are scheduled to be transitioned to ACE in January 2017.

IX. Appendices

Appendix A. ACE Program Delivered Capabilities

Table 1 below outlines the deployed ACE Program Management capabilities.

Table 1 ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016	
Project Name	**Project Description**
ACE Foundation (Release 1) Spring 2003	Provided the first infrastructure investment for the deployment platform for ACE and established security measures that are consistent across ACE.
Account Creation (Release 2) October 2003	Provided the ACE Secure Data Portal. This release laid the initial foundation for an accounts management structure that will eventually encompass all segments of the trade community and become a principal tool for CBP officers to assess national compliance and supply chain data.
Periodic Payment (Release 3) August 2004	Expanded the accounts management framework to a larger trade audience (brokers, carriers, etc.). Provided a new CBP-revenue capability to make periodic monthly payments of duties and fees. In addition, this release established a CBP customer-based ledger to produce Periodic Monthly Statements.
Electronic Manifest (e-Manifest): Trucks (Release 4) April 2005–February 2007	Provided an electronic truck manifest. e-Manifest: Trucks fulfilled the mandate from Pub. L. No. 107-210 to provide advance cargo data for truck shipments and interfaces with the Automated Targeting System to provide screening data to target high-risk transactions.
Master Data and Enhanced Accounts (Drop A1) September 2007	Accounts management functionality included enhanced account creation and maintenance using Systems Applications and Products, Customer Relationship Management, and the ACE Secure Data Portal for data management and edit checking. Drop A1 provided both CBP and trade representatives the ability to view the status of CBP programs. Cross-Account Access and Merge Account functionality were also enabled. Drop A1 established ACE as the system of record for master-data elements required for CBP systems processing.
M1 Reference Data (Entry Summary, Accounts, and Revenue: (Drop A2.1) January 2009	Provided the master and reference data for, and will interface with, Drop M1.

Table 1
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description
Initial Entry Summary (Drop A2.2) June 2009	ACE initial entry summary processing capabilities provided for the filing of consumption and informal entry summaries, elimination of the need to file routine paper forms, and automation of the Census Warning Override process, and marked a major step forward in the transition from ACS.
Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duty (Drop A2.3.1a) February 2010	Provided functionality focused on Anti-Dumping/ Countervailing Duty case management and entry summary type 03 processing along with enhanced targeting functionality for both ACE and ACS entry summaries.
Initial deployment of Post Summary Corrections (PSC) (Drop A2.3.2a) October 2010	Provided functionality for the initial deployment of PSC for entry summaries and the ability to do mass updates to entry summaries.
Final deployment of PSC (Drop A2.3.2a) June 4, 2011	Implemented the final deployment of functionality for PSC for entry summaries.
Final Deployment M1 (e-Manifest: Rail and Sea) (Drop M1) April 2012	Provided cargo manifest processing for rail and sea modes of transportation and creation of a unified, multi-modal environment that will support all modes of transportation.
Final Deployment DIS April 2012	Implemented document image capture, allowing the trade community to submit supporting documents in electronic format.
Agile: Deployment A November 2, 2013	ACE Cargo Release • Automated Corrections/Cancellations • ACE Cargo Release integration with in-bond (air) • Partial Quantities for Cargo Release: without-in-bond (air) • Splits for Cargo Release: Hold all and immediate delivery (air) • Upgrade Cargo Release/Simplified Entry Graphical User Interface for CBP Post Release • Entry Summary Validation – Harbor Maintenance Fee and tariff Classification • Single Accept/Reject message for Entry Summary Response PGA Integration • PGA Message Set capabilities to support pilots with EPA and FSIS Technical Services • Fixes to existing functionality • Required software update for ACE reporting tool

Table 1
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description
Agile: Deployment B January 4, 2014	Manifest • Vessel Management System ACE Cargo Release • Partial Quantities with in-bond (air) • Cargo release data build-out (air) • Ocean/rail manifest integration for basic processing • Finish cancellation process from ACE Entry Summary to Cargo Release/Simplified Entry • Single accept/reject message for Cargo Release response • Mail Entry Writing System Post Release • Entry Summary Validation – Simple Duty Calculations PGA Integration • Data: U.S. Census Bureau, Nuclear Regulatory Commission Technical Services • Critical Fixes • DIS • Logging and audit services • Miscellaneous technical services • Security services

Table 1
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description

Agile: Deployment C
March 22 and April 5, 2014
	Cargo Release
	• Certified from summary for ocean, rail, and air with the following exceptions:
	   ○ No PGA data, no split, partial or in-bond shipments, no Remote Location Filing
	• Basic truck processing and advanced ocean and rail processing integrated with ACE Cargo Release
	• Ability for the trade community to file PGA data on ACE Cargo Release entries
	Post Release
	• Merchandise Processing Fee and complex duty calculation validations
	Export
	• Incorporation of regulatory changes from the Bureau of Industry and Security and the Census Bureau
	• Export commodity filing by the trade community via the ACE platform
	PGA Integration
	• DIS: FWS
	• IWS: Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
	• PGA Message Set: NMFS, FCC
	• Export licensing/forms: U.S. Census and Bureau of Industry and Security, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, EPA (Hazardous Waste)
	Technical Services
	• ABI Profiles
	• Critical Fixes
	• DIS
	• Logging and audit services
	• Miscellaneous technical services
	   • Security services

Table 1
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description
Agile: Deployment D July 12, 2014; October 18, 2014; and January 3, 2015	Manifest - Air manifest (Import) Cargo Release - Unified filing of Cargo Release and Importer Security Filing record - Query entries via ABI (Cargo/Manifest/Entry Release query) - Truck processing - In-bonds - Partial quantity shipments - Non-ABI entries Post Release - Validations for Informal entry restrictions, charges restrictions, other fees and taxes - Foundation and framework stabilization - Electronic bond processing - Single transaction bonds - Continuous bonds - Exporter accounts Exports - Air, ocean, and rail manifest PGA Integration - APHIS Lacey Act - CDC - NHTSA - TTB - NMFS - EPA for pesticides and vehicles and engines (import); hazardous waste (export) - AMS (import) and for apples and grapes (export) - DEA (export) - Office of Foreign Assets Control (export)

Table 1
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description

Agile: Deployment E
April 18, 2015 and July 11, 2015 (rescheduled from June 27)
	Cargo Release:
	• Entries for Mode of Transportation (MOT) 70/Pipeline Entries
	• Automated Entry Types - 52
	• Entries for MOT 50/Mail
	• Entries for MOT 60/Passenger Hand Carry
	Post Release:
	• Automated Entry Summary Types - 51, 52
	• Exporter Accounts
	• Non-ABI Entry Summary
	• Refactor entry summary types 01, 03, 11
	• Remote Location Filing System Validations: Quota
	Exports:
	• Message Set Translations: International Air Transport Association 2, Air CBP Automated Manifest Interface Requirements
	PGA Integration
	• DIS
	   o AMS, CDC, DCMA, DEA (Will remain paper), E&C, EPA, NHTSA, NMFS, TTB
	• IWS and Other Data Feeds
	   o Bureau of Transportation Statistics, FDA, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
	• PGA Message Set
	   o AMS, APHIS Lacey Act, APHIS Non-Lacey (Scheduled for out-of-cycle Sept 2015 deployment). ATF, DDTC, EPA, FDA, NHTSA, NMFS, TTB
	• Other Data Exchange
	   o NMFS (Export: Licensing Forms)

Table 1

ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Fourth Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description

Agile: Deployment F
October 31, 2015; January 9, 2016; February 27, 2016; and July 23, 2016 (activation of Deployment F capabilities)
	Manifest
	• Truck EDI In-transit Manifest Pilot
	Cargo Release
	• Expedited Release (Border Release Advanced Screening and Selectivity, Free and Secure Trade Program, Line Release)
	• Importer On National Sanction List
	• Automated Entry Types - 02, 06, 07, 12, 21, 22, 23
	• 1 USG Message
	• Prior Notice
	• Truck Bill of Lading ABI Queries
	• Air Processing (Split Shipments)
	• Multiple holds
	Post Release
	• Quota Master Data
	• Quota Allocation
	• Trade Ability to Query Quota via ABI
	• Automated Entry Summary Types - 02, 06, 07, 12, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 34, 38
	• Harmonized Tariff Schedule
	• HTS Database
	Exports
	• Transition AES*Direct* to ACE
	PGA Integration
	• IWS and Other Data Feeds
	    o ATF, Bureau of Industry and Security
	• Other Data Exchange
	    o DDTC (Export Content)

Project Name	**Project Description**
Agile: Deployment G, August 27, 2016	Post Release • Protest

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Appendix B. ACE Key Performance Indicators

Table 2 on the next page depicts high-level business performance indicators for ACE.

Table 2

ACE Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators																	
	FY11		FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16					FY17	
Performance Measurement Indicator	Planned	Q4 Actual	Planned	Q4 Actual	Planned	Q4 Actual	Planned	Q4 Actual	Planned	Q4 Actual	Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	Planned	Actual
Percentage of planned business functionality completed (by process) [1]																	
Pre-Arrival (Manifest)	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	77%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Arrival (Cargo Release)	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	72%	84%	90%	100%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%	
Post Release (Entry Summary)	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	62%	84%	82%	100%	82%	82%	82%	88%	100%	
Exports	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	54%	89%	93%	100%	93%	93%	100%	100%	100%	
Partner Government Agency (PGA) Integration	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	50%	86%	86%	100%	87%	87%	87%	87%	100%	
Percentage of Entry Summaries filed in ACE [2]	N/A	2.1%	N/A	18.7%	N/A	26.7%	N/A	41.0%	70%	65.4%	100%	76%	79%	97%	100%	100%	
Percentage of approved ACE filers who have used ACE [8]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.9%	68%	47.5%	70%	53%	63%	72%	75%	TBD	
Number of filers filing 25% or more of Entry Summaries in ACE [9]							TBD	240	N/A	1,092	100%	1,245	1,564	2,133	2,278	100%	
Percentage total duties and fees paid by Periodic Monthly Statement (PMS) [3]	65%	60%	70%	68%	68%	68%	N/A	65%	70%	63%	N/A	63%	64%	66%	65%	N/A	
Percentage change in time to process at primary (truck) [4]	25.0%	31.6%	25.0%	33.4%	25%	32.6%	25.0%	36.9%	30.0%	38.2%	N/A	38%	37%	39%	40%	N/A	
CBP Savings [5]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$4.13M	TBD	$4.24M	N/A	$4.43M	$4.64M	$5.01M	$6.09M	N/A	
Trade Savings [6]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$6.78M	TBD	$6.05M	N/A	$9.63M	$8.47	$10.36	$12.20	N/A	
Number of ACE system users																	
CBP users (from ACE inception)	17,500	17,000		18,750		19,750	TBD	24,600	25,762	26,978	29,612	27,414	27,787	28,224	28,595	29,612	
Partner Government Agency (PGA) users	N/A	718	N/A	691	N/A	765	N/A	714	N/A	747	N/A	775	803	885	943	N/A	
Trade users (from ACE inception)	N/A	44,564	N/A	45,662	N/A	56,530	N/A	60,213	N/A	68,687	N/A	80,709	106,810	118,374	123,911	N/A	
Percentage of CBP workforce with access to ACE to manage trade information [7]	70%	68%	TBD	75%	63%	79%	63%	83%	68%	91%	100%	93%	94%	95%	97%	100%	
Percentage users satisfied with ACE system usability [10]																	
CBP users	60%	39%	60%	56%		48%	TBD	53%	55%	47%	70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%	
PGA users		N/A		44%		46%	TBD	N/A	TBD	53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	
Trade users	70%	55%	TBD	54%		49%	TBD	61%	TBD	53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71%	TBD	

Notes:

[1] Represents the percentage complete among each of the major import and export business areas ACE supports
[2] Represents the entry summaries filed in ACE divided by the number of ALL entry summaries filed.
[3] Represents payments made via PMS as a percentage of all revenue due CBP (total secured debt, duties, and fees).
[4] Represents the percentage reduction in truck primary processing time when compared to pre-ACE baseline processing time.
[5] Represents the quarterly savings to CBP calculated by multiplying labor hours saved processing Periodic Monthly Statements, Post Summary Corrections, Census Warning Overrides, Team Review Actions and primary processing of commercial trucks in ACE using established employee hourly rates. This figure represents only the features listed here, and does not represent the entirety of savings realized by CBP through the use of ACE.
[6] Represents savings based in part on information provided by trade representatives responding to ACE customer satisfaction surveys. Trade savings included here reflect the total quarterly savings realized by processing Periodic Monthly Statements, Post Summary Corrections, Census Warning Overrides, E-Bond, Border Wait Times and DSP-5 (DDTC export license courier costs). This figure represents only the features listed here, and does not represent the entirety of savings realized by Trade through the use of ACE.
[7] Represents the total number of CBP ACE users expected (29,612) divided by the current number of CBP ACE users.
[8] This figure identifies the percentage of those filers approved by CBP to file entry summaries in ACE who have actually used ACE (at least one time) to file entry summaries.
[9] Represents the number of filers with a significant ACE filing participation rate (significant defined as 25% or more of their entry summaries filed in ACE).
[10] Usability satisfaction is defined in terms of a) ease of use, b) system response time, c) data reliability and d) system availability. Customer Usability satisfaction rates are a composite of survey responses to these four areas. The total of "Very Satisfied" and "Satisfied" responses are divided by the total of all responses to determine the percentage. Surveys are generally conducted on an annual basis.
[11] Measure introduced in 2014 when the Agile software development methodology was adopted.

Appendix C. Schedule Outlook

Table 3 below lists the ACE Program milestones as reflected in the updated Acquisition Program Baseline of June 27, 2013. The program met the first two Acquisition Program Baseline milestones and is currently undergoing a re-baseline. The need for a schedule re-baseline arose when key industry stakeholders requested flexibility in the mandatory transition from ACS to ACE. The Department of Homeland Security approved the ACE Program's rebaselining plan on August 2, 2016 and is currently reviewing the updated Acquisition Program Baseline.

Table 3 ACE Program Milestones			
Major Program Event	**Schedule Baseline**		
	Objective	**Threshold**	**Actual**
Begin full ACE development (ADE-2A/2B)	June 2013	August 2013	June 27, 2013
Decommission Automated Export System	December 2013	March 2014	March 22, 2014
Decommission ACS Entry	December 2015	March 2016	July 23, 2016
Complete development of ACE functionality	February 2016	May 2016	
Reach Full Operational Capability for ACE	August 2016	November 2016	
Decommission legacy ACE and ACS	December 2016	March 2017	
End of ACE Program operations and maintenance	September 2026	September 2026	

Table 4 outlines the ACE Program capabilities planned for future development and represents the ACE end state. The capabilities listed in each deployment may shift to reflect changes in priorities. With Agile development, there is a high degree of confidence in the specific capabilities reflected in the earlier deployments. As development progresses, features scheduled for inclusion in later deployments may be developed sooner or later than reflected below based on changes in need by the users and priorities for CBP stakeholders.

Table 4		
ACE Program Capabilities Planned for Future Deployment		
Deployment	**Date**	**Capabilities**

G	January 2017	Cargo Release
		• Foreign Trade Zone Automated Entry Type Update
		• Data Migration
		• Corrections and Cancellations Update
		• Certified from Summary Integration
		• Non-ABI Entries:
		   o Sectional Releases
		   o Remaining Entry Types
		   o Accept PGA Message Set/DIS Input
		• Truck Bill of Lading ABI Queries
		Post Release
		• Statements
		• Drawback
		• HTS Query
		• Liquidation (including mass and batch liquidations)
		• Duty Deferral
		• Reconciliation
		• Data Migration
		• eBond
		   o Drawback Bond Decrementation
		• System Validations
		   o Licenses, Permits, and Certificates
		• Transition
		   o Automated Surety Interface (ASI)
		   o Collections to new ACE Architecture
		PGA Integration:
		• DIS: USTR
		• IWS and Other Data Feeds: APHIS, BLS, DDTC, DEA, E&C, EIA, FWS, Internal Revenue Service, NMFS, OTEXA
		• PGA Message Set: CPSC, DEA, OMC
		Technical Services:
		• Mobile App: CBP Form 7523

Appendix D. Partner Government Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AMS | Agricultural Marketing Service
APHIS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
FAS | Foreign Agricultural Service
FSIS | Food Safety and Inspection Service
GIPSA | Grain Inspection, Packers & Stockyards Admin.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BIS | Bureau of Industry and Security
U.S. Census Bureau
FTZB | Foreign Trade Zones Board
E&C | Enforcement and Compliance
OTEXA | Office of Textiles and Apparel
NMFS | National Marine Fisheries Service

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

USACE | Army Corps of Engineers
DCMA | Defense Contracts Management Agency

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

OFE | Office of Fossil Energy
EIA | Energy Information Administration
OGC | Office of General Counsel

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ATF | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
DEA | Drug Enforcement Administration

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BLS | Bureau of Labor Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USCG | United States Coast Guard
CBP | Customs and Border Protection
TSA | Transportation Security Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FWS | Fish and Wildlife Service

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BTS | Bureau of Transportation Statistics
FAA | Federal Aviation Administration
FHA | Federal Highway Administration
FMCSA | Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
MARAD | Maritime Administration
NHTSA | National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
PHMSA | Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
FDA | Food and Drug Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

IRS | Internal Revenue Service
OFAC | Office of Foreign Assets Control
TTB | Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
FinCEN | Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A/LM | Bureau of Administration, Logistics Management
DDTC | Directorate of Defense Trade Controls
OES/OMC Bureau of Ocean and International Scientific Affairs
OFM | Office of Foreign Missions

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

CPSC | Consumer Product Safety Commission
EPA | Environmental Protection Agency
EXIM | Export Import Bank
FCC | Federal Communications Commission
FMC | Federal Maritime Commission
ITC | International Trade Commission
NRC | Nuclear Regulatory Commission
USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development
USTR | Office of the United States Trade Representative

Appendix E. Acronyms

Acronyms	Definitions
ABI	Automated Broker Interface
ACE	Automated Commercial Environment
ACS	A
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BIS	Bureau of Industry and Security
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DDTC	Directorate of Defense Trade Controls
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIS	Document Image System
DSP	Application of Permanent Export License
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
E&C	Enforcement and Compliance
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule
ITDS	International Trade Data System
IWS	Interoperability Web Services
MOT	Mode of Transportation
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OTEXA	Office of Textiles and Apparel
PGA	Partner Government Agency
PSC	Post Summary Corrections
TIB	Temporary Importation Bond
TTB	Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
TTT	Train-the-Trainer

Appendix F. Automated Entry Types Definitions

Entry Types	Definitions
01	Consumption
02	Consumption - Quota/Visa
03	Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty
06	Consumption – Foreign Trade Zone
07	Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty and Quota/Visa Combination
11	Informal
12	Informal - Quota/Visa (other than textiles)
21	Warehouse
22	Re-Warehouse
23	Temporary Importation Bond
31	Warehouse Withdrawal Consumption
32	Warehouse Withdrawal - Quota
34	Warehouse Withdrawal Antidumping/Countervailing Duty
38	Warehouse Withdrawal - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty & Quota/Visa Combination
51	Defense Contract Administration Service Region
52	Government - Dutiable