Automated Commercial Environment

First and Second Quarter

August 17, 2016
Fiscal Year 2016 Report to Congress

Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Message from the Deputy Commissioner of CBP

August 17, 2016
I am pleased to present the report "Automated Commercial
Environment" (ACE) for the first and second 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 October 1, 2015 through March 31, 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 Sander M. Levin
> 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 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Kevin K. McAleenan
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 October 1, 2015 – March 31, 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, known as the International Trade Data System (ITDS), by December 2016. ACE is the system through which the Government is implementing the Single Window. When fully implemented, ACE/ITDS 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.

CBP deployed core trade processing capabilities into ACE that completed the first (October 31, 2015), second (January 9, 2016) and third (February 27, 2016) release of ACE Deployment F. In addition, November 1, 2015 marked the beginning of our transition period for electronic entry and entry summary filings in ACE. Use of ACE is now allowed and encouraged for electronic entry and corresponding entry summary filings for entry types 01 (Consumption), 03 (Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty), 06 (Consumption - Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) without PGA data), 11 (Informal), 23 (Temporary Importation Bond (TIB)), 51 (Defense Contract Administration Service Region), and 52 (Government - Dutiable) with or without PGA data.

Concerns about stakeholder readiness necessitated an updated timeline for the mandatory transition to ACE announced on February 8, 2016. This updated timeline appears in section IV.

Throughout this reporting period, CBP continued efforts to transition trade filers to ACE in advance of the upcoming milestone dates for mandatory use. Participation in ACE continues to grow.

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

	September 2015*	March 2016*
Number of ACE Users	96,000	120,000
Entries filed in ACE	8.3%	42.1%
Entry summaries filed in ACE	67%	84%
Number of top 200 baseline filers who have filed at least one entry in ACE	124	169
Number of top 200 baseline filers who have filed at least one entry summary in ACE	183	190
*Figures are for the stated month.		

Automated Commercial Environment
First and Second 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 113-198. This report addresses the period October 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016, the first and second quarter 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 (PGA). 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. Upon completion of core trade processing capabilities, ACE will become the Single Window, the primary system through which the international trade community will 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 terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 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 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 Single Window, known as the International Trade Data System (ITDS), by December 31, 2016. ACE is providing the technology backbone for ITDS, which will provide a Single Window for submitting 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.

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, electronic entries and entry summaries 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 3, 2015). ACE Deployment E was completed in two releases (April 18, 2015 and July 11, 2015) to maintain a schedule of quarterly releases of new functionality. Most recently, ACE Deployment F was completed in three releases (October 31, 2015, January 9, 2016, and February 27, 2016).

Details of planned capabilities and deployment dates are in Appendix C, Table 6: ACE Program Capabilities Planned for Future Deployment.

UPDATED ACE TRANSITION TIMELINE

Working in close coordination with DHS, the Border Interagency Executive Council (BIEC), and the White House, CBP has been actively tracking and assessing stakeholder readiness for the mandatory filing of all electronic entries and corresponding entry summaries in ACE, the second ACE mandatory transition. While significant progress has been made, continued concerns about stakeholder readiness necessitated an updated timeline for the mandatory transition to ACE for electronic entry and entry summary filing. This updated timeline requires a re-baseline of the

program, but still aligns with CBP's December 2016 deadline for full implementation of the Single Window via ACE.

February 28, 2016
On February 28, 2016, CBP started divesting the legacy Automated Commercial System (ACS) by:
1. Offering limited Client Representative and Technology Service Desk support to the trade for the ACS entry/entry summary types that are available in ACE.
2. Performing ACS maintenance during peak business hours.
3. Providing processing priority to ACE entries where corresponding ACS entries are still available.

March 31, 2016
Filers are required to file in ACE and no longer permitted to file in ACS the following transactions.
1. Electronic **entry summaries**, associated with the following entry types, without PGA data:
   - 01 - Consumption
   - 03 - Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty
   - 11 - Informal
   - 23 - Temporary Importation Bond (TIB)
   - 51 - Defense Contract Administration Service Region (DCASR)
   - 52 - Government - Dutiable
2. Electronic entries **and** corresponding entry summaries, associated with the entry types listed above, with data for the following agencies:
   - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for Lacey Act, unless paired with other PGA data
   - National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), unless paired with other PGA data

The implementation of these capabilities through ACE means that the filing of the above transactions **will no longer be accepted** in ACS.

The complete mandatory transition period to ACE for electronic entry and entry summary filing will continue through the summer of 2016.

2.   Pre-Arrival/Manifest

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. When initially implemented, some filers experienced issues with response time and messaging from ACE. CBP addressed these issues

during the informed compliance period, and all significant issues have been resolved. CBP is continuing to prioritize remaining fixes for this functionality.

3.   Arrival/Cargo Release

Cargo Release allows for the release of imported merchandise into U.S. commerce. 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. As of April 13, 2015, ACE Cargo Release is operational at all ports. Use of ACE Cargo Release continues to grow, reaching an all-time high of 42.1 percent of all entries filed in ACE in the final month of the second quarter of FY 2016.

During the first and second quarter of FY 2016, CBP deployed the following new Cargo Release capabilities:
- Expedited Release (Border Release Advanced Screening and Selectivity, Free and Secure Trade Program, Line Release)
- Importers On National Sanction List
- Automated Entry Types:
  - 02 - Consumption - Quota/Visa
  - 06 – Consumption – Foreign Trade Zone
  - 07 - Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty and Quota/Visa Combination
  - 12 - Informal - Quota/Visa (other than textiles)
  - 21 - Warehouse
  - 22 - Re-Warehouse
  - 23 – Temporary Importation Bond
- Truck Bill of Lading ABI Queries
- Air Processing for Split Shipments
- 1 USG Message
- Multiple Holds
- Food and Drug Administration Prior Notice

4.   Post Release/Entry Summary

Use of ACE for entry summary filing continues to grow, reaching an all-time high of 74.5 percent at the end of the second quarter of FY 2016. The most common entry summary types— Consumption (01), Informal (11), and Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duty (03)—are supported by ACE. During the first and second quarter of FY 2016, CBP deployed the following new post release capabilities:
- Quota Master Data
- Quota Allocation
- Trade Ability to Query Quota via ABI
- Automated Entry Types: [4]

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[4] Electronic entries and entry summaries associated with entry types 02, 02, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34 and 38 are systemically deployed in ACE and will be activated for use Summer 2016 to align with the mandatory filing for these transactions.

- o 02 - Consumption - Quota/Visa
- o 06 – Consumption – Foreign Trade Zone
- o 07 - Consumption - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty and Quota/Visa Combination
- o 12 - Informal - Quota/Visa (other than textiles)
- o 21 - Warehouse
- o 22 - Re-Warehouse
- o 23 – Temporary Importation Bond
- o 31 - Warehouse Withdrawal Consumption
- o 32 - Warehouse Withdrawal - Quota
- o 34 - Warehouse Withdrawal Antidumping/Countervailing Duty
- o 38 - Warehouse Withdrawal - Antidumping/Countervailing Duty & Quota/Visa Combination

5. Exports

CBP is working with Census to complete the migration of all export commodity data to ACE. Electronic Export Information (EEI), transmitted via the Electronic Data Interface (EDI), was incorporated into ACE in March 2014. CBP, together with Census, will complete the migration of export commodity data via the ACE Portal in spring of 2016.

CBP has also been working with Census to incorporate AES*Direct* commodity filing capabilities into ACE. AES*Direct* is an online filing option used primarily by small and medium-sized exporters to report their commodity export data to the Government. November 30, 2015 marked the beginning of the transition from the legacy AES*Direct* application to the refactored AES*Direct* in ACE. During this transition period, which is still ongoing, both the legacy and the ACE AES*Direct* applications are available for export filing. The integration of AES*Direct* into ACE has 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. CBP has been working with Census to transition 50,000 plus filers in order to retire the legacy system by end of FY 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 (AESTIR and ANSI X12).

- Environment Protection Agency (EPA)
- Agricultural 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)
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

ACE has been receiving complete licenses and amendments for the Department of State's 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 for the Application of Permanent Export License (DSP)- DSP-5 Permanent Export of Unclassified Defense Articles and DSP-6 Amendments to DSP-5 Licenses. As a result, both government and trade are saving time and money for the handling and processing of the electronic 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. Pilots will be initiated once trade participants have completed certification testing and pilot locations are selected. CBP has one carrier in rail and ocean actively testing filing of the manifest.

6.   PGA Integration

CBP continues work toward completing development of core trade processing capabilities in ACE to include integration with PGA import and export processing data systems, and meeting the December 31, 2016 deadline for full Single Window deployment established by Executive Order 13659. CBP is working with 47 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 documents 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 of all electronic entry/entry summary processing in ACE, CBP and PGAs are conducting a series of controlled technical tests. Table 1 lists the pilots underway and planned:

Table 1
Controlled Technical Tests

Agency or Program	PGA Message Set Pilot	Document Image System Pilot	Pilot Status	Commodities Available For Filing
AMS	✓	✓	Open	All Commodities
APHIS Lacey Act	✓		Closed	All Commodities
APHIS Core	✓	✓	Open	All Commodities
ATF	✓		Open	All Commodities
CBP		✓	Open	All Commodities
CDC		✓	Open	All Commodities (Miami Only)
CPSC	✓		Planned July 2016	To Be Announced by Agency
DCMA		✓	Open	All Commodities
DDTC	✓		Open	All Commodities
DEA	✓	✓	Planned May 2016	To Be Announced by Agency
E&C		✓	Open	Russian Uranium
EPA	✓	✓	Open	Vehicles and Engines, Ozone Depleting Materials, Toxic Substances and Chemicals, Pesticides, Disclaimers
FAS		✓	Planned Summer 2016	All Commodities
FDA	✓		Closed	All Commodities, Disclaimers
FSIS	✓		Open	All Commodities
FWS	✓	✓	Open	All Commodities
NHTSA	✓	✓	Closed	All Commodities
NMFS	✓	✓	Open	All Commodities, except those subject to Quota
NRC	✓	✓	Planned July 2016	All Commodities
OMC	✓		Planned July 2016	Shrimp Form Declaration
OTEXA		✓	Planned Summer 2016	All Commodities
TTB	✓		Open	All Commodities
USTR		✓	Planned April 2016	Pasta

Pilots are operational at all ports unless noted as limited to specified ports.

7. Technical Services

On January 9, 2016, the ACE Program Office deployed the January Release of ACE Deployment F, which included the first mobile application deployed by ACE. The new automated functionality reduces the operational burden of paper processing by completing CBP Form 288, Garbage Compliance Mobile App. Previously, when CBP Agriculture Specialists boarded a ship at the port they filled out a 6-part form, Ship Inspection Form 288, a tedious, manual, paper-based process. The new 288 App makes the process electronic and accessible through a mobile device, providing an efficient and intuitive user-experience, which will save CBP approximately $2.5 million dollars annually.

B. Stakeholder Engagement

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 four ACE Cargo Release and two ACE Entry Summary Train-the-Trainer (TTT) sessions from December 2015 to February 2016. These sessions resulted in approximately 200 trained TTTs representing each service port. Instructor-led sessions were held locally to ensure all field users processing cargo and/or entry summaries 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.
- Met with CBP personnel at the ports of New York, Newark, Los Angeles and San Francisco to discuss Post-Summary and upcoming capabilities.
- Hosted eight teleconferences with Assistant Directors for Field Operations (DFOs), Field Readiness Coordinators and Client Reps focused on CBP user readiness for entry/entry summary ACE transition.
- Conducted seven webinars for CBP personnel focused on ACE cargo release, entry summary and air manifest functionality.

Trade Community:
- Initiated daily teleconference meetings with trade filers and vendors to review issues and concerns on ACE cargo release entry summary and PGA filings.
- Conducted two exercises for ACE entry/cargo release and three exercises for ACE entry summary with trade filers 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 (TSN) 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 regular teleconferences and webinars with Technical Advisory Group members and Trade Ambassadors covering ACE functionality and technical issues.
- Conducted Trade/PGA Technical Review sessions with five 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 55 events with over 20 trade groups through teleconferences, in-person meetings, or attendance at conferences.
- Conducted webinars in Spanish and English covering the deployment of AES*Direct* filing capabilities in ACE, ACE status and PGA integration in ACE.
- Participated in quarterly meetings of the Customs Electronic Systems Action Committee (CESAC) to discuss ACE development issues with the carrier community.
- Participated in the Customs/Surety Executive Committee (CSEC) meeting to discuss ACE development.

PGAs:
- Participated in monthly meetings of the ITDS Board of Directors to continue interagency efforts to implement the Single Window.
- Participated in the November 2015 meeting and regular subcommittee meetings of the BIEC, established by Executive Order 13659 to streamline trade processes and enhance enforcement efforts across the dozens of agencies with trade-related responsibilities.

C. Next Bi-annual Milestones for the ACE Program

The following are key near-term milestones scheduled for April 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016:

May 28, 2016 Mandatory Date
Filers will be required to file in ACE and no longer permitted to file in ACS the following transactions: electronic entries, associated with the following entry types, without PGA data other than APHIS Lacey Act and/or NHTSA (01, 03, 11, 23, 51 and 52, and electronic entries and entry summaries associated with entry type 06 (Foreign Trade Zone)).

June 15, 2016 Mandatory Date

Summer 2016 (specific dates to be provided)
Deployment (user activation) and mandatory ACE filing: electronic entry (types 02, 07, 12, 21, 22) and electronic entry summary (types 02, 07, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 38). Functionality for filing electronic PGA data in ACE.

July 23, 2016
ACE Deployment G (a detailed development schedule, by increment, is available at www.cbp.gov/ace). ACE Deployment G includes the deployment of the final two increments of development, Increment 12 and 13.

V. Government Accountability Office (GAO) Recommendations

The ACE Program currently has one open GAO audit recommendation. The following are the current audit recommendations 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 any Drawback deficiencies that currently exist in ACS. ACE Drawback capabilities are dependent upon the development of ACE Entry Summary capabilities. Our current plan is to deploy Drawback in July 2016.

Estimated completion date: August 31, 2016.
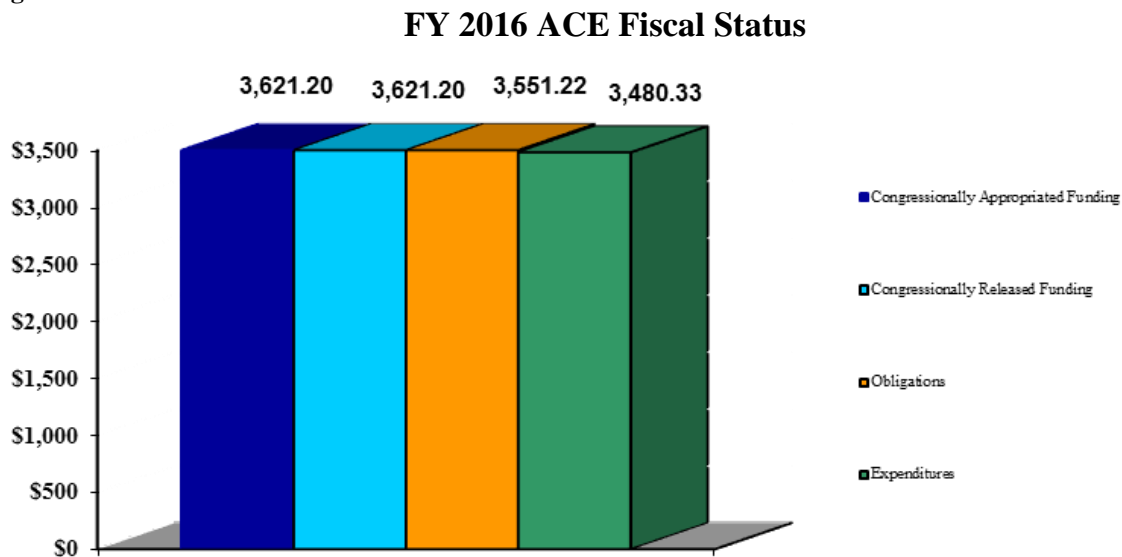
VI. Program Baseline

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. Appendix C,
Schedule Outlook, lists the major program milestones as reflected in the revised Acquisition
Program Baseline as of June 27, 2013. 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.

B. Fiscal Status

Figure 1 represents the status of the total to date ACE appropriated funds as of February 29, 2016
($ in millions):

Figure 1

FY 2016 ACE Fiscal Status

VII. 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 and the decommissioning of the corresponding capabilities in the legacy systems by the end of 2016 using an Agile software development methodology.

In the first and second quarter of FY 2016, CBP made more progress toward achieving this goal with the successful development of capabilities in ACE Deployment F, released on October 31, 2015, January 9, 2016, and February 27, 2016. ACE Deployment F introduced additional capabilities:

1. Manifest: Truck EDI In-transit Manifest pilot
2. 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, Multiple Holds, Prior Notice, Truck Bill of Lading ABI Queries, Air Processing (Split Shipments)
3. Entry Summary, Accounts and Revenue: Automated Entry Summary Types (02, 06, 07, 12, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 34, 38), Quota Master Data, Quota Allocation, Trade Ability to Query Quota via ABI
4. Exports: Transition AES Direct features to ACE
5. PGA Integration: Interoperability Web Services (IWS) and Other Data Feeds for ATF, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
6. Exports: Transition AES*Direct* to ACE

On November 1, 2015, CBP updated the mandatory transition period for electronic entry and entry summary filings in ACE to allow industry and participating government agencies more time to test and provide feedback as they fully transition into the new system. As of November 1, 2015, use of ACE was encouraged for electronic entry and corresponding entry summary filings for entry types 01, 03, 06, 11, 23, 51, and 52 with or without PGA data.

In addition, CBP started divesting the legacy ACS on February 28, 2016 and as of March 31, 2016, filers are required to file in ACE and no longer permitted to file in ACS the following transactions: electronic entry summaries (types 01, 03, 11, 23, 51, and 52), and electronic entries/entry summaries with APHIS Lacey Act and NHTSA data. The complete mandatory transition period to ACE for filing of entry and entry summaries will continue through the Summer of 2016.

We are in the final push for ACE implementation and the corresponding decommissioning of large components of our legacy system, ACS. CBP will continue to work with PGAs to meet the December 31, 2016 deadline for full implementation of ITDS in line with the President's 2014 Executive Order.

VIII.   Appendices

Appendix A. ACE Program Delivered Capabilities

Table 2 below outlines the deployed ACE Program Management capabilities.

Table 2 ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second 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 2
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second 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 2
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second 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 2	
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second 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 RLF
	   • 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 2
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second 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
	   o In-bonds
	   o 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
	   o Single transaction bonds
	   o 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 (OFAC) (export)

Table 2
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second 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
	• RLF
	• 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 2
ACE Program Management Capabilities Deployed FY 2003 – Second Quarter FY 2016

Project Name	Project Description

Agile: Deployment F
October 31, 2015, January 9, 2016 and February 27, 2016
	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)
	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
	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)

Table 3 depicts high-level business performance indicators for ACE.

Table 3

ACE Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators

Performance Measurement Indicator	FY11 Planned	FY11 Q4 Actual	FY12 Planned	FY12 Q4 Actual	FY13 Planned	FY13 Q4 Actual	FY14 Planned	FY14 Q4 Actual	FY15 Planned	FY15 Q4 Actual	FY16 Planned	FY16 Q1 Actual	FY16 Q2 Actual	FY16 Q3 Actual	FY16 Q4 Actual	FY17 Planned	FY17 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%				TBD	
Arrival (Cargo Release)	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	72%	84%	90%	100%	95%				TBD	
Post Release (Entry Summary)	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	62%	84%	82%	100%	82%				TBD	
Exports	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	54%	89%	93%	100%	93%				TBD	
Partner Government Agency (PGA) Integration	N/A [11]		N/A [11]		N/A [11]		TBD	50%	86%	86%	100%	87%				TBD	
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%				TBD	
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%				TBD	
Number of filers filing 25% or more of Entry Summaries in ACE [9]							TBD	240	N/A	1,092	100%	1,245				TBD	
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%				TBD	
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%				32%	
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				TBD	
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				TBD	
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				TBD	
Partner Government Agency (PGA) users	N/A	718	N/A	691	N/A	765	N/A	714	N/A	747	N/A	775				TBD	
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				TBD	
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%				75%	
Percentage users satisfied with ACE system usability [10]																	
CBP users	60%	39%	60%	56%		48%	TBD	53%	55%	47%	70%	N/A				TBD	
PGA users		N/A		44%		46%	TBD	N/A	TBD	53%	N/A	N/A				TBD	
Trade users	70%	55%	TBD	54%		49%	TBD	61%	TBD	53%	N/A	N/A				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.

[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 and E-Bond. Trade savings also include savings realized through reductions in Border Wait Times.

[7] Represents the total number of CBP ACE users expected (29,612) divided by the current number of CBP ACE users.

[8] This figure indentifies 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 "Satified" responses are divided by the total of all responses to determing 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 4 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 on track to meet the May 2016 milestone: completed development of ACE functionality. The program 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.

Table 4 ACE Program Milestones		
Major Program Event	**Schedule Baseline**	
	Objective	**Threshold**
Begin full ACE development (ADE-2A/2B)	June 2013	August 2013 (completed)
Decommission Automated Export System	December 2013	March 2014 (completed)
Decommission ACS Entry	December 2015	March 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 5 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 5 ACE Program Capabilities Planned for Future Deployment		
Deployment	**Date**	**Capabilities**
G	July 2, 2016	Manifest • Truck Single Conveyance User Fee Payment DTOPS Cargo Release • FTZ Automated Entry Type Update • Data Migration • Corrections and Cancellations Update • Certified from Summary Integration

		• Non-ABI Entries:
		    ○ Sectional Releases
		    ○ Remaining Entry Types
		    ○ Accept PGA Message Set/DIS Input
		Post Release
		• Statements
		• Drawback
		• Liquidation
		• Protest
		• Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) Database
		• HTS Query
		• Importer Accounts/5106 Changes
		• North American Free Trade Agreement Duty Deferral
		• Mass Liquidation
		• Data Migration
		• eBond
		    ○ Drawback Bond Decrementation
		• System Validations
		• Licenses, Permits, and Certificates
		• Transition
		    ○ Automated Surety Interface (ASI)
		    ○ Collections to new ACE Architecture
		Exports:
		• Pilot Support
		    ○ Validations
		    ○ In-Bond Arrival/Export
		PGA Integration:
		• DIS: DEA, FWS
		• IWS and Other Data Feeds: E&C, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), DDTC, DEA, OTEXA, FWS, IRS, Energy Information Administration (EIA)
		• PGA Message Set: Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Office of Marine Conservation (OMC)
		• Other Data Exchange: DEA, FWS, ATF, TTB, NMFS, DDTC

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

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 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/OCM | Bureau of Ocean and International Scientific Affairs
OFM | Office of Foreign Missions

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
CPSC | Consumer Product Safety Commission
EPA | Environmental Protection Agency
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	Automated Commercial System
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BIEC	Border Interagency Executive Council
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
CESAC	Customs Electronic Systems Action Committee
CSEC	Customs/Surety Executive Committee
DCASR	Defense Contract Administration Service Region
DDTC	Directorate of Defense Trade Controls
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DFO	Directors for Field Operations
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIS	Document Image System
DSP	Application of Permanent Export License
DTOPS	Decal / Transponder Online Procurement System
EEI	Electronic Export Information
EDI	Electronic Data Interface
E&C	Enforcement and Compliance
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FRN	Federal Register Notice
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zone
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ITDS	International Trade Data System
IWS	Interoperability Web Services
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
OTEXA	Office of Textiles and Apparel
PGA	Partner Government Agency
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PPQ	Plant, Protection, and Quarantine (APHIS)
PSC	Post Summary Corrections
RLF	Remote Location Filing
TIB	Temporary Importation Bond
TSN	Trade Support Network
TTB	Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
TTT	Train-the-Trainer
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

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 (DCASR)
52	Government - Dutiable