



## TRAVEL and TRADE are important to the economic health of *your* state.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Field Operations is the law enforcement entity responsible for managing the Nation's 328 air, land, and sea ports of entry. CBP's mission includes border security and anti-terrorism. We also help drive our Nation's economic engine by facilitating lawful international trade and travel through the enforcement of hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations ranging from agriculture to intellectual property rights. Nearly 225 years ago, the Fifth Act of Congress was passed, establishing the U.S. Customs Service in 1789. Since then, we have played a critical role in collecting revenue for the Nation's treasury.

### TRAVEL— Did You Know?

- ◇ CBP welcomes nearly 1 million travelers every day — 360 million per year.
- ◇ International air travel alone grew more than 16% since 2009.
- ◇ The volume of visitors to the U.S. is expected to grow annually between 3.4% and 4.1% over the next 4 years.
- ◇ Each overseas visitor to the U.S. spends approximately \$4,500. In fiscal year 2013, the U.S. received 69.8 million international arrivals.
- ◇ For every 33 overseas visitors, 1 new job is created in the U.S.

U.S. Travel Association  
U.S. Department of Commerce



### TRADE— Did You Know?

- ◇ CBP is the second largest revenue producer for the U.S. after the Internal Revenue Service.
- ◇ U.S. trade supports nearly 40 million U.S. jobs.
- ◇ CBP processed more than \$2.3 trillion in trade and nearly 25 million cargo containers in fiscal year 2013
- ◇ In 2013, CBP conducted more than 24,000 seizures of goods that violated intellectual property rights, with a total retail value of \$1.7 billion -- a 38% increase over 2012.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce  
Office of U.S. Trade Representative

## CBP: A Good Investment

Adding CBP Officers to ports of entry results in tangible economic benefits. According to a study by the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) at the University of Southern California, adding a single CBP Officer equates to annual benefits of:

- ◇ \$2 million increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- ◇ \$640,000 saved in opportunity costs
- ◇ 33 jobs added to the economy

These findings were based on a study that focused primarily on both passenger and trade operations at land ports. In a subsequent study, CREATE concentrated their analysis on passenger-only operations at airports. In the new study, they found that adding 14 officers to the inspection sites at four major U.S. airports is likely to result in an \$11.8 million increase in GDP and generate as many as 81 jobs. The value of wait time saved to existing passengers could be as much as \$9 million.

# Our Challenges

## Expanding Workload and Stakeholder Needs



**Mission complexity** continues to add to our workload. In response to new threats, we have implemented pre-departure targeting, outbound inspections and additional enforcement operations.

**Record increases in passenger and cargo volumes** are outpacing our ability to staff our ports of entry sufficiently. Furthermore, new and expanded facilities create more layers of complexity, adding to these challenges.

**Requests for increased services** by stakeholders place even greater demands on CBP's resources. Examples include airlines who want additional flights or expanded terminals to accommodate larger aircraft and growing passenger volumes, which provide potentially significant economic benefits.

# Our Solutions

## Transforming Our Business

Our solutions for addressing these challenges include a number of **Business Transformation Initiatives**. These initiatives are designed to increase security and efficiency, save money, and enhance the traveler experience. Thanks to innovative new business processes and technologies, our officers can focus less on administrative tasks, and more on CBP's law enforcement mission. Examples include:

- ◆ CBP continues to expand its [Global Entry](#) and other Trusted Traveler [programs](#) and has incorporated [self-service and pedestrian kiosks](#) in multiple environments.
- ◆ CBP has automated Form I-94 and has [enhanced its I-94 website](#) to allow nonimmigrant travelers to access arrival and departure records maintained by CBP for 5 years from the request date.
- ◆ CBP is testing [biometric technologies](#) that will help us track when foreign nationals exit the country through U.S. airports. CBP's Entry/Exit Transformation team's mission is to enhance the integrity of the immigration system through assurance of traveler identity, enhancing border security while facilitating travel.
- ◆ CBP is exploring new [mobile technologies](#) to help us be more nimble in our day-to-day operations, enabling us to streamline traveler processing and improve the traveler experience.



## Identifying Staffing Needs

Recognizing that our resource needs are not static, CBP's **Workload Staffing Model** (WSM) is a dynamic, flexible, analytic tool to help CBP make informed decisions about current and future staffing needs at our ports of entry. The WSM is an independently validated, data-driven model that tells us that the current number of CBP Officers is insufficient.

## Alternative Sources of Funding

New [laws](#) permit CBP to work proactively with stakeholders and communities to respond to requests for expanded services and improve our facilities through reimbursable service agreements as well as certain types of donations. CBP is also seeking other alternative sources of funding to include inflation-adjusted user fees, agriculture inspection user fees, and public-private partnerships that could serve as mechanisms to fund additional CBP Officers and support expanded facilities.

