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Broker Management Branch (BMB) Introduction

- Melba Hubbard, Branch Chief
- **❖ Hannah Arnold**, International Trade Specialist
- Heather Cheshire, International Trade Specialist
- Marcia Clark, International Trade Specialist
- ❖ Jeannine Delgado, International Trade Specialist
- ❖ Chris Ha, International Trade Specialist
- Kimberly Mack, International Trade Specialist
- **❖ Mariana Santibanez-Doyle**, *International Trade Specialist*

BMB Contact email: BrokerManagement@cbp.dhs.gov



§ 111.3 Customs Business within U.S. Customs Territory



- ✓ CBP's practice of requiring customs business to be conducted within the customs territory of the United States is now codified in the regulation
- ✓ U.S. customs territory is defined as the (50) States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
- ✓ The definition of what is considered "customs business" has not changed



§ 111.36(c)(3) Direct Power of Attorney With Client



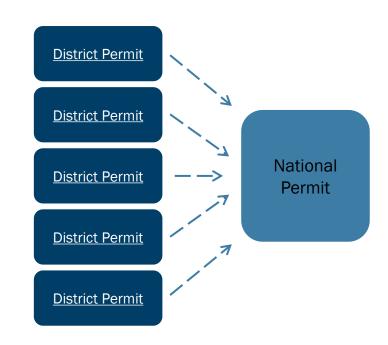
- ✓ A broker must execute a power of attorney (POA) directly with an importer of record (IOR) or drawback claimant (client) and not through a freight forwarder or other third party in order to transact customs business on behalf of the client. As of December 19, 2022, the broker must have a direct POA in place when transacting customs business on behalf of the client
- ✓ The term "directly" means the IOR or claimant must execute and sign the POA by directly communicating with the broker, and cannot have an agent or third party sign or negotiate the POA in their stead
- ✓ An agent or other third party cannot serve as a barrier to communications between the broker and the client, however, the IOR or claimant may have an agent or third party assist in executing the POA, for example by: providing translation services; providing counsel in reviewing the terms of a POA; or, providing courier services to relay a written POA, but cannot communicate with the broker instead of or in place of the IOR



§ 111.2(b) Eliminate District Permit and Establish National Permit Structure

When the Final Rule is effective on December 19, 2022:

- CBP eliminates district permits and requires only a national permit to transact customs business
- Current district permit holders without a national permit are transitioned to a national permit
- The national permit allows the broker to conduct customs business on a national scope
- Brokers already operating with a national permit are not affected by the transition
- Responsibility for issuance and management of the national permit shifts to the processing Centers





111.19(b) & 111.30(b)(2) National Permit Qualifier



National Permit Qualifier

- √ The applicant will exercise responsible supervision and control (as described in § 111.28) over the activities conducted under that national permit.
- ✓ An applicant applying for a national permit on behalf of a partnership, association, or corporation must be a licensed broker employed by the partnership, association, or corporation.
- ✓ The applicant is not required to be an officer of a corporation or member of a partnership.



Loss of/Change in Permit Qualifier

- ✓ An organization broker must notify the processing Center of the loss or change in permit qualifier within ten (10) calendar days of the licensed employee ceasing to be the national permit qualifier and provide the name of the licensed employee who will succeed as the national permit qualifier, if known.
- ✓ In order to report the loss of a permit qualifier or the change in a permit qualifier, contact the BMO within the processing Center located at the port through which the license was issued.



§ 111.3(b) Knowledgeable Point of Contact



- ✓ The broker must designate a knowledgeable and current point of contact (POC) available to CBP during and outside of normal operation hours to respond to customs business issues
- ✓ The POC should be able to either respond to CBP inquiries or provide a contact within the brokerage who can respond
- ✓ The broker must report any updates to the POC information in his/her ACE portal account. If the broker does not have an ACE portal account or ACE reporting functionality is not available, updates to the POC information must be provided in writing to the processing Center and the BMO will update in ACE
- ✓ The broker should add and update the POC to the national permit "Contacts tab" in ACE through the broker's account portal access. For brokers without an ACE portal account the BMO will add/update the POC to the national permit Contacts tab when the broker provides the information



§ 111.32 Report to CBP of Separation From Client



- ✓ A broker must document and report to CBP when the broker separates from or cancels representation of a client as a result of determining the client is intentionally attempting to use the broker to defraud the U.S. Government or commit any criminal act against the U.S. Government
- ✓ A broker may report to CBP the separation from/cancellation of representation of a client, in accordance with 19 CFR 111.32, by phone, email, or mail to a supervisory point of contact at the client's assigned Center of Excellence and Expertise
- ✓ The following information should be reported:
 - The broker's contact information
 - The former client's business name(s) and address(es)
 - Date of separation or cancellation
 - A description of the potentially fraudulent or criminal activity conducted by the former client.
 - Documentation evidencing how/why the broker determined their former client was engaged in possible fraud or criminal activity.
 - Any other information that would assist CBP's investigation
- ✓ A broker's identity and any other information submitted will be protected to the extent possible in accordance with law, including but not limited to the Privacy Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the Trade Secrets Act, and CBP and DHS regulations



§ 111.28(b) Reporting New and Terminated Employees



✓ Brokers must report a new employee or a terminated employee within 30 days of the start of employment or termination



- ✓ Reporting must be done through the ACE portal, or in writing to the processing Center if a broker does not have an ACE portal account
- ✓ Current Employees listed on a broker's local permits in ACE will be migrated to the national permit in the modernized portal
- ✓ The modernized portal will allow a broker to report their new employee even if the former employer failed to report that employ's departure
- ✓ Failing to report an employee termination may result in an informed compliance action.



§ 111.28(b)(2) Reporting New Employees



- ✓ Upon the Final Rule effective date, each broker that intends to transact customs business must provide the following information on each of its employees upon application for a national permit:
 - Name of employee
 - Social security number of employee
 - Date and place of birth of employee
 - Current home address of employee
 - Date of hire of employee
- ✓ After the initial employee information submission, **updated information must be submitted** through the ACE portal if **any of the above required information on a current employee changes.** For brokers that do not have an ACE portal account, the information must be submitted in writing to the processing Center
- ✓ CBP will provide pre- and post-deployment support calls and have reference guides available on cbp.gov for changes in the ACE modernized portal
- ✓ Brokers can find information on applying for an ACE portal account on cbp.gov "Getting Started with CBP Automated Systems"



Entry Filing under the National Permit Structure



- ✓ When transmitting data in the B record after the National Permit deployment, the extended B record should continue to be used in the same way it is being used today
- ✓ Line release will not be affected by the national broker permit deployment.
- ✓ Northern border permitted ports will not be affected
- ✓ Reconciliation entries should continue to be filed in the same way they are filed today
- No changes to statement processing
- ✓ ABI profile validations will remain the same
- ✓ CERT testing is available now. Contact your ABI client rep if you have questions about CERT Testing
- ✓ Contact your ABI service provider if you have questions about using your ABI software

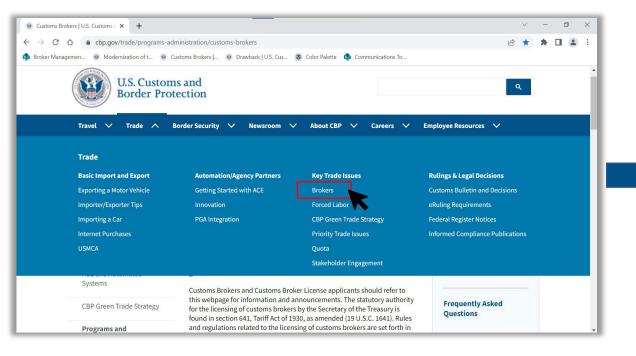
Important Resources on the Customs Broker Modernization Regulations

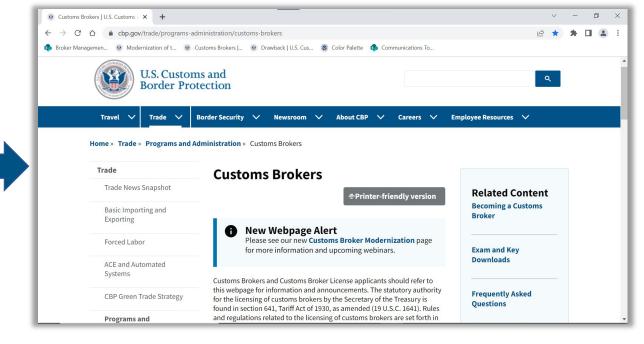
BMB updated the Customs Broker and 19 CFR 111 Dedicated Webpages at CBP.gov to include information on the Customs Broker Modernization Regulations Final Rules, including:

- Customs Broker Guidance for the Trade Community (CBP Publication No. 2016-0922)
- Side-by-Side Regulation Comparison Chart
- ☐ Factsheets: Key Changes to Customs Broker Modernization Regulations, Responsible Supervision & Control
- 19 CFR 111 Final Rule Dedicated Frequently Asked Questions
- National Permit Transition Process
- Webinar Recordings and Slides
- ☐ Other Resources: Example Considerations for Responsible Supervision & Control Factors
- Power of Attorney Job Aid
- ☐ Issued CSMS messages



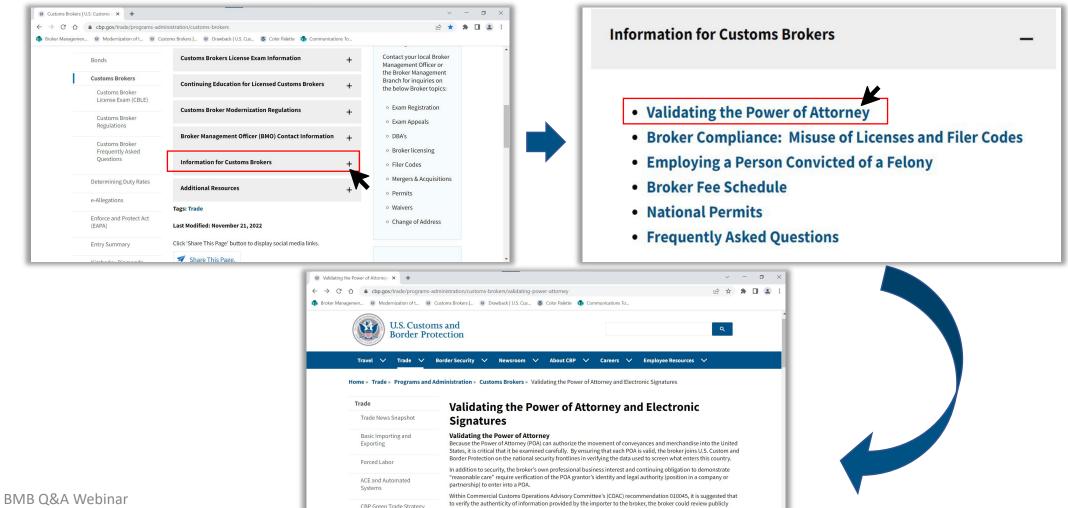
Customs Broker Main Webpage







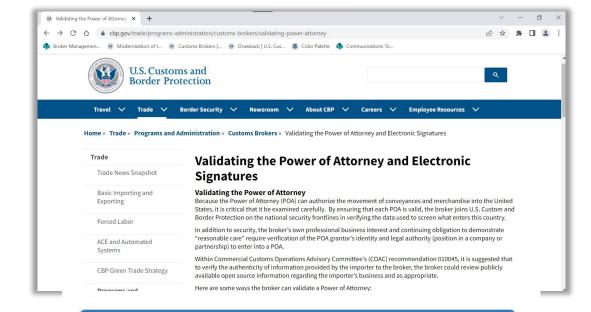
Validating the Power of Attorney and Electronic **Signatures**



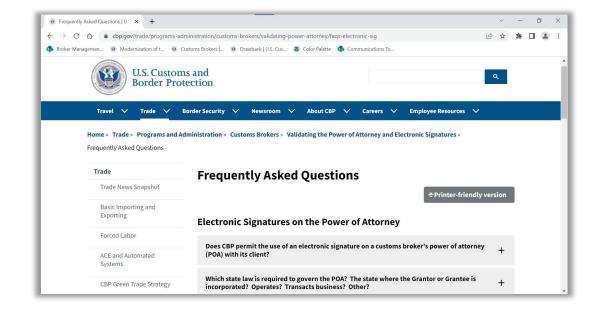
available open source information regarding the importer's business and as appropriate



Electronic Signatures on the Power of Attorney FAQs



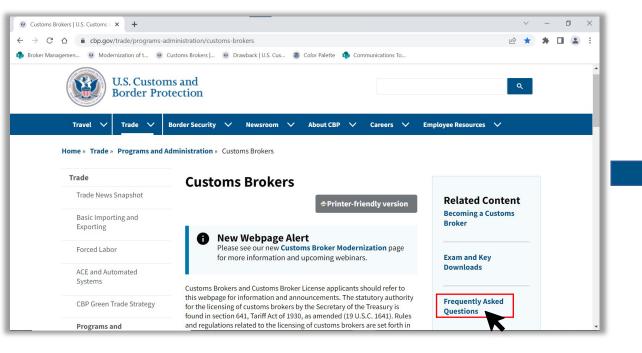


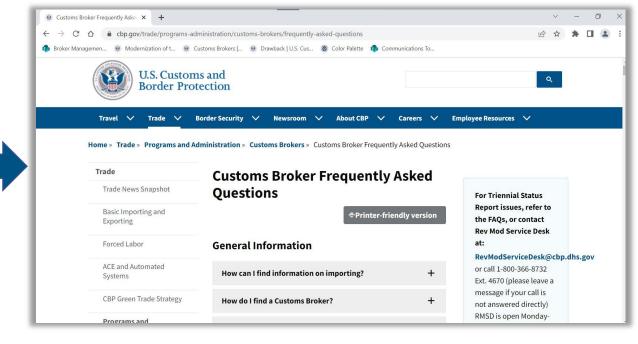


Electronic Signature on the Power of Attorney FAQs



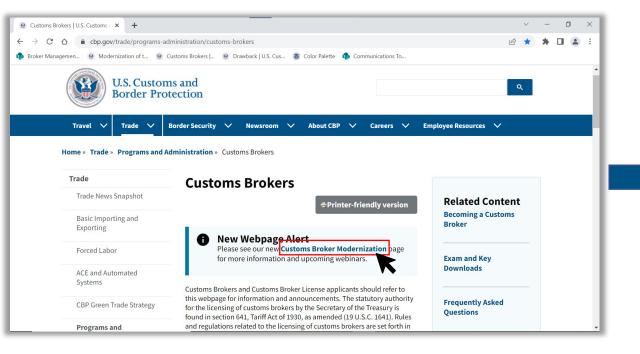
Customs Broker FAQs webpage

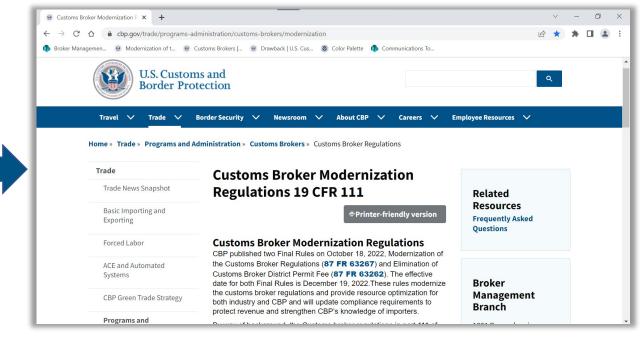






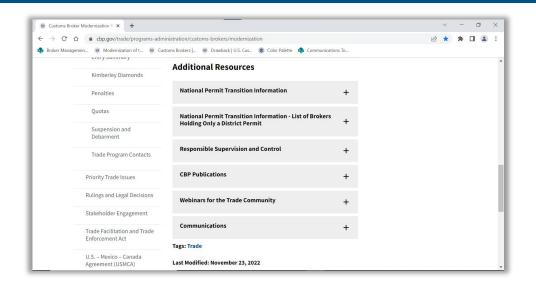
Customs Broker Modernization Regulations Webpage

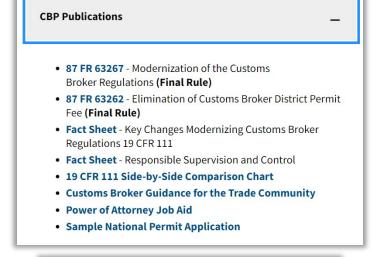


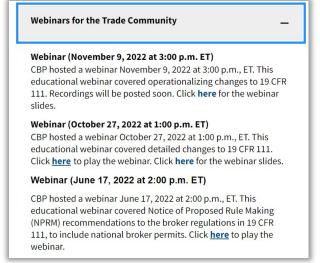


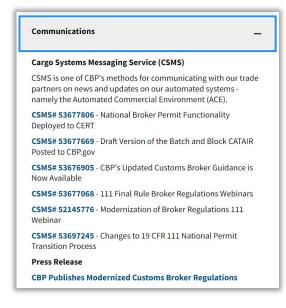


Customs Broker Modernization RegulationsAdditional Resources











Questions?

