

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

DIRECTIVE NUMBER:
5240-010

DIRECTIVE TITLE:
Short-Term Holding Facilities Handling, Storage,
Transference, and/or Return of Detainee Personal Property

EFFECTIVE DATE:
August 2024



**U.S. Customs and
Border Protection**

What are Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) “Exemptions”?

Not all information within records is required to be released under the FOIA. Congress established nine exemptions from disclosure for certain categories of information to protect against certain harms, such as an invasion of personal privacy, or harm to law enforcement investigations. The FOIA authorizes agencies to withhold information falling under these categories when an agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions as described below.

Exemption 1

Classified Information: Information specifically authorized under criteria established by an executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such executive order.

Exemption 2

Personnel Rules and Practices: Information related solely to the internal personnel rules/practices of an agency.

Exemption 3

Information Exempted by Statute: Information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute if that statute requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue; or establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld; and if enacted after the date of enactment of the OPEN FOIA Act of 2009, specifically cites to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3).

Exemption 4

Trade Secrets and Confidential Commercial Information: Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential.

Exemption 5

Privileged Information: Inter-agency or intra-Agency memorandums or letters that would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency, provided the deliberative process privilege shall not apply to records created 25 years or more before the date on which the records were requested.

Exemption 6

Personal Information: Personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Exemption 7

Certain Law Enforcement Information: Records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes (but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records/information) that:

7(A) Could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings.

7(B) Would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial/impartial adjudication.

7(C) Could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

7(D) Could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a state, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by a law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation execution of a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source.

7(E) Would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations/prosecutions or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations/prosecutions if such disclosure reasonably risked circumvention of the law.

7(F) Could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.

Exemption 8

Information About Financial Institutions: Information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions.

Exemption 9

Information About Wells: Geological or geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

Additional descriptions and examples of each FOIA Exemption Category above can be found at:

<https://www.dhs.gov/foia-exemptions>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CBP DIRECTIVE NO. 5240-010

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 2024

ORIGINATING OFFICE: OC-PD

SUPERSEDES: N/A

REVIEW DATE: August 2027

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Short-Term Holding Facilities
Handling, Storage, Transference, and/or Return of Detainee Personal Property

1. **PURPOSE.** This directive provides additional guidance on existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) policies pertaining to the handling, processing, and return of detained individuals' ("detainee") personal property at CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities.
2. **BACKGROUND.** As a professional law enforcement organization with a unique mission, CBP is continually updating policies to align with best practices, evolving public expectations, and public safety needs. As such, CBP remains committed to handling, retaining, retrieving, and returning each detainee's personal property in a secure, efficient, and transparent manner.
3. **SCOPE.** This directive applies to all CBP personnel and contractors whose duties directly or indirectly involve the handling, retaining, retrieving, and return of personal property at CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities.
4. **POLICY.** It is the policy of CBP to ensure the safe, humane, and timely processing of detainees in the Agency's custody. As CBP conducts immigration processing, every Agency Short-Term Holding Facility will allow detainees to keep as much of their personal property as their facility's physical capacity, safety considerations, transportation limitations, and personnel availability allow, while also ensuring compliance with the law.
5. **AUTHORITIES/REFERENCES.**
 - 5.1. U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 41 Part 101-48, *Utilization, Donation, or Disposal of Abandoned and Forfeited Personal Property*.
 - 5.2. 41 C.F.R. Part 102-41, *Disposition of Seized, Forfeited, Voluntarily Abandoned, and Unclaimed Personal Property*.
 - 5.3. CBP Guidance Standard, *National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search (TEDS)*, dated October 2015.
 - 5.4. CBP Directive No. 2210-004, *Enhanced Medical Support Efforts*, dated December 2019.
 - 5.5. CBP Handbook No. 4400-01B.9, *Seized Asset Management and Enforcement Procedures Handbook*, dated July 2011 (updated January 2024).
 - 5.6. CBP Handbook No. 5200-08B, *Occupational Safety and Health Handbook*, dated September 2012.
 - 5.7. CBP Handbook No. 1400-02C-V.2, *Physical Security Policies and Procedures Handbook*, dated October 2022.

6. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this directive, the following definitions apply:

6.1. **Contraband:** Any item possessed by a detainee that is prohibited under CBP policies or Federal, state, or local law and/or regulation. This directive does not consider any item(s) classified as Contraband to be Personal Property items (see Section 6.3). Contraband/prohibited property items may be subject to seizure, law enforcement storage, and/or forfeiture.

6.2. **Detained Individual (Detainee):** Any person, regardless of citizenship or nationality, under arrest, restrained, or confined by CBP.

6.3. **Personal Property:** Belongings found on a detainee's person or carried by a detainee (e.g., a detainee's baggage, monetary instruments, personal identification, clothing, jewelry, mobile devices, religious articles, medication). This does not include items deemed to be contraband.

6.4. **Personal Property Categories:** The following are the personal property categories: Medical Property; Essential (On-Person) Personal Property; Essential (Stored) Personal Property; and Excess Personal Property.

6.4.1. **Medical Property:** Medical items that must be validated by qualified medical professionals to determine if they are essential (in working order and/or medically necessary), and that must either remain in the detainee's possession while in CBP custody, or be categorized as Essential (Stored) Personal Property and stored with other personal property. This includes items that fall under the following categories:

6.4.1.1. Prescription eyewear (glasses and/or contacts).

6.4.1.2. Prosthetic devices and durable medical equipment (wheelchairs, crutches, walkers, canes, or other life sustaining equipment).

6.4.1.3. Medications (including prescription medications, over the counter medications, vitamins, and supplements) that are easily identified by their packaging and labeling of contents (if items are not identifiable, they should not be considered medical property).

6.4.1.4. Dentures (full or partial) and orthodontic devices.

6.4.2. **Essential (On-Person) Personal Property:** Items that **must remain in a detainee's possession** while in CBP custody, provided that said items are not deemed to pose specific concerns related to detainee and/or agent/officer health, safety, and security. This includes items that fall under the following categories:

6.4.2.1. Religious articles (e.g., religious, clothing, head coverings, items, texts, medals, and tokens).

6.4.2.2. Personal contact information of family members and/or loved ones (taking into consideration real-time operations, impact, and feasibility).

6.4.3. **Essential (Stored) Personal Property:** Items that are **required to be stored** at a CBP Short-Term Holding Facility, provided that said items are not deemed to pose a threat or hazard to agents/officers, and/or items that may not remain in a detainee's possession while in CBP custody, including items that fall under the following categories:

- 6.4.3.1. All legal and/or identification documents/cards that are not deemed to be fraudulent and that were previously issued to the detainee by a competent authority.
- 6.4.3.2. Cell phones and electronic devices.
- 6.4.3.3. Medical treatment documents and health-related files.
- 6.4.3.4. Money, to include both U.S. and foreign currency.
- 6.4.3.5. Items of significant monetary or sentimental value (e.g., wedding bands, necklaces, and watches).
- 6.4.3.6. Articles of clothing (to the extent they can be feasibly stored at any CBP Short-Term Holding Facility) except badly damaged/unusable clothing or when the clothing's condition may permanently damage other personal property.

6.4.4. Excess Personal Property: Items that do not fall into Essential (On-Person), Essential (Stored), and/or Medical Personal Property categories outlined above (see Sections 6.4.1-6.4.3) which, when operationally necessary, may be excessed/disposed of in accordance with local Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Excess Personal Property may include items that fall under the following categories:

- 6.4.4.1. As referenced in Section 6.4.3.6 of this directive, articles of clothing that exceed a CBP Short-Term Holding Facility's storage capacity.
- 6.4.4.2. Badly damaged, soiled, and/or unusable clothing or other items (e.g., stuffed animals) whose condition may permanently damage other personal property.
- 6.4.4.3. Property items whose condition may present hygiene-related health risks (i.e., items belonging to an individual who was diagnosed as having a highly infectious or contagious disease or as having a head lice or bedbug infestation on their person or personal property).
- 6.4.4.4. Items that **must never be excessed or disposed of** while a detainee is in CBP custody (and in accordance with Sections 8.20 and 8.43 of this directive), provided that said items are not deemed to pose specific concerns related to detainee and/or agent/officer health, safety, and security, include legal, identification, and/or medical documents as well as religious articles, electronic devices (e.g., cell phones), and currency.

6.5. Secure Container: Any form of container that is fully enclosed and sealable sufficiently-enough to ensure that any property items within would remain inside the container if it were to be inadvertently or accidentally jostled, turned-over, or dropped.

6.6. Tamper-Proof Container: Any form of container, bag, or packaging that is (or can be) equipped with an indicator or barrier to entry that could reasonably be expected to provide visible evidence that tampering had occurred.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES.

7.1. Within 10 days of this directive's effective date, USBP and OFO HQ must disseminate this policy to all Sector and Field Office leadership.

7.2. Once this directive has been disseminated, Sector and Field Office leadership will be responsible for issuing follow-on SOPs and/or musters within 30 days that are tailored to each Sector/Field Office's specific mission sets and that, at minimum, codify specific processes and responsible officials that address the following:

7.2.1. Ensure that all pre-existing (property management) field-level SOPs align with the provisions outlined in this directive.

7.2.2. Designate a Property Custodian at all CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities and ensure that each Custodian is effectively able to oversee their facility's property management program.

7.2.3. Ensure that appropriate controls are in place to effectively catalog, store, manage, monitor, and return stored personal property.

7.2.4. Ensure that all CBP personnel are properly trained regarding these requirements.

7.2.5. Ensure all stored personal property and currency is properly, and consistently, documented within a detainee's Alien Registration File (A-File) and in the appropriate electronic processing system.

7.2.6. Ensure that, when operationally feasible, during the inventory of personal property, detainees are advised of the option to designate their home country's consulate in the event that additional assistance is required to recover stored personal property from the apprehending/detaining station/port office after the detainee has been returned to their country of origin.

7.2.7. Ensure that all appropriate measures are in place and implemented with respect to establishing chain(s) of custody, transferences of personal property to field logistics elements, as well as (electronic or hard-copy) transferences of A-File(s) and stored currency to local prosecutions office(s).

7.2.8. Ensure that appropriate mechanisms are established to ensure that documentation for all cases is complete, accurate, and produced in a timely manner.

8. PROCEDURES.

8.1. All questions and instructions directed to a detainee must be conducted in a language or manner that the detainee can effectively comprehend, consistent with Agency policy.

8.1.1. Additionally, detainees must be provided with written instructions, in a language or manner that the detainee can effectively comprehend, regarding how to retrieve stored/lost property from the CBP Short-Term Holding Facility in which they were held.

8.2. Consistent with longstanding Agency policy, CBP Short-Term Holding Facility personnel must examine all personal property in a detainee's possession, regardless of the category, to ensure that the property poses no threat or hazard to agents, officers, detainees, and/or other personnel.

8.2.1. Any piece of property that is examined and deemed to be a potential threat or hazard to agents, officers, detainees, and other personnel, may be stored separately or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.4.4 of this directive.

8.2.2. A determination that any piece of property poses a potential threat or hazard must be individualized and articulable to that particular piece of property and may not be made on a generalized determination about conditions that may not apply (i.e. articles of clothing must be determined to actually be wet or soiled and may not be disposed of simply because they might have gotten wet or soiled in transit).

Detainee Intake – Questions to Ask and Information to Provide to Detainees

- 8.3. Ask detainees if any of their personal items serve a medical and/or disability-related purpose.
- 8.3.1. Personal items that serve medical and/or disability-related purposes should be kept with the detainee if they do not contradict any provisions detailed herein and are not determined to be a hazard or contraband.
- 8.4. Inform detainees that, when operationally feasible, they may designate their home country's consulate in the event that additional assistance is required to recover stored personal property from a CBP Short-Term Holding Facility after the detainee has been returned to their country of origin.
- 8.5. Inform detainees as to whether some (or all) of their personal property is classified as Contraband, or a health or environmental hazard, and is therefore not permitted to be taken into, or stored, in a CBP Short-Term Holding Facility.
- 8.5.1. Proper notification protocols are determined by the Short-Term Holding Facility and must be done visually through signage or in writing (no strictly verbal notifications).
- 8.5.2. In situations where certain types and/or quantities of personal property are not able to be retained or stored, a CBP Release of Personal Property/Hold Harmless Agreement must be provided to detainees who choose, or are involuntarily required, to reduce their property.
- 8.6. Notification of items unable to be stored in the Short-Term Holding Facility may take place at the time of apprehension but must occur prior to the disposal of such items.
- 8.7. All CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities must ensure that the event number, A-file number (if applicable), and the detainee's complete name and date of birth are included on all forms and documented in the appropriate electronic processing system.
- 8.8. Detainees with personal property must receive written instructions explaining procedures relating to such personal property, including:
- 8.8.1. The process for claiming personal property if the property does not accompany a detainee upon their release, transfer, or removal.
- 8.8.2. The process for making a personal property claim or requesting a third-party personal property claim.
- 8.8.3. The process for claiming lost personal property.

Handling Property – Disposal of Excess and/or Contraband Property

8.9. CBP agents and officers may properly dispose of Excess Personal Property (see Section 6.4.4) and/or property considered to be Contraband (see Section 6.1) in accordance with local-level SOPs and protocols.

Handling, Retention, Retrieval, and Return of Personal Property – General

8.10. The priority of every CBP Short-Term Holding Facility is the safe, humane, and timely processing of detainees in Agency custody.

8.11. The maintenance of a detainee's personal property is a secondary priority to immigration processing activities, however CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities must allow detainees to keep as much of their personal property as physical capacity, safety considerations, transport limitations, and personnel availability allow.

8.11.1. Items that **must never be excessed or disposed of** while a detainee is in CBP custody (and in accordance with Sections 8.20 and 8.43 of this directive), provided that said items are not deemed to pose specific concerns related to detainee and/or agent/officer health; safety; and security, include legal, identification, and/or medical documents as well as religious articles, electronic devices (e.g., cell phones) and currency.

8.12. If a CBP Short-Term Holding Facility has available storage space, all Essential (Stored) Personal Property that is to be stored while the detainee is in CBP custody shall be kept in a detainee's luggage (backpack, suitcase, tote bag, etc.) if possible, or in container(s) provided by CBP, and properly tagged and stored in a limited-access area, meeting the guidelines of CBP's Physical Security Handbook and in a manner consistent with this policy.

8.13. Regardless of any given facility's size or storage capacity, CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities should follow appropriate local storage procedures (e.g., local SOPs) when handling, retaining, storing, retrieving, and returning all Medical and Essential (Stored) Personal Property.

8.14. A CBP Authorization for Release of Personal Property and Hold Harmless Agreement must be provided to detainees who choose, or are involuntarily required, to reduce their property.

8.15. During intake, inventory of personal property is performed in the presence of the detainee.

8.16. All property inventories must be completed on DHS Form 6051R if said property is not being seized by the Government.

8.17. A baggage-check (or a similar, uniquely identifiable) tag or sticker must be affixed to every property container prior to storage.

Handling Essential (On-Person) Personal Property – Religious Articles and Familial Contact Information

8.18. Per the definition of Essential (On-Person) Personal Property outlined in Section 6.4.2 of this directive, religious articles (religious clothing, head coverings, items, texts, medals, tokens, etc.) and contact information for family members or loved ones, must remain in the detainee's possession while in custody to the greatest extent operationally feasible, provided that said items are not deemed to pose a specific threat or hazard to agents, officers, and/or other detainees or individuals inside the facility, in accordance with law.

8.18.1. Additionally, the handling and processing of religious articles must also comply with all requirements established under CBP's policy on Religious Accommodations.

Handling Essential (Stored) Personal Property – Identification and Legal Documents

8.19. Passports, government-issued identification (e.g., voter registration cards, birth certificates, foreign government identification), and legal documents, must be stored with the detainee's personal property or placed in a CBP-provided Secure Container.

8.20. Foreign government-issued documents that have been abandoned are, when operationally available, to be returned to the consulate of the country of issuance with cooperation from the involved CBP office(s).

8.21. Suspected counterfeit and/or fraudulent documents will be handled in accordance with local-level procedures and adhere to the policy requirements outlined in CBP Directive No. 3340-047A, *Fraudulent Document Processing*, dated May 2013.

Handling Essential (Stored) Personal Property – Currency

8.22. All currency must be counted-out in front of the detainee and, when operationally feasible and/or in accordance with local SOPs, either sealed in a secure container and stored in a limited-access area (meeting the guidelines of CBP's Physical Security Handbook) (b) (7)(E).

Handling Essential (Stored) Personal Property – Clothing, Electronics, and other Personal Effects

8.23. Detainee personal property (excluding currency) must be inventoried and, to the extent allowed by physical capacity, safety considerations, transport limitations, and personnel availability, stored inside a secure container.

8.24. If the detainee has their own bag, such as a suitcase or a backpack that can be secured, it may be used in lieu of a CBP-provided secure container.

8.24.1. The outer bag must be affixed with a baggage-check tag or sticker.

8.25. Any small personal items or property that could potentially be considered valuable, such as jewelry and cell phones, must be placed in a Tamper-Proof Container first, then stored with the rest of the detainee's property.

8.25.1. These items must be inventoried on DHS Form 6051R, annotating that the items were sealed in a Tamper-Proof Container and includes a baggage check tag or sticker number.

Handling Medical Property – Prescription Medications, Medical Documents, and Medical Devices

8.26. CBP agents/officers should not immediately dispose of any detainee's medications upon intake.

8.27. Unless there is a specific safety concern identified by a CBP agent/officer upon intake, medications in the possession of persons in custody are to be stored upon arrival and intake, and not immediately disposed of, while following any additional property guidance, as determined by CBP Short-Term Holding Facility personnel and policy.

8.28. Non-U.S. medications may only be disposed of after a qualified medical professional has examined and validated a detainee's medication; determined that the medication(s) are appropriate/medically necessary; and only after a U.S. equivalent prescription has been issued to the detainee.

8.29. Short-Term Holding Facilities with on-site qualified medical professionals must validate all Medical Property to determine if the property is in working order and/or medically necessary.

8.30. Medical property (to include prosthetic devices and other durable medical equipment) must be examined by CBP agents/officers to determine if it poses a threat or hazard to agents, officers, detainees, and/or other personnel before being allowed to remain with the detainee.

8.31. Consideration for reasonable modifications (accommodations) during detention may be necessary for certain conditions that require medical devices and/or equipment.

8.32. All medical documents and health-related files (e.g., treatment records) must be stored with the detainee's personal property or placed in a CBP-provided Secure Container.

8.32.1. If a detainee is to be transferred to an external agency, all medical documents and health-related files (e.g., treatment records) must be placed into that detainee's A-File (or equivalent case-file, if applicable) and transferred along with the detainee to said external agency.

8.33. Medical items that must remain on a detainee's person (with consideration to Section 8.35) while in custody include:

8.33.1. Prescription eyewear (glass and/or contacts).

8.33.2. Prosthetic devices and durable medical equipment.

8.33.3. Dentures and orthodontic devices.

Handling and Retention of Medical Property – Non-U.S. Prescribed Medication(s)

8.34. Detainees with non-U.S. prescribed medication(s), or detainees who indicate a medication requirement, must be assessed by a qualified medical professional who will issue a prescription for a U.S. equivalent medication(s) in a timely manner, if determined appropriate.

8.35. If a CBP Short-Term Holding Facility does not have qualified medical professionals on-site, CBP agents/officers may take the following courses of action:

8.35.1. Allow a detainee's continued usage of a medication, without requiring additional verification, if the agent/officer can make a reasonable determination as to whether the medication is packaged and labeled in a sufficient enough manner to reasonably identify it as a legitimate medication.

8.35.2. Refer detainees to a hospital or other, approved, off-site medical provider if their medication is unverifiable and/or if there does not appear to be enough (dosage/quantity) remaining to cover the detainee's immediate need (based on operational demands and expected duration of detention).

8.36. In certain instances, a qualified medical professional may determine that a medication is valid while also determining that the medication should be halted due to a safety issue and/or lack of clinical necessity/medical contraindication.

8.36.1. In such instances, the medication should not be re-prescribed, the detainee must not have access to that medication (for self-administration purposes or otherwise), and the medication(s) should be stored with the detainee's other personal effects or destroyed as determined in Section 6.4.4.

8.37. If re-prescribing a U.S. equivalent medication is not logistically viable, then the detainee must be permitted to continue using the medication already in their possession.

Handling Medical Property – Availability/Accessibility of Detainees’ Medications while in Custody

8.38. Medications CANNOT remain on a detainee’s person while in custody, however, detainees’ medication(s) must generally remain available to them while in custody unless a specific safety concern is identified by an agent/officer, or the non-U.S. prescribed medication has been replaced with a U.S. equivalent medication.

8.39. Medications must be easily accessible to CBP and/or qualified medical professionals and dispensed to detainees as prescribed/when medically indicated for self-administration, under supervision of CBP agents/officers or qualified medical professionals.

Handling of Stored Property – Storage, Inventory, and Record-Keeping

8.40. Any personal property taken during a law enforcement action must be inventoried and safeguarded unless classified as Contraband or a health hazard.

8.41. At a minimum, a detainee’s personal property must be stored in a secure container and properly receipted with a control number, utilizing a baggage-check (or a similar, uniquely identifiable) tag or sticker.

8.41.1. All tagged personal property must be recorded in the designated electronic processing system during the intake process.

8.42. At a minimum, personal property must be stored in a limited-access area, meeting the guidelines of CBP’s Physical Security Handbook.

8.43. Any personal property that is left at a CBP facility after the detainee has been released/or transferred must be stored for a minimum of 30 days.

8.43.1. If after 30 days, the property has not been claimed by the detainee, or their designee, it is considered abandoned.

8.43.2. Whenever operationally feasible, CBP personnel must attempt to identify, via the contact information provided by the owner, whenever operationally feasible to identify where the owner may be and to notify the individual of any personal property being stored by CBP.

Handling of Stored Property – Transference of Stored Personal Property

8.44. When a detainee is to be transferred to an external law enforcement agency, bags containing U.S. currency, credit cards, money orders and/or foreign currency will be transferred, along with the detainee, within that detainee’s A-File (or equivalent case-file, if applicable) to the external law enforcement agency and must include a currency custody receipt for each individual file.

8.45. CBP Form 1-216, Record of Persons and Property Transferred, will be the transfer and tracking document for all A-Files.

8.46. All CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities must ensure that the currency-custody receipts are filled out accurately and completely.

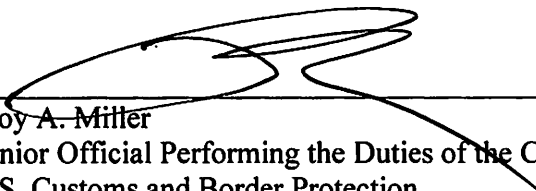
8.47. CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities must also ensure that currency is sealed in a Tamper-Proof Container and include the baggage-check number on the currency custody receipt.

9. **MEASUREMENT.** CBP Short-Term Holding Facilities will adhere to all personal property monitoring, oversight, and compliance mechanisms developed and issued by CBP Headquarters.

10. **POINT OF CONTACT.** Direct all policy and/or procedural questions to
[REDACTED].

11. **NO PRIVATE RIGHTS CREATED.** This document is an internal policy statement of CBP and does not create or confer any rights, privileges, or benefits for any person or party.

12. **APPROVAL AUTHORITY.**



Troy A. Miller
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

AUG 02 2024
Date

Attachment:

(1) CBP Authorization for Release of Personal Property and Hold Harmless Agreement