

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2019
Congressional Justification

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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Appropriation Organization Structure

Organization Name	Level	Fund Type (* Includes Defense Funding)
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Component	
Operations and Support	Appropriation	
Mission Support	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Homeland Security Investigations	PPA	
Domestic Investigations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
International Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Intelligence	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Enforcement and Removal Operations	PPA	
Custody Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Fugitive Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Criminal Alien Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Alternatives to Detention	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Transportation and Removal Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	Appropriation	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Operational Communications/Information Technology	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Construction and Facility Improvements	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Immigration Inspection User Fees	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Breached Bond Detention Fund	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Strategic Context

Component Overview

The strategic context presents the performance budget by tying together strategy, budget resource requests, programs, or PPAs, and performance measures that gauge the delivery of results to our stakeholders. The Common Appropriation Structure (CAS) allows DHS to integrate the strategic programmatic view with our budget view of resources. With this structure, a significant portion of the Level 1 PPAs represent what DHS refers to as our mission programs. A mission program is a group of activities acting together to accomplish a specific high-level outcome external to DHS and include operational processes, skills, technology, human capital, and other resources. ICE’s mission programs are presented below. Performance measures associated with our mission programs are presented in two measure sets, strategic and management measures. Strategic measures communicate results delivered for our agency goals by our mission programs and are considered our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) measures. Additional management measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected mission program performance for the Component related to its budgetary plans.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): Enforcement and Removal Operations enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending illegal immigrants, detaining those individuals pending final determination of removability, and removing aliens from the United States by legal processes and procedures. This program carries out its mission through a range of initiatives and activities that focus on identifying and prioritizing the removal of recent border entrants and individuals who pose significant threat to national security or public safety, including fugitive aliens and aliens convicted of crimes.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States (in days)						
Description: This measure provides an indicator of efficiencies achieved in working to drive down the average length of stay for convicted criminals in ICE's detention facilities. Decreases in the average length of stay can significantly reduce the overall costs associated with maintaining an alien population prior to removal.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	<=34.5	<=34.5	<=37.5	<=44.0	<=44.0	<=44.0
Result:	37.5	40.3	43.9	48.8	TBD	TBD

Measure: Number of convicted criminal illegal immigrants who were returned or were removed from the U.S.	
Description: This measure includes both the return and removal of illegal immigrants who have a prior criminal conviction from the United States by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). Criminal convictions can range in seriousness from misdemeanors to felonies. This measure reflects the program’s efforts to ensure convicted criminal illegal immigrants do not remain in the United States and thus make the nation safer for legal citizens.	

Measure: Number of convicted criminal illegal immigrants who were returned or were removed from the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	198,000	198,000	158,664	140,000	126,000	151,000
Result:	177,960	139,368	138,669	127,699	TBD	TBD

Measure: Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving a final acceptable inspection rating.						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of detention facilities that have received an overall rating of acceptable or above within the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Detention Standards Program as measured against the Performance Based National Detention Standards. Through a robust inspections program, the program ensures facilities utilized to detain aliens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with the Performance Based National Detention Standards.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD

Measure: Total number of illegal immigrants who were returned or removed from the U.S.						
Description: This measure describes the total number of illegal immigrants returned and/or removed from the United States by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). The measure includes both immigrants who have entered the country illegally, but do not already have prior criminal conviction, along with those who have had a prior criminal conviction. This measure provides a complete picture of all the returns and removals accomplished by the program to ensure illegal immigrants do not remain in the United States.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	---	---	---	---	210,000	238,000
Result:	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Management Measures

Measure: Average daily population of illegal aliens maintained in detention facilities						
Description: This measure reports the average daily count of illegal aliens held in detention facilities. The measure reflects the total detention population for a given time period, divided by the total number of days during that time period.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	31,800	30,539	30,539	30,539	51,379	47,000
Result:	33,227	28,449	34,376	38,106	TBD	TBD

Measure: Estimated average adult bed cost per day						
Description: All costs associated with directly or indirectly supporting the maintenance of detention beds. These include bed and detention guard contracts; contracts for detainee provisions, healthcare, building maintenance, etc. These costs also include headquarters support and oversight for detention operations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	<=\$119.00	<=\$119.00	<=\$123.54	<=\$126.46	<=\$133.99	<=\$123.86
Result:	\$121.16	\$127.08	\$128.88	\$132.90	TBD	TBD

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): The Homeland Security Investigations program conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security. HSI combats transnational criminal enterprises that seek to exploit America’s legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems. This program upholds and enforces America’s customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation’s borders.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Number of enforcement-related actions against employers that violate immigration-related employment laws						
Description: This measure is a cumulative result of enforcement-related actions against employers that hire illegal labor. Enforcement-related actions include criminal arrests, audits, and final orders of fines of employers related to worksite enforcement. This measure demonstrates the impact of worksite enforcement operations to ensure that employers do not violate immigration-related employment laws.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854
Result:	2,191	1,928	1,880	1,730	TBD	TBD

Measure: Percent of significant Homeland Security Investigation cases that result in a disruption or dismantlement						
Description: This measure reports on the percent of significant transnational criminal investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. ICE investigations cover a broad range of areas, including national security threats, financial and smuggling violations (including illegal arms exports), financial crimes, commercial fraud, human trafficking, narcotics smuggling, child pornography/exploitation and immigration fraud.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	---	---	---	15.8%	15.8%	15.9%
Result:	---	---	---	22.9%	TBD	TBD

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of significant drug investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Description: This measure will report on the percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations/individuals. "Transnational drug trafficking organization" is defined by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as those organizations on approved Consolidated Priority Organizational Target (CPOT) or Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT) lists or those who are earning, laundering, or moving more than \$10 million a year in drug proceeds. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. To impact the result of this measure, ICE established international partnerships to link global customs and law enforcement agencies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	44.0%	29.0%	15.0%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%
Result:	45.0%	14.5%	9.5%	19.0%	TBD	TBD

Measure: Percent of significant illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations (all of which are non-drug related) that result in a disruption or dismantlement						
Description: This measure reports on the percent of significant non-drug related trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. These investigations include human smuggling, non-drug financial investigations equal to or more than \$5M, commercial fraud that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, and large scale identity and benefit fraud.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	---	---	---	17.3%	17.4%	17.4%
Result:	---	---	---	22.9%	TBD	TBD

Measure: Percent of significant national security and counter proliferation investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement						
Description: This measure reports on the percent of significant national security and counter proliferation investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. Significant national security investigations include Joint Terrorism Task Force investigations and investigations of individuals that have been designated as national security threats by the wider intelligence community and /or The U.S. Treasury Department.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	---	---	---	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%
Result:	---	---	---	14.8%	TBD	TBD

Measure: Percent of significant transnational gang investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Description: This measure reports on the percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs. "Transnational gang" is defined as members within a transnational criminal organization linked to gang activity as defined by the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) and/or the Violent Crime in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) statutes. To impact the result of this measure ICE has developed and implemented anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and on crimes with a nexus to the border.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Target:	62.0%	41.0%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%
Result:	44.0%	12.0%	13.5%	12.1%	TBD	TBD

Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor provides legal counsel and representation, personnel training, and litigation support to ICE to ensure public safety and homeland security. This program serves as the exclusive DHS representative in removal proceedings before the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review. The Executive Office for Immigration Review is responsible for adjudicating immigration proceedings in the United States.

Strategic/Management Measures

This program currently has no strategic or management measures.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations and Support	19,431	19,112	\$6,405,440	22,176	20,591	\$7,512,563	24,311	22,095	\$7,972,099	2,135	1,504	\$459,536
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	\$29,800	-	-	\$52,899	-	-	\$70,431	-	-	\$17,532
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$151,130	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$53,981	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	345	353	\$129,993	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$128,000	-	-	(\$58,610)
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$207,600	1,184	968	\$207,600
Total	19,776	19,465	\$6,770,344	22,573	20,967	\$7,942,072	25,892	23,439	\$8,568,130	3,319	2,472	\$626,058
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	19,431	19,112	\$6,435,240	22,176	20,591	\$7,565,462	24,311	22,095	\$8,042,530	2,135	1,504	\$477,068
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	345	353	\$335,104	397	376	\$376,610	1,581	1,344	\$525,600	1,184	968	\$148,990

*ICE estimates new mandatory budget authority to total \$318 million in 2019. The FY 2019 SEVP request reflects a total of \$186,610 million in planned obligations, rather than anticipated new mandatory receipts. Recoveries, end-of-year carry over, obligations, onboards, and FTE reflect FY 2017 year-end projections, not actuals. FY 2017 FTE reported in this document differ from MAX A-11 due to adjusted Current Year (CY) estimates, reported at a later date than the MAX A-11 CY lock date."

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the principal criminal investigative agency within U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). ICE is responsible for enforcing U.S. immigration law by identifying, arresting, detaining, and removing illegal aliens from the U.S. ICE has over 20,000 employees deployed across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 50 foreign countries. For FY 2019, ICE requests \$8.6B in total budget authority. This represents an increase of \$626.1M over the FY 2018 President's Budget.

The FY 2019 President's Budget continues the funding policies as set forth in the FY 2018 President's Budget and fully supports the priorities of the Secretary. This includes an increase of over 3,000 new positions to support 20 percent of the 10,000 Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) and commensurate support staff mandated in Executive Order (EO) 13768 *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*. The FY 2019 President's Budget also provides the necessary mission support, facilities, infrastructure and technology to enforce our Nation's customs and immigration laws.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$6,770,344	\$7,942,072	\$8,568,130
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$508,170	\$357,165	\$374,226
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$2,808	\$1,005	\$14,302
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$7,281,322	\$8,300,242	\$8,956,658
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$171,725	\$141,670	\$141,487
Total Budget Resources	\$7,453,047	\$8,441,912	\$9,098,145
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$7,078,331	\$8,107,053	\$8,769,945
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	19,776	22,573	25,892
Enacted/Request FTE	19,465	20,967	23,439
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,776	22,929	26,248
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,465	21,294	23,766

*“ICE estimates new mandatory budget authority to total \$318 million in 2019. The FY 2019 SEVP request reflects a total of \$186,610 million in planned obligations, rather than anticipated new mandatory receipts. Recoveries, end-of-year carry over, obligations, onboards, and FTE reflect FY 2017 year-end projections, not actuals. FY 2017 FTE reported in this document differ from MAX A-11 due to adjusted Current Year (CY) estimates, reported at a later date than the MAX A-11 CY lock date.”

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations and Support	19,431	19,112	\$3,136,271	\$164.1	22,176	20,591	\$3,528,893	\$171.38	24,311	22,095	\$3,729,100	\$168.78	2,135	1,504	\$200,207	(\$2.6)
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	345	353	\$61,861	\$175.24	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	-	-	-	-
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17
Total	19,776	19,465	\$3,198,132	\$164.3	22,573	20,967	\$3,598,189	\$171.61	25,892	23,439	\$3,952,477	\$168.63	3,319	2,472	\$354,288	(\$2.98)
Discretionary - Appropriation	19,431	19,112	\$3,136,271	\$164.1	22,176	20,591	\$3,528,893	\$171.38	24,311	22,095	\$3,729,100	\$168.78	2,135	1,504	\$200,207	(\$2.6)
Mandatory - Fee	345	353	\$61,861	\$175.24	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	1,581	1,344	\$223,377	\$166.2	1,184	968	\$154,081	(\$18.1)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,838,277	\$2,157,952	\$2,373,377	\$215,425
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$15,286	\$7,447	\$8,408	\$961
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$371,125	\$409,591	\$451,214	\$41,623
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$973,444	\$1,023,199	\$1,119,478	\$96,279
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,198,132	\$3,598,189	\$3,952,477	\$354,288
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	19,776	22,573	25,892	3,319
FTE - Civilian	19,465	20,967	23,439	2,472

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Operations and Support	\$3,269,169	\$3,983,670	\$4,242,999	\$259,329
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$29,800	\$52,899	\$70,431	\$17,532
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$68,132	\$117,314	\$58,704	(\$58,610)
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	-	-	\$53,519	\$53,519
Total	\$3,572,212	\$4,343,883	\$4,615,653	\$271,770
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$3,298,969	\$4,036,569	\$4,313,430	\$276,861
Mandatory - Fee	\$273,243	\$307,314	\$302,223	(\$5,091)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$393,083	\$479,452	\$517,073	\$37,621
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12,048	\$11,097	\$12,106	\$1,009
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$297,938	\$308,434	\$346,690	\$38,256
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$16,945	\$24,302	\$24,319	\$17
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$68,007	\$71,748	\$81,412	\$9,664
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$41	\$9	\$9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$316,929	\$244,510	\$258,956	\$14,446
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$174,082	\$164,921	\$190,929	\$26,008
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$217,991	\$94,123	\$153,287	\$59,164
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,394,441	\$2,216,198	\$2,084,826	(\$131,372)
25.6 Medical Care	\$237,336	\$298,633	\$280,033	(\$18,600)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$220,241	\$222,774	\$241,415	\$18,641

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,689	\$6,801	\$6,800	(\$1)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$57,724	\$69,681	\$65,097	(\$4,584)
31.0 Equipment	\$110,347	\$99,000	\$285,315	\$186,315
32.0 Land and Structures	\$25,383	\$2,710	\$37,629	\$34,919
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$305	\$262	\$266	\$4
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$26,670	\$27,802	\$27,799	(\$3)
44.0 Refunds	\$12	\$24	\$976	\$952
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$1,402	\$716	(\$686)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$3,572,212	\$4,343,883	\$4,615,653	\$271,770

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Supplemental Budget Justification Exhibits**

Working Capital Fund

Appropriation and PPA <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Operations and Support	\$29,850	\$27,630	\$13,981
Mission Support	\$2,870	\$2,653	\$13,981
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$2,115	\$1,955	-
Homeland Security Investigations	\$12,869	\$11,933	-
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$11,996	\$11,089	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$186	\$202	-
Total Working Capital Fund	\$30,036	\$27,832	\$13,981

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2017	6/19/2017	Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2017 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L.115-31)	Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall report on its progress in implementing the 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS) and requirements related to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), including a list of facilities that are not yet in compliance; a schedule for bringing facilities into compliance; and current year and estimated future year costs associate with compliance.	In clearance
2017	6/30/2017	House Appropriations Committee Report (114-668)	For the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, provide a statistical analysis for each type of alien supervision (electronic, GPS, and family case management) and category of enrollee (single adult/head of a family unit) to determine the effectiveness of the program with regards to compliance and removal and to better understand what characteristics uniquely support removal outcomes. The results must be reported to the Committee not later than July 1st and December 1st of each year. ICE shall also provide projected removal numbers for the post-removal order population for each type of supervision and actual numbers for the six month period just completed. The first report will serve as the benchmark for future reports.	In clearance
2017	11/30/2017	House Appropriations Committee Report (114-668)	For the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, provide a statistical analysis for each type of alien supervision (electronic, GPS, and family case management) and category of enrollee (single adult/head of a family unit) to determine the effectiveness of the program with regards to compliance and removal and to better understand what characteristics uniquely support removal outcomes. The results must be reported to the Committee not later than July 1st and December 1st of each year. ICE shall also provide projected removal numbers for the post-removal order population for each type of supervision and actual numbers for the six month period just completed. The first report will serve as the benchmark for future reports.	Waiting for transmittal of 6/30/2017 report before initiating
2017	7/5/2017	Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2017 DHS Appropriations Act	Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall provide a report to the Committees on the number of detention requests issued and actual custody transfers to	In clearance

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
		(P.L.115-31)	ICE by state and local law enforcement jurisdiction, criminal category, immigration status, gender, country of citizenship, and enforcement priority. In addition, the report shall detail the same information for criminal aliens released by non-participating jurisdictions, and should describe ICE's efforts to solicit the cooperation of such jurisdictions.	
2017	8/3/2017	House Appropriations Committee Report (114-668)	ICE is directed to provide a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act detailing the number and type of detention contracts and Intergovernmental Service Agreements (IGSAs) in effect, and all costs associated with them. The data provided should include, but not be limited to, transportation, including ground transportation options and travel from the point of apprehension to and from all detention centers; health care; construction; maintenance; security; education services; personnel; and all other costs that are relevant to the performance of the IGSA or contract. The report shall specify all so-called “burdened costs” and shall support those claims with specific billing information from detention providers. The report shall also determine and apply standardized methodologies, which ensure that the same costs are measured in the same ways across various IGSAs and contracts. The Secretary shall submit a report on ICE detention costs.	In clearance
2017	8/3/2017	Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2017 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L.115-31)	The Secretary is directed to submit a plan for immigration data improvement not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.	In clearance
2017	8/3/2017	House Appropriations Committee Report (114-668)	The Department should continue to provide assistance, as appropriate, to state police crime labs to ensure that federal requirements do not burden state resources. DHS shall report annually on its use of and partnerships with state crime labs, including funding associated with such use and partnerships, and should fully reimburse state crime labs it uses.	In clearance
2017	10/30/2017	House Appropriations Committee Report (114-668); Senate Appropriations Committee Report (114-264)	Consistent with prior years, ICE shall continue submitting semiannual reports to the Committees on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen minors. The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born children	Transmitted on October 12, 2017

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			semiannually, as in prior years.	
2017	4/30/2018	House Appropriations Committee Report 114-668	Consistent with prior years, ICE shall continue submitting semiannual reports to the Committees on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen minors. The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years.	Report is being drafted
2017	11/1/2017	House Appropriations Committee Report (114-668)	The Committee continues to believe that a more formal engagement between the Department and appropriate Mexican authorities could help facilitate the development of common or complementary approaches in areas of mutual interest. The Committee encourages the Department, in cooperation with the Department of State, to explore new opportunities for cooperation with Mexican authorities, such as a cross-border working group, and to report back to the Committee within 180 days of date of the enactment of this Act on progress made in this regard.	ICE provided input; CBP to clear and transmit report
2017	11/1/2017	Senate Appropriations Committee Report 114-264	The Department shall submit a report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall detail the steps being taken to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including those necessary to improve the capabilities to report such information; notify aliens of their required departure dates in advance; track such overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action. The report shall also outline the conditions under which an alien is admitted to the United States for "duration of status" and assess changes to such admission, since the required departure requirement is vague and complicates enforcement.	Report is being drafted
2017	11/1/2017	Senate Appropriations Committee Report 114-264	The Committee encourages DHS to continue working with appropriate nonprofit organizations and victim service providers to improve the training of ICE officers in the field assisting in the identification of human trafficking victims, especially children, and provide appropriate referrals to victim service organizations. The Committee also directs ICE to report not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility and costs associated	Transmitted on December 6, 2017

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			with partnering with appropriate non-governmental organizations on a human trafficking victim witness coordinator program.	
2017	11/14/2017	Senate Appropriations Committee Report 114-264	As previously discussed in Senate Reports 113–198 and 114–68, the Committee is concerned about the sharp increase in illegal international trade in wildlife and wildlife products and expects DHS to work in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve their cooperative efforts to better address wildlife trafficking. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department has failed to produce specific reports on these activities as required in Senate Report 113–198 and in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113. A similar report for FY 2017 should be provided not later than 45 days after the close of the fiscal year.	Transmitted on October 10, 2017
2017	12/15/2017	Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2017 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L.115-31)	ICE is directed to submit an annual report on expenditures and performance metrics associated with forced labor law enforcement activities.	In clearance

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations

Budget Activity	Last year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2019 President's Budget
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Operations and Support	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,692³	\$3,032,094² / N/A⁴	\$7,972,099
Mission Support	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,692 ³	N/A ⁴	\$1,192,025
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$305,443
Homeland Security Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$1,610,267
Enforcement and Removal Operations	2003	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$4,864,364
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2003¹	N/A	\$693,969	\$70,431
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$4,700
Operational Communications and Information Technology	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$30,859
Construction and Facility Improvements	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$34,872
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A		\$3,726,063	\$8,042,530
Fee Accounts				\$525,600
Student and Exchange Visitor Program				\$128,000
Breached Bond Detention Fund				\$55,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees				\$135,000
Immigration Examinations Fee Account				\$207,600

¹ Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and deportation only (8 U.S.C. 1101, note; Immigration and Nationality Act, section 404(a)).

² Includes \$2,862,094,000 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriations and \$170,000,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, PL 108-11.

³ Customs Service, including the investigations function (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).

⁴ No 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.

⁵ PPA did not exist in the 2003 INS Appropriations.

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Proposed Legislative Language
Operations and Support**

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for operations and support to enforce immigration and customs laws, including the purchase and lease of up to [3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles, [\$7,512,563,000]\$7,972,099,000; of which not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not less than \$45,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2019]2020, for maintenance, construction and leasehold improvements at owned and leased facilities; of which not less than [\$2,018,873,000]\$1,610,267,000 is for homeland security investigations operations, including overseas vetting units; of which not less than [\$4,860,814,000]\$4,864,364,000 shall be for enforcement, detention, and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided under this heading for homeland security investigations operations, not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2019]2020, for activities authorized under 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510–2522; \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor; and \$13,700,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2019]2020, for visa security program and investigations abroad: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading for enforcement, detention, and removal operations, not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States; not less than \$5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and \$84,958,000 shall be available for outstanding invoices of the outpatient care program.

Language Provision	Explanation
[3,790]5,070	Quantity change only
[2,350]3,040	Quantity change only
[\$7,512,563,000]\$7,972,099,000	Dollar change only
not less than <i>no more than</i>	Limits construction related funding in O&S to not to exceed \$45.0M
[2019]2020	Updated period of availability
[\$2,018,873,000]\$1,610,267,000	Dollar change only
[\$4,860,814,000]\$4,864,364,000	Dollar change only
[2019]2020	Updated period of availability
[2019]2020	Updated period of availability

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for procurement, construction, and improvements [~~\$35,559,000~~]*\$70,431,000*, to remain available until September 30, [~~2020~~]*2021*.

Language Provision	Explanation
[\$35,559,000] <i>\$70,431,000</i>	Dollar change only
[2020] <i>2021</i>	Updated period of availability

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Collections - Reimbursable Resources**

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Defense - Department of Defense	Source	-	-	\$1,286	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$1,286	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	-
Homeland Security Investigations	Location	-	-	\$1,286	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	-
Domestic Investigations	Location	-	-	\$181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Department of Homeland Security	Source	-	-	\$83,970	-	-	\$81,970	-	-	\$81,970	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$83,970	-	-	\$81,970	-	-	\$81,970	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	-
Homeland Security Investigations	Location	-	-	\$74,970	-	-	\$72,970	-	-	\$72,970	-	-	-
Domestic Investigations	Location	-	-	\$73,549	-	-	\$71,549	-	-	\$71,549	-	-	-
Intelligence	Location	-	-	\$1,421	-	-	\$1,421	-	-	\$1,421	-	-	-
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	Source	260	154	\$26,635	98	92	\$12,683	98	92	\$12,500	-	-	(\$183)
Operations and Support	Location	260	154	\$26,635	98	92	\$12,683	98	92	\$12,500	-	-	(\$183)
Homeland Security Investigations	Location	260	154	\$26,635	98	92	\$12,683	98	92	\$12,500	-	-	(\$183)
Domestic Investigations	Location	260	154	\$26,635	98	92	\$12,683	98	92	\$12,500	-	-	(\$183)
Working Capital Fund	Source	231	225	\$22,000	258	235	\$25,000	258	235	\$25,000	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	231	225	\$22,000	258	235	\$25,000	258	235	\$25,000	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	231	225	\$22,000	258	235	\$25,000	258	235	\$25,000	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	Source	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - National Protection and Programs Directorate	Source	-	-	\$13,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$13,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$6,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	Location	-	-	\$39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeland Security Investigations	Location	-	-	\$6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence	Location	-	-	\$6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Source	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	-
Department of Justice - Department of Justice	Source	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeland Security Investigations	Location	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Investigations	Location	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enforcement and Removal Operations	Location	-	-	\$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custody Operations	Location	-	-	\$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State - Department of State	Source	-	-	\$6,685	-	-	\$6,777	-	-	\$6,777	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$6,685	-	-	\$6,777	-	-	\$6,777	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	-
Homeland Security Investigations	Location	-	-	\$2,708	-	-	\$2,800	-	-	\$2,800	-	-	-
International Operations	Location	-	-	\$2,708	-	-	\$2,800	-	-	\$2,800	-	-	-
Enforcement and Removal Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	-
Custody Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	-
Total Collections		491	379	\$171,725	356	327	\$141,670	356	327	\$141,487	-	-	(\$183)

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Supplemental Budget Justification Exhibits**

Servicewide Cost Realignment

Pursuant to direction in the FY 2018 House Report accompanying H.R. 3355, ICE will realign servicewide costs (SWC) to improve transparency and justification of these requirements. As part of the realignment, ICE will redefine SWC to include only those costs that are operational enterprise costs where ICE has limited ability to impact the requirements of the cost (e.g., rent). These redefined SWC will now be called Enterprisewide Costs (EWC). All other costs previously included as SWCs will be realigned to Mission Support’s base funding, linking funding with the responsible office. EWC will not include payroll costs or FTE. Of the 37 SWC reported in the FY 2018 President’s Budget, 15 will be classified as EWC and 22 will move to base. The table below identifies which of the costs previously classified as SWC will be considered EWC and which will be realigned to base.

Proposed Realignment of Servicewide Costs

Servicewide by Category (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2019 President’s Budget	Proposed Realignment
Acquisition Support Services	\$6,752	\$7,379	\$7,379	Moves to Base
Community Engagement	\$5,035	\$3,789	\$3,789	Moves to Base
Complaints Resolution Division	\$2,783	\$3,656	\$3,656	Moves to Base
Continuity of Service	\$1,281	\$1,847	\$1,847	Moves to Base
Data Center Operations & Maintenance	\$34,008	\$29,145	\$29,145	Moves to Base
DHS/Government-Wide Initiatives	\$2,987	\$2,000	\$2,000	Moves to Base
Executive Secretariat	\$2,740	\$2,740	\$2,740	Moves to Base
Federal Financial Management System	\$12,308	\$11,489	\$11,489	Moves to Base
Financial Services	\$15,680	\$15,680	\$15,680	Moves to Base
Freedom of Information Act	\$6,447	\$9,627	\$9,627	Moves to Base
Headquarters Parking	\$1,848	\$1,848	\$1,848	Moves to Base
Headquarters Services	\$2,703	\$2,781	\$2,781	Moves to Base
Health and Safety Services	\$520	\$520	\$520	Moves to Base
Human Resources (HR) Services	\$30,199	\$31,066	\$31,066	Moves to Base
ICE.Gov Maintenance	-	\$998	\$998	Moves to Base
ICE Honor Guard	-	\$102	\$102	Moves to Base
Information Governance & Privacy	\$3,828	\$3,640	\$3,640	Moves to Base
Information Technology Operation & Maintenance	\$29,736	\$29,736	\$29,736	Moves to Base
Management Support	\$4,979	\$7,256	\$7,256	Moves to Base

Service-wide by Category <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	Proposed Realignment
Office of Training & Tactical Programs	\$33,023	\$36,966	\$36,966	Moves to Base
Personnel Security Unit	\$40,760	\$40,586	\$40,586	Moves to Base
Security Management Unit	\$9,946	\$8,497	\$8,497	Moves to Base
Software Licensing	\$15,018	\$14,509	\$14,509	Moves to Base
Technical Maintenance Facility	\$4,436	\$2,436	\$2,436	Moves to Base
Telecommunications	\$36,142	\$36,142	\$36,142	Moves to Base
Accident and Workers Compensation	\$23,601	\$24,995	\$24,995	Remains EWC
Alien Files	\$8,600	\$8,600	\$8,600	Remains EWC
Clinical Health Units	\$930	\$930	\$930	Remains EWC
DHS Working Capital Fund	\$28,442	\$27,832	\$12,579	Remains EWC
Direct Leasing	\$5,634	\$5,356	\$5,356	Remains EWC
Energy and Environment	\$754	\$1,309	\$1,309	Remains EWC
Federal Protective Service Security Charges	\$50,267	\$53,294	\$53,294	Remains EWC
Forms and Distribution-Regulation	\$116	\$116	\$116	Remains EWC
Headquarters Health Unit	\$232	\$232	\$232	Remains EWC
Overtime Utilities	\$6,974	\$7,193	\$7,193	Remains EWC
Postage and Mail Management	\$1,779	\$1,232	\$1,232	Remains EWC
Printing and Graphics	\$1,386	\$1,659	\$1,659	Remains EWC
Rent	\$297,250	\$299,486	\$299,486	Remains EWC
Rent for SEVP/CTCEU	\$11,820	\$12,014	\$12,014	Remains EWC
Transit Subsidy	\$4,808	\$4,739	\$4,739	Remains EWC
Unemployment Compensation	\$ 790	\$ 790	\$ 790	Remains EWC
Subtotal, Remaining SWC (now EWC)	\$431,563	\$437,762	\$422,509	-
Subtotal, SWC Moved to Base	\$303,162	\$304,438	\$306,428	-
Subtotal, SWC Remaining in Fees	\$11,820	\$12,014	\$12,014	-
Total	\$746,544	\$754,214	\$740,961	-

Note: FY 2018 President's Budget funding amounts reflect updated funding amounts based on actual FY 2018 requirements. Amounts may not total due to rounding.

Servicewide funding will no longer be included in ICE program funding. SWC now being considered EWC under the new definition will be funded within the Mission Support PPA. The table below shows the FY 2019 President’s Budget in both the previous SWC format and the proposed realignment by PPA.

Comparison of Previous SWC Structure and Proposed Realignment by PPA

Servicewide by PPA <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019 President’s Budget					
	Previous Structure		Proposed Structure		Realignment	
	\$	FTP	\$	FTP	\$	FTP
Mission Support	\$50,361	-	\$728,947	619	\$678,587	619
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$31,693	-	\$ -	-	(\$31,693)	-
Homeland Security Investigations	\$333,621	-	\$ -	-	(\$333,621)	-
Domestic Investigations	\$312,857	293	\$ -	-	(\$312,857)	(293)
International Operations	\$9,683	-	\$ -	-	(\$9,683)	-
Intelligence	\$11,081	-	\$ -	-	(\$11,081)	-
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$313,272	-	\$ -	-	(\$313,272)	-
Custody Operations	\$212,001	326	\$ -	-	(\$212,001)	(326)
Fugitive Operations	\$21,212	-	\$ -	-	(\$21,212)	-
Criminal Alien Program	\$65,934	-	\$ -	-	(\$65,934)	-
Alternatives to Detention	\$11,483	-	\$ -	-	(\$11,483)	-
Transportation and Removal Program	\$2,642	-	\$ -	-	(\$2,642)	-
Total, O&S	\$728,947	619	\$728,947	619	\$ -	-
Total, SEVP	\$12,014	-	\$12,014	-	\$ -	-
Total, ICE	\$740,961	619	\$740,961	619	\$ -	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Operations and Support



Fiscal Year 2019
Congressional Justification

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Operations and Support
Budget Comparison and Adjustments
Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	1,445	1,402	\$364,533	1,687	1,534	\$350,391	2,583	2,375	\$1,192,025	896	841	\$841,634
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,499	1,438	\$259,000	1,744	1,703	\$282,485	2,082	1,970	\$305,443	338	267	\$22,958
Homeland Security Investigations	8,399	8,327	\$2,073,193	8,974	8,822	\$2,018,873	8,009	7,915	\$1,610,267	(965)	(907)	(\$408,606)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,088	7,945	\$3,708,714	9,771	8,532	\$4,860,814	11,637	9,835	\$4,864,364	1,866	1,303	\$3,550
Total	19,431	19,112	\$6,405,440	22,176	20,591	\$7,512,563	24,311	22,095	\$7,972,099	2,135	1,504	\$459,536
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	19,431	19,112	\$6,405,440	22,176	20,591	\$7,512,563	24,311	22,095	\$7,972,099	2,135	1,504	\$459,536

*FY 2017 Enacted positions and FTE include direct-funded and reimbursable-funded positions and FTE.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation provides funds to prevent terrorism and secure the Nation's borders, enforce United States immigration laws, and safeguard cyberspace through the enforcement of Federal laws governing trade and travel. ICE uses the resources in O&S to combat terrorism, deter illegal immigration, and protect the Nation's physical and cyber borders in all 50 states, the District of Columbia (D.C.), U.S. territories, and 50 countries around the world. ICE fulfills these missions by conducting investigations, dismantling Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs), and enforcing immigration laws through enforcement actions against removable aliens.

The O&S appropriation funds operational and support activities to advance the ICE mission of enforcing Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety across four Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs). With the exception of Mission Support, ICE's PPAs are named after the operational component they resource, as follows:

- The Mission Support PPA funds ICE's Management and Administration (M&A), which provides the full range of headquarters and operational support for ICE's program offices. M&A oversees ICE's financial and human resources, information technology (IT), sensitive property, and other assets, and it collaborates with internal and external stakeholders to increase ICE's ability to attract and retain a diverse workforce. Additionally, M&A processes Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, provides firearms and tactical training to special agents and officers, trains new and existing ICE employees, and procures goods and services for the agency.

- The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) PPA provides funding for ICE attorneys, who represent the U.S. Government in exclusion, deportation, bond, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). OPLA also provides critical legal advice to ICE's law enforcement components that focus on criminal and administrative customs and immigration offenses. OPLA attorneys support the DOJ in defending removal orders when they are appealed to the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.
- The Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) PPA provides funding for criminal investigators who conduct transnational criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations through criminal and civil enforcement of Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration. HSI uses its legal authorities to investigate immigration and customs violations, including those related to export control, human rights abuses, narcotics, firearms and contraband smuggling, financial crimes, cybercrime, human trafficking and smuggling, child exploitation, intellectual property infringements, transnational gangs, and immigration benefit fraud.
- The Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) PPA provides funding for Deportation Officers (DOs) who enforce our Nation's immigration laws by identifying and arresting removable aliens, detaining or placing apprehended individuals in Alternatives to Detention (ATD) programs when necessary, and removing them from the United States. To ensure the national security and public safety of the United States and the faithful execution of our Nation's immigration laws, officers take enforcement action against removable aliens encountered in the course of their duties, prioritizing resources on those charged and/or convicted of crimes, cases of fraud or abuse of public programs, and immigration fugitives.

Operations and Support Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$6,405,440	\$7,512,563	\$7,972,099
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$211,939	\$88,204	\$120,549
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$6,617,379	\$7,600,767	\$8,092,648
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$171,725	\$141,670	\$141,487
Total Budget Resources	\$6,789,104	\$7,742,437	\$8,234,135
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$6,686,165	\$7,661,255	\$8,318,221
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	19,431	22,176	24,311
Enacted/Request FTE	19,112	20,591	22,095
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,431	22,532	24,667
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,112	20,918	22,422

Operations and Support Collections – Reimbursable Resources

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Defense - Department of Defense	Source	-	-	\$1,286	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105
Department of Homeland Security - Department of Homeland Security	Source	-	-	\$83,970	-	-	\$81,970	-	-	\$81,970
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	Source	260	154	\$26,635	98	92	\$12,683	98	92	\$12,500
Working Capital Fund	Source	231	225	\$22,000	258	235	\$25,000	258	235	\$25,000
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	Source	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135
Department of Homeland Security - National Protection and Programs Directorate	Source	-	-	\$13,014	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Source	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000
Department of Justice - Department of Justice	Source	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State - Department of State	Source	-	-	\$6,685	-	-	\$6,777	-	-	\$6,777
Total Collections		491	379	\$171,725	356	327	\$141,670	356	327	\$141,487

Operations and Support Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	19,431	19,112	\$6,405,440
FY 2018 President's Budget	22,176	20,591	\$7,512,563
FY 2019 Base Budget	22,176	20,591	\$7,512,563
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$2,981)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$11,274)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$154)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$14,409)
Adult Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$42,337
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,205
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	800	\$152,298
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$13,700
Family Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$4,663
ICASS/CSCS	-	-	\$7,151
PALMS	-	-	\$370
Total, Pricing Increases	-	800	\$232,724
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$37,330)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$844)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$38,174)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	800	\$180,141
FY 2019 Current Services	22,176	21,391	\$7,692,704
Executive Order IT Infrastructure	-	-	\$29,351
Executive Order Staffing	3,312	1,668	\$570,947
Executive Order Training	7	4	\$44,225
Executive Order Wiretaps Increase for Criminal Investigators	-	-	\$6,498
TACCOM Radio Refresh and Site Expansion	-	-	\$53,576
Total, Program Increases	3,319	1,672	\$704,597
Decrease ADP to 47,000	-	-	(\$217,602)
Realignment of HSI Domestic Investigations Operations to IEFA	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
Total, Program Decreases	(1,184)	(968)	(\$425,202)
FY 2019 Request	24,311	22,095	\$7,972,099

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	2,135	1,504	\$459,536

*The FY 2019 President's Budget also includes a realignment of FTP/FTE and funding between O&S PPAs/Sub PPAs for Servicewide Costs and Service Processing Center. These are budget neutral realignments and therefore are not reflected in the table above.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS (\$14,409):

Transfer – Service Processing Center (SPC) Transfer: The FY 2019 Budget transfers \$3.0M to Mission Support from ERO to reflect the realignment of SPC maintenance personnel associated payroll.

Transfer – Servicewide Cost (SWC) Realignment: The FY 2019 Budget transfers \$678.6M to Mission Support from OPLA, HSI, and ERO to reflect realignment of SWCs. Further detail is provided in the ICE Overview and O&S Mission Support section.

Transfer – Directorate for Management (MGMT)/Chief Financial Officer (CFO): The FY 2019 Budget transfers \$0.2M to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/CFO from ICE due to CFO Workforce Development Training.

Transfer – MGMT/Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO): The FY 2019 Budget transfers \$3.0M to DHS/OCHCO from ICE due to CHCO Working Capital Fund (WCF) Activity Cost Removal for National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll.

Transfer – MGMT/Chief Information Officer (CIO): The FY 2019 Budget transfers \$11.3M to DHS/OCIO from ICE due to CIO WCF Activity Cost Removal for One Net.

Operations and Support Justification of Pricing Changes

Pricing Changes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Adult Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$42,337
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$42,337
Custody Operations	-	-	\$42,337
Pricing Change 2 - Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,205
Mission Support	-	-	\$909
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$1,010
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$5,229
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$4,811
International Operations	-	-	\$175
Intelligence	-	-	\$243
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$5,057
Custody Operations	-	-	\$3,192
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$553
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	\$1,088
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$161
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$63
Pricing Change 3 - Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	800	\$152,298
Mission Support	-	66	\$10,765
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	97	\$17,646
Homeland Security Investigations	-	96	\$27,663
Domestic Investigations	-	96	\$27,663
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	541	\$96,224
Custody Operations	-	81	\$14,447
Fugitive Operations	-	104	\$18,421
Criminal Alien Program	-	304	\$53,942
Alternatives to Detention	-	20	\$3,655
Transportation and Removal Program	-	32	\$5,759
Pricing Change 4 - ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$13,700
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$13,700

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support

Pricing Changes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	-	-	\$9,111
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$411
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	\$3,973
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$137
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$68
Pricing Change 5 - Family Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$4,663
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$4,663
Custody Operations	-	-	\$4,663
Pricing Change 6 - ICASS/CSCS	-	-	\$7,151
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$7,151
International Operations	-	-	\$7,151
Pricing Change 7 - PALMS	-	-	\$370
Mission Support	-	-	\$370
Pricing Change 8 - Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$37,330)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$1,363)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	(\$2,661)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	(\$33,306)
Custody Operations	-	-	(\$5,012)
Fugitive Operations	-	-	(\$6,361)
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	(\$18,644)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	(\$1,307)
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	(\$1,982)
Pricing Change 9 - Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$844)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$63)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	(\$70)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	(\$362)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	(\$333)
International Operations	-	-	(\$12)
Intelligence	-	-	(\$17)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	(\$349)
Custody Operations	-	-	(\$221)
Fugitive Operations	-	-	(\$38)
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	(\$75)

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support

Pricing Changes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	(\$11)
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	(\$4)
Total Pricing Changes	-	800	\$194,550

*The FY 2019 President's Budget also includes a realignment of FTP/FTE and funding between O&S PPAs/Sub PPAs for Servicewide Costs and Service Processing Centers. These are budget neutral realignments and therefore are not reflected in the table above.

Pricing Change 1 – Adult Bed Rate Increase: The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$42.3M to adjust the cost of existing adult detention beds to the new adult bed rate and account for inflationary changes.

Pricing Change 2 – Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise: The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$12.2M to annualize the prior year Federal pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Pricing Change 3 – Annualization of Prior Year Funding: The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$152.3M to annualize funding associated with personnel costs from FY 2018 program changes.

Pricing Change 4 – ERO Unified Career Path: The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$13.7M to cover additional personnel costs associated with the merger of the Deportation Officer (DO) and Immigration Enforcement Agent (IEA) tracks into a single ERO career path. IEAs, whose journeyman level was General Schedule (GS)-9, were converted to DOs, for whom the journeyman level is GS-12. This is the last year of a five-year transition.

Pricing Change 5 – Family Bed Rate Increase: The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$4.7M to adjust the cost of existing family detention beds to account for inflationary changes.

Pricing Change 6 – International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) / Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS): The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$7.2M for the increase in ICASS fees and costs to support HSI offices overseas.

Pricing Change 7 – Performance and Learning Management System (PALMS): The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase of \$0.4M for increases in costs associated with PALMS, which consolidates nine separate learning management systems currently used by DHS into a single platform.

Pricing Change 8 – Termination of Non-Recurring Costs: The FY 2019 Budget includes a reduction of \$37.3M for the termination of FY 2018 costs, resulting from the elimination of start-up expenses, such as security clearances and firearms, associated with FY 2018 program changes.

Pricing Change 9 – WCF Fund: The FY 2019 Budget includes a decrease of \$0.8M due to a reduction in the DHS WCF charges.

Operations and Support Justification of Program Changes

Program Changes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 1 - Decrease ADP to 47,000	-	-	(\$217,602)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	(\$217,602)
Custody Operations	-	-	(\$217,602)
Program Change 2 - Executive Order IT Infrastructure	-	-	\$29,351
Mission Support	-	-	\$29,351
Program Change 3 - Executive Order Staffing	3,312	1,668	\$570,947
Mission Support	238	120	\$23,640
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	338	170	\$39,738
Homeland Security Investigations	512	258	\$92,718
Domestic Investigations	434	218	\$75,782
International Operations	33	17	\$12,187
Intelligence	45	23	\$4,749
Enforcement and Removal Operations	2,224	1,120	\$414,851
Custody Operations	334	168	\$62,254
Fugitive Operations	428	216	\$79,422
Criminal Alien Program	1,248	626	\$232,679
Alternatives to Detention	82	42	\$15,594
Transportation and Removal Program	132	68	\$24,902
Program Change 4 - Executive Order Training	7	4	\$44,225
Mission Support	7	4	\$44,225
Program Change 5 - Executive Order Wiretaps Increase for Criminal Investigators	-	-	\$6,498
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$6,498
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$6,498
Program Change 6 - Realignment of HSI Domestic Investigations Operations to IEFA	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
Homeland Security Investigations	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
Domestic Investigations	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
Program Change 7 - TACCOM Radio Refresh and Site Expansion	-	-	\$53,576
Mission Support	-	-	\$53,576
Total Program Changes	2,135	704	\$279,395

Program Change 1 – Decrease in Average Daily Population to 47,000:**Description**

In FY 2019, ICE proposes a decrease of \$217.6M for detention beds. ICE FY 2019 funding will support a total of 47,000 beds, of which 44,500 are adult beds and 2,500 are family beds. Of the requested beds, 44,346 will be funded from discretionary appropriations and 2,654 will be funded by mandatory fees. The average daily rate for direct costs is projected to be a total \$123.86 for adult beds and includes facilities, guards, healthcare, and other costs directly tied to administering the detention program. Family beds are funded through fixed price contracts and are thus not dependent on the average daily population (ADP) level. An average daily rate for family beds can be calculated by dividing the total funding requirement of \$290.9M by the projected ADP of 2,500 for a rate of \$318.79. Additional detail on the bed rate methodology is provided in the Custody Operations Level II PPA description. As a result of the FY 2019 SWC realignment, ICE will no longer include indirect expenses in its average daily bed rate.

FY 2019 Detention Capacity and Funding Program Change Summary

FY 2018 President's Budget	Adult	Family	Total
Beds / ADP	48,879	2,500	51,379
Bed Funding: Direct Costs	\$2,174,798	\$286,312	\$2,461,110
Bed Funding: Indirect Costs	\$215,696	\$5,112	\$220,808
Bed Funding: Fully Burdened Costs	\$2,390,493	\$291,425	\$2,681,918

FY 2019 – ATBs	Adult	Family	Total
Beds / ADP	-	-	-
Bed Funding	(\$161,096)	(\$531)	(\$161,627)

FY 2019 - Program Change Decrease in ADP to 47,000	Adult	Family	Total
Beds / ADP	(4,379)	-	(4,379)
Bed Funding	(\$217,602)	\$0	(\$217,602)

FY 2019 President's Budget	Adult	Family	Total
Beds / ADP (All Appropriations)	44,500	2,500	47,000
Bed Funding: Direct Costs	\$2,011,796	\$290,893	\$2,302,689

Justification

The request supports a total of 47,000 beds in FY 2019. This detention bed level sustains the FY 2017 ADP level and provides for additional ADP expected from continued implementation of EO 13768. The cumulative ADP at the end of FY 2017 was 38,106 (36,628 adult and 1,476 families). EO 13768 and the Department's subsequent guidance are expected to drive increases to ADP in FY 2018 and beyond. Implementation of the new policies has led to increases in arrests, charging documents, and issued detainers and has resulted in modest gains of approximately 1,700 ADP through November 2017. Subsequently, a decline in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) border apprehensions was observed during this period, requiring adjustments to ADP forecasts. FY 2019 ADP is now expected to reach 47,000, an increase of 23 percent over FY 2017. Interior enforcement activity has continued to be significantly higher than recent years, and based on current trends, ERO projects arrests to finish FY 2018 23 percent higher than in FY 2017. Although CBP border apprehensions reached record lows in FY 2017, transfers of CBP apprehensions into ICE detention have more than doubled in recent months to 18,000 book-ins in November 2017, which is approximately 85 percent of FY 2016 levels. High interior enforcement coupled with rising border activity will drive the requirement for additional detention beds.

ERO validates the operational insights and immigration trends discussed above against its ADP forecasts and the 47,000 ADP falls within the 75 percent confidence interval (CI) of the ADP forecast for FY 2019. In FY 2017, actuals remained within the 75 percent CI for forecasts calculated 24 months ahead of FY 2017 EOY. Based on the prior performance of the forecasts and the recent large shifts in a volatile enforcement environment, ERO believes the upper bound of the 75 percent CI is an appropriate choice for the for the FY 2019 ADP bed request.

Performance

The decrease in ADP to 47,000 in the FY 2019 Budget supports DHS Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. This detention capacity level is critical to supporting ICE's ability to apprehend, detain, and remove aliens. As aliens pass through immigration proceedings, detention capacity provides ICE with sufficient time and flexibility to gain custody of immigration law violators, ensure compliance with court procedures, and efficiently utilize transportation networks to remove priority individuals. By funding detention capacity at 47,000 beds, ICE will be able to effectively manage its detainee population resulting from both increased interior enforcement as a result of EO implementation and from continuing migration flows at the southern border.

Program Change 2 – Executive Order Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure:**Description**

The FY 2019 Budget includes \$29.4M to support the increased IT infrastructure and cybersecurity capacity required to support additional hiring pursuant to EO 13768. This funding will enable ICE to maintain the speed, quality, and security of IT service delivery across an expanded enterprise.

Justification

The hiring of new law enforcement officers (LEOs) and accompanying support staff in support of EO 13768 will increase the ICE employee count by

over 70 percent. IT is an indispensable mission enabler for ICE law enforcement and support personnel. To maintain the speed, quality, and security of IT service delivery across the enterprise, ICE’s underlying IT infrastructure must be scaled commensurate to the number of new employees coming aboard.

ICE will increase the IT field support and deployment necessary for new employees to become operational wherever they are staffed across the more than 800 current ICE field locations. The increase in new employees will require ICE to obtain additional licenses to expand system and software access as well as additional help desk and field support. A large increase in the number of users necessitates increased system capacity. If system capacity does not increase, users will experience downtime and slow applications. ICE plans to update its IT infrastructure to increase network bandwidth, data storage capacity, and processing power. Capacity increases will also necessitate additional cybersecurity requirements, as more data will need to be safeguarded. Additionally, more users will require licenses for the endpoint security software that provides protection to individual workstations.

The table below shows the breakout of FY 2019 requested funding:

FY 2019 EO IT Request Description and Resources

EO IT Descriptions	FY 2019 <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: Network Connectivity and Support CONUS/OCONUS	\$7,827
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: Application Environment Support	\$2,970
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: Field Office Support and Travel	\$4,957
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: Licenses	\$4,270
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: Storage/Data	\$2,970
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: Engineering Support	\$790
Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity: 287(g) Program-specific Site Expansions and Support	\$1,000
Cybersecurity Capacity Increase	\$4,567
Total	\$29,351

- **Increased IT Infrastructure Capacity:** Includes the procurement of software licenses for both devices and enterprise systems; the procurement of additional storage and processing capacity across many systems; the ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) of increased inventory; the proactive information assurance activities for both the increased inventory and the increased users; and the increased contractor staff needed to provide IT services and support to the new employees. This increase also includes IT support for an expanded 287(g) program. ICE requires additional engineering, purchase, installation, sustainment, and management services of all IT components deployed at new Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) sites for the 287(g) program.
- **Cybersecurity Capacity Increase:** Bolsters the capacity of ICE’s cybersecurity tools and services, as ICE acquires more users and more data from increasing investigations, therefore increasing cybersecurity requirements.

Performance

The EO IT increase in the FY 2019 Budget supports DHS Mission 2 Secure and Manage Our Borders and Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. IT support for EO related hiring affects the quantity, capacity, and bandwidth of the ICE IT infrastructure, cybersecurity, and software applications. If ICE's IT resources are not increased commensurate with the additional ICE employees, then the ICE IT enterprise will be severely degraded for both new and existing employees. Since there will be insufficient resources to provision IT equipment, limited capability to deploy any new IT hardware to the field, and inadequate funds for additional licenses, ICE will be severely challenged to support the EO 13768 hires. The strain on ICE's existing network and storage capacity could lead to critical IT infrastructure failures, which could cripple the ICE IT environment. Insufficient cyber security tools and services will compromise ICE's cyber security posture, allowing viruses and threats to damage the ICE IT environment. Not expanding the capacity of Mission Support systems to account for the additional staff will lead to less effective and efficient personnel management, training, legal support, administration, and communication within ICE.

Program Change 3 – Executive Order Staffing:**Description**

In FY 2019, ICE proposes an increase of \$570.9M; 3,312 FTPs; and 1,668 FTEs to hire 2,000 LEOs and 1,312 operational support staff pursuant to EO 13768. This increase supports the second year of the EO hiring plan and 20 percent of total EO-related staffing. Cumulatively the President's FY 2018 and 2019 requests support 30 percent of total EO-related staffing.

Justification

ICE proposes additional law enforcement capacity to support the Administration's plan to strengthen immigration enforcement both in the interior and at the border. Pursuant to the EO, ICE requires additional HSI and ERO LEOs to enforce U.S. immigration laws, and to target and disrupt TCOs. ICE also requires mission support staff to onboard, train, and support these new LEOs, as well as additional attorneys to represent the United States in an increasing number of immigration cases generated by the additional LEOs.

For FY 2019, staffing resources are requested across the four ICE O&S PPAs as shown in the table below:

FY 2019 EO Staffing and Requested Resources by PPA

PPA	LEO Staffing	Non LEO Staffing	FY 2019 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Mission Support	-	238 FTP	\$23,640
OPLA	-	338 FTP	\$39,738
HSI	300 FTP	212 FTP	\$92,718
ERO	1,700 FTP	524 FTP	\$414,851
Total	2,000 FTP	1,312 FTP	\$570,947

Note: (1) Mission Support includes 90 FTP for the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR).

- **Mission Support:** Additional Mission Support resources are critical to developing a robust internal structure for the Office of Human Capital (OHC) and OPR to support the hiring of and administrative support to new LEO and non-LEO personnel. OHC oversees ICE hiring, and OPR conducts and adjudicates suitability background investigations for all contractor, law enforcement, and support personnel at ICE. To support FY 2019 EO Staffing, ICE requests 90 FTP for OPR to conduct investigations on ICE’s new LEO and Non-LEOs.
- **OPLA:** Additional attorney resources are important to ICE maintaining its operational effectiveness in response to the increased caseload and court dockets that have resulted and are projected to continue as a result of EO implementation. The requested resources ensure that ICE can effectively uphold the integrity of the immigration system during a period of increased enforcement. In FY 2017, ICE’s workload grew to over 875,633 cases, a 44 percent increase over FY 2016. The expansion in enforcement activity resulting from the EO will significantly increase the number of pending cases. Further, the DOJ has deployed additional immigration judges (IJs) to the Southwest and other border locations to address the backlog of detained cases and the Administration’s enforcement priorities. The requested resources would enable OPLA to complete more immigration court related tasks and meet the demands of an increasing IJ corps and immigration court docket. Without an adequate augmentation of attorney resources, enforcement efforts will fail to meet objectives.
- **HSI:** Additional special agents and support staff will further HSI’s mission to investigate and disrupt TCOs that perpetuate human smuggling and trafficking. HSI also investigates and disrupts document and benefit fraud, which directly facilitates illegal immigration, and conducts National Security investigations, which involve identifying immigration violators with a nexus to terrorism and initiating proceedings on the basis of their immigration status. HSI will also use the requested increase to support Operation Janus, an interagency initiative designed to prevent aliens who received a final removal order under a different identity from obtaining immigration benefits. HSI requires an increase in personnel to accomplish these missions in support of six EOs: EO 13773: *Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking*; EO 13767: *Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements*; EO 13768: *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, EO 13776: *Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety*, and EO 13769: *Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States*.

- **ERO:** EO implementation guidance directs ICE officers to take enforcement action against removable aliens encountered in the course of their duties. Under prior enforcement priorities, approximately 65 percent (345,000) of the fugitive alien population were not prioritized for arrest or removal. Furthermore, the reinstatement of Secure Communities, a simple and common sense approach to carrying out ICE's enforcement priorities and identifying criminal aliens through the use of modern technology, continual data analysis, and timely information sharing with law enforcement partners, and continued expansion of 287(g) is expected to result in significant increases to interior apprehensions and removals. In FY 2017, arrests increased by 50 percent, charging document issuances increased by 40 percent, and ICE detainers increased by 80 percent. ICE requires additional detention and deportation officers and agents to provide the operational capabilities necessary to handle this increased workload.

Performance

The EO Staffing increase in the FY 2019 Budget supports DHS Mission 2 Secure and Manage Our Borders and Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. An increase in LEO staffing and associated support staff is critical to supporting ICE's ability to apprehend, detain, and remove aliens, to efficiently represent the U.S. Government in immigration proceedings, and to disrupt and dismantle TCOs. Additional staff will enable expanded interior enforcement, leading to an anticipated increase in investigative hours, arrests, detainers, and removals. For example, based on historical data and assuming the same rate of arrests and removal orders, ICE anticipates that 1,700 new ERO LEOs could produce approximately 51,850 additional arrests and 338 new Attorneys could produce an estimated 27,581 removal orders.

Program Change 4 – Executive Order Training:**Description**

The FY 2019 Budget includes \$44.2M; 7 FTPs; and 4 FTEs to accommodate additional personnel, contract support, and equipment to provide necessary training for newly hired LEOs and mission support personnel associated with the implementation of EO 13768.

Justification

This mission critical funding will enable ICE to train newly hired LEOs, as directed by EO 13768. ICE will use this funding to prepare new instructors and fund relocations, training, certifications, overtime, and equipment for the Office of Training and Tactical Programs (OTTP) Headquarters (HQ), ICE Academies, and the Firearms and Tactics Offices.

- **OTTP HQ:** This increase will fund additional Instructional System Design (ISD) contract support to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement training programs for all new LEOs. ISD contract support includes additional qualified instructional systems designers to attain and maintain Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation for all programs.

- **ICE Academies:** This increase supports ICE's Basic Academy (Glynco, GA), leadership development (Dallas, TX), and advanced and specialized training (Charleston, SC). Across the ICE Academies, this request provides funding for additional instructor and support staff required to train new hires and deliver leadership and professional development trainings, including advanced leadership courses mandated by the DHS Leader Development Program. Additionally, this request funds new tactical training equipment for the academies to support the level of new hires needed to implement EO 13768.
- **Firearms and Tactics Offices:** This increase will provide additional personnel required to support the increase in training classes, as well as additional armory, ammunition, and law enforcement equipment to support the growing ICE workforce (Fort Benning, GA and Altoona, PA).

Performance

The FY 2019 Budget supports DHS Mission 2 Secure and Manage Our Borders and Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. The FY 2019 funds will facilitate an increase in training which supports the safety and development of additional HSI agents responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the U.S., as well as ERO agents tasked with enforcing the Nation's immigration laws by identifying, apprehending, detaining, and removing aliens from the U.S. in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures.

Program Change 5 – Executive Order Wiretaps Increase for Criminal Investigations:**Description**

The FY 2019 Budget includes \$6.5M for additional Title III wiretaps that are necessary to support the dismantlement of TCOs that threaten the national security and public safety of the United States. Title III wiretaps are used by criminal investigators to intercept non-consensual oral, wire, and electronic communications. The use of this technology targets criminal activities, gathers evidence for ongoing investigations, and ultimately provides added efficiency for criminal investigators to disrupt and dismantle TCOs.

Justification

With the hiring of new LEOs and corresponding expansion of investigative field work under the six EOs, ICE anticipates a significant increase in wiretap requirements. The FY 2019 resources will fund wiretaps that support criminal investigations targeted by the EO, including those involving narcotics, human trafficking, human smuggling, document fraud, finances, and munitions. Wiretaps serve as a force multiplier when used in conjunction with HSI's National Case Model. The National Case Model enables law enforcement case information to be shared for the purposes of developing other HSI investigations nationally and internationally, and to generate investigative leads to multiple jurisdictions. The use of court-authorized intercepts of communications as an investigative tool has resulted in a greater number of seizures, and the identification of command and control elements behind transnational criminal activities.

In FY 2017, ICE conducted 1,296 court-authorized intercepts, contributing to over \$20.1M in monetary seizures in addition to supporting arrests, disruptions, and dismantlements. Wiretaps provide HSI the greatest opportunity to dismantle the entirety of the criminal enterprise, as opposed to just focusing on a specific element of the organization (e.g., money couriers) in one district through limited information gathered from informants that have knowledge of a “piece of the puzzle.” While effective, wiretaps require significant financial, manpower, and technical resources. The cost of a wiretap depends on the complexity and duration of an investigation, as each court-authorized intercept can involve multiple lines, and the cost of each line and each piece of equipment varies. In FY 2017, HSI conducted over 950 wiretaps at a cost of approximately \$28.0M. In the last 12 months, one of HSI’s most significant cases targeting a transnational cartel operating out of Mexico required \$13.0M in wiretap and pen register expenses. The proliferation and rapid evolution of internet-based applications has further increased the complexity of HSI Title III processes, presenting both opportunities and new technical challenges. The FY 2019 funding level is based on historical wiretap expenses and the expected increased workload under EO 13768.

Performance

The EO Wiretaps Increase for Criminal Investigations in the FY 2019 Budget supports DHS Mission 2 Secure and Manage Our Borders and Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. Wiretaps are a critical tool that enables HSI agents to more effectively gather evidence needed to prosecute criminal targets and dismantle TCOs, especially in complex cases for which all other investigative methods have been exhausted.

Program Change 6 – Realignment of HSI Domestic Investigations Operations to IEFA:

Description

In FY 2019, ICE proposes a decrease of \$207.6M for O&S HSI Domestic Investigations Operations as a result of a non-expenditure transfer from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) which shifts requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding. IEFA was established by Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) and funds the cost of providing immigration adjudications and naturalization services. This cost includes investigations to determine whether individuals or organizations requesting immigration benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the Nation’s immigration system to include work performed after an adjudication decision has been rendered by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS collects fees with the submission of immigration benefit applications and petitions and deposits the fee revenue into the IEFA.

Justification

ICE will use \$207.6M of IEFA collections to offset costs incurred in the HSI PPA in the O&S appropriation. IEFA collections will fund domestic investigative activities performed by HSI, supporting several benefit fraud-related investigations and programs including investigatory work necessary to adjudicate immigration applications.

In response to EO 13767 *Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements* and EO 13768 *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, ICE expects an increase in investigative leads and cases involving identity and benefit fraud and worksite enforcement related crimes.

To meet the level of these anticipated investigations, ICE will utilize collections from IEFA to fund the additional hiring of 300 special agents and 212 support personnel in HSI Domestic Investigations. These positions will specifically support the prevention and detection of immigration benefit fraud and the investigative work necessary to adjudicate applications, including visa overstay and worksite enforcement, if applicable.

IEFA collections will support three main activities within the HSI Domestic Investigations Level IIPPA:

- **Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs):** HSI's DBFTFs combat crime by targeting criminal enterprises and individuals who attempt to use document and benefit fraud to compromise the integrity of the immigration system. The additional IEFA-funded personnel would allow DBFTFs to further improve information sharing, reduce duplication of efforts, and conduct more effective investigations alongside other federal, state, and local law enforcement partners.
- **Operation Janus:** Operation Janus is an interagency initiative designed by DHS to prevent aliens who received a final removal order under a different identity from obtaining immigration benefits. The additional special agents funded by IEFA would allow HSI to more quickly and effectively investigate the estimated 887 leads expected from the second wave of Operation Janus.
- **Operation Second Look (OSL):** OSL is a program initiated by HSI to address leads received from Operation Janus. HSI is in the second phase of OSL, and increased staffing would support the review of an estimated 700,000 remaining alien files.

The HSI Domestic Investigations staff will also support a variety of other fraud prevention and investigative activities, such as forensic document examination, outreach programs, lead referrals, employer compliance inspections, and adoption of compliance best practices.

Performance

HSI domestic investigative activities funded by IEFA support DHS Mission 2 Secure and Manage Our Borders and Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. An increase in LEO staffing and associated support staff is critical to supporting ICE's ability to apprehend, detain, and remove aliens, to efficiently represent the U.S. Government in immigration proceedings, and to disrupt and dismantle TCOs.

Program Change 7 – TACCOM Radio Refresh and Site Expansion:

Description

The Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Radio Refresh and Site Expansion increase in the FY 2019 Budget includes \$53.6M to begin replacing 28,000 radios that will be at end of life (EOL) by 2023 and to provide operations and maintenance support of new, high-priority TACCOM network sites.

Justification

Central to ICE's IT infrastructure, TACCOM systems facilitate radio communication among Federal partners, public safety agencies, and state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) stakeholders. TACCOM is an integral part of daily law enforcement operations, including criminal apprehension, emergency response, surveillance, and multi-agency task force operations. In addition to these operational needs, TACCOM systems are necessary for National Special Security Events (NSSE) and responses to natural and man-made disasters.

ICE requires this funding to initiate the radio refresh and provide operational maintenance at key sites. To support radio refresh, \$44.8M in FY 2019 resources will be used to purchase additional hardware and network equipment to initiate the refresh of 2,800 mobile radios and 2,800 portable radios nearing EOL that lack critical functionality. An additional \$8.8M will fund ongoing maintenance and improvements for its sites located in San Francisco and Puerto Rico.

- **Radio Refresh:** ICE's mobile and portable radios operate in different frequency bands than those belonging to most SLTT law enforcement agencies (LEAs). Consequently, ICE LEOs must carry multiple radios, leaving them without interoperable communications during multi-jurisdictional operations. This inability to communicate hinders collaboration with LEAs, jeopardizes law enforcement operations, and risks officer and agent safety. As ICE's interior enforcement workload increases, ICE agents need to be equipped with radios that operate on multiple frequencies. Moreover, many of ICE's current radios are at or nearing EOL, with 100 percent forecasted to exceed the average life of mobile and portable radios by 2023. New mobile and portable radios will not only replace EOL devices, but they also will significantly enhance collaboration and interoperability, allowing LEOs to more effectively coordinate unified responses with their Federal and SLTT partners during routine and special operations.
- **Site Expansion:** \$8.8M will sustain ICE O&M for San Francisco and Puerto Rico sites in FY 2019. ICE first expanded the TACCOM network to San Francisco in FY 2016, and part of the funding will support the necessary maintenance following this expansion. For both locations, the funding supports O&M of infrastructure equipment, overall system optimization and testing, and hands-on technical training. ICE will also need to improve the capacity and capabilities of the TACCOM network in San Francisco and Puerto Rico in preparation for the staffing increase resulting from EO 13768. By facilitating enhanced and more rapid collaboration among stakeholders over longer distances, the maintenance and updates at these site expansions will increase agent safety and productivity – ultimately enabling them to more effectively respond to evolving homeland security threats and hazards.

Performance

The TACCOM Radio Refresh and Site Expansion increase in the FY 2019 Budget supports DHS Mission 2 Secure and Manage Our Borders and Mission 3 Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws. The increase in funding for TACCOM technology modernization and network maintenance and updates is necessary to ensure that ICE has sufficient resources to effectively communicate with and coordinate efforts among critical stakeholders, as they apprehend, detain, and remove aliens.

**Operations and Support
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	1,445	1,402	\$194,561	\$138.77	1,687	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	2,583	2,375	\$346,045	\$145.7	896	841	\$108,323	(\$9.27)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,499	1,438	\$208,344	\$144.88	1,744	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	2,082	1,970	\$289,633	\$147.02	338	267	\$42,595	\$1.96
Homeland Security Investigations	8,399	8,327	\$1,496,934	\$179.77	8,974	8,822	\$1,584,768	\$179.64	8,009	7,915	\$1,455,600	\$183.9	(965)	(907)	(\$129,168)	\$4.26
Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,088	7,945	\$1,236,432	\$155.62	9,771	8,532	\$1,459,365	\$171.05	11,637	9,835	\$1,637,822	\$166.53	1,866	1,303	\$178,457	(\$4.52)
Total	19,431	19,112	\$3,136,271	\$164.1	22,176	20,591	\$3,528,893	\$171.38	24,311	22,095	\$3,729,100	\$168.78	2,135	1,504	\$200,207	(\$2.6)
Discretionary - Appropriation	19,431	19,112	\$3,136,271	\$164.1	22,176	20,591	\$3,528,893	\$171.38	24,311	22,095	\$3,729,100	\$168.78	2,135	1,504	\$200,207	(\$2.6)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,801,232	\$2,115,586	\$2,238,359	\$122,773
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$15,286	\$7,447	\$8,279	\$832
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$364,886	\$402,496	\$424,996	\$22,500
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$954,867	\$1,003,364	\$1,057,466	\$54,102
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,136,271	\$3,528,893	\$3,729,100	\$200,207
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	19,431	22,176	24,311	2,135
FTE - Civilian	19,112	20,591	22,095	1,504

Operations and Support Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation

Grades and Salary Range <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
Total, SES	103	104	104	-
GS-15	902	1,095	1,170	75
GS-14	3,002	3,491	3,650	159
GS-13	6,869	7,934	7,535	-399
GS-12	4,957	5,405	5,480	75
GS-11	1,049	2,143	2,556	413
GS-10	11	10	10	-
GS-9	901	428	2,162	1,734
GS-8	472	501	501	-
GS-7	702	762	840	78
GS-6	148	131	131	-
GS-5	268	155	155	-
GS-4	24	14	14	-
GS-3	6	2	2	-
GS-2	17	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	19,431	22,176	24,311	2,135
Unfilled Positions EOY	1,059	1,655	2,405	750
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	19,511	20,521	23,083	2,562
Position Locations				
Headquarters	1,985	2,506	2,887	381
U.S. Field	17,251	19,143	20,814	1,671
Foreign Field	195	527	610	83
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	176,178	176,500	179,853	3,353
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	158,774	162,108	165,189	3,081
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

**Operations and Support
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Mission Support	\$169,972	\$112,669	\$845,980	\$733,311
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$50,656	\$35,447	\$15,810	(\$19,637)
Homeland Security Investigations	\$576,259	\$434,105	\$154,667	(\$279,438)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$2,472,282	\$3,401,449	\$3,226,542	(\$174,907)
Total	\$3,269,169	\$3,983,670	\$4,242,999	\$259,329
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$3,269,169	\$3,983,670	\$4,242,999	\$259,329

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$387,759	\$471,083	\$502,185	\$31,102
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$9,332	\$9,572	\$10,074	\$502
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$290,161	\$296,594	\$340,765	\$44,171
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$16,858	\$24,149	\$24,178	\$29
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$67,688	\$71,100	\$76,063	\$4,963
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$41	\$9	\$9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$289,498	\$229,377	\$242,947	\$13,570
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$148,794	\$138,651	\$161,127	\$22,476
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$206,584	\$74,978	\$134,184	\$59,206
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,262,285	\$2,092,241	\$1,962,802	(\$129,439)
25.6 Medical Care	\$218,957	\$270,952	\$252,303	(\$18,649)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$180,779	\$153,521	\$183,707	\$30,186
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,424	\$6,797	\$6,764	(\$33)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$54,760	\$64,778	\$56,592	(\$8,186)
31.0 Equipment	\$82,307	\$47,682	\$256,860	\$209,178
32.0 Land and Structures	\$24,955	\$2,710	\$2,727	\$17
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$305	\$262	\$235	(\$27)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$26,670	\$27,788	\$27,788	-
44.0 Refunds	\$12	\$24	\$973	\$949
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$1,402	\$716	(\$686)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$3,269,169	\$3,983,670	\$4,242,999	\$259,329

Mission Support – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	1,445	1,402	\$364,533	1,687	1,534	\$350,391	2,583	2,375	\$1,192,025	896	841	\$841,634
Total	1,445	1,402	\$364,533	1,687	1,534	\$350,391	2,583	2,375	\$1,192,025	896	841	\$841,634
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,445	1,402	\$364,533	1,687	1,534	\$350,391	2,583	2,375	\$1,192,025	896	841	\$841,634

PPA DESCRIPTION:

The Mission Support PPA funds the Management & Administration (M&A) organization, which provides headquarters and operational support capabilities for ICE’s program offices. M&A activities at ICE involve managing ICE’s financial resources, physical assets, and personnel security and integrity as well as ICE’s communications, human resources, privacy, and policy offices.

M&A also manages IT products and services including technical infrastructure support, TACCOM, and centrally-supported applications that provide employees with the tools and resources necessary to carry out their activities and operations. Additionally, M&A processes FOIA requests, provides firearms and tactical training to special agents and officers, and procures goods and services for the Agency. M&A enables ICE program offices to perform their mission of enforcing Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety.



Mission Support- PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$364,533	\$350,391	\$1,192,025
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$4,352	\$3,951	\$4,048
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$368,885	\$354,342	\$1,196,073
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$54,066	\$50,441	\$50,441
Total Budget Resources	\$422,951	\$404,783	\$1,246,514
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$419,000	\$400,735	\$481,321
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	1,445	1,687	2,583
Enacted/Request FTE	1,402	1,534	2,375
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,445	1,945	2,841
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,402	1,769	2,610

**Mission Support – PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources**

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - Department of Homeland Security	Source	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	\$9,000
Working Capital Fund	Source	231	225	\$22,000	258	235	\$25,000	258	235	\$25,000
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	Source	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135
Department of Homeland Security - National Protection and Programs Directorate	Source	-	-	\$6,625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Source	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000
Department of State - Department of State	Source	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	\$2,306
Total Collections		231	225	\$54,066	258	235	\$50,441	258	235	\$50,441

Mission Support – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	1,445	1,402	\$364,533
FY 2018 President's Budget	1,687	1,534	\$350,391
FY 2019 Base Budget	1,687	1,534	\$350,391
Service Processing Center Transfer from ERO to Mission Support	32	32	\$3,011
Transfer for SWC Realignment	619	619	\$678,587
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$284)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$1,075)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$15)
Total Transfers	651	651	\$680,224
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$909
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	66	\$10,765
PALMS	-	-	\$370
Total, Pricing Increases	-	66	\$12,044
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$1,363)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$63)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$1,426)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	651	717	\$690,842
FY 2019 Current Services	2,338	2,251	\$1,041,233
Executive Order IT Infrastructure	-	-	\$29,351
Executive Order Staffing	238	120	\$23,640
Executive Order Training	7	4	\$44,225
TACCOM Radio Refresh and Site Expansion	-	-	\$53,576
Total, Program Increases	245	124	\$150,792
FY 2019 Request	2,583	2,375	\$1,192,025
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	896	841	\$841,634

*The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes transferring of HSI Domestic Investigations operations to the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA).

Mission Support - PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

Organization (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	1,445	1,402	\$194,561	\$138.77	1,687	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	2,583	2,375	\$346,045	\$145.7	896	841	\$108,323	(\$9.27)
Total	1,445	1,402	\$194,561	\$138.77	1,687	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	2,583	2,375	\$346,045	\$145.7	896	841	\$108,323	(\$9.27)
Discretionary - Appropriation	1,445	1,402	\$194,561	\$138.77	1,687	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	2,583	2,375	\$346,045	\$145.7	896	841	\$108,323	(\$9.27)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$135,959	\$175,816	\$263,297	\$87,481
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$509	\$532	\$541	\$9
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$8,052	\$8,145	\$17,446	\$9,301
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$50,041	\$53,229	\$64,761	\$11,532
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$194,561	\$237,722	\$346,045	\$108,323
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,445	1,687	2,583	896
FTE - Civilian	1,402	1,534	2,375	841

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	1,402	\$194,561	\$138.77	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	-	-	-
Service Processing Center Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	\$3,011	\$94.09	32	\$3,011	\$94.09
Service-wide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	619	\$78,201	\$126.33	619	\$78,201	\$126.33
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$909	-	-	\$909	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	\$9,784	\$148.24	66	\$9,784	\$148.24
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	\$15,921	\$132.67	120	\$15,921	\$132.67
Executive Order Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	\$497	\$124.27	4	\$497	\$124.27
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,402	\$194,561	\$138.77	1,534	\$237,722	\$154.97	2,375	\$346,045	\$145.70	841	\$108,323	(\$9.27)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES:

- **FTE Change FY 2018-2019:** The FTE change includes an increase of 841 FTEs for Mission Support in FY 2019. The increase in FY 2019 is primarily attributed to the annualization of FY 2018 hires, additional staffing requested in support of EO 13768, and the realignment of employees formerly paid via SWC to Mission Support.
- **PC&B Change FY 2018-2019:** The increase to salaries and benefits is attributed to additional operational support staff that will be hired in support of EO 13758. ICE funds bonuses and performance awards consistent with Office of Personnel Management (OPM) awards guidance.
- **Average Cost Change FY 2018-2019:** Average cost decrease between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the realignment of employees formerly paid via SWC to Mission Support, which have lower average salaries.

**Mission Support – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Mission Support	\$169,972	\$112,669	\$845,980	\$733,311
Total	\$169,972	\$112,669	\$845,980	\$733,311
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$169,972	\$112,669	\$845,980	\$733,311

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,795	\$2,725	\$43,682	\$40,957
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$147	\$143	\$787	\$644
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$48,281	\$9,749	\$285,273	\$275,524
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$894	\$3,334	\$4,636	\$1,302
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,226	\$4,572	\$30,015	\$25,443
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$26	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,675	\$25,828	\$133,049	\$107,221
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,242	\$5,954	\$38,935	\$32,981
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,563	\$4,160	\$45,656	\$41,496
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,986	\$5,956	\$45,058	\$39,102
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$3	\$3
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$67,099	\$45,763	\$110,395	\$64,632
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	\$191	\$191
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,345	\$1,457	\$10,753	\$9,296
31.0 Equipment	\$5,190	\$2,310	\$74,751	\$72,441
32.0 Land and Structures	\$474	-	\$481	\$481
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	\$168	\$168
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$29	\$707	\$21,476	\$20,769
44.0 Refunds	-	-	\$392	\$392
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$11	\$279	\$268
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$169,972	\$112,669	\$845,980	\$733,311

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
OCIO Information Technology Field Operations	\$23,839	\$16,230		(\$16,230)
OCFO Financial Services	\$13,014	\$16,138		(\$16,138)
OCIO Tactical Communications Operations & Maintenance	\$12,756	\$8,323		(\$8,323)
Servicewide Costs	\$54,857	\$43,789		(\$43,789)
Rent (part of Enterprisewide Costs)			\$299,486	\$299,486
Other Enterprisewide Costs			\$123,023	\$123,023
OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh			\$53,576	\$53,576
Office of Professional Responsibility Background Investigations			\$147,986	\$147,986
Other Costs	\$65,506	\$28,189	\$221,909	\$193,720
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$169,972	\$112,669	\$845,980	\$733,311

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

ICE has updated the Non Pay Cost Drivers for this PPA to reflect consolidation of Servicewide costs into Mission Support.

- **Rent (part of Enterprisewide Costs):** Cost driver funds all rental payments at GSA leased and ICE occupied facilities across the country. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the SWC realignment.
- **Other Enterprisewide Costs (EWC):** Other EWC is a new cost driver for FY 2019. It includes the realigned SWC that are "must pay" and where ICE has limited ability to alter the required service. A full list of the activities include: Accident and Workers Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, Alien Files, Health Units, Printing and Graphics, Transit Subsidy, Postage and Mail Management, Federal Protective Service, Energy and Environment, Overtime Utilities, Direct Leasing, DHS Working Capital Fund, and Forms. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the SWC realignment.
- **TACCOM Radio Refresh and Site Expansion:** The FY 2019 Budget includes \$44.8M to purchase additional hardware and network equipment to initiate the refresh of 2,800 mobile radios and 2,800 portable radios nearing end of life that lack critical functionality. An additional \$8.8M will fund ongoing maintenance and improvements at site locations in San Francisco and Puerto Rico. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 reflects the additional funding requested for radio refresh and site expansion.
- **OPR:** OPR conducts investigations, security checks, and inspections of ICE personnel, facilities, and information. OPR takes a layered security approach to protecting ICE from criminal and/or terrorist organizations, as well as screening of applicants and employees through initial and periodic background investigations. Costs include travel and equipment for investigators, contract support for investigative activities, and costs related to onboarding EO staff. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the SWC realignment.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

The Mission Support PPA funds five major offices within the M&A organization as outlined below:

Office of the Director (OD)

OD directs the planning and execution of Component objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, providing management support to meet day-to-day organizational needs as well as long-term Component goals. OD includes the Executive Associate Director (EAD) for M&A, who oversees the 11 offices that provide the support functions to the operational components within ICE. OD's responsibilities, executed through the EAD M&A, include delivering training and fostering employee development, managing human resources, and ensuring compliance with privacy legislation. OD is also responsible for developing policy and procedures that apply across all of ICE, providing timely and accurate responses to Congressional, stakeholder and public correspondence, and responding to FOIA requests. ICE expects an increased number of FOIA requests related to the Administration's EOs on immigration enforcement and has implemented system enhancements to improve productivity in fulfilling FOIA requests. The implementation of FOIAXpress, a new electronic process that allows direct transfers of USCIS FOIA referrals to ICE, will expedite the referral process and reduce processing time. ICE anticipates a 96.4 percent increase in FOIA requests fulfilled between FY 2017 and FY 2019 and a 17.3 percent increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019. These equate to 80,308 requests fulfilled in FY 2018 and 94,229 requests fulfilled in FY 2019.

Office of Acquisition (OAQ)

OAQ is a customer-focused organization applying an enterprise-wide, strategic approach to procurement. OAQ operates as a full business partner with internal and external organizations and serves as a strategic asset dedicated to improving the Agency's overall business performance. OAQ is responsible for procuring the products and services that sustain the ICE mission, including detention bed space and healthcare for ICE detainees, and goods and services to maintain and modernize the IT used by all ICE employees. In FY 2017, OAQ processed 8,681 contract actions and \$3.0B in contract obligations.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO manages ICE's financial and physical assets, delivers financial management services, provides real property and leasehold services, eliminates material and systemic weaknesses that prevent unmodified audit opinions, and directs the development, execution, and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets. OCFO is transitioning from the legacy financial management system used by ICE and its customer Components in DHS to a Shared Service Provider. Additionally, OCFO developed a managerial cost accounting model which calculates the cost of moving an alien through the immigration enforcement cycle and partnered with ICE programs to develop the Agency's first Workload Staffing Model to determine appropriate staffing and funding requirements. ICE OCFO is responsible for conducting multi-sector workforce assessments designed to determine the appropriate mix of contractor and federal resources. In FY 2017, ICE OCFO reviewed 105 proposed contracts totaling over \$410.0M in annual value and identified \$4.3M in cost savings and \$32.0M in proposed cost avoidance.

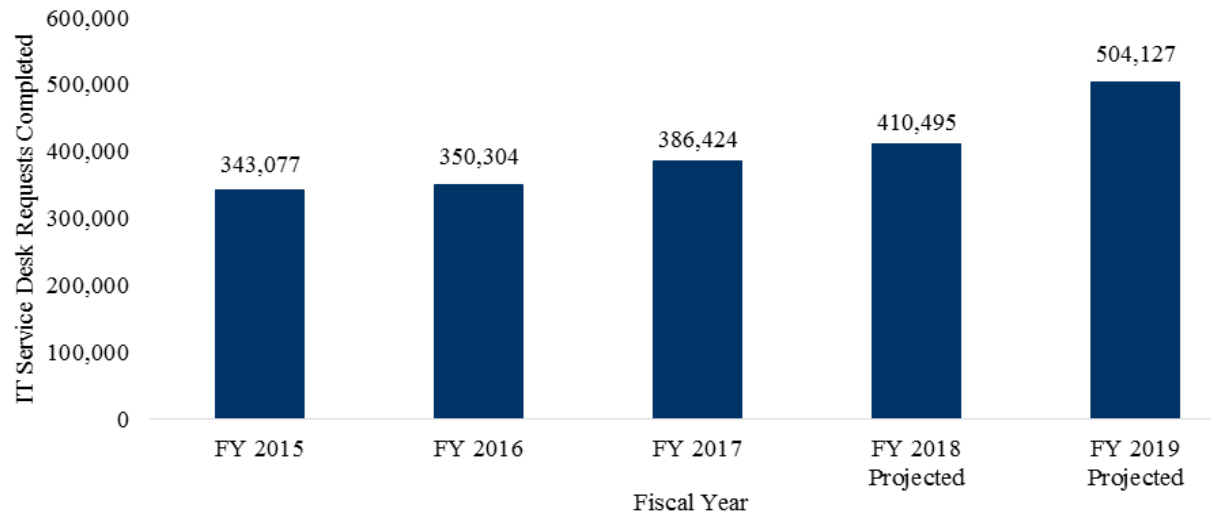
Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

OCIO is responsible for the management and upkeep of ICE's core IT infrastructure, the operations and maintenance of over 70 major IT systems, the IT security of the ICE enterprise, and the oversight of ICE TACCOM network that currently provides communications for close to 14,000 officers. ICE's core IT infrastructure supports nearly 800 locations and approximately 31,000 users within the continental U.S. (CONUS) and outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS). OCIO manages many enterprise-wide services that make up the core IT infrastructure including: onsite support for all ICE field offices, a 24/7 service desk, a 24/7 Network Operations Center, the entire ICE network that connects all ICE field locations, workstation deployment, video teleconferencing and telecommunication support, and software license provisioning and management. OCIO provides project management support for the development, enhancement, operations, and maintenance of ICE's major IT systems. OCIO also manages the underlying application infrastructure foundation of ICE mission critical systems, such as the modernized TECS/Investigative Case Management (ICM) system, the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module, and the Enforcement Integrated Database (EID), balancing between currently existing data centers and a continually expanding cloud footprint. To keep the infrastructure and systems secure, OCIO maintains a wide suite of security tools and support to detect and defend against cyber threats, including a 24/7 Security Operations Center, disaster recovery support, and security testing methods. Lastly, OCIO manages the ICE TACCOM network by providing tactical radios to ICE LEOs and providing maintenance for the tactical communication infrastructure.

In FY 2017, ICE OCIO implemented the DHS Victim Identification Notification Exchange (DHS-VINE) system for the new ICE Victims of Immigration Crime Engagement (VOICE) Office. The VOICE Office leverages DHS-VINE to send notifications to registrants affected by crimes committed by an alien in ICE custody. DHS-VINE has automated and improved notification services to victims and witnesses who are either associated with criminal aliens in ICE custody or associated with ICE investigations.

In FY 2017, the Alien Criminal Response Information Management System (ACRIME) Modernization system, one of ICE's major systems, reached full operating capability. The ACRIME field application is the final component of the Criminal Alien Identification Initiative (CAII) IT investment and enables DOs to review the criminal history and immigration status of illegal aliens. CAII has streamlined and automated the process for initiating enforcement action on criminal aliens to enhance the public safety and security of the American public. Additionally, OCIO started to expand capabilities for several management and support systems in FY 2017, including assessing the path for the modernization of existing human resources systems. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, OCIO will continue to focus on expanding capabilities and capacity of the mission-critical IT infrastructure to accommodate new employees brought on board as a result of EO 13768. The graph below shows that ICE projects resolved IT service desk requests to increase approximately 31 percent from FY 2017 to FY 2019, with a 23 percent increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019.

Resolved IT Service Desk Requests

**Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)**

OPR is responsible for upholding DHS's standards for integrity and professionalism within ICE. OPR promotes public trust and confidence in ICE by impartially executing its mission and ensures organizational integrity through integrating investigations, inspections, and security activities. OPR is comprised of the following divisions:

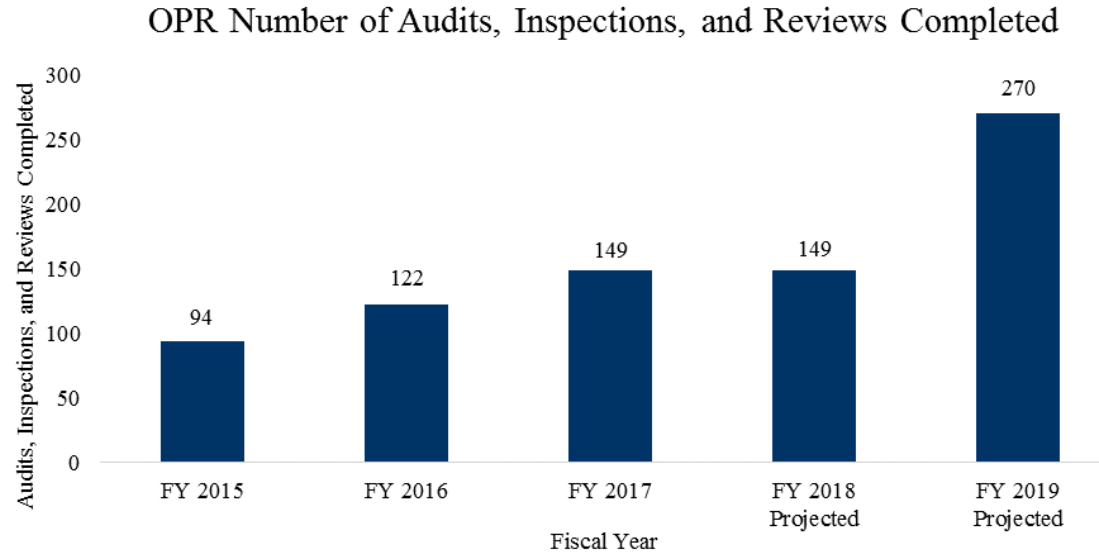
- **Investigation Division:** The Investigation Division is responsible for investigating allegations of criminal and administrative misconduct of ICE employees and contractors, evaluating criminal misconduct of CBP employees when there is a nexus to an ICE investigation, and administering the ICE Insider Threat Program.
- **Inspections and Detention Oversight Division:** This division provides executive management assessments of ICE's organizational health by: (1) providing independent reviews of Component programs, offices, and detention facilities to measure compliance with applicable policies, procedures, and standards; (2) conducting detainee death reviews; and (3) auditing ICE's implementation of the DHS Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). Through these interdependent oversight activities, OPR is able to dynamically meet and promote the professional standards of ICE and the Department.

- Security Division: The primary responsibility of the Security Division is the integrity assurance process, which includes a layered security approach to protecting ICE assets from criminal and/or terrorist organizations. OPR executes the full range of security operations necessary to safeguard all personnel, facilities, and information through its robust physical, informational, and administrative security program, as well as vigorous screening of applicants and employees through comprehensive initial and periodic background investigations.

ICE proposes an increase of \$60.9M; 249 FTPs; and 249 FTEs for OPR in FY 2019. Pursuant to the SWC realignment, \$49.0M and 198 FTPs reflect a movement of funding to OPR’s base for personnel security and security management. This transition will allow OPR to more efficiently and nimbly manage the overall integrity assurance process, ensuring the appropriate distribution of resources to meet mission needs. OPR will utilize the remaining proposed funding and FTEs for increased inspections and investigative activities resulting from ICE’s enhanced enforcement posture and priorities. The table below shows resources allocated to OPR within Mission Support.

OPR <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2019 President’s Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Resources	\$82,000	\$87,128	\$147,986	\$60,858
FTP	366	416	665	249
FTE	332	357	606	249

The graph below depicts the number of audits, inspections, and reviews completed by OPR from FY 2015 to FY 2017, as well as projections for FY 2018 and FY 2019. With an increase in additional staffing for audits, inspections, and reviews starting in FY 2019 attributed to EO 13768, ICE projects an 81 percent increase in FY 2019 over FY 2017 levels.



Notes: (1) ICE attributes the consistent FY 2017 and FY 2018 levels to FY 2018 EO staffing being aligned to Security vice Audits, Inspections, and Reviews; and
 (2) The increase in FY 2019 is attributed to 66 EO FTPs that will be aligned to do Audits, Inspections, and Reviews.

Enterprisewide Costs

M&A is responsible for the management, formulation, and execution of EWC, which are comprised of costs formerly accounted for as SWC. Beginning in FY 2019, SWC are realigned such that base activities are transferred to the relevant base programs and EWC will remain in Mission Support. Funds transferred to base under the proposed realignment will no longer be reported as SWC. The table below presents projected FY 2019 EWC by cost category based on the proposed SWC realignment discussed in the Component Overview.

EWC by Category <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted¹	FY 2018 President's Budget¹	FY 2019 President's Budget
Accident and Workers Compensation	\$ 23,601	\$ 24,995	\$ 24,995
Unemployment Compensation	\$ 790	\$ 790	\$ 790
Alien Files	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,600
Clinical Health Units	\$ 930	\$ 930	\$ 930
Headquarters Health Unit	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232
Printing and Graphics	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,659	\$ 1,659
Transit Subsidy	\$ 4,808	\$ 4,739	\$ 4,739
Postage and Mail Management	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,232
Federal Protective Service Security Charges	\$ 50,267	\$ 53,294	\$ 53,294
Energy and Environment	\$ 754	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,309
Overtime Utilities	\$ 6,974	\$ 7,193	\$ 7,193
Rent	\$ 297,250	\$ 299,486	\$ 299,486
Direct Leasing	\$ 5,634	\$ 5,356	\$ 5,356
DHS Working Capital Fund	\$ 28,442	\$ 27,832	\$ 12,579
Forms and Distribution-Regulation	\$ 116	\$ 116	\$ 116
Total, ICE	\$ 431,563	\$ 437,762	\$ 422,509

Note: (1) FY 2017 Enacted and FY 2018 President's Budget levels reflect the post SWC realignment and are shown for comparison purposes.

Description of EWC

- **Accident and Workers Compensation:** ICE annually reimburses the Department of Labor, Office Workers' Compensation Programs for costs incurred under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) for injuries and deaths.
- **Unemployment Compensation:** Funds reimbursement for the unemployment compensation costs billed to ICE by the Department of Labor.
- **Alien Files:** Funds Alien File management support provided by USCIS.
- **Clinical Health Units:** Provides a systematic assessment of employees exposed or potentially exposed to occupational hazards such as Tuberculosis, Hepatitis and HIV. The Clinical Health Unit also provides outreach nurses for flu immunizations, travel immunizations for employee overseas travel and select Federal locations for on-site first aid, immunizations, blood pressure, and glucose monitoring with health awareness programs.
- **Headquarters Health Unit:** Provides a nurse and medical services, supplies and select equipment costs for ICE Headquarters employees. Services include immunizations, on-site first aid, health screenings, allergy treatments, blood pressure and glucose monitoring along with health awareness programs.

- **Printing and Graphics:** Provision of shared-service Government Publishing Office procurements, graphics, media/branding, and printed forms distribution support ICE-wide.
- **Transit Subsidy:** Disbursement of virtual media to ICE employees eligible to receive a non-taxable transit subsidy fringe benefit, consistent with the IRS established monthly maximum.
- **Postage and Mail Management:** Provision of U.S. Postal Service postage fees, leased/rented metering equipment, mail surety support and express delivery services to 400+ locations ICE-wide.
- **Federal Protective Service (FPS) Security Charges:** Provides funding to the FPS for the protection of all ICE personnel and property.
- **Energy and Environment:** Upholds energy, environment, and sustainability compliance efforts for the entire agency. Ensures that ICE meets all federal laws, mandates, and executive orders regarding cost savings, compliance issues, technical standards, codes, and regulations at all ICE worksites and locations.
- **Overtime Utilities:** Provides funding for costs associated with use of utilities beyond hours identified in the lease agreement in General Services Administration (GSA)-leased buildings. Funding also provided for utilities at facilities via negotiated agreement.
- **Rent:** Provides funding for GSA-leased space.
- **Direct Leasing:** Payment of monthly rent obligations resulting from direct leases.
- **DHS WCF:** Provides funding to the DHS WCF for ICE services and activities.
- **Forms and Distribution-Regulation:** Provides a central agency forms management and collections capability to conform to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Paperwork Reduction Act.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor - PPA

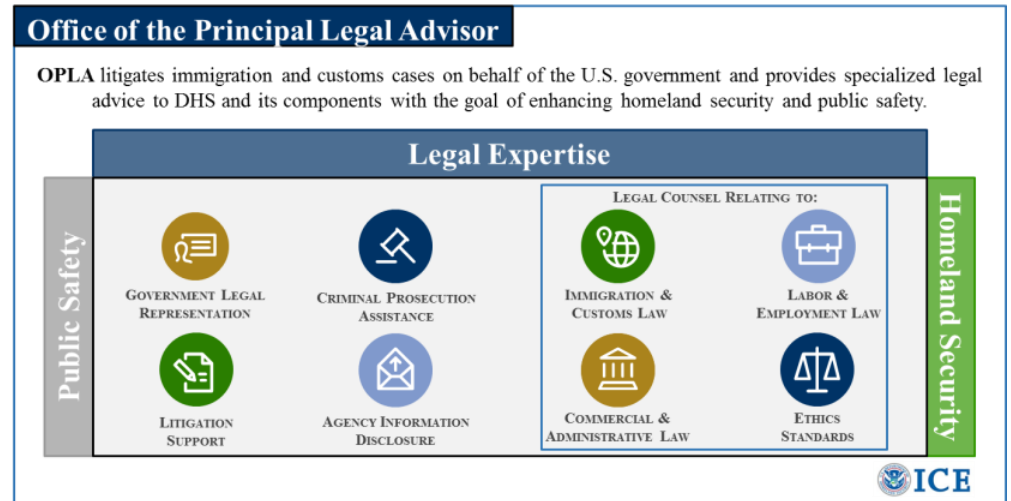
Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,499	1,438	\$259,000	1,744	1,703	\$282,485	2,082	1,970	\$305,443	338	267	\$22,958
Total	1,499	1,438	\$259,000	1,744	1,703	\$282,485	2,082	1,970	\$305,443	338	267	\$22,958
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,499	1,438	\$259,000	1,744	1,703	\$282,485	2,082	1,970	\$305,443	338	267	\$22,958

PPA DESCRIPTION:

This PPA funds OPLA, which promotes ICE’s mission of ensuring public safety and homeland security by providing legal counsel and representation, personnel training, and litigation support to ICE and its programs. OPLA is the largest legal entity within DHS, with over 1,000 attorneys assigned to 26 Offices of Chief Counsel (OCCs) throughout the United States and at ICE Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Pursuant to statute, OPLA serves as the exclusive DHS representative in removal proceedings before the DOJ EOIR, the office responsible for adjudicating immigration proceedings in the United States. These proceedings involve criminal aliens, terrorists, human rights abusers, and other removable aliens. ICE also assigns OPLA attorneys to work full-time at the U.S. Attorneys Offices (USAOs) as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs), assisting with prosecuting criminal immigration and customs cases in Federal court.



In addition to legal representation, OPLA also provides a full range of legal services to ICE programs and offices. OPLA attorneys provide personnel training as well as expert legal counsel in the areas of customs and immigration law, labor and employment law, commercial and administrative law, and ethics standards.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor - PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$259,000	\$282,485	\$305,443
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$1,541	\$613	\$566
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$260,541	\$283,098	\$306,009
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$39	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$260,580	\$283,098	\$306,009
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$259,967	\$282,532	\$321,074
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	1,499	1,744	2,082
Enacted/Request FTE	1,438	1,703	1,970
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,499	1,744	2,082
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,438	1,703	1,970

**Office of the Principal Legal Advisor - PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources**

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - National Protection and Programs Directorate Source	-	-	\$39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Collections	-	-	\$39	-	-	-	-	-	-

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	1,499	1,438	\$259,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	1,744	1,703	\$282,485
FY 2019 Base Budget	1,744	1,703	\$282,485
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$31,693)
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$209)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$792)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$11)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$32,705)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,010
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	97	\$17,646
Total, Pricing Increases	-	97	\$18,656
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$2,661)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$70)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$2,731)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	97	(\$16,780)
FY 2019 Current Services	1,744	1,800	\$265,705
Executive Order Staffing	338	170	\$39,738
Total, Program Increases	338	170	\$39,738
FY 2019 Request	2,082	1,970	\$305,443
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	338	267	\$22,958

**Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,499	1,438	\$208,344	\$144.88	1,744	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	2,082	1,970	\$289,633	\$147.02	338	267	\$42,595	\$1.96
Total	1,499	1,438	\$208,344	\$144.88	1,744	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	2,082	1,970	\$289,633	\$147.02	338	267	\$42,595	\$1.96
Discretionary - Appropriation	1,499	1,438	\$208,344	\$144.88	1,744	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	2,082	1,970	\$289,633	\$147.02	338	267	\$42,595	\$1.96

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$152,052	\$183,382	\$217,421	\$34,039
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,875	\$4,777	\$4,787	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,914	\$2,228	\$2,826	\$598
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$50,503	\$56,651	\$64,599	\$7,948
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$208,344	\$247,038	\$289,633	\$42,595
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,499	1,744	2,082	338
FTE - Civilian	1,438	1,703	1,970	267

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	1,438	\$208,344	\$144.88	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	-	-	-
Service-wide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,000)	-	-	(\$3,000)	-
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,010	-	-	\$1,010	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	\$16,336	\$168.41	97	\$16,336	
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	\$28,250	\$166.18	170	\$28,250	\$166.18
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,438	\$208,344	\$144.88	1,703	\$247,038	\$145.06	1,970	\$289,633	\$147.02	267	\$42,596	\$1.96

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES:

- **FTE Change FY 2018-2019:** The FTE change includes an increase of 267 FTEs for OPLA in FY 2019. The increase in FY 2019 is attributed to the annualization of FY 2018 hires, and additional staffing in support of EO 13768.
- **PC&B Change FY 2018-2019:** The increase to salaries and benefits is attributed to additional attorneys that will be hired in support of the EO. ICE will spend funds on bonuses and performance awards consistent with OPM awards guidance.
- **Average Cost Change FY 2018-2019:** Average cost increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is attributed to higher graded attorneys that will be hired in support of the EO, as well as career ladder promotions and pay raise.

**Office of the Principal Legal Advisor PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$50,656	\$35,447	\$15,810	(\$19,637)
Total	\$50,656	\$35,447	\$15,810	(\$19,637)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$50,656	\$35,447	\$15,810	(\$19,637)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,286	\$2,340	\$1,834	(\$506)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$648	\$433	\$218	(\$215)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$29,471	\$7,154	\$2,791	(\$4,363)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2	\$5	\$5	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,277	\$3,006	\$1,020	(\$1,986)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$8	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,689	\$4,444	-	(\$4,444)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,554	\$1,524	\$1,423	(\$101)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,791	\$2,776	\$862	(\$1,914)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,971	\$4,923	\$1,923	(\$3,000)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$6	\$6
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,110	\$5,307	\$2,673	(\$2,634)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$8	\$5	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,368	\$825	\$1,192	\$367
31.0 Equipment	\$496	\$2,293	\$1,779	(\$514)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,792	\$80	\$73	(\$7)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$193	\$329	\$6	(\$323)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$50,656	\$35,447	\$15,810	(\$19,637)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support	\$5,509	\$2,446	\$3,782	\$1,336
Case Management System	\$4,339	\$1,308	\$6,435	\$5,127
Service-wide Charges	\$35,562	\$31,693	\$0	(\$31,693)
Other Costs	\$5,246	\$0	\$5,593	\$5,593
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$50,656	\$35,447	\$15,810	(\$19,637)

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support:** Document Scanning and Litigation Support are critical to OPLA operations and ICE's ability to respond to litigation discovery requirements and provide document scanning, indexing, and data entry support services into PLAnet, OPLA's case management system, for the more than 900 OPLA attorneys in 26 Chief Counsel's Offices nationwide. The contract also reduces the administrative burden on attorneys and improves information sharing across OPLA. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.
- Case Management System:** OPLA's Case Management System provides a repository for all of ICE's attorneys' casework related to immigration and removal proceedings that ICE's more than 900 attorneys adjudicate, as well as tracking hours for training and ancillary work attorneys complete. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.
- Other Costs:** Some costs associated with, but not part of, the case management system (ICE eDS licenses and data storage) as well as other contractual requirements (FOIA express and Office of Personnel Management staffing licenses) fall under advisory services. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

OPLA provides legal expertise through its three branches: Field Legal Operations (FLO), Enforcement and Litigation, and General and Administrative Law.

Field Legal Operations (FLO):

FLO oversees 26 OCCs staffed by over 950 attorneys that represent the U.S. Government in over 600,000 immigration-related administrative removal cases annually before the DOJ EOIR. These include contested removals, custody determinations, and applications for relief from removal. FLO SAUSAs are assigned full-time to USAOs to prosecute criminal immigration and customs law violations in Federal court. Through the end of FY 2017, OPLA SAUSAs secured over 1,460 criminal convictions in U.S. District Courts across the country, completed 223,229 Notice to Appear reviews, and processed 2,498 Special Assistant U.S. Attorney receipts.

In accordance with the Full Service Legal Model, attorneys also provide direct day-to-day legal support to ICE programs. Attorneys embedded within ICE's ERO and HSI field offices provide legal advice in matters relating to illegal entry, immigration violations, fraud, gang activities, drug trafficking, electronic surveillance, human rights, and national security. Attorneys also represent the U.S. Government in hearings before the Office of the Chief Hearing Officer in worksite enforcement actions brought by HSI, recovering millions of dollars in fines per year. FLO attorneys also provide ICE programs legal support through training in all areas of ICE program authorities. In addition, attorneys complete Notice to Appear (NTA) reviews and ensure consistent interpretation and application of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) across all OCCs. As the national experts in immigration related laws, attorneys provide legal advice to USAOs and to other DHS Components on a daily basis. In coordination with EOIR, FLO has developed nationwide docket efficiency initiatives, such as case status reviews and specialized master calendar dockets. Further, employment attorneys are dedicated to providing legal support to local program managers, including advice on personnel matters, training, and representation of agency officials before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), Merit System Protection Board (MSPB), Office of Special Counsel (OSC), and Federal arbitrators. Through the end of FY 2017, FLO employment attorneys have 130 cases pending in litigation.

OPLA increased the number of cases handled in immigration court by improving docket scheduling and recognizing other efficiencies through coordination and cooperation with EOIR and USCIS, obtaining 105,195 removal orders through FY 2017. This represents an increase of nearly 23 percent from removal orders obtained through FY 2016.

Enforcement and Litigation

Enforcement and Litigation within OPLA is dedicated to advancing, through specialized legal advice, training, and litigation support, ICE's efforts to investigate and prosecute those who threaten national security, public safety, and the integrity of the immigration system. Enforcement and Litigation is comprised of four divisions:

- Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Division (EROLD): EROLD provides legal advice, guidance, and litigation support to LEOs and OPLA field offices. EROLD supports compliance with Fourth Amendment requirements related to arrests, searches, and seizures; immigration arrest authorities; operations to locate fugitive aliens; section 287(g) of the INA; detention and enforcement activities; and disability and civil rights issues in immigration enforcement detention. In addition, EROLD provides legal support to the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP), overseeing all administrative proceedings for the nearly 8,500 schools certified by SEVP and assisting on cases involving nonimmigrant students who are identified as threats to public safety and national security. EROLD also prepares ICE regulations in conjunction with ICE policy and provides extensive assistance on issues related to EO implementation. In FY 2017, EROLD successfully defended against \$664M in claims and conducted 1,170 active human rights case reviews, 2,640 active cases with a national security nexus, and 1,685 case reviews of detainees housed in segregation.
- Homeland Security Investigations Law Division (HSILD): HSILD is dedicated to advancing ICE's efforts to investigate and prosecute those who threaten our national security or violate our customs and immigration laws, and working to deny perpetrators of human rights abuses safe haven in the United States. In FY 2017, HSILD has tracked the removal and/or departure of more than 42 known or suspected human rights abusers and over 109 individuals with a national security nexus. Further, HSILD ensures human rights abusers and war criminals are held accountable and not permitted to seek safe haven in the United States. HSILD also plays an integral role in advising HSI special agents in investigations, which lead to criminal arrests and the seizure of currency, assets, and large amounts of narcotics and other contraband.
- Immigration Law and Practice Division (ILPD): ILPD provides OCCs, ICE components, the DHS Office of the General Counsel (OGC), and other agencies, with advice and counsel regarding the interpretation, application, and enforcement of U.S. immigration law. ILPD oversees OPLA's advocacy before EOIR, monitors immigration-related litigation in the Federal courts, and works with DOJ to address immigration cases on petitions for review before the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals or on petitions for a writ of certiorari before the U.S. Supreme Court. ILPD manages OPLA's review of claims to U.S. citizenship and issues related to the acquisition of U.S. citizenship, coordinating as necessary with the OCCs, ERO, and other stakeholders. In FY 2017, ILPD reviewed and edited 871 ICE appeal briefs to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), reviewed 878 U.S. citizenship claims, and received 300 new foreign fugitive cases. During that same time period, ILPD also received 57 supplemental briefing requests from the BIA, and represented ICE at five oral arguments before the BIA.
- District Court Litigation Division (DCLD): DCLD assists ICE personnel and the DOJ in all aspects of Federal litigation; including strategy, motion practice, discovery, and settlement negotiations. DCLD also adjudicates administrative claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act. DCLD attorneys work closely with the DHS OGC and the DOJ to defend lawsuits challenging ICE's law enforcement authority.

In FY 2017, OPLA worked closely with DHS OGC and the DOJ to vigorously defend lawsuits challenging ICE's law enforcement authority, including the use of detainees, family detention, and mandatory detention of certain criminal aliens. During that time, OPLA received 154 new lawsuits, and of lawsuits from previous years, 25 were settled and 52 were dismissed. In addition, OPLA received 396 administrative tort claims and adjudicated 418, of which 139 were denied and 212 were settled for only 3 percent of the amount of the claims.

General and Administrative Law:

Attorneys within General and Administrative Law represent the agency in a range of administrative law matters, including contract law, employment law, information law, and ethics standards. General and Administrative Law is comprised of four divisions:

- **Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD):** CALD represents ICE in the areas of fiscal, procurement, administrative, revenue recovery, and environmental law. CALD represents ICE before the Government Accountability Office in bid protest litigation, the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals for contract dispute issues and Federal Travel Regulation appeals, and is agency counsel to the Department of Justice in Federal court. CALD is also counsel to the ICE Suspension and Debarment Official. CALD's primary activities include collecting on debts owed to ICE, including immigration surety bonds and past due worksite enforcement fines, reviewing contracts and non-contractual agreements, and advising on fiscal law questions, suspension and debarment actions, and environmental law issues.
- **Labor and Employment Law Division (LELD):** LELD provides advice, guidance, training, and representation for ICE in employment and labor-related issues. LELD represents ICE before the EEOC and the MSPB and works with the DOJ to defend against Title VII, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Rehabilitation Act claims pending against ICE. LELD assists ICE program offices with effectively managing personnel matters through advice and training. LELD acts as the liaison to the OSC. Additionally, LELD handles labor relations with the American Federation of Government Employees Local 511.
- **Government Information Law Division (GILD):** GILD provides legal advice on all matters relating to the collection, maintenance, and disclosure of agency information both within and outside DHS. GILD coordinates the agency's response to Privacy Act litigation and FOIA litigation, working closely with both the ICE Office of Information Governance and Privacy and the DOJ. GILD also adjudicates all FOIA appeals for ICE. GILD provides agency clients advice, guidance, and training on matters relating to privacy and disclosure-related issues, including: domestic and international information sharing agreements; Federal, state, and foreign requests for agency information; and third-party requests or subpoenas seeking employee testimony and agency records or information.
- **ICE Ethics Office (IEO):** IEO provides written advice and guidance on the Standards of Ethical Conduct and criminal statutes for over 20,000 ICE employees stationed in over 400 offices in the United States and 46 foreign countries. In an effort to prevent conflicts of interest, the IEO annually analyzes and certifies more than 3,000 financial disclosure reports, utilizing web-based integrated systems of review. The IEO education program offers initial, refresher, and occupation-specific ethics training in person, online, and via webinars - making learning globally available. While overseeing OPLA's Attorney Professional Responsibility program, the IEO coordinates with EOIR, USCIS, and Bar Associations regarding attorney discipline matters. The IEO manages all OPLA Management Inquiry referrals from the Office of Professional Responsibility.

In FY 2017, General and Administrative Law responded to 2,662 ethics questions, 586 FOIA appeals, and 59 FOIA litigations. It also presented 398 complaints before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and took 936 procurement actions.

Homeland Security Investigations- PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	7,727	7,655	\$1,834,017	8,256	8,116	\$1,798,095	7,213	7,169	\$1,385,777	(1,043)	(947)	(\$412,318)
International Operations	271	281	\$159,035	301	296	\$140,873	334	313	\$150,691	33	17	\$9,818
Intelligence	401	391	\$80,141	417	410	\$79,905	462	433	\$73,799	45	23	(\$6,106)
Total	8,399	8,327	\$2,073,193	8,974	8,822	\$2,018,873	8,009	7,915	\$1,610,267	(965)	(907)	(\$408,606)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,399	8,327	\$2,073,193	8,974	8,822	\$2,018,873	8,009	7,915	\$1,610,267	(965)	(907)	(\$408,606)

PPA DESCRIPTION:

This PPA funds HSI, which is responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the United States. HSI special agents conduct national security investigations targeting violations of the nation’s customs and immigration laws. As the largest investigative unit within DHS, HSI uses its broad authority to investigate a wide range of illegal activities with a focus on identifying and addressing the most significant threats to the safety and security of the American public. The HSI PPA is comprised of three sub-Level II PPAs: Domestic Investigations, International Operations, and Intelligence (Intel).



Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$2,073,193	\$2,018,873	\$1,610,267
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$136,854	\$67,796	\$67,152
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$2,210,047	\$2,086,669	\$1,677,419
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$112,149	\$89,558	\$89,375
Total Budget Resources	\$2,322,196	\$2,176,227	\$1,766,794
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$2,239,665	\$2,148,442	\$2,309,998
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,399	8,974	8,009
Enacted/Request FTE	8,327	8,822	7,915
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,399	9,072	8,107
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,327	8,914	8,007

**Homeland Security Investigations – PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources**

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Defense - Department of Defense	Source	-	-	\$1,286	-	-	\$1,105	-	-	\$1,105
Department of Homeland Security - Department of Homeland Security	Source	-	-	\$74,970	-	-	\$72,970	-	-	\$72,970
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	Source	260	154	\$26,635	98	92	\$12,683	98	92	\$12,500
Department of Homeland Security - National Protection and Programs Directorate	Source	-	-	\$6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Justice - Department of Justice	Source	-	-	\$200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State - Department of State	Source	-	-	\$2,708	-	-	\$2,800	-	-	\$2,800
Total Collections		260	154	\$112,149	98	92	\$89,558	98	92	\$89,375

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	8,399	8,327	\$2,073,193
FY 2018 President's Budget	8,974	8,822	\$2,018,873
FY 2019 Base Budget	8,974	8,822	\$2,018,873
Transfer for SWC Realignment	(293)	(293)	(\$333,621)
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$1,300)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$4,915)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$67)
Total Transfers	(293)	(293)	(\$339,903)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$5,229
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	96	\$27,663
ICASS/CSCS	-	-	\$7,151
Total, Pricing Increases	-	96	\$40,043
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$362)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$362)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(293)	(197)	(\$300,222)
FY 2019 Current Services	8,681	8,625	\$1,718,651
Executive Order Staffing	512	258	\$92,718
Executive Order Wiretaps Increase for Criminal Investigators	-	-	\$6,498
Total, Program Increases	512	258	\$99,216
Realignment of HSI Domestic Investigations Operations to IEFA	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
Total, Program Decreases	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
FY 2019 Request	8,009	7,915	\$1,610,267
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	(965)	(907)	(\$408,606)

**Homeland Security Investigations – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	7,727	7,655	\$1,358,263	\$177.43	8,256	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	7,213	7,169	\$1,318,430	\$183.91	(1,043)	(947)	(\$134,641)	\$4.87
International Operations	271	281	\$78,105	\$277.95	301	296	\$63,611	\$214.9	334	313	\$66,143	\$211.32	33	17	\$2,532	(\$3.58)
Intelligence	401	391	\$60,566	\$154.9	417	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	462	433	\$71,027	\$164.03	45	23	\$2,941	(\$2.03)
Total	8,399	8,327	\$1,496,934	\$179.77	8,974	8,822	\$1,584,768	\$179.64	8,009	7,915	\$1,455,600	\$183.9	(965)	(907)	(\$129,168)	\$4.26
Discretionary - Appropriation	8,399	8,327	\$1,496,934	\$179.77	8,974	8,822	\$1,584,768	\$179.64	8,009	7,915	\$1,455,600	\$183.9	(965)	(907)	(\$129,168)	\$4.26

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$845,083	\$956,454	\$871,097	(\$85,357)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$9,907	\$1,329	\$2,065	\$736
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$169,403	\$176,601	\$159,529	(\$17,072)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$472,541	\$450,384	\$422,909	(\$27,475)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,496,934	\$1,584,768	\$1,455,600	(\$129,168)
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,399	8,974	8,009	(965)
FTE - Civilian	8,327	8,822	7,915	(907)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES:

- **FTE Change FY 2018-2019:** The FTE change includes a decrease of 907 FTEs for HSI in FY 2019 due to the funding of HSI Domestic Investigations employees being transferred to the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) as well as the realignment of SWC FTE to Mission Support.
- **PC&B Change FY 2018-2019:** The decrease to salaries and benefits is attributed to the funding transfer of HSI Domestic Investigations employees to IEFA as well as the realignment of SWC FTE to Mission Support.
- **Average Cost Change FY 2018-2019:** Average cost increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 accounts for personnel sent to overseas locations, associated pay entitlements, career ladder promotions and pay raise. Transferring employee costs to Mission Support under the SWC realignment and IEFA also impact the grade distribution and average salaries between the accounts.

**Homeland Security Investigations – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Domestic Investigations	\$475,754	\$345,024	\$67,347	(\$277,677)
International Operations	\$80,930	\$77,262	\$84,548	\$7,286
Intelligence	\$19,575	\$11,819	\$2,772	(\$9,047)
Total	\$576,259	\$434,105	\$154,667	(\$279,438)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$576,259	\$434,105	\$154,667	(\$279,438)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$45,176	\$29,594	\$20,896	(\$8,698)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6,094	\$4,010	\$3,283	(\$727)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$71,733	\$133,306	\$5,483	(\$127,823)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10,601	\$18,254	\$17,535	(\$719)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$47,177	\$24,123	\$3,906	(\$20,217)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$7	\$7	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$85,359	\$25,131	\$4,014	(\$21,117)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$84,892	\$57,563	\$42,060	(\$15,503)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$32,331	\$30,611	\$11,718	(\$18,893)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$46,017	\$31,207	\$2,610	(\$28,597)
25.6 Medical Care	\$276	\$412	\$641	\$229
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$52,246	\$28,341	\$5,229	(\$23,112)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$78	\$264	\$117	(\$147)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$22,863	\$14,256	\$5,917	(\$8,339)
31.0 Equipment	\$62,781	\$22,649	\$30,005	\$7,356
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6,872	\$254	-	(\$254)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$305	\$262	\$67	(\$195)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,446	\$12,462	\$175	(\$12,287)
44.0 Refunds	\$12	\$24	\$581	\$557
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$1,375	\$423	(\$952)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$576,259	\$434,105	\$154,667	(\$279,438)

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	7,727	7,655	\$1,834,017	8,256	8,116	\$1,798,095	7,213	7,169	\$1,385,777	(1,043)	(947)	(\$412,318)
Total	7,727	7,655	\$1,834,017	8,256	8,116	\$1,798,095	7,213	7,169	\$1,385,777	(1,043)	(947)	(\$412,318)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	7,727	7,655	\$1,834,017	8,256	8,116	\$1,798,095	7,213	7,169	\$1,385,777	(1,043)	(947)	(\$412,318)

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the Domestic Investigations Level II PPA enables criminal investigations that protect the United States against terrorists, TCOs, and other malicious actors who threaten public safety and national security. Domestic Investigations also identifies, locates, and removes aliens who overstay their visas or potentially pose a threat to national security.

Domestic Investigations -PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	7,727	7,655	\$1,834,017
FY 2018 President's Budget	8,256	8,116	\$1,798,095
FY 2019 Base Budget	8,256	8,116	\$1,798,095
Transfer for SWC Realignment	(293)	(293)	(\$312,857)
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$1,300)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$4,915)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$67)
Total Transfers	(293)	(293)	(\$319,139)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$4,811
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	96	\$27,663
Total, Pricing Increases	-	96	\$32,474
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$333)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$333)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(293)	(197)	(\$286,998)
FY 2019 Current Services	7,963	7,919	\$1,511,097
Executive Order Staffing	434	218	\$75,782
Executive Order Wiretaps Increase for Criminal Investigators	-	-	\$6,498
Total, Program Increases	434	218	\$82,280
Realignment of HSI Domestic Investigations Operations to IEFA	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
Total, Program Decreases	(1,184)	(968)	(\$207,600)
FY 2019 Request	7,213	7,169	\$1,385,777
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	(1,043)	(947)	(\$412,318)

**Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	7,727	7,655	\$1,358,263	\$177.43	8,256	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	7,213	7,169	\$1,318,430	\$183.91	(1,043)	(947)	(\$134,641)	\$4.87
Total	7,727	7,655	\$1,358,263	\$177.43	8,256	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	7,213	7,169	\$1,318,430	\$183.91	(1,043)	(947)	(\$134,641)	\$4.87
Discretionary - Appropriation	7,727	7,655	\$1,358,263	\$177.43	8,256	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	7,213	7,169	\$1,318,430	\$183.91	(1,043)	(947)	(\$134,641)	\$4.87

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$771,508	\$868,816	\$779,469	(\$89,347)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,229	\$1,329	\$2,065	\$736
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$159,693	\$166,512	\$148,938	(\$17,574)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$425,833	\$416,414	\$387,958	(\$28,456)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,358,263	\$1,453,071	\$1,318,430	(\$134,641)
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	7,727	8,256	7,213	(1,043)
FTE - Civilian	7,655	8,116	7,169	(947)

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	7,655	\$1,358,263	\$177.43	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	-	-	-
Servicewide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(293)	(\$34,844)	\$118.92	(293)	(\$4,356)	\$118.92
USCIS Fees Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	(968)	(\$154,081)	\$159.17	(968)	(\$19,260)	\$159.17
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,811	-	-	\$4,811	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	\$22,601	\$235.43	96	\$22,601	\$235.43
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	\$26,872	\$123.27	218	\$26,872	\$123.27
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	7,655	\$1,358,263	\$177.43	8,116	\$1,453,071	\$179.04	7,169	\$1,318,430	\$183.91	(947)	(\$134,641)	\$4.87

**Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Domestic Investigations	\$475,754	\$345,024	\$67,347	(\$277,677)
Total	\$475,754	\$345,024	\$67,347	(\$277,677)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$475,754	\$345,024	\$67,347	(\$277,677)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$32,795	\$18,610	\$8,646	(\$9,964)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,669	\$1,151	\$434	(\$717)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$55,244	\$128,641	\$4,218	(\$124,423)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$263	\$693	-	(\$693)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$45,415	\$21,007	\$2,483	(\$18,524)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$82,801	\$20,615	\$3,866	(\$16,749)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$49,759	\$28,328	\$5,807	(\$22,521)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$29,150	\$27,826	\$9,471	(\$18,355)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$45,750	\$29,385	\$2,205	(\$27,180)
25.6 Medical Care	\$217	\$412	\$622	\$210
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$49,699	\$25,755	\$3,954	(\$21,801)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$78	\$192	\$48	(\$144)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$20,375	\$12,032	\$3,669	(\$8,363)
31.0 Equipment	\$53,923	\$17,147	\$21,300	\$4,153
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6,865	\$254	-	(\$254)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$305	\$262	\$67	(\$195)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,446	\$11,762	-	(\$11,762)
44.0 Refunds	-	-	\$557	\$557
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$952	-	(\$952)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$475,754	\$345,024	\$67,347	(\$277,677)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Headquarters Contracts	\$63,814	\$13,605	\$31,756	\$18,151
Special Agents-in-Charge Funding	\$19,863	\$11,694	\$19,802	\$8,108
Fleet / Fuel	\$15,482	\$6,868	\$15,789	\$8,921
Service-wide Costs	\$280,462	\$312,857	-	(\$312,857)
Other Costs	\$96,133	-	-	-
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$475,754	\$345,024	\$67,347	(\$277,677)

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

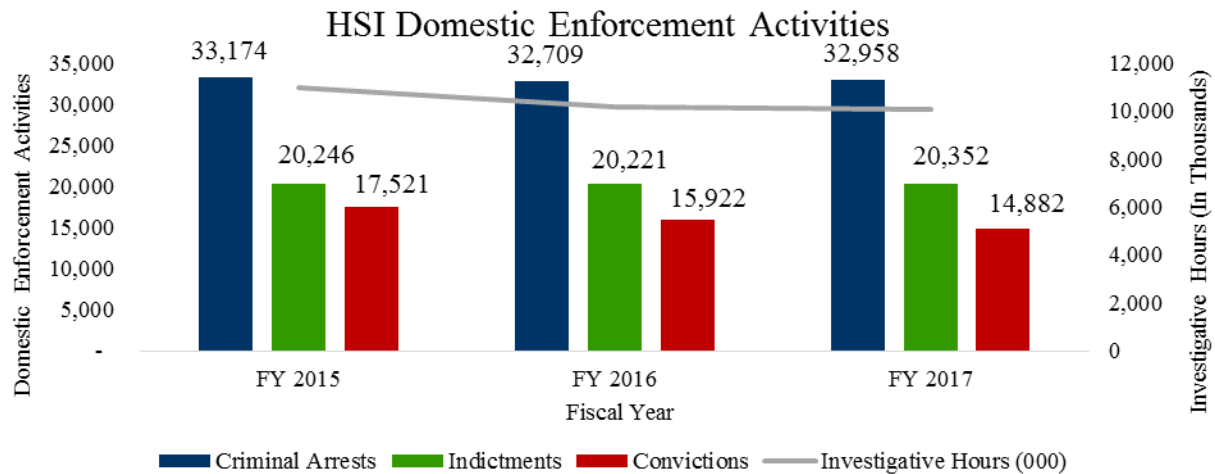
- **Headquarters Contracts:** HQ contracts provide support for investigative activities and include, but are not limited to Title-III contracts and multiple tracking and data analysis systems. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.
- **SAC Funding:** SAC funding covers Purchase Card expenditures, post travel and miscellaneous post obligations. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.
- **Fleet / Fuel:** The increase of fleet and fuel funding between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is to accommodate EO 13768 hires, new vehicles purchased to replacing an aging fleet, and the costs to retrofit those vehicles with tactical radios and safety equipment

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

Domestic Investigations Strategic goals include:

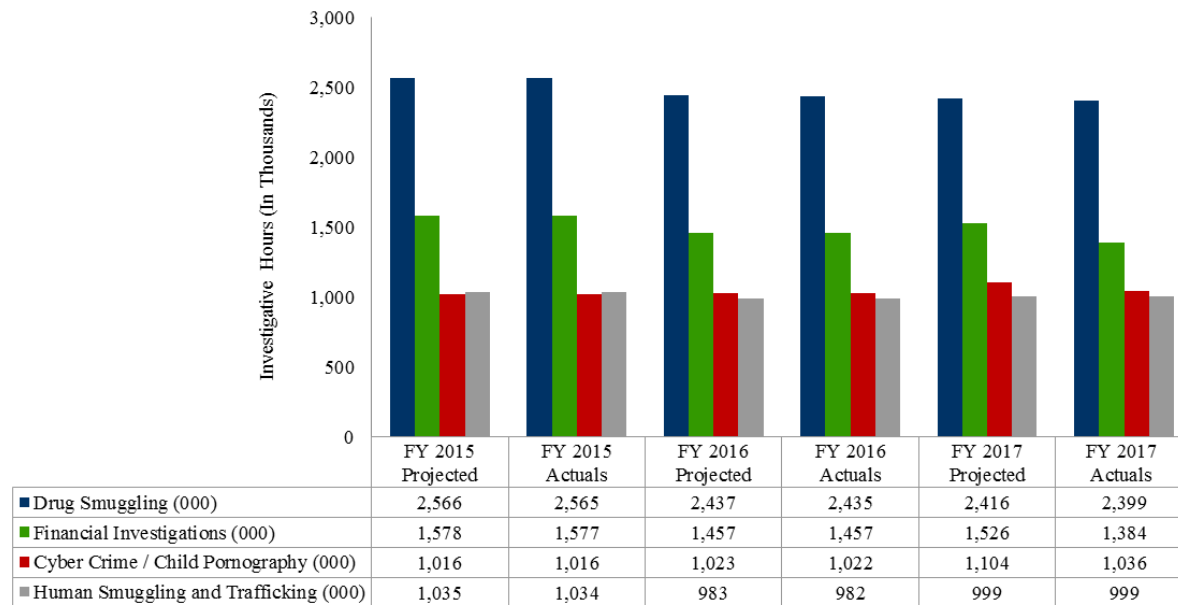
- 1) Preventing terrorism;
- 2) Combatting illicit trade, travel, and finance; and
- 3) Preventing the exploitation of the nation’s people and institutions by immigration violators.

The following graphs outline HSI’s Domestic Investigations activities, including investigative hours and the resulting criminal arrests, indictments, and convictions:



Note: (1) FY 2017 domestic enforcement activities declined because manpower was realigned to support the Presidential election, Inauguration, United Nations General Assembly, and Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

Projected versus Actual Investigative Hours by Investigative Category



Goal 1: Preventing Terrorism and Protecting the Homeland:

HSI’s top priority is to prevent terrorist attacks against the United States. HSI prevents terrorism by disrupting the persons or networks seeking to exploit U.S. border security, the immigration system, and customs laws. HSI partners with Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters’ Counterterrorism Division (CTD) and their FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) to ensure that HSI authorities and capabilities are leveraged against terrorism subjects. HSI measures its overall performance by its engagement in JTTF disruptions and HSI-led disruptions.

Between FY 2015 and FY 2017, HSI special agents initiated 2,488 JTTF-related investigations, resulting in 611 administrative arrests for immigration violations, 710 criminal arrests, and 337 convictions.

- **Preventing, Deterring, and Responding to Terrorist Activities:** HSI ensures that both FBI CTD and the JTTFs effectively leverage HSI’s unique criminal and administrative immigration authorities to develop comprehensive investigative strategies to combat global terrorism. International terrorism and homegrown violent extremism are transnational in nature, involving the flow of people, money, products, and information across our borders. The role of HSI special agents is thus invaluable to JTTFs (counterterrorism investigations), and ultimately the security of the homeland. These investigations are focused on a variety of trans-border violations primarily related to immigration and immigration fraud, and at times, illicit travel, trade, and finance. HSI authorities are frequently the sole means available to disrupt, detain and ultimately remove a subject

from the U.S. in order to deter and disrupt attacks against the United States or overseas interests. HSI special agents are assigned to and actively engage in each of the 104 JTTFs nationwide. HSI special agents are also permanently assigned to FBI CTD providing both strategic and tactical capabilities and disruption options to FBI and ICE. HSI is the largest non-FBI Federal contributor at both FBI CTD and the JTTFs. Immediately following a U.S. based terrorist attack, HSI National Security Investigations Division's Counterterrorism Section (CTS) provides 24/7 and/or extended coverage to HSI JTTF Leaders and Special Agents, as well as to FBI CTD. CTS activates its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), protocol and tools, which are derived from many years of experience in order to manage the CT response. CTS is able to provide timely, relevant, and dedicated support to enhance the effectiveness of the overall CT response.

- Preventing and Disrupting Terrorist Entry into the United States: HSI uses a variety of collaborative and risk-based approaches to disrupt terrorists and criminals by screening visa applicants, performing overstay analyses, and mitigating national security threats with risk-based targeting. In conjunction with the Visa Security Program (VSP), Domestic Investigations uses the Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT) program to vet applicants early in the visa process. The Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) identifies and tracks hundreds of thousands of overstays and foreign student visa violators, isolating those who may pose a threat to national security. This review detects and identifies those individuals exhibiting specific risk factors based on intelligence reporting, in-depth criminal research, and analysis of dynamic social networks. CTCEU uses a risk-based targeting approach to mitigate emerging national security threats from student and academic exchange visa holders and Student and Exchange Visitor Information System-related vulnerabilities.
- Protecting the Homeland through Counter-Proliferation: The Counter-Proliferation Investigations (CPI) Program oversees investigations into violations of all U.S. export control laws relating to the illegal procurement and export of military items, technical data, dual-use commodities and technology, and exports to sanctioned and embargoed countries. The CPI Program also oversees Project Shield America, an ICE-designed outreach program that partners with private industry and the academic community to prevent violations of the U.S. export control laws and detect attempted illegal acquisitions of military items and controlled dual-use commodities, technology, and technical data. Because of its expertise in export enforcement, ICE is also the lead agency responsible for managing the Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2). E2C2 is a multi-agency center that serves as the primary forum for enforcement and intelligence agencies to coordinate, de-conflict, and enhance export enforcement actions in order to effectively detect, prevent, disrupt, investigate, and prosecute violations of the U.S. export control laws.

ICE is the only federal agency with the full range of investigative and border-related authorities to investigate and enforce all U.S. export laws related to military items, sensitive dual-use commodities, and sanctioned or embargoed countries. In FY 2017, Domestic Investigations recorded 1,176 seizures of sensitive controlled commodities including illegal military and dual-use technology.

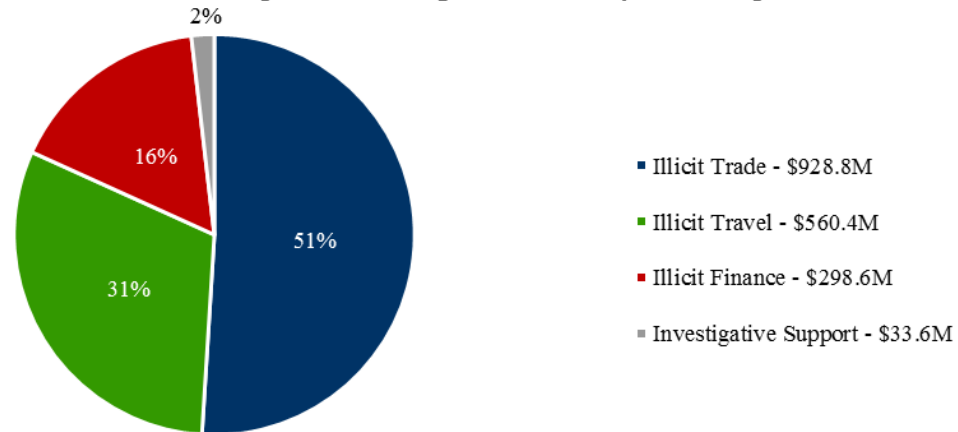
- Preventing the United States from Becoming a Safe Haven for Human Rights Violators and War Criminals: The Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit oversees DHS's Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center (HRVWCC), the only government entity focusing completely on investigating persons within the United States complicit in atrocities against persons and war crimes. Under the umbrella of the HRVWCC, ICE has brought together the resources of various other Federal agencies that have a role in investigating human rights offenders, which include

the FBI’s International Human Rights Unit (co-located in its entirety within the HRVWCC) and components from the Departments of Justice, State and Defense. The HRVWCC directs how the U.S. Government investigates human rights violators; how the U.S. Government works with International Police Organization (INTERPOL), foreign LEAs and international criminal tribunals; and how researching suspected or known international human rights abusers can lead to limiting their movement between countries and/or prevent their entry into the United States.

Goal 2: Protecting the Homeland against Illicit Trade, Travel, and Finance:

TCOs attempt to exploit U.S. legitimate trade, travel, and transportation systems to illegally generate, transport, and store bulk currency. In turn, the illicit proceeds fuel their existence and expansion. HSI targets TCOs at the source of their illicit activities. The graph below displays the breakdown of Domestic Investigations’ expenditures by investigative area.

FY 2017 Domestic Investigations - Expenditures by Investigative Area



- Enforcing Border Security:** Foreign nationals and criminals continually attempt to penetrate U.S. borders. Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs) play a key role in the government’s efforts to enhance land and maritime border security. HSI leads 55 BEST units throughout the United States, which include members from CBP, United States Coast Guard (USCG), and other LEAs. HSI also participates in the Joint Task Force Investigations (JTF-I), one of three joint task forces established to secure the southern border and approaches and to increase unity of effort across the Department. JTF-I focuses on criminal investigations in support of the geographic task forces. BESTs and participation on JTF-I leverage law enforcement and intelligence resources to identify, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs that seek to exploit vulnerabilities along U.S. borders and threaten the overall security of the United States.
- Combatting Human Trafficking:** The United States is a destination for thousands of men, women, and children illegally trafficked from all around the world. These victims are trafficked for illicit purposes such as sexual and labor exploitation. The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit targets these activities through programs such as the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force, the Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy, and

the Trafficking in Persons Program. HSI's comprehensive anti-human trafficking strategy places equal emphasis on the identification and rescue of victims and the prosecution of traffickers. In FY 2017, HSI's efforts resulted in the identification and/or rescuing of 904 sexually exploited children and 518 human trafficking victims. In addition, HSI arrested 4,320 individuals and convicted 2,152 individuals for activities related to human smuggling and trafficking.

- **Combatting Child Exploitation:** Each year millions of children fall prey to sexual predators, leaving them with psychological, physical, and emotional trauma. Located within the ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3), the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit investigates child pornographers, child sex tourists, and smugglers and traffickers of minors. C3 also partnered with the U.S. Special Operations Command and the National Association to Protect Children (PROTECT) to launch the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child Rescue Corps program for wounded, ill, or injured special operations forces. The 12-month HERO program is designed to train, equip, and embed HERO participants into computer forensic intern positions in HSI offices around the country. In FY 2017, HSI hired 24 new participants and trained 29.

In FY 2017, HSI conducted a global operation targeting a Darknet child exploitation board with over 50,000 members responsible for hundreds of new productions of child abuse material. The operation resulted in the identification and arrest of the administrators of the board, one of whom resided in Canada and the other in Nashville, TN, and the identification and rescue of over 40 children worldwide. Suspects were arrested in Canada, Portugal, Brazil and the U.S. The global operation was conducted in partnership with C3, HSI Boston, HSI Norfolk, HSI DC, HSI Nashville, European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL), Toronto Police Service (CA), and Queensland Police Service (AU). As a result of this operation, the primary board and three additional boards have been dismantled.

- **Disrupting Drug Trafficking Organizations:** Drug trafficking organizations continue to develop sophisticated methods, advanced techniques, and new routes to smuggle drugs into our country. The Contraband Smuggling Unit operates strategic programs that combat smuggling crimes, customs violations, and the importation, distribution, manufacture, and possession of illegal narcotics. In FY 2017, HSI mitigated safety risks from illicit drugs by making 11,691 arrests for drug trafficking-related activities, as well as seizing \$107 million in currency and monetary instruments and 981,586 pounds of illegal narcotics.
- **Pursuing Money Laundering and Bulk Cash Smuggling:** TCOs manipulate legitimate banking, financial, and commercial trade systems to sustain and expand their operations. The Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit (IFPCU) holistically investigates money laundering, illicit finance, and other financial crimes by investigating how TCOs receive, move, launder, and store illicit proceeds. IFPCU also combats financial crimes by collaborating with the private sector, regulatory agencies, international organizations, and law enforcement partners to build the capacity to identify and investigate complex financial crimes and money laundering. The Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) investigates the movement of illicit proceeds within international trade systems and identifies crimes such as money laundering, customs fraud, contraband smuggling, and duty and tax evasion. The National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center prevents the repatriation of illicit proceeds in the form of bulk currency through aircraft, vehicles, maritime vessels, pedestrian border crossings, and express consignments.

- **Trade Enforcement:** Commercial trade fraud is becoming more widespread due to increased cyber communications and global connectedness. HSI targets predatory and unfair trade practices through the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center's (IPR Center) Intellectual Property Unit and the Commercial Fraud Unit. These units coordinate with field personnel and industry partners to enable the interdiction and investigation of criminal organizations that commit intellectual property theft, as well as illegal trade practices that threaten economic stability, restrict competitiveness of U.S. industries, and threaten public health and safety. The IPR Center protects public health and safety, the U.S. economy, and the U.S. Armed Forces by combating predatory and unfair trade practices. The ICE-led IPR Center brings together 23 partners in a task force setting, including 19 Federal agencies and four international partners from INTERPOL, EUROPOL, and the Canadian and Mexican governments. This partnership leverages the resources, skills, and authorities of each participating agency to provide a comprehensive response to intellectual property theft.

In FY 2017, ICE HSI disrupted a conspiracy to import and distribute counterfeit computer networking hardware. As a result of the investigation, the defendants were indicted for their roles in a \$2.8M fraud scheme to sell counterfeit and modified computer equipment to the U.S. military, and were sentenced to 37 months. They were also ordered to pay over a million dollars in restitution.

- **Fighting Cyber Crime:** Corporations, businesses, and the U.S. government depend on the internet and IT systems to operate. This dependence increases vulnerability to cyber misuse and exploitation. The Cyber Crimes Unit, located within the ICE C3, oversees HSI's cyber-related investigations and focuses on TCOs that use cyber capabilities to further their criminal enterprise. The unit provides training, investigative support, guidance in emerging cyber technologies, and subject matter expertise. More than 347 computer forensics agents assigned to field offices throughout the world analyze large volumes of data to support investigations.

Goal 3: Preventing the Unlawful Exploitation of the Nation's People by Violators of Immigration Laws:

HSI, in coordination with CBP, enforces the borders and Ports of Entry (POEs) by apprehending aliens entering illegally. Within the United States, HSI protects the integrity of the immigration system by targeting fraud and abuse that undermine the U.S. immigration laws. HSI prioritizes the investigations of convicted criminal aliens and gang members.

- **Enforcing Worksite Compliance with Immigration Laws:** The employment of illegal aliens violates the INA and facilitates a host of other crimes including human smuggling, document fraud, identity theft, money laundering, and labor violations. The Worksite Enforcement Unit oversees strategies to prevent the employment of undocumented workers. This unit creates a culture of business compliance through criminal arrests of employers, management of the I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification Form, and the ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers (IMAGE) program. Cases involving national security or public safety concerns and allegations of egregious worker exploitation receive high priority.

HSI closed a gang investigation in 2017 targeting members of the notoriously violent transnational criminal street gang, Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13). This HSI-led Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) investigation resulted in the indictment of 49 MS-13 members and associates, the arrest of 45 MS-13 members and associates, and the conviction of 40 MS-13 members and associates who were operating in the Charlotte, NC area. The gang was trafficking in firearms, distributing narcotics, engaging in robbery, and attempting murder in an effort to overtake the Latin Kings and other gang factions.

- Protecting the Public from Transnational Gang Members: The National Gang Unit develops and implements anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and crimes with a nexus to the border. HSI conducts organizational investigations under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering statute.
- Preventing Document and Benefit Fraud: The Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs) target criminal enterprises and individuals who attempt to use document and benefit fraud to compromise the integrity of the immigration system. HSI's 28 DBFTFs maximize resources, eliminate duplication of efforts, and conduct more effective investigations by creating partnerships with Federal, state, and local LEAs.

International Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

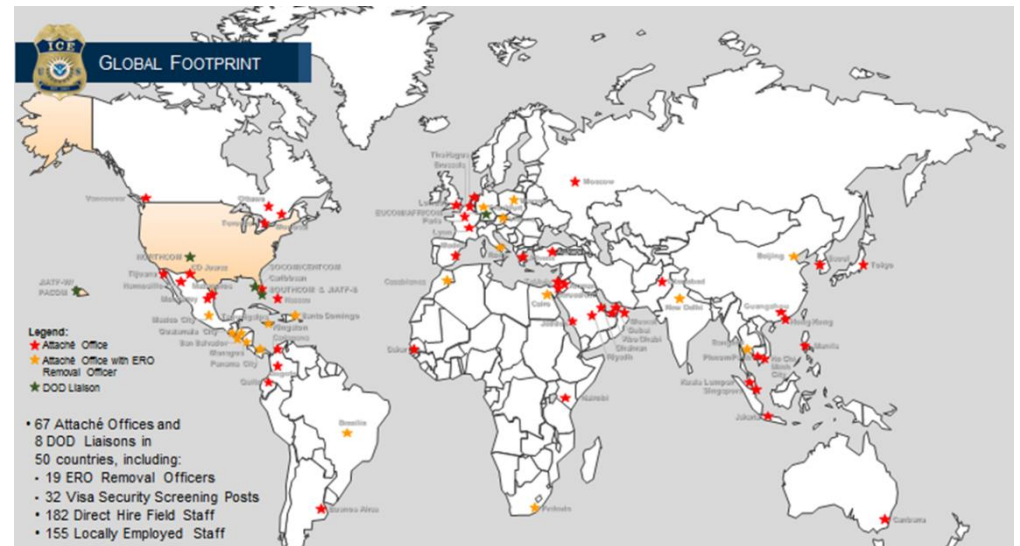
Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
International Operations	271	281	\$159,035	301	296	\$140,873	334	313	\$150,691	33	17	\$9,818
Total	271	281	\$159,035	301	296	\$140,873	334	313	\$150,691	33	17	\$9,818
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	271	281	\$159,035	301	296	\$140,873	334	313	\$150,691	33	17	\$9,818

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the International Operations Level II PPA enables 67 offices in 50 countries to conduct law enforcement activities and provide investigative support to domestic offices in combating transnational crime. Specifically, International Operations focuses on TCOs that engage in human smuggling and trafficking; the trafficking of narcotics, money, firearms, and sensitive technologies; and the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. International Operations partners with foreign and domestic counterparts to conduct international law enforcement operations and to support removals from the United States. Funding in the International Level II PPA also supports administration of the VSP, which screens visa applicants from high-risk areas for potential national security and public safety concerns prior to their admission to the United States.

The graphic to the right displays International Operation’s global footprint.



**International Operations – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes**

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	271	281	\$159,035
FY 2018 President's Budget	301	296	\$140,873
FY 2019 Base Budget	301	296	\$140,873
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$9,683)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$9,683)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$175
ICASS/CSCS	-	-	\$7,151
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$7,326
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$12)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$12)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$2,369)
FY 2019 Current Services	301	296	\$138,504
Executive Order Staffing	33	17	\$12,187
Total, Program Increases	33	17	\$12,187
FY 2019 Request	334	313	\$150,691
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	33	17	\$9,818

**International Operations – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
International Operations	271	281	\$78,105	\$277.95	301	296	\$63,611	\$214.9	334	313	\$66,143	\$211.32	33	17	\$2,532	(\$3.58)
Total	271	281	\$78,105	\$277.95	301	296	\$63,611	\$214.9	334	313	\$66,143	\$211.32	33	17	\$2,532	(\$3.58)
Discretionary - Appropriation	271	281	\$78,105	\$277.95	301	296	\$63,611	\$214.9	334	313	\$66,143	\$211.32	33	17	\$2,532	(\$3.58)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,377	\$35,928	\$37,363	\$1,435
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8,678	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,274	\$8,399	\$8,827	\$428
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$31,776	\$19,284	\$19,953	\$669
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$78,105	\$63,611	\$66,143	\$2,532
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	271	301	334	33
FTE - Civilian	281	296	313	17

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	281	\$78,105	\$277.95	296	\$63,611	\$214.90	296	\$63,611	\$214.90	-	-	-
Servicewide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$8)	-	-	(\$8)	-
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$175	-	-	\$175	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	\$2,365	\$139.12	17	\$2,365	\$139.12
Total Pay Cost Drivers	281	\$78,105	\$277.95	296	\$63,611	\$214.90	313	\$66,143	\$211.32	17	\$2,532	(\$3.58)

**International Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
International Operations	\$80,930	\$77,262	\$84,548	\$7,286
Total	\$80,930	\$77,262	\$84,548	\$7,286
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$80,930	\$77,262	\$84,548	\$7,286

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$8,884	\$9,260	\$11,948	\$2,688
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,393	\$2,845	\$2,839	(\$6)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$5,868	\$2,734	\$894	(\$1,840)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10,338	\$17,561	\$17,535	(\$26)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,589	\$2,713	\$1,302	(\$1,411)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$7	\$7	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,556	\$2,757	\$148	(\$2,609)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$34,730	\$28,299	\$35,965	\$7,666
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,712	\$1,228	\$2,031	\$803
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$99	\$1,123	\$405	(\$718)
25.6 Medical Care	\$59	-	\$16	\$16
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,588	\$1,302	\$998	(\$304)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$72	\$69	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,763	\$1,774	\$1,845	\$71
31.0 Equipment	\$8,339	\$4,670	\$7,984	\$3,314
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$470	\$115	(\$355)
44.0 Refunds	\$12	\$24	\$24	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$423	\$423	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$80,930	\$77,262	\$84,548	\$7,286

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Department of State Charges	\$12,940	\$31,120	\$38,271	\$7,151
Housing Rent	\$11,490	\$9,143	\$13,293	\$4,150
Permanent Change of Station	\$9,533	\$8,551	\$12,443	\$3,892
Service-wide Costs	\$7,436	\$9,683	-	(\$9,683)
Other Costs	\$39,531	\$18,765	\$20,541	\$1,776
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$80,930	\$77,262	\$84,548	\$7,286

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- Department of State (DOS) Charges:** The Bureau of Overseas Building Operations assesses agencies a share of the cost to provide secure, safe, and functional facilities at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad. ICASS is the mechanism agencies choose to manage and pay for shared administrative service at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad. The FY 2019 amount reflects cost increases passed through by DOS.
- Housing Rent:** U.S. citizen employees assigned to U.S. missions abroad may be provided housing in U.S. Government-owned or leased properties. The FY 2019 amount reflects a \$4.2M increase over the FY 2018 level and accounts for projected inflation and increased international support of staff due to the request to increase international support staff under EO 13768.
- Permanent Change of Station (PCS):** PCS includes the costs associated with relocating U.S. citizen employees assigned to U.S. missions abroad. The FY 2019 amount reflects a \$3.9M increase over the FY 2018 level due to the request to increase international support staff under EO 13768.
- Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time charges for furniture, background investigations, vehicles and radios to hire additional Law Enforcement Officers per EO 13768. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the start-up costs associated with new EO hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

ICE International Operations develops international agreements and arrangements that support HSI's investigative mission. International Operations also works with HSI offices to develop non-binding international information sharing arrangements tailored to specific operational needs.

In FY 2017, ICE International Operations activities efforts resulted in 48 domestic criminal arrests, 43 domestic indictments, and 41 convictions. International Operations also contributed to the seizure of 76,906 pounds of narcotics, \$12.1 million in currency, and 750 firearms and other weapon components.

ICE International Operations personnel deployed overseas have a number of responsibilities, including:

- Supporting the broader DHS and U.S. Government mission space, to include the Departments of Defense, State, and Justice;
- Liaising between foreign LEAs and ICE domestic offices;
- Serving as advisors to U.S. missions and foreign counterparts;
- Conducting outreach with foreign officials and sharing information under negotiated bilateral agreements and mutual legal assistance treaties; and
- Screening and vetting visa applicants for terrorism and/or criminal related links.

ICE International Operations personnel fuse criminal intelligence with foreign partner information to facilitate joint operations against common threats. To accomplish this mission, International Operations deploys the following programs:

Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP):

The BITMAP program collects biometric and biographic data of suspect individuals and provides the capability to search and enroll subjects into the three primary U.S. biometric databases simultaneously: DHS Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), FBI Next Generation Identification (NGI), and Department of Defense (DOD) Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS). HSI uses this information to identify and map illicit pathways and emerging trends among extraterritorial criminal organizations; associate derogatory information with individuals; and identify known or suspected terrorists, criminals, and other persons of interest.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs):

These HSI vetted units, currently operating in 11 countries, are bilateral, multi-disciplinary investigative units led by ICE with foreign law enforcement membership. TCIUs serve as force-multipliers, facilitating information exchange and rapid bilateral investigations to enhance cooperation between HSI and host governments in order to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal enterprises that threaten regional stability and pose a significant threat to the public and national security of the United States. Of International Operations seizures displayed to the right, TCIU produced 690 arrests and contributed to the seizure of more than \$3.7M in currency; 38,973 pounds of cocaine; 19 pounds of heroin; 8,713 pounds of marijuana; 144 firearms; over 11,000 rounds of ammunition; 137 vehicles; and over \$39.0M in counterfeit goods.

HSI successfully conducted Operation Citadel from 2016 through 2017, which focused on identifying, disrupting, and dismantling TCOs, drug trafficking organizations, and terrorist support networks by targeting the mechanisms used to move migrants, illicit funds, and contraband throughout Central America and Colombia. This operation, in conjunction with HSI vetted TCIUs, resulted in 790 criminal arrests; 6,858 pounds of narcotics seizures; \$0.6M in currency seizures; 31 firearms seizures; and 56 minors rescued.

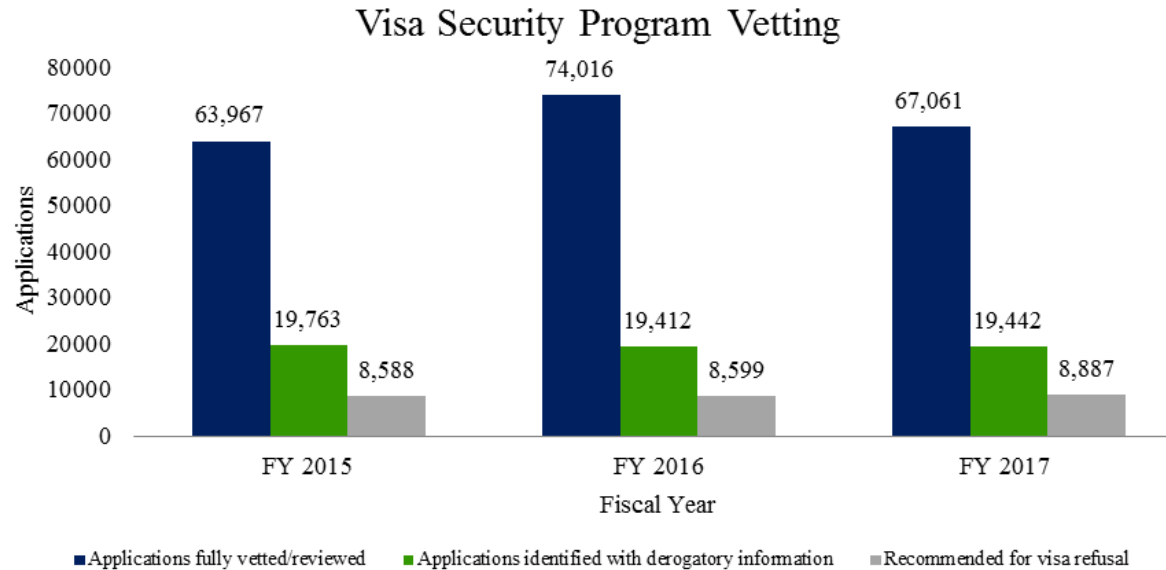
Cultural Property, Arts, and Antiquities Investigations and Repatriations Program:

This investigative program targets the illicit trafficking of cultural property from around the world and organizes the repatriation of stolen objects to their owners. There are approximately 400 special agents, customs officers, foreign partners and prosecutors who work with Federal, state, and local LEAs; private institutions; and foreign governments in conducting cultural property investigations.

VSP:

ICE VSP assigns special agents to diplomatic posts worldwide to investigate and disrupt suspect travelers during the visa application process. The program serves as the agency's frontline in protecting the United States against terrorist and criminal organizations. While other security efforts simply focus on screening names against lists of known terrorist or criminal suspects, VSP leverages HSI's investigative capabilities during the visa application process to identify terrorist or criminal threats before they reach the United States. Through VSP, deployed HSI special agents utilize available investigative resources – such as advanced analysis, interviews at post, and liaisons with host and domestic partners – to identify, exploit, and prevent the travel of suspect visa applicants. Deployed special agents provide training to DOS Consular Affairs (CA) regarding threats, trends, and other issues affecting visa adjudication.

The below graph displays the annual number of visa applications vetted, identified as including derogatory information, and ultimately recommended for visa refusal by VSP between FY 2015 and FY 2017.



Through PATRIOT, administered by the HSI National Security Investigations Division, VSP automated the screening of 100 percent of Non-Immigrant Visa (NIV) applications at VSP posts prior to DOS adjudication. VSP PATRIOT analysts, located in the National Capital Region (NCR), manually vet suspect visa applicants and provide deployed HSI special agents with relevant information prior to conducting interviews and other investigative activities. These efforts allow VSP to operate as a counterterrorism tool that disrupts and investigates the travel of illicit actors, mitigating threats posed by transnational terrorist and criminal networks. VSP operations are currently conducted at 32 visa-issuing posts in 26 countries.

Overseas visa security screening and vetting often involves face-to-face interaction and on-the-ground follow-up, which can only occur overseas prior to the individual's admission to the United States. Special agents assigned to VSP take a hands-on approach to managing visa security by developing investigative leads in four critical ways:

- Coordinating with foreign government LEAs to verify a visa applicant's true country of origin;
- Identifying any criminal arrests, convictions, or potential affiliations with terrorist or criminal organizations;
- Exploiting derogatory information found during data screening and vetting through liaison with other U.S. government agencies at posts; and
- Substantiating recommendations to deny visas to high-risk individuals or "clear" eligible applicants incorrectly associated with such derogatory information.

*Intelligence – PPA Level II***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	401	391	\$80,141	417	410	\$79,905	462	433	\$73,799	45	23	(\$6,106)
Total	401	391	\$80,141	417	410	\$79,905	462	433	\$73,799	45	23	(\$6,106)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	401	391	\$80,141	417	410	\$79,905	462	433	\$73,799	45	23	(\$6,106)

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the Intelligence Level II PPA supports efforts to collect, analyze, and share timely and accurate intelligence on illicit trade, travel, and financial activity within the United States in coordination with the DHS Intelligence Enterprise and members of the intelligence community. Intel maintains one of DHS's largest agency-wide deployments of secure data communication connectivity. Intel also prepares ICE for agency-wide continuity of operations, emergency response, and crisis management. Intel gathers information to identify tactics, techniques, and procedures to counter public safety and national security threats while ensuring force protection and officer safety.

**Intelligence – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes**

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	401	391	\$80,141
FY 2018 President's Budget	417	410	\$79,905
FY 2019 Base Budget	417	410	\$79,905
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$11,081)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$11,081)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$243
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$243
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$17)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$17)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$10,855)
FY 2019 Current Services	417	410	\$69,050
Executive Order Staffing	45	23	\$4,749
Total, Program Increases	45	23	\$4,749
FY 2019 Request	462	433	\$73,799
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	45	23	(\$6,106)

**Intelligence – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Intelligence	401	391	\$60,566	\$154.9	417	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	462	433	\$71,027	\$164.03	45	23	\$2,941	(\$2.03)
Total	401	391	\$60,566	\$154.9	417	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	462	433	\$71,027	\$164.03	45	23	\$2,941	(\$2.03)
Discretionary - Appropriation	401	391	\$60,566	\$154.9	417	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	462	433	\$71,027	\$164.03	45	23	\$2,941	(\$2.03)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$43,198	\$51,710	\$54,265	\$2,555
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,436	\$1,690	\$1,764	\$74
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$14,932	\$14,686	\$14,998	\$312
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$60,566	\$68,086	\$71,027	\$2,941
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	401	417	462	45
FTE - Civilian	391	410	433	23

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	391	\$60,566	\$154.90	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	-	-	-
Service-wide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$500)	-	-	(\$500)	-
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$243	-	-	\$243	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	\$3,198	\$139.04	23	\$3,198	\$139.04
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	391	\$60,566	\$154.90	410	\$68,086	\$166.06	433	\$71,027	\$164.03	23	\$2,941	(\$2.03)

**Intelligence – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Intelligence	\$19,575	\$11,819	\$2,772	(\$9,047)
Total	\$19,575	\$11,819	\$2,772	(\$9,047)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$19,575	\$11,819	\$2,772	(\$9,047)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,497	\$1,724	\$302	(\$1,422)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$32	\$14	\$10	(\$4)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$10,621	\$1,931	\$371	(\$1,560)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$173	\$403	\$121	(\$282)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,002	\$1,759	-	(\$1,759)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$403	\$936	\$288	(\$648)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,469	\$1,557	\$216	(\$1,341)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$168	\$699	-	(\$699)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$3	\$3
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$959	\$1,284	\$277	(\$1,007)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$725	\$450	\$403	(\$47)
31.0 Equipment	\$519	\$832	\$721	(\$111)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$7	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$230	\$60	(\$170)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$19,575	\$11,819	\$2,772	(\$9,047)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Classified Connectivity	\$595	\$365	\$966	\$601
Contract Support	\$1,551	\$237	\$720	\$483
Intelligence Systems	\$929	\$136	\$1,086	\$950
Servicewide Costs	\$11,968	\$11,081	-	(\$11,081)
Other Costs	\$4,532	-	-	-
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$19,575	\$11,819	\$2,772	(\$9,047)

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- **Classified Connectivity:** Classified Connectivity costs support deployment of SECRET and TS/SCI systems across the agency. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.
- **Contract Support:** Contract Support costs provide funds for HSI Intelligence field offices and headquarters activities. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.
- **Intelligence Systems:** Intelligence Systems costs directly support Intelligence efforts (e.g., Falcon, Big Data Environment-BDE, CBP Analytical Framework for Intelligence-AFI, etc.). The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of additional support required for the new EO 13768 hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

The Intelligence Level II PPA funds the following organizational units:

Intelligence Integration and Emergency Management Operations Division (IEMOD): IEMOD is composed of three units: the Emergency Management Unit (EMU), the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), and the HSI Tip Line. IEMOD's primary goals are to eliminate redundancies and create efficiencies in the overall HSI intelligence operational footprint, unify command and control structures, ensure consistency and accuracy in reporting, and foster "best practices" in emergency management during both "steady states" and "crisis states."

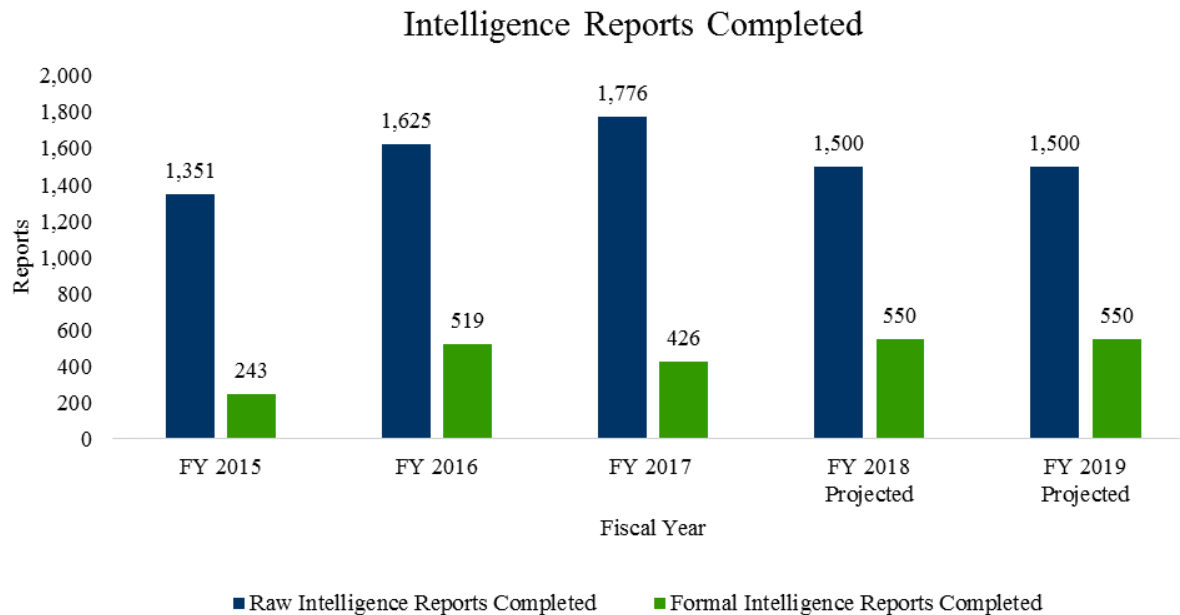
- The EMU serves as ICE's lead for continuity of operations, operations coordination, emergency planning and response, and crisis management and communications. EMU is also responsible for ICE's Rapid Response Teams (RRTs), which are disaster response teams comprised of special agents and Tactical Medical Program teams, which maintain deployments, policies, and trainings associated with ICE's tactical medical operations.
- The JIOC expands and maintains global situational awareness for all of ICE. JIOC manages the 24/7 Watch Operation Section, a single 24/7 watch that receives, coordinates, and disseminates classified and unclassified information and facilitates the exchange of law enforcement and national intelligence between ICE Directorates, leadership, and the Department. Through this watch, the JIOC provides timely, accurate, and relevant information concerning events, actions, and threats related to ICE missions to senior leaders in near real-time through event-tracking, situation-monitoring, and information management. Additionally, the JIOC provides a mechanism to responsibly share information with the Department and other Federal, state, and local partners through a "single point of service" concept consistent with DHS operational reporting standards and information sharing policies.
- The HSI Tip Line serves as a 24/7 national intake center to receive, analyze, document, and disseminate investigative leads to the appropriate ICE and/or other DHS field offices in support of the overall DHS mission to protect the Homeland. Since 2003, over one million tips have been received by the HSI Tip Line. In FY 2017, the HIS Tip Line contributed to 165,285 tips received, 58,863 tips to law enforcement, \$99.9M collected in worksite fines, 43 hostages rescued in Texas, and ICE ERO's top 10 fugitives being arrested.

The Collections Division (CD): CD collects and shares information of value derived from ICE operations, harnesses U.S. Government resources to fill ICE information gaps, protects the agency from counterintelligence (CI) threats, and conducts law enforcement technical collection (LETC) activities. CD serves as the executive office for ICE CI awareness, education, and defensive CI measures to protect personnel and the agency from hostile intelligence collectors and supports ICE and intelligence community requirements by designing tailored collection strategies and reporting raw intelligence and tailored products. In addition to supporting the intelligence community requests and requirements through the ICE Request for Information (RFI), the CD also manages ICE's Technical Intelligence Center where LETC operations cue the tactical interdiction and investigation of illicit trafficking bound for the United States.

- Analysis Division: The Analysis Division conducts strategic analysis by synthesizing classified intelligence, law enforcement information, and open-source reporting.

- Enterprise Services Division (ESD): ESD facilitates the deployment of classified data connectivity throughout ICE. The Division delivers ICE intelligence training and coordinates intelligence activities with internal and external stakeholders.
- JTF-I: JTF-I works with the ICE Intel and SAC Intelligence Programs across the joint operating area. HSI personnel assigned to JTF-I identify the top TCOs and networks that aim to destabilize communities and degrade national security.
- Human Smuggling Cell (HSC): HSC is an interagency platform led by ICE Intel to coordinate and integrate human smuggling intelligence and law enforcement information. HSC develops a comprehensive threat picture designed to drive law enforcement and other disruption efforts targeting human smuggling networks.
- Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC): HSTC integrates and disseminates interagency intelligence to support strategies that prevent human trafficking. HSTC brings together experienced Federal interagency specialists to convert intelligence into effective policies and diplomatic actions.

The below graph displays the historic and projected numbers of raw and formal intelligence reports completed by Intel.



Enforcement and Removal Operations –PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	5,417	5,349	\$2,705,412	5,903	5,385	\$3,601,472	5,879	5,276	\$3,293,887	(24)	(109)	(\$307,585)
Fugitive Operations	808	782	\$151,795	1,103	933	\$184,668	1,531	1,253	\$255,864	428	320	\$71,196
Criminal Alien Program	1,517	1,488	\$312,350	2,282	1,836	\$412,080	3,530	2,766	\$619,109	1,248	930	\$207,029
Alternatives to Detention	268	268	\$183,275	337	272	\$177,700	419	334	\$184,446	82	62	\$6,746
Transportation and Removal Program	78	58	\$355,882	146	106	\$484,894	278	206	\$511,058	132	100	\$26,164
Total	8,088	7,945	\$3,708,714	9,771	8,532	\$4,860,814	11,637	9,835	\$4,864,364	1,866	1,303	\$3,550
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,088	7,945	\$3,708,714	9,771	8,532	\$4,860,814	11,637	9,835	\$4,864,364	1,866	1,303	\$3,550

PPA DESCRIPTION:

ERO enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures. ERO carries out its mission through a range of programs and activities that focus on identifying and prioritizing the removal of recent border crossers and those individuals posing the most significant threats to national security or public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes.

ERO operates in a dynamic and shifting immigration landscape. As such, ERO works with other DHS components, LEAs, states, counties, and localities across the United States to uphold U.S. immigration laws at, within, and beyond our borders through efficient enforcement and removal operations. The ERO PPA is comprised of five Level II PPAs: Custody Operations, Fugitive Operations, Criminal Alien Program (CAP), Alternatives to Detention (ATD), and Transportation and Removal Program (TRP).



Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$3,708,714	\$4,860,814	\$4,864,364
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$69,192	\$15,844	\$48,783
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$3,777,906	\$4,876,658	\$4,913,147
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$5,471	\$1,671	\$1,671
Total Budget Resources	\$3,783,377	\$4,878,329	\$4,914,818
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$3,767,533	\$4,829,546	\$5,205,829
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,088	9,771	11,637
Enacted/Request FTE	7,945	8,532	9,835
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,088	9,771	11,637
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,945	8,532	9,835

**Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources**

Collections <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Justice - Department of Justice Source	-	-	\$3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State - Department of State Source	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671
Total Collections	-	-	\$5,471	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,671

Enforcement and Removal Operations –PPA Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	8,088	7,945	\$3,708,714
FY 2018 President's Budget	9,771	8,532	\$4,860,814
FY 2019 Base Budget	9,771	8,532	\$4,860,814
Service Processing Center Transfer from ERO to Mission Support	(32)	(32)	(\$3,011)
Transfer for SWC Realignment	(326)	(326)	(\$313,273)
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$1,188)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$4,492)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$61)
Total Transfers	(358)	(358)	(\$322,025)
Adult Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$42,337
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$5,057
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	541	\$96,224
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$13,700
Family Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$4,663
Total, Pricing Increases	-	541	\$161,981
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$33,306)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$349)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$33,655)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(358)	183	(\$193,699)
FY 2019 Current Services	9,413	8,715	\$4,667,115
Executive Order Staffing	2,224	1,120	\$414,851
Total, Program Increases	2,224	1,120	\$414,851
Decrease ADP to 47,000	-	-	(\$217,602)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$217,602)
FY 2019 Request	11,637	9,835	\$4,864,364
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	1,866	1,303	\$3,550

**Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	5,417	5,349	\$830,442	\$155.25	5,903	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	5,879	5,276	\$918,494	\$174.09	(24)	(109)	(\$816)	\$3.37
Fugitive Operations	808	782	\$126,123	\$161.28	1,103	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	1,531	1,253	\$186,945	\$149.2	428	320	\$39,962	(\$8.34)
Criminal Alien Program	1,517	1,488	\$226,116	\$151.96	2,282	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	3,530	2,766	\$444,764	\$160.8	1,248	930	\$119,145	(\$16.55)
Alternatives to Detention	268	268	\$42,071	\$156.98	337	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	419	334	\$56,952	\$170.51	82	62	\$7,903	(\$9.82)
Transportation and Removal Program	78	58	\$11,680	\$201.38	146	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	278	206	\$30,667	\$148.87	132	100	\$12,263	(\$24.75)
Total	8,088	7,945	\$1,236,432	\$155.62	9,771	8,532	\$1,459,365	\$171.05	11,637	9,835	\$1,637,822	\$166.53	1,866	1,303	\$178,457	(\$4.52)
Discretionary - Appropriation	8,088	7,945	\$1,236,432	\$155.62	9,771	8,532	\$1,459,365	\$171.05	11,637	9,835	\$1,637,822	\$166.53	1,866	1,303	\$178,457	(\$4.52)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$668,138	\$799,934	\$886,544	\$86,610
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$995	\$809	\$886	\$77
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$185,517	\$215,522	\$245,195	\$29,673
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$381,782	\$443,100	\$505,197	\$62,097
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,236,432	\$1,459,365	\$1,637,822	\$178,457
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,088	9,771	11,637	1,866
FTE - Civilian	7,945	8,532	9,835	1,303

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES:

- **FTE Change FY 2018-2019:** The FTE change includes an increase of 1,303 FTEs for ERO in FY 2019. The increase in FY 2019 is attributed to additional staffing in support of EO 13768.
- **PC&B Change FY 2018-2019:** The increase to salaries and benefits is attributed to additional law enforcement and operational support staff that will be hired in support of EO 13768. ICE will spend funds on bonuses and performance awards consistent with OPM awards guidance.
- **Average Cost Change FY 2018-2019:** Average cost decrease between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the hiring of entry level Detention and Deportation Officers and support staff in support of EO 13768.

**Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Custody Operations	\$1,874,970	\$2,682,162	\$2,375,393	(\$306,769)
Fugitive Operations	\$25,672	\$37,685	\$68,919	\$31,234
Criminal Alien Program	\$86,234	\$86,461	\$174,345	\$87,884
Alternatives to Detention	\$141,204	\$128,651	\$127,494	(\$1,157)
Transportation and Removal Program	\$344,202	\$466,490	\$480,391	\$13,901
Total	\$2,472,282	\$3,401,449	\$3,226,542	(\$174,907)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$2,472,282	\$3,401,449	\$3,226,542	(\$174,907)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$337,502	\$436,424	\$435,773	(\$651)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,443	\$4,986	\$5,786	\$800
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$140,676	\$146,385	\$47,218	(\$99,167)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,361	\$2,556	\$2,002	(\$554)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16,008	\$39,399	\$41,122	\$1,723
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7	\$2	\$2	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$167,775	\$173,974	\$105,884	(\$68,090)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$56,106	\$73,610	\$78,709	\$5,099
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$169,899	\$37,431	\$75,948	\$38,517
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,212,311	\$2,050,155	\$1,913,211	(\$136,944)
25.6 Medical Care	\$218,681	\$270,540	\$251,653	(\$18,887)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$60,324	\$74,110	\$65,410	(\$8,700)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,346	\$6,525	\$6,451	(\$74)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$29,184	\$48,240	\$38,730	(\$9,510)
31.0 Equipment	\$13,840	\$20,430	\$150,325	\$129,895
32.0 Land and Structures	\$15,817	\$2,376	\$2,173	(\$203)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$25,002	\$14,290	\$6,131	(\$8,159)
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$16	\$14	(\$2)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$2,472,282	\$3,401,449	\$3,226,542	(\$174,907)

Custody Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	5,417	5,349	\$2,705,412	5,903	5,385	\$3,601,472	5,879	5,276	\$3,293,887	(24)	(109)	(\$307,585)
Total	5,417	5,349	\$2,705,412	5,903	5,385	\$3,601,472	5,879	5,276	\$3,293,887	(24)	(109)	(\$307,585)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	5,417	5,349	\$2,705,412	5,903	5,385	\$3,601,472	5,879	5,276	\$3,293,887	(24)	(109)	(\$307,585)

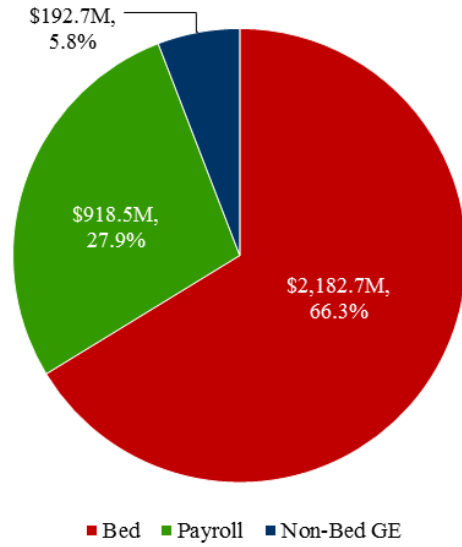
PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the Custody Operations Level II sub-PPA within the ERO PPA supports the management and oversight of the immigration detention system. Custody Operations develops and implements solutions to meet evolving detention requirements in a cost-effective manner. ERO manages ICE’s detention approach to address an increasing number of criminal aliens, alien families, and special population detainees, as well as other significant challenges and shifts in the detention landscape. Custody Operations funding is comprised of three major components: payroll, detention bed funding, and non-bed general expenses (GE).

- **Payroll:** Custody Operations Payroll funding supports 5,879 law enforcement and non-law enforcement personnel.
- **Detention Bed Funding:** The majority of Custody Operations funding supports ICE’s detention network, including detention guards, healthcare, food, and clothing.
- **Non-Bed GE:** Custody Operations non-bed GE costs fund overhead items that enable mission success. These costs include items such as supplies, travel, training, and equipment.

The breakdown of these components of the FY 2019 Custody Operations request is provided below:

FY 2019 Request Custody Operations Funding Breakdown



Custody Operations – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	5,417	5,349	\$2,705,412
FY 2018 President's Budget	5,903	5,385	\$3,601,472
FY 2019 Base Budget	5,903	5,385	\$3,601,472
Service Processing Center Transfer from ERO to Mission Support	(32)	(32)	(\$3,011)
Transfer for SWC Realignment	(326)	(326)	(\$212,002)
Transfer to MGMT/CHCO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$1,188)
Transfer to MGMT/CIO for WCF Activity Cost Removal	-	-	(\$4,492)
Transfer to MGMT/OCFO for Workforce Development Training	-	-	(\$61)
Total Transfers	(358)	(358)	(\$220,754)
Adult Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$42,337
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,192
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	81	\$14,447
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$9,111
Family Bed Rate Increase	-	-	\$4,663
Total, Pricing Increases	-	81	\$73,750
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$5,012)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$221)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$5,233)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(358)	(277)	(\$152,237)
FY 2019 Current Services	5,545	5,108	\$3,449,235
Executive Order Staffing	334	168	\$62,254
Total, Program Increases	334	168	\$62,254
Decrease ADP to 47,000	-	-	(\$217,602)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$217,602)
FY 2019 Request	5,879	5,276	\$3,293,887
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	(24)	(109)	(\$307,585)

**Custody Operations– PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	5,417	5,349	\$830,442	\$155.25	5,903	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	5,879	5,276	\$918,494	\$174.09	(24)	(109)	(\$816)	\$3.37
Total	5,417	5,349	\$830,442	\$155.25	5,903	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	5,879	5,276	\$918,494	\$174.09	(24)	(109)	(\$816)	\$3.37
Discretionary - Appropriation	5,417	5,349	\$830,442	\$155.25	5,903	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	5,879	5,276	\$918,494	\$174.09	(24)	(109)	(\$816)	\$3.37

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$450,759	\$502,325	\$489,833	(\$12,492)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$622	\$664	\$715	\$51
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$124,490	\$139,234	\$140,739	\$1,505
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$254,571	\$277,087	\$287,207	\$10,120
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$830,442	\$919,310	\$918,494	(\$816)
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	5,417	5,903	5,879	(24)
FTE - Civilian	5,349	5,385	5,276	(109)

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	5,349	\$830,442	\$155.25	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	-	-	-
Service Processing Center Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32)	(\$3,011)	\$94.09	(32)	(\$3,011)	\$94.09
Servicewide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(326)	(\$39,751)	\$121.94	(326)	(\$39,751)	\$121.94
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	\$12,002	\$148.17	81	\$12,002	\$148.17
Annualization of 1998 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,192	-	-	\$3,192	-
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,111	-	-	\$9,111	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	\$17,641	\$105.01	168	\$17,641	\$105.01
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	5,349	\$830,442	\$155.25	5,385	\$919,310	\$170.72	5,276	\$918,494	\$174.09	(109)	(\$816)	\$3.37

**Custody Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Custody Operations	\$1,874,970	\$2,682,162	\$2,375,393	(\$306,769)
Total	\$1,874,970	\$2,682,162	\$2,375,393	(\$306,769)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,874,970	\$2,682,162	\$2,375,393	(\$306,769)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$26,714	\$28,093	\$24,045	(\$4,048)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,385	\$3,321	\$4,203	\$882
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,544	\$70,773	\$3,537	(\$67,236)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,215	\$418	\$328	(\$90)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$10,122	\$29,362	\$25,640	(\$3,722)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$37,158	\$48,456	-	(\$48,456)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$36,813	\$55,134	\$42,288	(\$12,846)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$165,880	\$24,131	\$16,911	(\$7,220)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,210,471	\$2,039,269	\$1,906,493	(\$132,776)
25.6 Medical Care	\$218,681	\$270,540	\$251,653	(\$18,887)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$40,159	\$43,409	\$36,784	(\$6,625)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,346	\$6,392	\$6,331	(\$61)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$17,428	\$34,993	\$18,403	(\$16,590)
31.0 Equipment	\$12,531	\$14,279	\$31,681	\$17,402
32.0 Land and Structures	\$13,521	\$2,105	\$1,959	(\$146)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$25,002	\$11,487	\$5,137	(\$6,350)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$1,874,970	\$2,682,162	\$2,375,393	(\$306,769)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult)	\$1,245,953	\$1,712,939	\$1,630,630	(\$82,309)
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Family)	\$184,941	\$286,312	\$290,893	\$4,581
Contracts - Detainee Healthcare Services*	\$227,185	\$350,843	\$277,207	(\$73,636)
Service-wide Costs	\$194,333	\$212,002	-	(\$212,002)
Other Costs	\$22,558	\$120,066	\$176,663	\$56,597
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$1,874,970	\$2,682,162	\$2,375,393	(\$306,769)

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult):** ICE operates in 200+ adult facilities, which have various detention standards including 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011). The costs for detention beds include contract guards, healthcare, food and clothing. FY 2019 was derived from an ADP of 44,500 adult detention beds; 41,846 at a direct rate of \$123.86 less \$17.10 (healthcare) multiplied by 365 days. Starting in FY 2019, only the direct bed rate is used for calculations due to the SWC realignment. The remaining 2,654 adult detention beds are fee funded. A decrease is reflected from FY 2018 to FY 2019 because SWC are not included in the FY 2019 bed rate.
- Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Family):** ICE currently has three family residential centers where housing, medical, educational and recreational services are provided for families with children. FY 2019 funding was derived from firm fixed price contracts for the FRCs which total \$290.9M. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is a result of the inflationary cost for these firm fixed price contracts.
- Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time charges for furniture, background investigations, vehicles and radios to hire additional staff per EO 13768. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the one-time charges for new EO hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

ERO's DOs within Custody Operations provide day-to-day case management of the detained population by processing incoming and outgoing detainees, overseeing the physical detention of individuals in ICE custody, and interacting with detainees to address requests and grievances. DOs are responsible for case management functions, including participating in preparation of an individual's immigration court proceedings and reviewing custody status to ensure that detention remains appropriate under the law and in accordance with ICE policy. As part of these responsibilities, officers review NTAs, examine evidence, prepare records for the DOJ EOIR, and provide recommendations on detention cases.

A primary focus of Custody Operations is detention bed space management, which accounts for approximately 66 percent of the FY 2019 Level II PPA request. In accordance with EO 13768, DHS guidance requires Department personnel to take enforcement actions in accordance with applicable law. It further outlines that these actions include the lawful detention of aliens arriving in the United States and deemed inadmissible or otherwise described in section 235(b) of the INA pending a final determination of whether to order them removed. Detention prevents such aliens from committing crimes while at large in the United States, ensures that aliens will appear for their removal proceedings, and substantially increases the likelihood that aliens lawfully ordered removed will be removed.

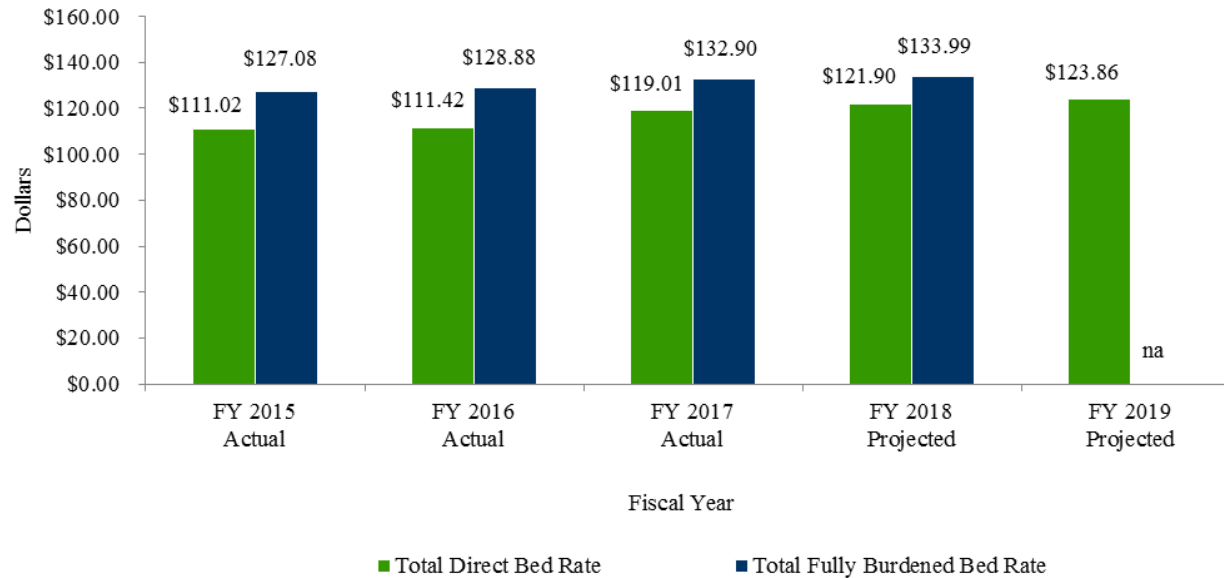
Bed Rate Methodology:

The cost of detention varies for each individual based on criminal status, facility type, length of detention stay, and geographic region. ICE projects average daily cost for adult beds based on direct costs, including bed and guard costs, detainee healthcare costs, and other direct costs. Funding requirements are calculated by multiplying projected ADP by the average daily bed rate and the number of days in the year.

Adult Beds:

In FY 2019, ICE projects that the average daily rate for direct costs will total \$123.86 for adult beds. Consistent with OMB circular A-87, ICE defines direct costs as those costs, which are directly utilized by an alien while they are in ICE custody. Direct costs include detention bed/guard contracts, healthcare, and other costs directly tied to implementing the detention program. Examples of other direct costs include alien welfare (clothing and other materials); provisions (food, beverages, and cooking materials); detainee pay; telecommunications services; utilities; operation and maintenance of facilities; supplies; equipment; postage; and miscellaneous contractual services such as inspection contracts. As a result of the FY 2019 SWC realignment, ICE will no longer include indirect expenses in its average daily bed rate. The average daily cost of detention at ICE facilities has increased in recent years as shown by the graph below.

Historic and Projected Adult Bed Costs (\$)



Note: As indicated by the “na” in the chart above, beginning in FY 2019, ICE will no longer report a fully burdened bed rate. This change is a result of the FY 2019 SWC realignment which eliminated indirect costs from the average daily bed rate calculation.

Historic and Projected Adult Bed Costs	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected
Bed/Guard Costs	\$93.94	\$90.84	\$95.60	\$98.95	\$100.54
Health Care Costs	\$12.95	\$16.70	\$16.35	\$16.83	\$17.10
Other Direct Costs	\$4.13	\$3.88	\$7.06	\$6.12	\$6.22
Total Direct Bed Rate	\$111.02	\$111.42	\$119.01	\$121.90	\$123.86
Indirect Costs	\$16.06	\$17.46	\$13.89	\$12.09	[\$12.28] ¹
Total Fully Burdened Bed Rate	\$127.08	\$128.88	\$132.90	\$133.99	---

Notes: (1) The FY 2019 indirect cost of \$12.28 is shown as a non-add for comparative purposes only; and (2) Beginning in FY 2019, indirect costs will be shifted to EWC as a result of the FY 2019 SWC realignment.

Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations - PPA

ICE houses detainees in several types of detention facilities. The direct costs associated with housing detainees are shown by facility type in the table below.

FY 2019 Adult Bed Rate by Facility Type							
Cost Element	Service Processing Center (SPC)	Contract Detention Facility (CDF)	Dedicated Inter-governmental Service Agreements (DIGSA)	Inter-governmental Service Agreements (IGSA)	U.S. Marshals Agreements (USMS IGA)	Other Facilities	Total
Bed / Guard	\$124.61	\$112.39	\$102.23	\$91.04	\$83.96	\$142.53	\$100.33
Healthcare	\$38.06	\$27.94	\$19.16	\$8.23	\$5.02	\$12.80	\$17.34
Other Direct Costs	\$46.62	\$5.25	\$1.41	\$2.14	\$0.59	0	\$6.19
Total Direct Costs	\$203.87	\$148.43	\$123.62	\$99.99	\$89.73	\$155.63	\$123.86
ADP	4,053	8,391	12,353	9,829	9,201	672	44,500
Mandays	1,479,386	3,062,683	4,508,862	3,587,693	3,358,505	245,370	16,242,500

Note that “Other Facilities” are described in the table below. ICE ADP is also provided for each type of “Other Facility.”

Type of Other Facilities	Description	ADP
Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Facility	Facility operated by/under the management of the Federal BOP	144
Hold Facility	Holding facility	323
Hospital Facility	Medical facility	108
Juvenile Facility	IGSA facility capable of housing juveniles (separate from adults) for a temporary period of time	17
Other Facility	Facilities including but not limited to transportation-related facilities, hotels and/or other short-term facilities	80
	Total	672

Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations - PPA

The ICE detention network is organized into twenty-four Areas of Responsibility (AOR). The direct costs associated with housing detainees are shown by AOR in the table below.

FY 2019 Adult Bed Rate by AOR					
AOR	Bed / Guard Costs	Healthcare Costs	Other Direct Costs	Total Direct Costs	ADP
Atlanta (ATL)	\$84.02	\$24.70	\$5.19	\$113.91	3,738
Baltimore (BAL)	\$95.90	\$5.25	\$5.41	\$106.56	331
Boston (BOS)	\$101.22	\$5.32	\$5.19	\$111.73	742
Buffalo (BUF)	\$104.95	\$33.78	\$6.47	\$145.20	746
Chicago (CHI)	\$82.02	\$4.99	\$5.45	\$92.46	1,535
Dallas (DAL)	\$76.22	\$3.97	\$5.38	\$85.57	1,094
Denver (DEN)	\$88.07	\$5.61	\$9.44	\$103.12	866
Detroit (DET)	\$67.37	\$3.95	\$5.19	\$76.51	869
El Paso (ELP)	\$121.90	\$15.62	\$6.23	\$143.74	2,848
Houston (HOU)	\$90.90	\$17.62	\$6.56	\$115.09	3,068
Los Angeles (LOS)	\$117.46	\$5.44	\$5.73	\$128.63	3,017
Miami (MIA)	\$116.21	\$15.22	\$6.91	\$138.35	2,347
Newark (NEW)	\$127.41	\$15.70	\$5.71	\$148.82	1,119
New Orleans (NOL)	\$70.53	\$21.76	\$5.59	\$97.88	2,969
New York (NYC)	\$125.29	\$4.47	\$5.69	\$135.45	1,199
Philadelphia (PHI)	\$89.32	\$28.35	\$6.93	\$124.60	1,211
Phoenix (PHO)	\$106.25	\$25.43	\$7.39	\$139.08	3,335
Seattle (SEA)	\$113.78	\$23.21	\$5.72	\$142.71	1,727
San Francisco (SFR)	\$107.38	\$5.00	\$6.49	\$118.88	1,067
Salt Lake City (SLC)	\$109.00	\$3.13	\$5.62	\$117.74	592
San Antonio (SNA)	\$88.13	\$23.74	\$7.11	\$118.98	6,440
San Diego (SND)	\$156.43	\$25.64	\$5.51	\$187.58	1,994
St. Paul (SPM)	\$81.51	\$5.20	\$4.88	\$91.60	741
Washington (WAS)	\$107.70	\$5.43	\$5.74	\$118.88	906
Average	\$100.54	\$17.10	\$6.22	\$123.86	44,500

Family Beds:

Costs related to family detention are derived from firm fixed price (FFP) contracts for detention beds, guard services and healthcare at ICE’s three Family Residential Centers (FRC) located in South Texas, Karnes County, and Berks County. Because these contracts are fixed price, costs do not change relative to the number of family detainees. ICE projects total costs of \$290.9M in FY 2019 for family beds. The break-out of these costs is shown in the table below. An average daily rate for family beds can be calculated by dividing the total funding requirement of \$290.9M by the projected family ADP of 2,500 for a rate of \$318.79. As with adult beds, beginning in FY 2019, ICE will no longer include indirect expenses in the derivation of its average daily bed rate for family beds as a result of the SWC realignment.

Projected FFP Contract Costs	FY 2019 (Dollars in Thousands)
South Texas FRC with Healthcare	\$211,161
Karnes County FRC with Healthcare	\$61,978
Berks County FRC with Healthcare	\$12,117
Other Direct Costs	\$5,637
Total Direct Costs	\$290,893
Indirect Costs [non add]	[\$5,194]

Notes: (1) The FY 2019 indirect cost of \$5,194 is shown as a non-add for comparative purposes only
 (2) Beginning in FY 2019, indirect costs will be shifted to EWC as a result of the FY 2019 SWC realignment.

Guaranteed Minimum (GM) Facilities:

Historically, when ICE attempts to procure detention facility space, significant vendor investment is often required for various reasons. Investment examples include renovations to current facility layout to meet ICE-specific requirements or facility expansion to accommodate ICE detention bed space needs. Significant investment costs are often used by detention facility owners as negotiation leverage with Federal contracting officers to recoup some of these sunk costs. As a result, ICE negotiates a GM pricing structure at some detention facilities to achieve favorable bed rates while the vendor is able to ensure a minimum level of occupancy for operational and employment purposes. A GM pricing structure means ICE is contractually required to purchase a certain or specific number of detention beds per month regardless of whether the bed is occupied. GMs are utilized by ICE OAQ to negotiate the most optimal rate possible for ICE, especially when ICE is the sole client.

Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations - PPA

The following chart illustrates ICE’s bed space utilization at facilities with GM or flat rate pricing structures.

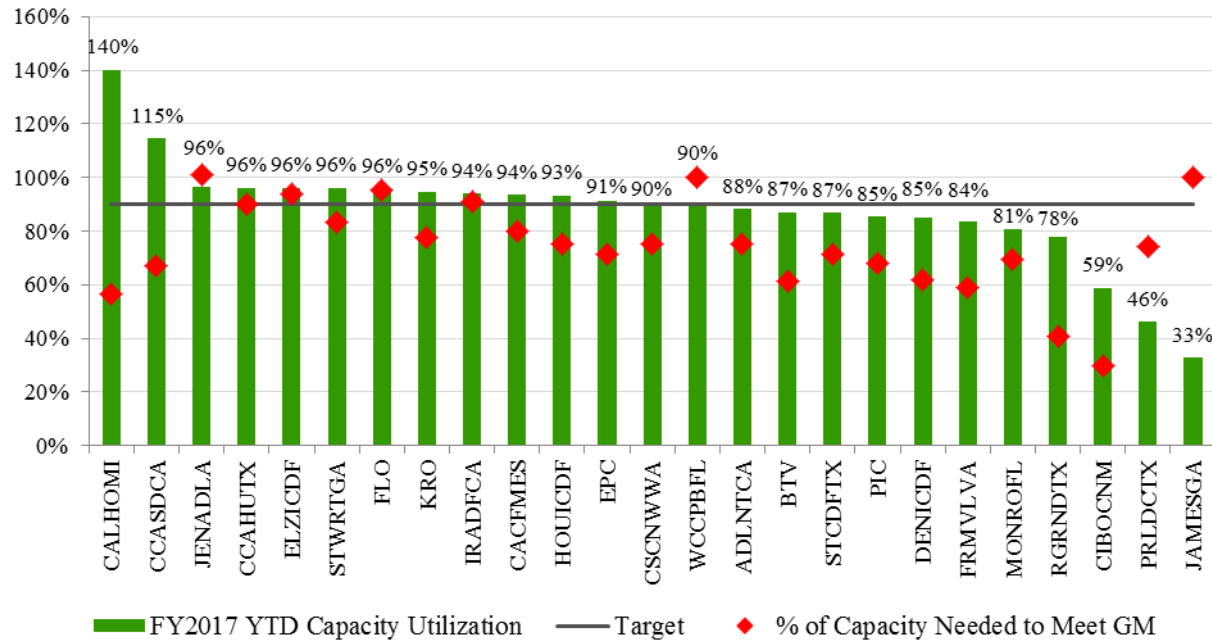
DEILOC	Name	Field Office	Facility Type	Available Capacity	ICE Capacity	Daily Population	FY 2017 ADP	FY 2017 Capacity Utilization	Weekly ADP	Weekly Capacity Utilization	Guaranteed Minimum	Per Diem Rate Detailed
ADLNTCA	ADELANTO ICE PROCESSING CENTER	LOS	DIGSA	313	1,940	1,627	1,713	88%	1,637	84%	1,455	1455 (GM); \$113.51 (1-1455), \$43.77 (1456-1940)
WCCPBFL	BROWARD TRANSITIONAL CENTER	MIA	CDF	29	700	671	628	90%	614	88%	700	\$1,918,728.43 (flat fee); + \$7.30 per diem
BTV	BUFFALO (BATA VIA) SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	BUF	SPC	53	650	597	566	87%	581	89%	400	400 (GM); \$136.86 (1-400), \$18.26 (401-650)
CALHOMI	CALHOUN COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	DET	IGSA	(85)	125	210	183	146%	204	164%	75	75 (GM for DEAPDMI and CALHOMI combined); \$72.00 (1-75), \$40.00 (76-125), \$64.27 (126+)
CIBOCNM	CIBOLA COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	ELP	IGSA	267	500	233	294	59%	247	49%	150	150 (GM); \$87.94 (1-150), \$87.94 (151-500)
DEAPDMI	DEARBORN POLICE DEPARTMENT	DET	IGSA	197	200	3	3	2%	6	73%	75	75 (GM for DEAPDMI and CALHOMI combined); \$72.00 (1-75), \$40.00 (76-125), \$64.27 (126+)
DENICDF	DENVER CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY	DEN	CDF	238	848	610	720	85%	601	71%	525	525 (GM); \$108.18 (1-525), \$49.96 (526-848)
EPC	EL PASO SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	ELP	SPC	115	840	725	767	91%	787	94%	650	600 (GM); \$2,324,160.93 Flat Monthly Fee (1-650), \$0.00 (651+)
ELZICDF	ELIZABETH CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY	NEW	CDF	3	304	301	292	96%	304	100%	285	285 (GM); \$148.91 (1-285), \$136.49 (286-300), \$34.91 (301+)
FLO	FLORENCE SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	PHO	SPC	372	712	340	376	53%	389	99%	374	374 (GM for FLO and FSF combined); \$226.63 (1-374), \$0.00 (375-712)
JAMESGA	FOLKSTON ICE PROCESSING CENTER (D. RAY JAMES)	ATL	DIGSA	175	780	605	255	33%	608	78%	780	780 (GM); \$1,750,622 Flat Monthly Rate (1-780)
HOUICDF	HOUSTON CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY	HOU	CDF	70	1,000	930	932	93%	914	91%	750	750 (GM); \$109.24 (1-750), \$109.24 (750-900), \$40.00 (901-1,000)
CCAHTX	HUTTO CCA	SNA	IGSA	68	512	444	493	96%	470	92%	461	461 (GM); \$109.94(1-461), \$109.94 (462-512)
FRMVLVA	IMMIGRATION CENTERS OF AMERICA FARMVILLE	WAS	DIGSA	106	851	745	713	84%	737	87%	500	500 (GM); \$118.25 (1-500), \$28.26 (501-851)
IRADFCA	IMPERIAL REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY	SND	DIGSA	1	704	703	662	94%	681	97%	640	640 (GM); \$142.60 (1-640), \$96.43 (641+)
JENADLA	JENA/LASALLE DETENTION FACILITY	NOL	DIGSA	421	1,560	1,139	1,117	72%	1,141	98%	1,170	1170 (GM for JENADLA and JENATLA combined); \$76.64 (1-1170), \$28.38 (1171-1560)
KRO	KROME NORTH SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	MIA	SPC	611	611	-	551	90%	-	0%	450	450 (GM); \$158.70 (1-450), \$60.97 (451+)
CACFMES	MESA VERDE DETENTION FACILITY	SFR	DIGSA	46	400	354	374	94%	358	89%	320	320 (GM); \$119.95 (1-320), \$94.95 (321-400)
MONROFL	MONROE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER	MIA	IGSA	72	72	-	58	81%	-	0%	50	50 (GM); \$87.00 (1-50), \$25.00 (51-72)
CSCNWWA	NORTHWEST DETENTION CENTER	SEA	CDF	141	1,575	1,434	1,423	90%	1,434	91%	1,181	1181 (GM); \$119.53 (1-1181), \$48.12 (1182-1575)
CCASDCA	OTA Y MESA DETENTION CENTER (SAN DIEGO CDF)	SND	USMS CDF	(83)	896	979	1,028	115%	988	110%	600	600 (GM); \$2,746,406.04 Flat Monthly Rate (1-600), \$138.29 (601+)
PIC	PORT ISABEL	SNA	SPC	118	1,175	1,057	1,003	85%	1,081	92%	800	800 (GM); \$135.18 (1-800), \$0.00 (801-1175)
PRLDCTX	PRAIRIELAND DETENTION FACILITY	DAL	DIGSA	138	707	569	326	46%	590	83%	525	550 (GM); \$116 (1-550), \$89.25 (550-707)
RGRNDTX	RIO GRANDE DETENTION CENTER	SNA	USMS IGA	181	672	491	524	78%	520	77%	275	275 (GM); \$27.00 (1-275), \$27.00 (276-672)
SACITCA	SANTA ANA CITY JAIL	LOS	IGSA	200	200	-	64	32%	-	0%	64	64 (GM); \$105.00 (1-64), \$105.00 (65-200)
STCDFTX	SOUTH TEXAS DETENTION COMPLEX	SNA	CDF	168	1,890	1,722	1,640	87%	1,683	89%	1,350	1350 (GM); \$91.79 (1-1,350), \$9.88 (1,351+)
STWRTGA	STEWART DETENTION CENTER	ATL	DIGSA	296	1,966	1,670	1,840	94%	1,597	83%	1,600	1600 (GM); \$63.21 (1-1600), \$61.85 (1601-1750), \$40.00 (1751-1966)

Note: (1) Table above excludes FRCs.

ICE’s current classification system requires that detainees be protected from harm through the assignment of housing with individuals of similar backgrounds and criminal history. This classification system ensures the safe and orderly operation of the detention facility and protects staff and detainees from harm. Thus, filling every available bed in a detention facility would ultimately require detainees of varying threat levels to be housed together, posing serious safety and security concerns for both detainees and staff. Given this dynamic, ICE makes every effort to maintain a target utilization rate of about 85 to 90 percent of total facility capacity, including 100 percent use of all guaranteed minimum beds.

While it is important for LEAs to maintain some flexibility to respond to emergencies or other unforeseen circumstances that might require immediate availability of a large number of detention beds (e.g., charter flight cancellations, responding to surges, encountering smuggling loads, etc.), operation of a detention facility at full capacity poses safety concerns for LEOs and facility owners. ICE will always make safety and security the primary concern when operating within all facilities, including those with guaranteed minimums. As the chart below demonstrates, ICE either meets or exceeds this goal in almost every instance with the exception of a few facilities that were recently activated and are still in the ramp-up phase.

FY 2017 YTD Capacity Utilization by Facility



Notes: (1) See table above on page 119 for the full names of the facilities associated with these acronyms; (2) Weekly ADP and FY 2017 YTD ADP data as of 10/02/2017 (IIDS as of 09/30/2017); (3) Three facilities began housing ICE detainees after the start of the year: JAMESGA and PRLDCTX began housing detainees in January 2017 and CIBOCNM in December 2016; and (4) CALHOMI and DEAPDMI utilization combined in graph above.

Detention Capacity Requirements:

CBP book-ins into ICE custody incurred a downward swing during the months of December 2016 through May 2017; however, ICE witnessed monthly increases in the number of CBP-apprehended illegal migrants booked into ICE custody starting in June 2017. ICE anticipates this activity to continue during FY 2018, yielding a projected ADP of 47,000 in FY 2019 as a result of increased interior enforcement activity resulting from EO 13768. ICE’s funding request in FY 2019 includes 44,500 adult beds and 2,500 family beds. Of the total adult beds, 41,846 are funded in the Custody Operations Level II sub-PPA. The remaining 2,654 are funded in the fee accounts.

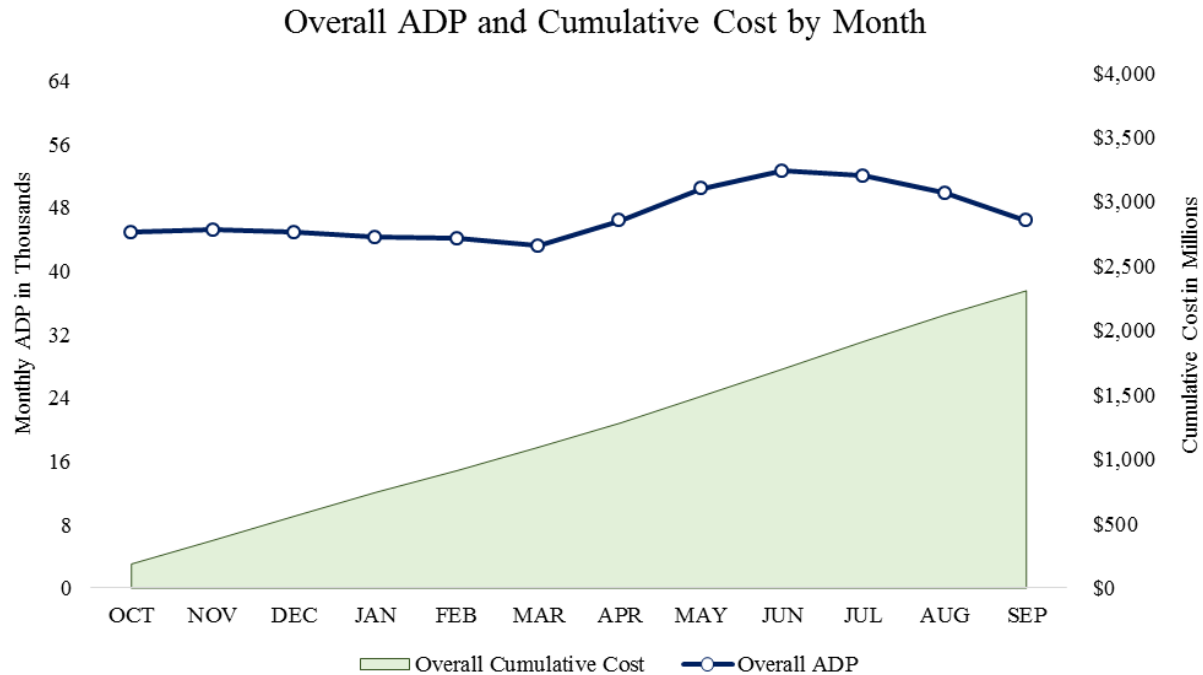
Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations - PPA

The following table summarizes the distribution of bed funding across the Custody Operations PPA and fee accounts.

FY 2019 Bed Summary (Dollars in Thousands)	Adult Beds		Family Beds		Total Beds	
	ADP	Funding	ADP	Funding	ADP	Funding
O&S Custody Operations	41,846	\$1,891,812	2500	\$290,893	44,346	\$2,182,705
Immigration Inspection User Fees	1,548	\$69,983	0	\$0	1,548	\$69,983
Breached Bond Detention Fund	1,106	\$50,001	0	\$0	1,106	\$50,001
FY 2019 Total	44,500	\$2,011,796	2,500	\$290,893	47,000	\$2,302,689

The graph below shows monthly ADP and cumulative costs projected for FY 2019.



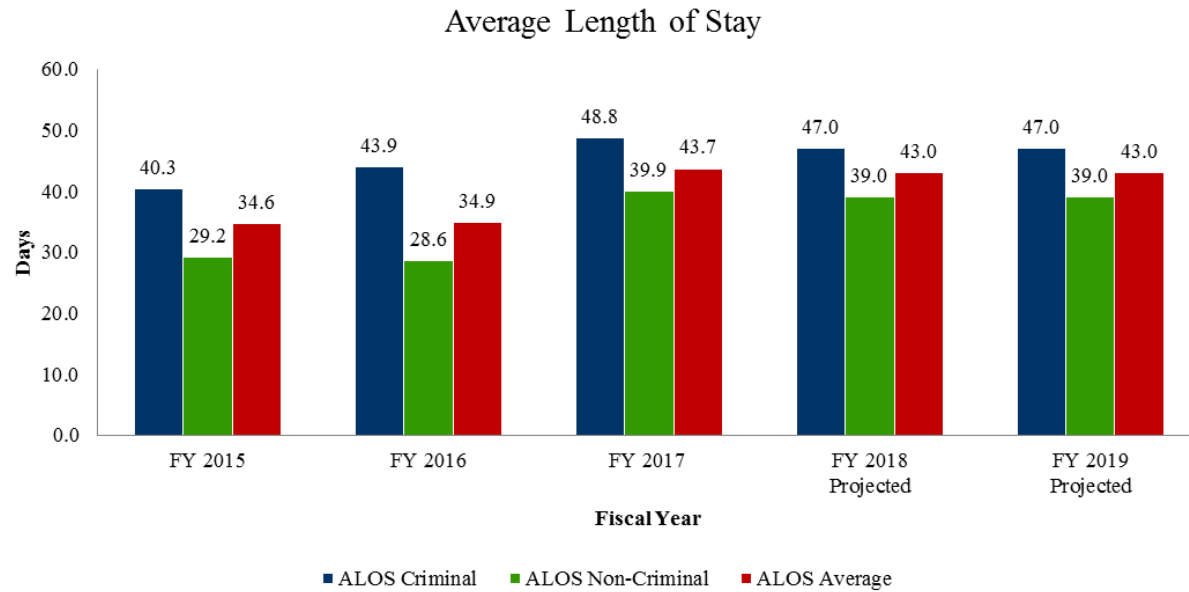
Custody Operations anticipates cost impacts to detention capacity and funding requirements in FY 2019 as a result of the following developments:

- Interior Enforcement Activity: Since the issuance of the DHS EO implementation guidance, ICE arrests have increased by 43 percent; charging

document issuances have increased by 48 percent; and ICE detainees have increased by 82 percent. Also since the guidance issuance, the number of beds used to house aliens stemming from interior enforcement efforts increased by over 2,000, representing a 12 percent increase and offsetting a decrease in the number of beds used by aliens interdicted at the border by CBP.

- **Population and Migration Fluctuations:** Migration patterns vary annually depending on political, economic, and other trends in foreign countries, particularly those in the southern hemisphere. Hence, while CBP experienced a significant drop in total apprehensions compared to FY 2016, southwest border apprehensions began trending upwards by an average of nearly 16 percent per month over the last 6 months of FY 2017. Of particular note, at the end of FY 2017, there was a significant increase in the detention of Haitian nationals (2,637) when compared to previous fiscal years. The detention of Haitian nationals is presently up 700 percent above FY 2016 levels (364). The current Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for this population is approximately 82.5 days, compared to just 20.7 days in FY 2016.
- **Credible Fear:** USCIS is approving credible fear cases at a rate of 90 percent, which now extends the time to first hearing to three months, thereby extending ALOS for these cases. Additionally, final orders of removal for those who were initially found to have credible fear are presently being challenged in court, further contributing to an increase in ALOS.
- **Probation and Parole:** In compliance with Departmental guidance, ICE has taken a more aggressive posture on parole, which places the burden on the alien to prove that he or she is not a flight risk or danger to the community before being released on parole.
- **Fugitive Operations:** Approximately 30,000 fugitive alien records will be re-enrolled in the National Crime Information Center database that previously fell outside of ICE's former enforcement operational Priority Enforcement Program (PEP). Upwards of 65 percent (345,000) of the fugitive alien population (525,000) was not subject to arrest/removal under the previous enforcement priorities.
- **Detaining Criminal Aliens:** EO 13768 revoked PEP, which placed limitations on which aliens ICE could take lawful enforcement action on, and reinstated Secure Communities which uses Federal information-sharing between DHS and FBI to identify in-custody aliens. Since the reactivation of Secure Communities on January 25, 2017 through the end of FY 2017, more than 43,300 convicted criminal aliens have been removed. Secure Communities had a long and successful history prior to its suspension as indicated above. In fact, from its inception in 2008 through FY 2014, and since its reactivation resulting from the EO, Secure Communities interoperability led to the removal of over 363,400 criminal aliens from the U.S. Additionally, with plans implemented during FY 2017 Q2 to increase 287(g) participation, ICE expects a 70 percent increase in 287(g) related arrests by mid FY 2018 with the anticipated signing of 23 new MOA with state and local jurisdictions.
- **ALOS:** ALOS for aliens apprehended during CBP programs was approximately 38.8 days in FY 2017. However, the length of time in ICE detention increases to 51.0 days for those arrested during ICE enforcement operations. Interior criminal cases are typically more complicated, and many are not subject to expedited removal. Due to a revived focus on ensuring public safety by increasing interior enforcement, ALOS for the criminal alien component of the detained population may be significantly higher when compared to prior years. Additional detention beds will be necessary due to projected increases in the number of interior arrests and the longer length of stay this generates. The following graph displays both the historic and projected national average for ALOS for criminal and non-criminal aliens, regardless of whether they were

apprehended at the border or through interior enforcement efforts.



Note: (1) Ongoing changes in administration enforcement priorities and policies as well as uncertainty around future immigration flows make it difficult to accurately project operational data points two years into the future. As such, ICE baselines FY 2019 projections from FY 2018 projections for select metrics.

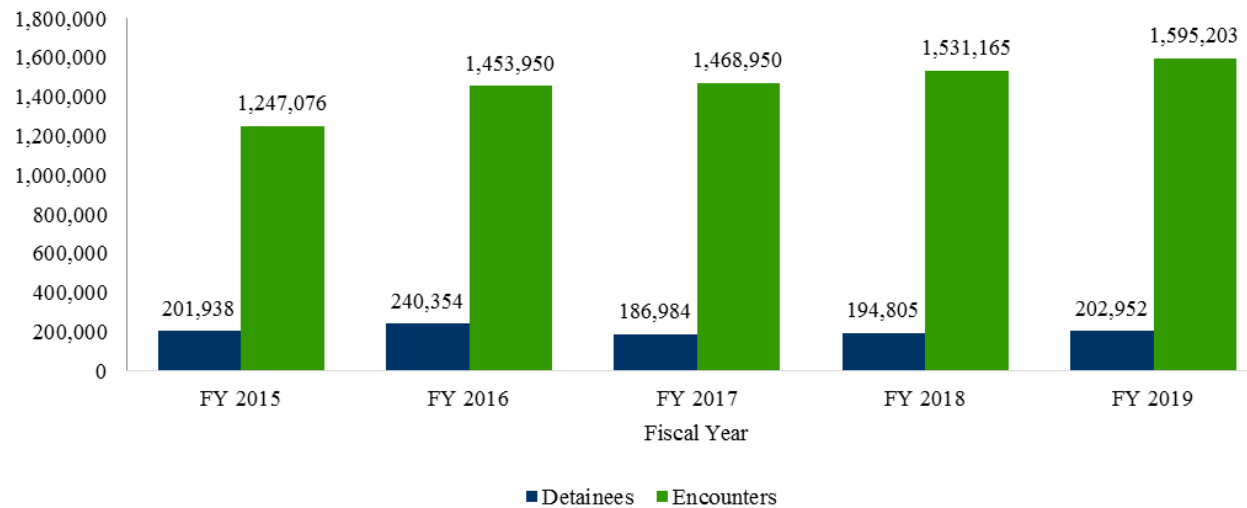
- Increasing Central American Population:** Per updated U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) statistics on illegal alien apprehensions from countries other than Mexico (OTM) by Fiscal Year, the number of Central Americans apprehended while entering the country illegally increased by nearly 50 percent (49.6 percent) in FY 2016 over the prior fiscal year. FY 2015 and FY 2016 OTM apprehensions totaled 148,995 and 222,847 respectively, and while FY 2017 saw the OTM apprehensions dip to 180,077, it was still the third highest historical total recorded for CBP over the past 17 years. Reports of gang violence in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador are a “push factor” for increasing arrivals from Central America. Immigrants from these countries spend more time in the detention system compared to arrivals from Mexico due to their claims for protection, which require more time to adjudicate. Travel documents required for removal also take longer to acquire from these countries than they do from Mexico.
- Providing Detainee Healthcare:** ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC) provides and/or oversees direct patient care at detention facilities and during air, ground, and sea enforcement operations. IHSC provides direct on-site patient care to approximately 15,000 ICE detainees at 21 detention facilities. IHSC manages healthcare services at these 21 facilities via an electronic health records system (eHR). This system allows IHSC to maintain patient files, perform analytics and reporting, and ensure quality of care. Healthcare at the remaining active ICE detention facilities not directly staffed by IHSC is typically handled in one of two ways: 1) on-site, provided by the contracted detention vendor (or its subcontractor), where costs are included in the overall detention contract and 2) off-site, where costs are processed by the Department of Veterans Affairs

Finance Services Center (VA FSC), approved by IHSC, and paid for by ICE. Through field medical coordinators, IHSC provides case management and health oversight for detainees housed at these facilities, as needed.

Through FY 2017, IHSC conducted: 98,355 physical examinations; 168,349 intake screenings; and 15,186 emergency room referrals. IHSC also conducted an additional 83,508 mental health visits, 22,685 dental visits, and 27,096 urgent care visits.

IHSC estimates that the number of medical encounters at ICE facilities will increase as the detainee population expands to accommodate EO 13768. Primarily, this will result in more initial detainee screenings performed, especially for communicable diseases like tuberculosis, and a potential rise in the number of third-party medical claims payments due to the additional off-site medical practitioner and hospital visits that result from an increased detained population. The following graph displays the number of detainees covered by eHR at the 21 detention facilities serviced by IHSC as well as the total number of encounters ICE detainees have with IHSC. Encounters represent the number of medical procedures performed on ICE detainees.

Detainees Covered by eHR and Encounters



- Maintaining FRCs:** In recent years, family groups have arrived in numbers that outpaced ICE’s historical capacity for processing and detaining families. To address this influx, ICE designated three of its facilities as FRCs. There are many additional requirements for detaining parents and children that impact the cost of these detention beds, including providing expansive freedom of movement, schooling, recreation, and a safe and secure environment in a minimally restrictive setting.

- Revising the Detention System: As ICE’s detention capacity increases, ICE plans to study, revise, and streamline the current detention standards and oversight system. Historically, ICE has imposed requirements at its detention facilities, known as Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), which required vendors to meet additional performance factors within their facilities to those imposed by other Federal and state agencies. As a result, many state and local partners are unable or unwilling to meet ICE’s detention standards, leaving some ICE field offices with few, if any, options for detention space. To remedy this issue, ICE will study, revise, and streamline its facility performance requirements to the detention standards and inspections consistent with the USMS and BOP. This adjustment will enable ICE to obtain the increased detention space needed to meet the requirements of the EO.

ICE plans to initiate the three-tiered system detailed in the following section. These changes will significantly increase collaboration opportunities with State and local partners, which will support ICE’s enforcement mission.

1. **Under Seven-Day Facilities:** To increase the versatility of the detention network and accommodate the broader utilization of local government and law enforcement assistance and cooperation, ICE proposes to transition certain limited-use (temporary staging) and generally remote facilities previously designated as “under 72-hour facilities” to “under seven-day facilities.” The “under seven-day” designation will also be available for local and USMS facilities where populations are limited and housing is only necessary on a temporary basis to 1) facilitate a detainee’s immediate removal from the United States, or 2) coordinate a detainee’s transfer to a longer-term facility. Transitioning to “under-seven day facilities will significantly reduce transportation costs and provide greater flexibility in local detention and removal operations.
 - a. Standards: These facilities will be predominantly operated by local and/or county officials and will have to comply with all State and local requirements for housing their existing U.S. citizen populations. Additionally, ICE will include a set of minimum requirements in the facility contracts (e.g., consular access, language access, notifications to ICE of ill or suicidal detainees, etc.) and provide technical assistance as necessary.
 - b. Oversight: ERO is reviewing inspection options for these facilities, which may include a self-assessment similar to what is used for current under 72-hour facilities. Additionally, the local field office would observe conditions during visits, respond to any reports, and provide technical assistance when necessary.
2. **Over Seven-Day Non-Dedicated Facilities:** At “over seven-day facilities,” ICE will contract with local and county jails to house ICE detainees for over seven days. These facilities would be “non-dedicated” and house varying populations of ICE detainees, USMS pre-trial detainees, and State or county inmates.
 - a. Standards: In order to achieve an appropriate level of flexibility, these facilities would be held to, and inspected against, targeted requirements. Similar to the USMS model, ICE believes a revised set of standards will be the most useful and applicable to this group of facilities. Current ICE standards are very prescriptive and often conflict with local and county jails’ policies and procedures.

- b. Oversight: Annual inspections at these facilities will be conducted by trained ICE officers and medical staff rather than contractor inspection teams. These field office teams would receive in-depth training on inspections and oversight as well as how to assess for compliance with ICE requirements.
- 3. Over Seven-Day Dedicated ICE Facilities:** ICE will inspect these facilities under PBNDS 2011, its current level of standards and oversight. These facilities house ICE detainees only, and as a result, can be operated at standards suited for only ICE detainees. As dedicated facilities, they will be held to the most rigorous standards. Detainees with health concerns or who will remain in custody for greater lengths of time will be routed to these facilities.
- Implementing Regulations from Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA): DHS PREA regulations became effective on May 6, 2014, and ICE is currently compliant with all applicable PREA requirements. PREA regulations require that all new, renewed, or substantively modified detention facility contracts incorporate PREA standards. ICE has incorporated PREA standards into contracts at facilities covering approximately 65 percent of ICE's ADP and will continue to pursue incorporation of PREA standards into other facility contracts. ICE has also finalized a PREA audit instrument and procured a qualified external contractor to perform required PREA audits. The audits began in early 2017 and all detention facilities where PREA is applicable will receive an initial audit by July 6, 2018.

*Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Fugitive Operations	808	782	\$151,795	1,103	933	\$184,668	1,531	1,253	\$255,864	428	320	\$71,196
Total	808	782	\$151,795	1,103	933	\$184,668	1,531	1,253	\$255,864	428	320	\$71,196
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	808	782	\$151,795	1,103	933	\$184,668	1,531	1,253	\$255,864	428	320	\$71,196

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the Fugitive Operations Level II PPA within the ERO PPA supports the identification, location, and arrest of removable aliens in the United States. ICE originally established the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) in 2003 to locate, arrest, or otherwise reduce the fugitive alien population. NFOP performs its duties in accordance with EO 13768, under which the entire fugitive population is subject to arrest and removal. Under prior enforcement priorities, NFOP was limited to enforcement of only orders issued after January 1, 2014 (just 35 percent of the approximately 525,000 fugitive aliens). In FY 2017, the NFOP components combined to make 31,142 arrests with a 78 percent criminality rate.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	808	782	\$151,795
FY 2018 President's Budget	1,103	933	\$184,668
FY 2019 Base Budget	1,103	933	\$184,668
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$21,212)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$21,212)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$553
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	104	\$18,421
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$411
Total, Pricing Increases	-	104	\$19,385
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$6,361)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$38)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$6,399)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	104	(\$8,226)
FY 2019 Current Services	1,103	1,037	\$176,442
Executive Order Staffing	428	216	\$79,422
Total, Program Increases	428	216	\$79,422
FY 2019 Request	1,531	1,253	\$255,864
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	428	320	\$71,196

**Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Fugitive Operations	808	782	\$126,123	\$161.28	1,103	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	1,531	1,253	\$186,945	\$149.2	428	320	\$39,962	(\$8.34)
Total	808	782	\$126,123	\$161.28	1,103	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	1,531	1,253	\$186,945	\$149.2	428	320	\$39,962	(\$8.34)
Discretionary - Appropriation	808	782	\$126,123	\$161.28	1,103	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	1,531	1,253	\$186,945	\$149.2	428	320	\$39,962	(\$8.34)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$67,229	\$81,228	\$103,349	\$22,121
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$16	\$59	\$66	\$7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$19,343	\$20,295	\$26,588	\$6,293
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$39,535	\$45,401	\$56,942	\$11,541
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$126,123	\$146,983	\$186,945	\$39,962
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	808	1,103	1,531	428
FTE - Civilian	782	933	1,253	320

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	782	\$126,123	\$161.28	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	-	-	-
Servicewide Cost Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$31)	-	-	(\$31)	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	\$16,460	\$158.27	104	\$16,460	\$158.27
Annualization of 1998 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$553	-	-	\$553	-
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$411	-	-	\$411	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	\$22,568	\$104.48	216	\$22,568	\$104.48
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	782	\$126,123	\$161.28	933	\$146,983	\$157.54	1,253	\$186,945	\$149.20	320	\$39,962	(\$8.34)

**Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Fugitive Operations	\$25,672	\$37,685	\$68,919	\$31,234
Total	\$25,672	\$37,685	\$68,919	\$31,234
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$25,672	\$37,685	\$68,919	\$31,234

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,557	\$4,322	\$4,280	(\$42)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$267	\$226	\$201	(\$25)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$8,212	\$10,091	\$4,532	(\$5,559)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$98	\$86	\$73	(\$13)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$833	\$2,042	\$3,242	\$1,200
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$2	\$2	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$796	\$3,315	\$74	(\$3,241)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,845	\$3,860	\$8,177	\$4,317
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$597	\$2,588	\$12,663	\$10,075
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$301	\$3,485	\$2,242	(\$1,243)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,146	\$2,930	\$2,138	(\$792)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$19	\$6	(\$13)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,456	\$955	\$2,486	\$1,531
31.0 Equipment	\$73	\$2,935	\$27,974	\$25,039
32.0 Land and Structures	\$491	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$829	\$829	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$25,672	\$37,685	\$68,919	\$31,234

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Contracts - Lexis/Nexis - National Crime Analysis and Targeting Center	\$7,720	\$7,175	\$8,251	\$1,076
Travel	\$2,730	\$4,322	\$4,280	(\$42)
Equipment	\$64	\$2,935	\$27,974	\$25,039
Servicewide Costs	\$10,319	\$21,212	-	(\$21,212)
Other Costs	\$4,839	\$2,041	\$28,414	\$26,373
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$25,672	\$37,685	\$68,919	\$31,234

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- Contracts - Lexis/Nexis - National Crime Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC):** The Lexis/Nexis contract and its hires support the NCATC. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is due to additional contract services required related to EO 13768.
- Travel:** Travel by prior year and current year hires, when they are fully trained, will result in additional travel costs. Costs are in this category are associated with mission critical travel (MCATs) and/or surges (operation cross check, Operation Sex Offender Alien Removal, and FAR) in order to apprehend fugitive and criminals at-large. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to an increase in the number of Fugitive Operations officers related to EO 13768.
- Equipment:** Biometric readers are significant tools to enhance public safety by aiding the officer's capability to identify priority targets and verify their identities in the field. These and other equipment for Fugitive Operations' officers are a primary expense for their mission and are derived from costs associated with immigration enforcement expertise in coordination with State and local law enforcement and participation in interagency task forces. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to an increase in the number of Fugitive Operations officers related to EO 13768.
- Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time charges for furniture, background investigations and other onboarding expenses to hire additional LEOs per EO 13768. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the startup costs associated with new EO hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

Fugitive Operations funds the following programs:

Fugitive Operation Teams (FOTs):

ERO has 129 FOTs that concentrate enforcement efforts on those aliens who pose a threat to public safety or national security. These teams focus on the identification, location, and arrest of criminal aliens and gang members, as well as individuals who have violated our nation's immigration laws, including those who illegally re-entered the country after being removed and immigration fugitives ordered removed by an immigration judge. In FY 2017, the NFOP arrested 31,142 removable aliens with a 78 percent criminal arrest rate, an increase of 31 percent over FY 2016.

Probation and Parole:

NFOP manages probation and parole enforcement for ICE, addressing criminal aliens on probation and parole from the criminal justice system. As of August 2017, there have been 4,336 probation and parole arrests, an increase of 102 arrests during the same time period in FY 2016. FY 2017 ended with 4,582 probation and parole arrests, which was only a one percent decrease from the record mark of 4,634 arrests set in FY 2016.

National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC):

As part of ERO's Targeting Operations, NCATC seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NFOP along with ERO's overall enforcement efforts. NCATC serves as a national investigative enforcement operations center, providing critical information to ICE field offices and headquarters components.

Utilizing technology and partnerships with domestic and international LEAs, interagency stakeholders, and regulatory and intelligence agencies, NCATC analyzes large amounts of person centric data to develop comprehensive leads and investigative referrals, which are disseminated to ICE field components. This information helps officers in the field to identify, locate and arrest at-large criminal and other priority aliens who pose a threat to community safety and national security. The priority leads that NCATC develops include, but are not limited to members of transnational street gangs, sex offenders, and aliens with convictions for violent crimes. Working in concert with ICE field units, task forces, and other federal and international law enforcement partners, NCATC provides stakeholders with thousands of referrals each year. NCATC vetted targeting and investigative referrals on over 8 million individuals in FY 2017.

NCATC manages numerous enforcement initiatives that provide targeting and operational support for on-going, multi-agency investigative and intelligence activities including: Parole and Probation violators, Return to Sender, Operation No Safe Haven, INTERPOL's Project Red, Security Alliance for Fugitive Enforcement (SAFE), and National Cross Check operations. Additionally, NCATC assumed responsibility for the investigation of aliens referred to ICE by USCIS's Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate. These aliens have been convicted of, or are suspected of being convicted of, egregious crimes. In order to strategically address this critical public safety mission, NCATC analyzes all Egregious Public

Safety (EPS) referrals received from USCIS. This endeavor directly aligns with ERO's mission of advancing public safety through immigration enforcement efforts that leverage specialized training, experience, technology and law enforcement partnerships.

NFOP conducts several activities, described below, to increase criminal alien arrests and improve investigative targeting:

- **Operation Cross Check:** This operation targets specific alien populations, such as at-large criminals convicted of violent offenses or members of transnational criminal gangs. Operation Cross Check is the NFOP's flagship enforcement initiative. In FY 2017, Cross Check operations resulted in 4,035 arrests.

On April 26, 2017, the Houston FOT arrested the subject of an arrest warrant and INTERPOL Red Notice issued by Salvadoran authorities for the crime of criminal gang activity. The subject is a documented member of the Park View Locos clique of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) TCO. He is a previously removed alien and lifetime registered sex offender. The subject is currently pending criminal prosecution for reentry of a removed alien.

- **Operation Sex Offender Alien Removal (SOAR):** SOAR builds on ICE's ongoing efforts to target criminal aliens convicted of sex offenses and remove them from communities. Targeted arrests of sex offenders are conducted as parts of SOAR surge operations as well as part of ERO's daily enforcement operations.
- **Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR):** FAR encompasses ERO's efforts to identify, locate, and arrest foreign fugitives – removable aliens who are wanted for or convicted of crimes committed abroad, and are residing within the United States. ERO permanently assigns ICE liaison officers to INTERPOL and a permanent Deputy Assistant Director (DAD) to oversee INTERPOL's Alien/Fugitive Division. These ERO personnel develop investigative leads and provide support in locating and arresting these fugitives. The number of FAR arrests made by NFOP has increased annually since the program's inception, increasing from 74 FAR arrests in FY 2011 to 575 arrests in FY 2017. In FY 2018 (as of November 15, 2017), ERO has already apprehended 95 foreign fugitives. Of these, 28 were arrested for homicide, 10 for sex crimes, and 13 have been confirmed as active gang members. Through the use of dedicated, enforcement-focused ERO Liaison Officers positioned domestically at INTERPOL and overseas at EUROPOL, ICE is better positioned to combat the increasing number of transnational criminals fleeing prosecution and exploiting U.S. visa and border controls.

On January 31, 2017, the New Jersey FOT located and arrested one of ICE's Top 10 Most Wanted in New Jersey. The subject was a previously removed criminal Mexican national and convicted sex offender. He had also been convicted of felony sale of hallucinogen/narcotic controlled substances and sentenced to seven years imprisonment, leading to his initial deportation. He is currently pending criminal prosecution for reentry of a removed alien.

- **Most Wanted Program:** The Most Wanted Program aids ICE in the location and arrest of dangerous fugitives and at-large criminal aliens, develops community support by providing visibility and fostering awareness of ERO's public safety mission, and builds cooperative relationships with law enforcement partners through the exchange of mutually beneficial information aimed at removing these threats from local communities. During FY 2017, ERO arrested two of the individuals on ICE's Top 10 Most Wanted list.

On June 10, 2017, ERO Miami officers arrested a Colombian national who had served as a military officer and was implicated in extrajudicial killings committed under his command. He has open criminal cases in Colombia for murder of protected persons, non-combatants, conspiracy, and falsifying public documents. He is currently in ICE custody pending removal proceedings.

- **Operation No Safe Haven:** This operation utilizes all of ICE's investigative techniques, resources, and legal authorities to identify, locate, investigate, arrest, and remove from the United States those aliens associated with human rights violations and war crimes in their home countries. This operation ensures that the United States does not become a safe haven for those accused or convicted of human rights violations. Since 2014, NFOP has been responsible for the arrest of more than 70 known or suspected human rights violators. In September 2016, ERO conducted a first of its kind at-large operation, combining Operation No Safe Haven and Operation Safe Nation (targeting national security cases). This three-day combined operation utilized FOTs from 18 field offices and various resources from the remaining six offices. The operation resulted in the arrests of 19 human rights violators and 17 threats to national security. In 2017, the DHS General Counsel recognized the ICE Operation No Safe Haven and Safe Nation team, composed of deportation officers, attorneys, and special agents, for its commitment to the successful arrest and repatriation of human rights violators and threats to national security, holding them accountable for egregious crimes. In FY 2017, ERO has arrested more than 20 known or suspected human rights violators.
- **Operation Return to Sender:** This operation applies an organized and methodical approach to the identification, location, and arrest of ICE fugitive aliens. As a result of daily and local operations during FY 2017, FOTs arrested 6,323 fugitives, of whom 4,709 (74 percent) were criminal.

Mobile Criminal Alien Teams (MCATs):

In FY 2016, ICE created MCATs to assist with enforcement efforts in areas where the criminal alien workload requires additional personnel resources. MCATs conduct at-large field enforcement activities designed to investigate, locate, and arrest priority aliens for removal from the United States. A key responsibility of these teams is the location and apprehension of criminal aliens who were released from the custody of jurisdictions that do not honor ICE detainers or where cooperation with local law enforcement is incongruent with ERO's operational needs. In FY 2017, MCAT's efforts resulted in 2,232 arrests with an 83 percent criminal arrest rate and currently maintains 10 operational MCATs. MCATs also serve to enhance ERO's enforcement footprint, as several were established in locations in which ERO previously had no permanent presence. This increases public safety within these geographic regions and also eliminates the need for field offices to detail personnel to these underserved areas. MCATs are also ideally situated to address probation and parole enforcement leads for priority enforcement aliens.

Special Response Teams (SRTs):

On May 5, 2016, NFOP assumed management and oversight of the ERO SRT program. This realignment from the Incident and Special Response Unit (ISRU) within Field Operations, allows ERO to provide a more focused operational support structure as they execute high-risk arrest warrants (e.g., known violent offenders, gang members with violent criminal histories) and conduct high-risk transports and removals. SRTs are currently active in 8 of the 24 Field offices, with 4 additional teams being established during FY 2018. The SRTs have successfully completed 22 high risk missions in the first two months of FY 2018. The missions include the service of two high-risk arrest warrants, two high risk transportations, five high profile removals, and eight security missions for special high risk charter flights.

Mobile Biometrics:

ERO developed the application to provide mobile biometrics capabilities called the EID Arrest Guide for Law Enforcement (EAGLE) Directed Identification Environment (EDDIE). This innovation allows for the quick and effective identification of subjects in the field through electronic fingerprint scans while also improving the quality of the biometric data collected by ERO officers. The EDDIE application has won multiple awards, including the 2016 ICE Director's Protecting the Homeland Award, the 2015 ERO Annual Award for Efficiency through Innovation, and the Most Innovative Application at the 2015 American Council for Technology and Industry Advisory Council (ACT-IAC) Mobile Applications Fair.

Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Criminal Alien Program	1,517	1,488	\$312,350	2,282	1,836	\$412,080	3,530	2,766	\$619,109	1,248	930	\$207,029
Total	1,517	1,488	\$312,350	2,282	1,836	\$412,080	3,530	2,766	\$619,109	1,248	930	\$207,029
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,517	1,488	\$312,350	2,282	1,836	\$412,080	3,530	2,766	\$619,109	1,248	930	\$207,029

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the CAP Level II PPA supports the apprehension and removal of criminal aliens incarcerated within local, state, and Federal prisons and jails, as well as criminal aliens at-large in the United States. CAP is responsible for screening and interviewing foreign born nationals who have been arrested and detained in 4,300 jails or prisons throughout the United States. Upon identification of a foreign born national who is in violation of an immigration law, CAP issues documents explaining the violation, lodges a detainer to ensure the jail releases them to ICE, and places them into proceedings with the ultimate goal of removing the individual from the country. CAP officers screen biometric and biographic leads generated from LEAs and correctional facilities to identify priority aliens in custody and place them into removal proceedings prior to their release from jails and prisons. The nationwide implementation of Secure Communities and IT, including biometrics scanners and readers, has freed up ICE law enforcement manpower to focus on other priority enforcement activities.

**Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes**

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	1,517	1,488	\$312,350
FY 2018 President's Budget	2,282	1,836	\$412,080
FY 2019 Base Budget	2,282	1,836	\$412,080
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$65,934)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$65,934)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,088
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	304	\$53,942
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$3,973
Total, Pricing Increases	-	304	\$59,003
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$18,644)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$75)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$18,719)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	304	(\$25,650)
FY 2019 Current Services	2,282	2,140	\$386,430
Executive Order Staffing	1,248	626	\$232,679
Total, Program Increases	1,248	626	\$232,679
FY 2019 Request	3,530	2,766	\$619,109
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	1,248	930	\$207,029

**Criminal Alien Program - PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Criminal Alien Program	1,517	1,488	\$226,116	\$151.96	2,282	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	3,530	2,766	\$444,764	\$160.8	1,248	930	\$119,145	(\$16.55)
Total	1,517	1,488	\$226,116	\$151.96	2,282	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	3,530	2,766	\$444,764	\$160.8	1,248	930	\$119,145	(\$16.55)
Discretionary - Appropriation	1,517	1,488	\$226,116	\$151.96	2,282	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	3,530	2,766	\$444,764	\$160.8	1,248	930	\$119,145	(\$16.55)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$121,973	\$179,244	\$245,141	\$65,897
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$59	\$86	\$105	\$19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$33,994	\$46,106	\$64,759	\$18,653
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$70,090	\$100,183	\$134,759	\$34,576
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$226,116	\$325,619	\$444,764	\$119,145
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,517	2,282	3,530	1,248
FTE - Civilian	1,488	1,836	2,766	930

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	1,488	\$226,116	\$151.96	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	-	-	-
SWC Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$59)	-	-	(\$59)	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	\$48,196	\$158.54	304	\$48,196	\$158.54
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,088	-	-	\$1,088	-
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,973	-	-	\$3,973	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	626	\$65,947	\$105.35	626	\$65,947	\$105.35
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,488	\$226,116	\$151.96	1,836	\$325,619	\$177.35	2,766	\$444,764	\$160.80	930	\$119,145	(\$16.55)

**Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Criminal Alien Program	\$86,234	\$86,461	\$174,345	\$87,884
Total	\$86,234	\$86,461	\$174,345	\$87,884
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$86,234	\$86,461	\$174,345	\$87,884

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,651	\$3,132	\$6,080	\$2,948
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$188	\$324	\$277	(\$47)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$51,447	\$37,235	\$13,227	(\$24,008)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$6	\$17	-	(\$17)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,362	\$4,247	\$7,873	\$3,626
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,429	\$14,729	\$1,997	(\$12,732)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,089	\$5,602	\$18,714	\$13,112
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$752	\$6,069	\$36,538	\$30,469
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$849	\$5,228	\$2,835	(\$2,393)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,625	\$3,759	\$3,189	(\$570)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$16	\$16	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,043	\$3,490	\$8,211	\$4,721
31.0 Equipment	\$809	\$1,079	\$75,330	\$74,251
32.0 Land and Structures	\$979	\$115	\$58	(\$57)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$1,419	-	(\$1,419)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$86,234	\$86,461	\$174,345	\$87,884

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Equipment	\$809	\$1,079	\$75,330	\$74,251
Contracts - Project Management Support / LESA	\$15,944	\$13,379	\$26,758	\$13,379
Travel	\$2,493	\$3,132	\$6,080	\$2,948
Contracts - LESC / Field Offices	\$371	\$2,937	\$5,874	\$2,937
Servicewide Charges	\$57,012	\$65,934	\$0	(\$65,934)
Other Costs	\$9,605	\$0	\$60,303	\$60,303
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$86,234	\$86,461	\$174,345	\$87,884

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- **Equipment:** This cost driver includes vehicles, radios and other law enforcement equipment required by LEOs to carry out ICE's mission. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to EO 13768 hiring.
- **Contracts – Project Management Support / Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis (LESA):** This cost driver includes the analysis of nationwide enforcement operations as well as coordination with state and local law enforcement jurisdictions to support immigration priorities. It is derived from costs associated with project management contract support in order to improve data analysis and technology of immigration policy. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to additional project management contract support required related to EO 13768.
- **Travel:** Travel includes operational travel within the interior of the United States for the arrest of at-large criminal aliens. It is derived from projected mission critical travel and/or surges to apprehend and arrest at large criminal aliens. The FY 2018 to FY 2019 increase is attributed to an increase in the number of CAP officers related to EO 13768.
- **Contracts – Law Enforcement Support Contract (LESC) / Field Offices:** Contracts support nationwide enforcement operations as well as coordination with state and local law enforcement jurisdictions to support immigration priorities. The LESC provides LEAs with data, criminal intelligence, and other person-centric information regarding immigration status and criminal history of persons under investigation, in custody, or otherwise encountered. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to additional field office contract support required related to EO 13768.
- **Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time charges for furniture and background investigations to hire additional LEOs per EO 13768. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the one-time charges for new EO hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

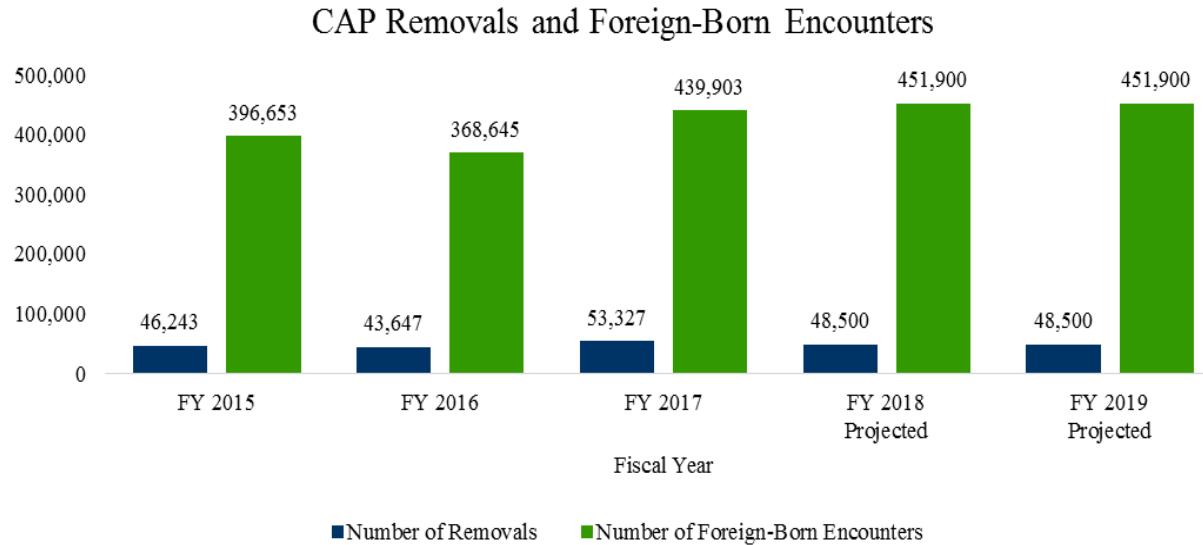
CAP performs its duties in accordance with EO 13768. CAP is charged with the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States against all removable aliens. CAP prioritizes enforcement actions against aliens as delineated in the aforementioned EO for several categories of removable aliens who have committed crimes, including those:

- Who have been convicted of a criminal offense;
- Who have been charged with any criminal offense, where such charge has not been resolved;
- Who have committed acts that constitute a chargeable offense;
- Who have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter or application before a government agency;
- Who have abused any program related to receipt of public benefits;
- Who are subject to a final order of removal; or
- Who pose a risk to public safety or national security.

CAP utilizes Secure Communities to identify and take enforcement actions, to include the lodging of detainers against criminal and other removable aliens while they are in the custody of another law enforcement or correctional agency. By using specialized IT systems that permit queries of both FBI and DHS databases, LEAs can initiate integrated record checks of criminal history and immigration status for individuals in their custody and make appropriate referrals to ICE. With the notification of an alien's arrest through Secure Communities, ERO CAP Officers must still operate within and oversee over 4,300 facilities across the United States in order to locate and interview criminal aliens not identified through interoperability, as well as those instances where a "no-match" or where there is an indication of a foreign birth but there is a lack of DHS records to confirm the subject's identity.

Once identified through Secure Communities or other identification methods, ERO Officers must make a determination on cases incarcerated to lodge a detainer, issue charging documents to initiate removal proceedings, arrest, and transport these criminal aliens, upon release, and into ICE custody. Prior to the EO, ICE arrested approximately 300 aliens per day. Since January 25, 2017, ICE arrests have increased on average to over 438 per day, an approximate 43 percent increase. Interior enforcement activity has risen steadily since the issuance of the EO. Arrests have increased by 42 percent; charging document issuance is up 48 percent; and ICE detainers have increased by 82 percent. ICE expects arrests to continue to increase with the reinstatement of Secure Communities.

Foreign-born encounters and charging documents issued are the primary measure of CAP workload. Physical removals from the United States measure the outcome of these encounters. As shown by the graph below, both encounters and removals have increased in FY 2017 as a result of many jurisdictions increasing the transfer of priority aliens to ICE custody, expanding CAP officers' access to jail facilities, and improving information-sharing with ICE. Implementation of the EO has eliminated specific enforcement priorities, resulting in a steady increase of interior enforcement activity. In FY 2017, CAP conducted 53,327 removals, an increase of 22 percent over FY 2016; while foreign-born encounters increased 19 percent over FY 2016 levels, totaling 439,903 encounters.



Note: (1) Ongoing changes in administration enforcement priorities and policies as well as uncertainty around future immigration flows make it difficult to accurately project operational data points two years into the future. As such, ICE baselines FY 2019 projections from FY 2018 projections for select metrics.

Jurisdictions have also started to limit or deny ICE access to their detention facilities. Because of detainer non-compliance and not receiving notifications of releases, jurisdictions release criminals directly into the community rather than transferring them into ICE custody in a controlled, safe, and secure manner. Without this cooperation, ERO officers must seek out these criminals in higher risk situations.

Between January 1, 2014 and September 30, 2017, ICE ERO documented 29,017 declined detainers (a 37 percent increase from FY 2016 to FY 2017) across approximately 603 counties, 45 states, and Washington, D.C. A majority of these declinations are due to local ordinances and departmental policies and directives. However, other states have passed legislation to restrict their state’s compliance with immigration detainers.

To enhance public safety and national security by removing criminal aliens, CAP employs the following programs in combination with Secure Communities:

287(g) Program:

The 287(g) Program serves as a force multiplier through partnerships with State and local LEAs. 287(g) facilitates the identification and removal processing of aliens who are booked into LEA custody after being arrested for violation of a State or local criminal law. Under joint MOAs with

Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations - PPA

State and local LEAs, ICE cross-designates non-Federal LEOs as Designated Immigration Officers (DIOs) to perform specific functions under the INA in jail settings, under the supervision of an ICE officer.

With the implementation of EO 13768, 287(g) has registered a significant increase in contracts and MOAs signed between ICE and local jurisdictions. Since the signing of EO 13768, the number of MOAs which ICE has signed has increased from 31 to 60, which marks a nearly 100 percent increase relative to the size of the program in FY 2016. In FY 2018, participation in the 287(g) program is slated to further expand by 38 percent with 23 additional MOAs recommended for ICE approval as a result of the 287(g) Program Advisory Board’s vote in mid-November. ICE anticipates further increase in the number of 287(g) MOAs in FY 2019. This trend will increase arrests and allow for redeployment of CAP DOs to strengthen other interior enforcement efforts. The table below provides ICE’s FY 2019 CBJ request, which includes \$51.2M and 53 positions to facilitate this expansion and ensure sufficient resources to conduct training and site inspections.

ICE 287(g) Program Resources (Dollars in Thousands)			
PPA/PPA Level II - Office	FY 2019 Funding	FY 2019 FTP	Activities
ERO/Criminal Alien Program / 287(g) Program Management Office	\$33,713	77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees the program, including issuing charging documents, providing immediate guidance to resolve emerging issues, and ensuring compliance with program policies and their respective MOAs; and Works with each ICE component to manage and execute program resources, including sponsoring training and conducting component reviews.
ERO/Custody Operations	\$27,349	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports detention contract costs in locations with existing MOAs.
Management and Support / OCIO	\$8,319	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the engineering, purchase, installation, sustainment, and management services of all IT.
Management and Support / OPR	\$5,148	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for assessing the effectiveness of ERO field offices that supervise 287(g) programs, as well as ICE and LEA partners’ compliance with program policies and 287(g) MOA requirements; and Provides ICE leadership with an independent evaluation of the 287(g) Program.
OPLA	\$991	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advises on the negotiations of proposed MOAs between ICE and partner LEAs and on operational matters affecting the program; Serves as advisory member on the 287(g) Program Advisory Board; Advises on litigation matters, including coordination with DOJ, program testimony, talking points, and other correspondence; and Provides legal training to State and local law enforcement personnel.
TOTAL	\$75,520	112	

Criminal History Information Sharing (CHIS):

CHIS is an information sharing initiative between the U.S. Government and its international partners. Through CHIS, ICE provides its partners with valuable criminal conviction, identity, and gang information on foreign nationals pending removal from the United States and enables the sharing of foreign conviction, identity documents and gang data with ICE, which would have previously remained unknown. These records assist in the identification and classification of additional aliens within ICE's removal priorities and identify foreign criminal wants and warrants of fugitives from foreign partners. The list of active CHIS foreign partners consists of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, and Jamaica, with additional countries expected to be added during FY 2018.

In FY 2017, CAP provided 84,067 outbound notices of removal with 21,434 positive responses from foreign partners.

Institutional Hearing and Removal Program (IHRP):

The IHRP brings together ICE attorneys, ERO, BOP, EOIR IJs, and incarcerated aliens in a system designed to expedite the removal process of incarcerated criminal aliens. IHRP's objective is to complete the judicial and administrative removal proceedings prior to the completion of an alien's incarceration pursuant to a criminal sentence. This process reduces or eliminates the need for further detention once the inmate enters ICE custody for the purposes of removal.

Rapid Removal of Eligible Parolees Accepted for Transfer (Rapid REPAT) Program:

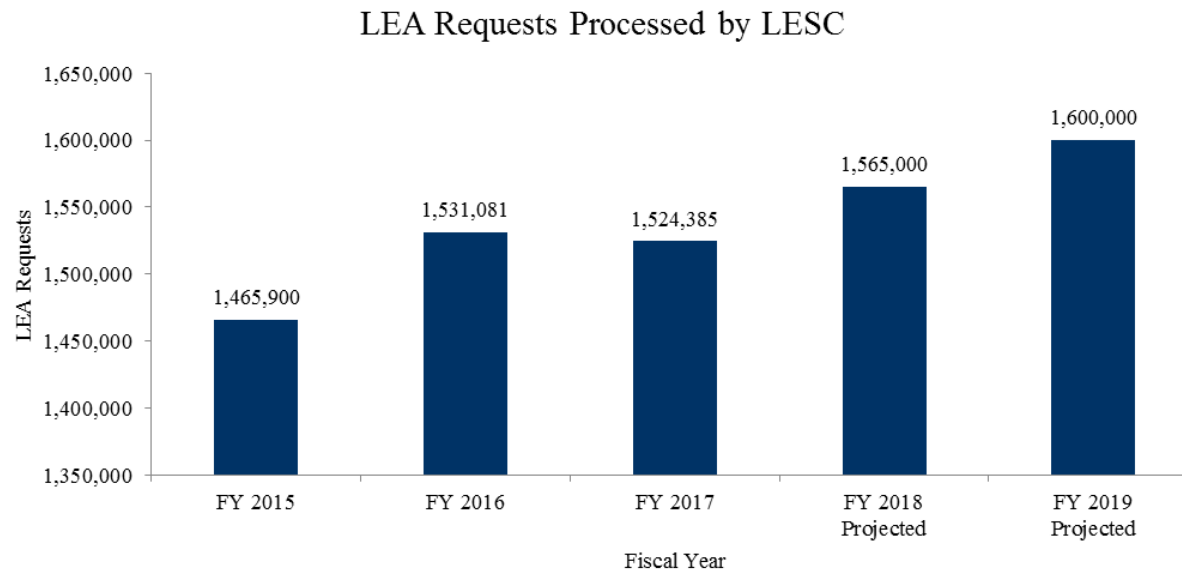
The Rapid REPAT Program expedites the process of identifying and removing criminal aliens from the United States through a partnership with state correctional parole agencies. This partnership allows selected non-violent criminal aliens incarcerated in U.S. prisons and jails to accept early release in exchange for voluntarily returning to their country of origin. In such cases, eligible aliens must agree to waive appeal rights associated with their state convictions. If aliens re-enter the country following removal under the Rapid REPAT Program, state statutes may provide for revocation of parole and incarceration for the remainder of the alien's original sentence. Additionally, aliens illegally re-entering may face additional Federal charges and penalties. In addition to supporting timely identification and removal of criminal aliens, Rapid REPAT also helps participating states (i.e., Georgia, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, New York, and Washington) reduce the costs associated with incarceration.

Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS):

The VCAS enforces penalties related to violations of the U.S. Criminal Code (USCC) discovered through ICE enforcement activities. The aggressive prosecution of criminal alien offenders identified by ICE enforcement officers, in conjunction with the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, enhances public safety and deters recidivism. In FY 2017, VCAS made 5,790 criminal arrests, secured 4,212 federal indictments, and made 3,445 criminal convictions.

In addition to the programs mentioned above, CAP is also responsible for management of the following operational centers, which support the identification and removal of criminal aliens:

- **Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC):** LESC provides LEAs with data, criminal intelligence, and other person-centric information regarding immigration status and criminal history of persons under investigation, in custody, or otherwise encountered. LESC operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. In FY 2017, LESC responded to more than 1.5 million LEA requests for identity and immigration status information. In addition, LESC operates a call center, which provides LEAs with real time telephonic assistance. As shown by the following graph, request processing totals are projected to grow in FY 2018 and FY 2019.



Using the full range of DHS indices, along with other Federal databases and intelligence resources, LESC supports Federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement partners, including INTERPOL and ICE Attaché offices. LESC also manages the administration of ICE records within the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which plays a fundamental role in the Nation’s security and public safety. During FY 2017, LESC managed more than 300,000 records in the NCIC. With the implementation of the EO, approximately 30,000 fugitive alien records were reviewed for re-enrollment in the NCIC database that previously fell outside of ICE’s prior enforcement priorities. Under the previous priorities, approximately 65 percent (345,000) of the fugitive alien population (525,000) was not subject to arrest/removal. LESC also serves a role in furthering the national effort to prevent gun violence through its work in supporting the FBI’s National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), providing immigration status information to NICS for Federal background checks on firearms purchases.

- Pacific Enforcement Response Center (PERC): PERC provides 24/7 mission critical support to 17 field offices, covering 42 states and two territories, delivering near real-time detainer issuance, intelligence support, and proactive, risk-based targeting of removable criminals. PERC's proactive targeting focuses on removable criminal aliens who pose a threat to national security and public safety. PERC disseminates real-time intelligence to field offices in the form of actionable leads associated with both in-custody and at-large criminal aliens.

PERC provided mission-critical support by processing approximately 329,248 Immigration Alien Referrals in FY 2017 (13 percent increase from FY 2016), resulting in 25,028 ICE detainees (62 percent increase from FY 2016); 67,564 CAP lead referrals (25 percent decrease from FY 2016); and 24,988 at-large lead referrals (90 percent increase from FY 2016).

- Criminal Alien Program Surge Enforcement Team (CAPSET): CAPSET enables ERO field offices to “surge” facilities whose target population outweighs local enforcement capabilities by drawing on personnel resources throughout the country. CAPSET aims to:
 - Increase the number of aliens identified and fully processed prior to their release from custody;
 - Assist field offices in reducing in-custody target backlog and in reducing personnel assigned to the surged facility; and
 - Identify best practices that may be replicated in other locations.

CAP conducted 4 CAPSET operations in FY 2017, resulting in 395 encounters; 289 detainees; and 268 charging documents issued.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention	268	268	\$183,275	337	272	\$177,700	419	334	\$184,446	82	62	\$6,746
Total	268	268	\$183,275	337	272	\$177,700	419	334	\$184,446	82	62	\$6,746
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	268	268	\$183,275	337	272	\$177,700	419	334	\$184,446	82	62	\$6,746

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the ATD Level II PPA within the ERO PPA supports technology and case management to improve compliance with alien release conditions and facilitate alien compliance with court hearings until final orders of removal have been executed. ATD permits certain individuals who are moving through U.S. immigration proceedings to remain in their communities and settle personal matters. This program may be appropriate for an alien released by ICE pursuant to an Order of Release on Recognizance, an Order of Supervision, a grant of parole, or a bond. To be eligible for the ATD program, participants must be 18 years of age or older, removable, and at some stage of immigration proceedings (i.e., issued a NTA). The ATD program supervises participants through a combination of home visits, office visits, alert response, court tracking, and/or technology. ATD provides a high level of supervision in coordination with contractor support.

Historically, ICE has seen strong alien cooperation with ATD requirements during the adjudication of immigration proceedings. ICE is projecting an increase in ATD participation as a result of EO 13768, anticipating a 17 percent increase from FY 2017 to FY 2019. Interior enforcement activity has risen steadily since the issuance of the EO, and ICE assumes that these trends will continue as a result of the increased number of ICE LEOs being hired pursuant to the EO. With the increased amount of law enforcement contacts, and particularly as ICE utilizes its limited available detention capacity for those who pose the most risk to the community, it is critical that ICE have the ability to assign supplemental reporting requirements available under the ATD program for those individuals not subject to mandatory detention and/or not suitable for detention for a variety of reasons. These generally include family units that must be released from detention within a few weeks pursuant to court order as well as individuals with significant medical issues – where delivery of appropriate care would be difficult in a detention setting.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	268	268	\$183,275
FY 2018 President's Budget	337	272	\$177,700
FY 2019 Base Budget	337	272	\$177,700
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$11,483)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$11,483)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$161
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	20	\$3,655
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$137
Total, Pricing Increases	-	20	\$3,953
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$1,307)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$11)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$1,318)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	(\$8,848)
FY 2019 Current Services	337	292	\$168,852
Executive Order Staffing	82	42	\$15,594
Total, Program Increases	82	42	\$15,594
FY 2019 Request	419	334	\$184,446
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	82	62	\$6,746

**Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Alternatives to Detention	268	268	\$42,071	\$156.98	337	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	419	334	\$56,952	\$170.51	82	62	\$7,903	(\$9.82)
Total	268	268	\$42,071	\$156.98	337	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	419	334	\$56,952	\$170.51	82	62	\$7,903	(\$9.82)
Discretionary - Appropriation	268	268	\$42,071	\$156.98	337	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	419	334	\$56,952	\$170.51	82	62	\$7,903	(\$9.82)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,564	\$26,722	\$31,067	\$4,345
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,107	\$7,449	\$8,727	\$1,278
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,400	\$14,878	\$17,158	\$2,280
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$42,071	\$49,049	\$56,952	\$7,903
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	268	337	419	82
FTE - Civilian	268	272	334	62

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	268	\$42,071	\$156.98	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	-	-	-
Servicewide Costs Realignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$8)	-	-	(\$8)	-
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$161	-	-	\$161	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	\$3,260	\$163.00	20	\$3,260	\$163.00
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$137	-	-	\$137	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	\$4,352	\$103.62	42	\$4,352	\$103.62
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	268	\$42,071	\$156.98	272	\$49,049	\$180.33	334	\$56,952	\$170.51	62	\$7,903	(\$9.82)

**Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Alternatives to Detention	\$141,204	\$128,651	\$127,494	(\$1,157)
Total	\$141,204	\$128,651	\$127,494	(\$1,157)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$141,204	\$128,651	\$127,494	(\$1,157)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$777	\$1,994	\$2,109	\$115
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$146	\$117	\$109	(\$8)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$8,720	\$3,292	\$868	(\$2,424)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$159	\$931	\$1,165	\$234
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$115,803	\$106,971	\$103,310	(\$3,661)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,377	\$4,441	\$3,487	(\$954)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,048	\$3,278	\$5,105	\$1,827
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$118	\$1,695	\$1,273	(\$422)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,436	\$3,957	\$3,125	(\$832)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$523	\$705	\$978	\$273
31.0 Equipment	\$97	\$818	\$5,830	\$5,012
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$452	\$135	(\$317)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$141,204	\$128,651	\$127,494	(\$1,157)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Contracts - Non Detained Alien Monitoring	\$115,296	\$98,890	\$100,868	\$1,978
Servicewide Costs	\$11,340	\$11,483	-	(\$11,483)
Other Costs	\$14,568	\$18,278	\$26,626	\$8,348
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$141,204	\$128,651	\$127,494	(\$1,157)

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- Contracts – Non Detained Alien Monitoring (ISAP III):** ATD’s primary non-pay cost driver is non-detained monitoring contracts (known as ISAP III). ISAP III covers the monitoring of low-level aliens currently not in detention and on bond. It is derived from costs associated with an array of monitoring technology options (i.e., telephonic or GPS, court management, or alert management) that provides a high level of supervision in coordination with contractor support. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is due to the anticipated increase in the participant level.
- Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time charges for furniture, background investigations, vehicles and radios to hire additional Law Enforcement Officers per EO 13768. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to the one-time charges for new EO hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

To help accomplish the ICE mission of protecting the borders through efficient immigration enforcement, ICE ATD employs the following programs:

Intensive Supervision Appearance Program III (ISAP III):

The ISAP III program provides ATD officers with an array of case management services and monitoring technology options. An ATD LEO conducts a risk evaluation to review each candidate and assigns that candidate an appropriate level of supervision. As part of this evaluation, the ATD LEO selects the type of monitoring technology (i.e., telephonic or Global Positioning System (GPS), court management, or alert management) and the levels of case management which includes, but is not limited to, frequency of home and office visits. ATD LEOs can review and adjust their determination at any time based upon the participant's compliance and/or changes in the participant's circumstances. The LEO can consider the following factors when determining eligibility for ATD enrollment options:

- Stage in the removal process;
- Assets/property;
- Community and family ties;
- Legal representation;
- Criminal history;
- Compliance history; and
- Humanitarian concerns.

The ISAP III program has enhanced ICE's operational effectiveness. Compliance reviews and statistical analyses have allowed ICE to develop SOPs that have maintained significant program success rates while operating at a low average daily cost. The current ISAP III contract allows ICE to realize a savings of approximately \$0.73 per day in expenses per participant from the \$4.77 average under the former ISAP II agreement. By using the ISAP III contract, ICE is able to significantly increase participant compliance with release conditions, which may include, but are not limited to, attending immigration hearings, obtaining travel documentation, and making travel arrangements for departure from the United States.

Since the implementation of the ATD – ISAP III contract, through data analysis and improved case management, ICE has decreased the average daily participant cost by approximately \$0.36 between FY 2016 and FY 2017. Through FY 2017, ICE estimates that approximately \$9.1M in expenditures have been avoided given the increase in the ATD population over previous years.

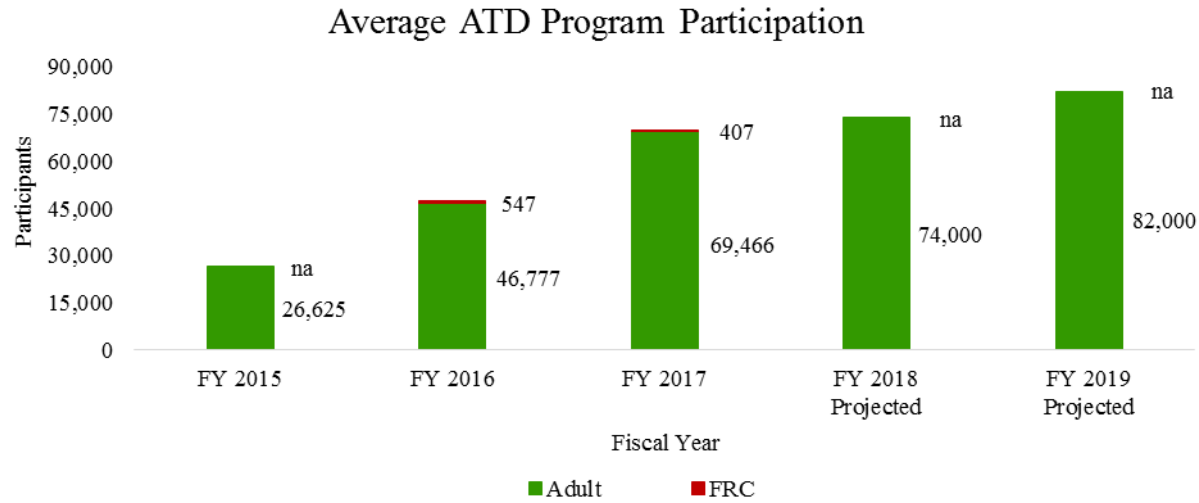
Beginning in FY 2015, the ATD program established 10 staging areas (S sites) on the border and at some detention facilities. ICE identifies and enrolls eligible participants directly from major border processing areas for travel across the United States to these sites. ICE enrolled 83,993 S site participants

by the close of FY 2017 Q4. These S sites are located in San Diego, California; Adelanto, California; Imperial, California; Otay Mesa, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Berks, Pennsylvania; El Paso, Texas; McAllen, Texas; Dilley, Texas; and Karnes, Texas. ATD is able to track the participants via GPS as they leave the border areas and travel to a new AOR. Once they arrive in an AOR, the ATD officer will make a determination as to their continued suitability for the ATD program and possible transition to a C, G, or T site, as described below.

In addition to S sites, three additional types of sites under contract are:

- **C sites:** These are standalone facilities operated by the contractor to provide case management services and monitor participants selected for the ATD program. Contractor Case Specialists (CSs), at the direction of ICE, conduct case management that may include unscheduled home visits, scheduled office visits, support service referrals, court tracking, and alert management for C site participants. Support services that a participant may be eligible for include, but are not limited to, medical services, legal and translation services, local transportation related information services, and court date reminders. The CS assigns the participant telephonic reporting or GPS monitoring based upon the ATD officer's request.
- **G sites:** These are locations where the contractor works within the local ERO office. A G site is limited to a capacity of up to 100 participants; however, transition to a C site is possible upon request and demonstration of need. The CS can perform all of the same functions as that of a C site.
- **T sites:** These are ERO offices where ATD officers directly supervise the participants using contractor-provided software and equipment. ATD officers are responsible for total case management but have the option of assigning court tracking and initial alert resolution to the contractor.

The graph below highlights the increase in the average number of ATD program participants in recent years.



Note: (1) The “na” in the chart above represents the years in which the Family Case Management Program (FCMP) was non-existent. ICE implemented the FCMP in FY 2016 and concluded the enrollments on June 20, 2017. ICE viewed the program as successful in its intended goals of ensuring families attended court hearings, complied with other immigration check-in obligations, and departed the country under an immigration order; however, the agency decided to invest those resources back into pre-existing and more cost effective ICE ATD programs.

Since FY 2015, ATD program participation rates have increased rapidly. Between FY 2015 and FY 2017, ATD saw an increase from 26,625 to 69,873 daily program participants. This represents an increase of 43,248 participants or a 162 percent increase in the ATD population over this time period. ICE projects a daily average of 74,000 participants in the ATD program for FY 2018 and 82,000 participations for FY 2019.

Transportation and Removal Program– PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Transportation and Removal Program	78	58	\$355,882	146	106	\$484,894	278	206	\$511,058	132	100	\$26,164
Total	78	58	\$355,882	146	106	\$484,894	278	206	\$511,058	132	100	\$26,164
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	78	58	\$355,882	146	106	\$484,894	278	206	\$511,058	132	100	\$26,164

PPA LEVEL II DESCRIPTION:

Funding for the Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) Level II PPA within the ERO PPA supports the coordination of safe and secure physical transportation of aliens who are subject to either final orders of removal or require transfer within the United States. TRP performs its responsibilities through the Removal Management Division (RMD), the ICE Air Operations Division (IAO), and the International Operations Division (IOD). In addition to removals, TRP coordinates the transfer of Unaccompanied Children (UC) from CBP to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shelters through the ERO Juvenile and FRC Unit.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	78	58	\$355,882
FY 2018 President's Budget	146	106	\$484,894
FY 2019 Base Budget	146	106	\$484,894
Transfer for SWC Realignment	-	-	(\$2,642)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$2,642)
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$63
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	32	\$5,759
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	\$68
Total, Pricing Increases	-	32	\$5,890
Termination of Non-Recurring Costs	-	-	(\$1,982)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$4)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$1,986)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	32	\$1,262
FY 2019 Current Services	146	138	\$486,156
Executive Order Staffing	132	68	\$24,902
Total, Program Increases	132	68	\$24,902
FY 2019 Request	278	206	\$511,058
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	132	100	\$26,164

**Transportation and Removal Program– PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Transportation and Removal Program	78	58	\$11,680	\$201.38	146	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	278	206	\$30,667	\$148.87	132	100	\$12,263	(\$24.75)
Total	78	58	\$11,680	\$201.38	146	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	278	206	\$30,667	\$148.87	132	100	\$12,263	(\$24.75)
Discretionary - Appropriation	78	58	\$11,680	\$201.38	146	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	278	206	\$30,667	\$148.87	132	100	\$12,263	(\$24.75)

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,613	\$10,415	\$17,154	\$6,739
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$298	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,583	\$2,438	\$4,382	\$1,944
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,186	\$5,551	\$9,131	\$3,580
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$11,680	\$18,404	\$30,667	\$12,263
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	78	146	278	132
FTE - Civilian	58	106	206	100

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	58	\$11,680	\$201.38	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	-	-	-
Annualization of Prior Year Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	\$5,145	\$160.78	32	\$5,145	\$160.78
Annualization of 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-
ERO Unified Career Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$68	-	-	\$68	-
Executive Order Staffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	\$6,987	\$102.75	68	\$6,987	\$102.75
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	58	\$11,680	\$201.38	106	\$18,404	\$173.62	206	\$30,667	\$148.87	100	\$12,263	(\$24.75)

**Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Transportation and Removal Program	\$344,202	\$466,490	\$480,391	\$13,901
Total	\$344,202	\$466,490	\$480,391	\$13,901
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$344,202	\$466,490	\$480,391	\$13,901

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$304,803	\$398,883	\$399,259	\$376
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$457	\$998	\$996	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$18,753	\$24,994	\$25,054	\$60
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,042	\$2,035	\$1,601	(\$434)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,532	\$2,817	\$3,202	\$385
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,589	\$503	\$503	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,982	\$4,573	\$6,043	\$1,470
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$622	\$1,365	\$4,731	\$3,366
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$572	\$478	\$368	(\$110)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,958	\$20,055	\$20,174	\$119
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$98	\$98	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$4,734	\$8,097	\$8,652	\$555
31.0 Equipment	\$330	\$1,319	\$9,510	\$8,191
32.0 Land and Structures	\$826	\$156	\$156	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$103	\$30	(\$73)
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$16	\$14	(\$2)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$344,202	\$466,490	\$480,391	\$13,901

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost Drivers	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Contracts - Ground Transportation	\$154,248	\$202,286	\$206,332	\$4,046
Contracts - Charter Aircraft	\$88,466	\$111,980	\$114,220	\$2,240
Contracts - Unaccompanied Children	\$34,466	\$46,959	\$47,898	\$939
Service-wide Costs	\$22,359	\$2,642	-	(\$2,642)
Other Costs	\$44,663	\$102,623	\$111,942	\$9,319
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$344,202	\$466,490	\$480,391	\$13,901

NON PAY NARRATIVE:

- **Contracts – Ground Transportation:** Ground transportation allows for nationwide movement of alien migrants in preparation of removal from the U.S. These costs are impacted by regional and national transportation movements, including local bus/van transports for removal of detained aliens. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to additional transportation services required related to EO 13768.
- **Contracts – Charter Aircraft:** Charter aircraft are used by ICE Air Operations to conduct deportations of illegal aliens back to their home countries. The increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to additional transportation services required related to EO 13768.
- **Contracts – Unaccompanied Children (UC):** UC migration requires officer escorts in the transfer of these minors to HHS ORR. The slight increase from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is attributed to a conservative increase in the UC level.
- **Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time charges for furniture, background investigations, vehicles and radios to hire additional Law Enforcement Officers per EO 13768. The increase between FY 2018 and FY 2019 is due to start-up costs for new EO hires.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES:

There is a clear interdependency between the detained population and transportation costs. Higher detention levels necessitate corresponding increases in transportation related activity. Aliens that are detained through interior enforcement efforts typically yield higher ALOS while the overall ADP for Custody Operations increases. Transportation requirements are expected to increase as a result of the need to conduct detainee movements to various facilities within the detention network to take advantage of guaranteed minimums, utilize less expensive detention space, and adapt for surge saturation.

ICE does not have the authority to force removals upon a sovereign nation. The process to determine country of citizenship is cumbersome and often depends on assistance from the DOS. Even with DOS assistance there are numerous countries that refuse to cooperate in taking back their citizens. As interior arrests continue to rise, more LEOs will be brought on board to effectuate increased removals. TRP fiscal and human resource requirements will grow with the swell of detainees, allowing TRP to scale its resources to meet the expected demand. TRP utilizes the managerial tools and resources described below to coordinate removals from the United States to countries around the world in accordance with INA, departmental policies, and country-specific methods of clearance.

The graph below displays removals and returns by criminality. ERO is still assessing the impact of the EO and new Administration priorities on removal levels. While detailed estimates of EO impact are difficult to produce, historically, a continual rise and/or steady state of ADP at high levels impacted transportation costs and more resources were needed to keep up with the ADP demand. Going forward, as ADP levels continue to increase, TRP operations such as ground, air, and escort transportation cost will also increase to support the demand in population.



Note: (1) Due to expanded activities tied to increased interior enforcement, ICE projects an increase in the detained population. Coupled with delays in the EOIR court proceedings, this will result in a longer ALOS and reduction in removal numbers. Because ERO only projects one year out, ICE is maintaining the FY 2018 projections for FY 2019.

Removal Management Division:

RMD develops and implements initiatives to support ERO's mission to remove priority aliens from the United States. RMD is responsible for providing case management support for aliens subject to a final order of removal. Of primary focus is the oversight of the acquisition of travel documents necessary to effectuate a removal and the Post Order Custody Review (POCR) process, which includes custody determinations relating to aliens pending removal from the United States and those designated as national security threats or as being especially dangerous. RMD also adjudicates official requests for deferred action relating to aliens identified as cooperating witnesses and confidential informants. Additionally, Removal and International Operations (RIO) units support field offices, ICE Attachés, and foreign embassies and consulates to ensure the safe and orderly removal of aliens. RIO liaises with governmental and non-governmental organizations, approximately 200 embassies and consulates in the United States, foreign governments, and law enforcement organizations worldwide.

Recalcitrant or uncooperative as well as At Risk of Non-Compliance (ARON) countries represent a significant challenge to efficient and effective removals. To address this challenge in FY 2016, TRP developed a Removal Cooperation Initiative (RCI) tool, which was fully implemented in FY 2017 Q1. The RCI tool is an analytical model that assigns rankings on the cooperation of foreign countries with the removal process that range from "Uncooperative" to "Cooperative." It uses readily-available data from the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE) and expert analytical feedback to determine these rankings. Factors that can lead to an "Uncooperative" rating include: (1) refusal to conduct consular interviews for issuance of travel documents; (2) refusal to accept charter removal missions; (3) a high percentage of releases when compared to removals; and (4) a high average length of time between issuance of a removal order and removal. Mitigating factors regarding recent country conditions are also taken into account in assessing whether a country is intentionally uncooperative or incapable of cooperation due to exigent circumstances, such as natural or man-made disasters or the lack of a functioning government. Currently, RCI lists 12 countries as "Uncooperative" and 47 as "ARON." RMD uses this information to engage appropriate U.S. and foreign government interlocutors to improve foreign governments' cooperation with ICE's removal efforts. As a result, ICE gained increased cooperation from several foreign governments, including:

- The Gambia: Notably, TRP coordinated with DOS and U.S. Government stakeholders to invoke visa sanctions, pursuant to Section 243(d) of the INA, in October 2016 on The Gambia as an uncooperative country. Such sanctions have only occurred once before, in 2001 against Guyana. Since imposition of the sanctions, The Gambia has accepted removals via commercial and chartered aircraft. The Gambia has also instituted a recurring process where travel document requests are delivered by ICE to the Embassy on the first business day of each month and they are subsequently adjudicated by the last business day of each month. Consequently, The Gambia has issued routinely timely issued travel documents on cases presented and notification to The Gambia that visa sanctions were lifted was provided on November 20, 2017. TRP will continue to monitor The Gambia's cooperation for sustained improvement.
- Guinea: As a result of an RCI "Uncooperative" ranking and coordinated efforts between ICE and DOS, the government of Guinea, has accepted some removals via commercial and chartered aircraft. Guinea has also recently instituted a recurring process where travel document requests are delivered by ICE to the Embassy on the first business day of each month and they are subsequently adjudicated by the last business day of each

month. Despite these efforts, on September 13, 2017, visa sanctions were invoked, pursuant to Section 243(d) of the INA. Guinea has since accepted a November 15, 2017 charter mission that returned 73 nationals. Prior to the charter's arrival, ICE officials also met in Conakry with the Chief of Staff to the President of Guinea who reiterated the importance of removal cooperation to the U.S. – Guinea bilateral relationship.

- Nepal: As a result of an RCI “ARON” ranking and coordinated effort between ICE and DOS, since February 2017, Nepal has issued travel documents for 36 cases and has pledged to continue its increased level of cooperation.
- Algeria: As a result of an RCI “Uncooperative” ranking and coordinated effort between ICE and DOS, in February 2017, the government of Algeria pledged to increase cooperation with ICE. To demonstrate their increased level of cooperation, the government provided ICE with a list of 24 cases, of which 21 were no longer detained, for which they would immediately issue travel documents. After providing the list to ICE, Algeria has followed through with their increased commitment to ICE’s mission by issuing travel documents for those who ICE was able to re-arrest.
- Afghanistan: Since the end of February 2017, Afghanistan has issued 32 travel documents which is a significant increase from the zero documents issued in Fiscal Year 2016. Additionally, Afghanistan has accepted two ICE charter flights in April and September 2017, with a third charter currently being scheduled.
- Somalia: As a result of a demarche in December 2016 and continued high level RMD engagement, Somalia began to increase its level of cooperation regarding ICE’s removal mission. Since January 2017, ICE has completed five successful charter missions to Mogadishu, Somalia, removing nearly 342 Somali nationals. ICE has received assurances from the Government of Somali to accept an additional flight and anticipates that the flight will depart the U.S. during the week of July 24 with up to 80 Somali nationals on board. These flights have enabled ICE to eliminate the detained final order backlog and begin working on the non-detained final order cases.

ICE Air Operations:

IAO manages all aspects of air transportation operations for removals, including scheduling flights, forecasting operational needs, and assisting with coordination between foreign governments and embassies. IAO oversees aviation safety, standardization, and training and provides services to all ICE field offices. IAO also conducts routine flight operations from locations in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

IAO transports aliens via air charters and commercial flights. Routine air charters are used to remove aliens to countries with high removal volumes. ICE also uses special air charters for failure-to-comply cases, aliens ineligible for removal via commercial air, and high-profile persons. ICE procures air charter services from vendors through the GSA Schedule, which provides ICE with cost-effective and highly flexible flight services. As a result, ICE can rapidly adjust to changing flight requirements and operational demands such as dates, times, and routes. ICE uses commercial flights to facilitate the transfer, staging, and removal of aliens via land POEs, following Federal travel regulations.

Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations - PPA

In FY 2018 YTD, as of November 21, 2017, ICE Air has conducted a total of 10 Special High Risk Charters (SHRC) removing a total of 225 detainees. In FY 2017, ICE Air Charter Operations conducted a total of 52 SHRCs, removing a total of 1,443 detainees. This is a significant increase of SHRCs over past fiscal years, and demonstrates a sustained uptick in operational pace over the previous two years, with a total of 30 SHRCs in FY 2016, removing a total of 419 detainees, and only 18 SHRCs in FY 2015, removing a total of 145 detainees. ICE Commercial Air Operations coordinates all aspects of escorted and unescorted removals utilizing commercial airlines. Commercial Air Operations also uses commercial flights to facilitate the transfer and staging of aliens, following Federal travel regulations. FY 2017 removals via commercial air surpassed FY 2016 levels. These increases are attributable to the expansion of the International Operations Division (IOD), as well as the increase in cooperation from recalcitrant countries in issuing travel documents for their nationals and accepting removals.

International Operations Division:

IOD oversees Deputy Attaché for Removal (DARs) and Assistant Attachés for Removal (AARs) strategically located in stations overseas to provide field offices and HQ staff with assistance on removal-related matters. IOD provides logistical assistance with escorted and unescorted commercial air removals by obtaining the proper clearances and issuing necessary notifications for pending missions. IOD provides on-the-ground support, when needed, and provides assistance to officers during escorts when issues arise in transit or foreign countries. IOD facilitates the removals of special interest cases and regularly negotiates with overseas governments and entities in facilitating these types of removals both commercially and via special charter. Based on an operational study, the Footprint Assessment identified additional strategic locations in United States embassies abroad where having an ERO presence would assist in the successful completion of removals. Having these locations overseas allows ERO representatives to work with historically difficult foreign partners to gain their cooperation in obtaining travel documents and accepting charter flights. As the success stories mount, ERO continues its international expansion quest to further foster relationships and cooperation with foreign governments.

Ground Transportation:

TRP's ground transportation includes alien pick-ups, transfers, and removals. Transportation network performance affects other ICE activities, including custody management, enforcement, removals, and local field operations. TRP has local ground transportation contracts in New York City, Baltimore, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Phoenix. All other transportation services are included as a component of the local detention services contract. The ground transportation network operates in a decentralized fashion, which allows field offices to control local transportation networks and assets. Five field offices (Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Antonio, San Diego, and Seattle) account for approximately 60 percent of total ground transportation expenditures.

ICE conducted the ICE Air and Ground Operations (IAGO) assessment, a comprehensive air and ground transportation network assessment, to identify efficiencies and improve the effectiveness of ERO transportation operations. Phase One, the current state assessment, was completed in April 2016, and Phase Two, the Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) report, was completed in October 2016. The recommendations in these assessments focus on opportunities for efficiencies in Air Charter Operations, Ground Acquisition Processes, Fleet Acquisition and Management, Commercial Air Operations, and improvements to data collection and reporting. The IAGO team completed a solution framework for ground, air, and fleet operations for Phase Three of the project in March 2017. IAGO started implementing approved recommendations in high priority Air Charter and Ground

Transportation contract re-competes between March 2017 and September 2017. The IAGO team is supporting contract activities that total more than \$125.0M of TRP spend each fiscal year and has improved cost and operational efficiencies in both the air and ground contract acquisition process. Additionally, the IAGO team developed and launched an IAGO Business Intelligence Tool that captures vendor ground transportation operational data that was previously unavailable to ERO HQ and the field. This data is collected from all 24 field offices and is critical to evaluating and optimizing the transportation networks in each AOR. During FY 2018, the IAGO team will continue to work directly with the field and HQ stakeholders to analyze transportation data, identify and implement cost efficiencies across the ground acquisition process, develop business process improvement policies for ground operations, and implement a comprehensive lifecycle fleet management approach.

Unaccompanied Children:

In addition to the removal of aliens, ICE also transfers UC to the care of HHS's Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) upon the assignment of bed space, and transports family units internally to ERO's FRCs. ICE safeguards the welfare of UC by limiting travel to daylight hours and ensuring that one law enforcement escort officer is provisioned for each UC. ERO uses commercial air travel to conduct the majority of UC and family unit movements; however, ERO is using contractor support to conduct long-distance escorts of UC apprehended and family units nationwide.

In FY 2016, ICE UC initial book-ins totaled 57,040, a 76.3 percent increase over FY 2015 figures (32,346). This is consistent with the significant population increases incurred within the ICE detained population during the same fiscal year. However, as FY 2017 unfolded, the number of UC book-ins tapered off, with only 39,977 UCs booked into ICE custody, a 29.9 percent decline.

During FY 2016, ICE transported 34,834 UCs and 1,058 family units (2,568 individuals); while in FY 2017, ICE transported 33,828 UCs and 3,463 family units (7,566 individuals). All transportation is executed by contractual agreement.

In FY 2017, ICE contractual transportation expenditures totaled \$50.9M for both UCs and family units, representing 41,394 individuals and yielding an average per person cost of \$1,230. Based upon historical trends of recent fiscal years, ICE conservatively forecasts a total FY 2018 UC book-in amount of 50,550.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2019
Congressional Justification

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**Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Budget Comparison and Adjustments**

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$13,800	\$31,060	\$4,700	(\$26,360)
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$30,859	\$9,020
Construction and Facility Improvements	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872
Total	\$29,800	\$52,899	\$70,431	\$17,532
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$29,800	\$52,899	\$70,431	\$17,532

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of headquarters and operational assets, referred to as end items, prior to the sustainment phase. ICE programs funded through the PC&I appropriation support the improvement, deployment, and modernization of facilities and Information Technology (IT) applications, systems, and infrastructure, which enable ICE to administer and enforce customs and immigration laws.

PC&I resources support the operational availability of IT infrastructure, a safe working environment across ICE frontline operations, and the delivery of critical mission-facing capabilities across the following Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs):

- **Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure:** Enables the development, modernization, and enhancement of ICE centralized business administration systems and ICE-wide IT infrastructure.
- **Operational Communications and Information Technology:** Supports the development, modernization, and enhancement of mission-specific IT systems.
- **Construction:** Supports the improvement and maintenance of existing owned or leased facilities and the construction of new facilities to support the mission of ICE

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Budget includes \$70.3M; 0 positions; and 0 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for PC&I. The funding level reflects a \$17.5M increase from the FY 2018 President's Budget.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$29,800	\$52,899	\$70,431
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$25,120	\$20,972	\$4,683
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$54,920	\$73,871	\$75,114
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$54,920	\$73,871	\$75,114
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$31,132	\$69,188	\$75,114
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	\$29,800
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	\$52,899
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$4,700
Critical Repair Requirements	-	-	\$10,000
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	-	\$24,872
TACCOM	-	-	\$30,859
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$70,431
FY 2019 Request	-	-	\$70,431
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	\$17,532

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$19,700	\$11,950
31.0 Equipment	\$18,000	\$45,149	\$15,859	(\$29,290)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$29,800	\$52,899	\$70,431	\$17,532

**Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	024-000005350	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700
TECS Modernization	024-000005358	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$16,000	\$20,339	-
TACCOM	024-000005382	3	Procurement	IT	No	-	\$1,500	\$30,859
Critical Foundational Infrastructure (CFI)	024-000005380	3	Procurement	IT	No	\$2,000	\$23,310	-
Mission Capacity Expansion	N/A	-	Construction	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$24,872
Critical Repair Requirement	N/A	-	Construction	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$10,000

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700	(\$3,050)
Critical Foundational Infrastructure (CFI)	\$2,000	\$23,310	-	(\$23,310)
Total	\$13,800	\$31,060	\$4,700	(\$26,360)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$13,800	\$31,060	\$4,700	(\$26,360)

PPA Description

The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure PPA provides funding for the development, modernization, and enhancement of ICE centralized business administration systems and ICE-wide IT infrastructure. Activities funded through this PPA allow ICE personnel to operate in a modern IT environment and to access ICE and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) component enterprise applications and tools. Business administration systems encompass financial management, acquisition, human resources, training, personnel security, and task/correspondence tracking. IT infrastructure applications and tools include email, collaboration tools, IT security, Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) services, networks, and server platforms.

In FY 2019, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure funding will support continued efforts to modernize the Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) and migrate this system to a Shared Service Provider (SSP) environment.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$13,800	\$31,060	\$4,700
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$3,983	\$15,770	\$4,683
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$17,783	\$46,830	\$9,383
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$17,783	\$46,830	\$9,383
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$1,891	\$42,147	\$9,383
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	\$13,800
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	\$31,060
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$4,700
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$4,700
FY 2019 Request	-	-	\$4,700
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	(\$26,360)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700	(\$3,050)
31.0 Equipment	\$2,000	\$23,310	-	(\$23,310)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$13,800	\$31,060	\$4,700	(\$26,360)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700	(\$3,050)
Critical Foundational Infrastructure	\$2,000	\$23,310	-	(\$23,310)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$13,800	\$31,060	\$4,700	(\$26,360)

NON PAY NARRATIVE

- Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS):** In FY 2019, \$4.7M is proposed for continuing the planning and migration from ICE's legacy financial system to a SSP environment. This change reflects a \$3.1M decrease from the FY 2018 President's Budget. The decrease is attributed to the phased removal of data center hosting and operations costs for ICE's Federal Financial Management System (FFMS).
- Critical Foundational Infrastructure (CFI):** In FY 2019, ICE will continue to manage the CFI program with carryover balances and amounts funded through enactment of the FY 2018 President's Budget. Consequently, the PC&I appropriation does not include funding for this activity in FY 2019.

**Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	024-000005350	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700
Critical Foundational Infrastructure (CFI)	024-000005380	3	Procurement	IT	No	\$2,000	\$23,310	-

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) – Investment**Capital Investments Exhibits****Procurement/Acquisition Programs****Consolidated ICE Financial Solution****Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Funding**

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	024-000005350	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700

Investment Description

The CIFS investment will enable ICE to modernize its core financial system and offer more analytical and data recording capabilities. Currently, ICE operates and maintains its own core financial system, the Federal Financial Management System (FFMS), and provides financial management services to other DHS customer Components: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Science and Technology Directorate, the National Protection and Programs Directorate, and Departmental Management and Operations.

CIFS is being acquired as an enterprise service via an SSP and will replace FFMS. Implementation of CIFS is an integral part of the Department's Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) initiative that will improve efficiency, eliminate cumbersome manual processes, and streamline financial operations.

Justification

The FY 2019 President's Budget includes \$4.7M to continue CIFS development efforts. The FY 2019 funding builds upon FY 2017 and the FY 2018 President's Budget activities to continue development and migrate to an SSP. A breakout of the FY 2019 requirement is shown in the following table:

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements**Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure - PPA**

Sub-Project	Activities	Funding (\$ in Thousands)	Delivery Date
Program Management Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment planning support System migration requirements development System migration governance compliance support Discovery planning support 	\$2,000	FY 2019 Q1-Q4
Data Management and Repository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare staging environment for data conversion of historical data Data repository automation, implementation and licenses Data analysis and modeling Update data migration plan 	\$2,700	FY 2019 Q1-Q4
Total FY 2019 Funding		\$4,700	

The current core financial system is a proprietary application that performs the core functions of a financial system: capturing, recording, and tracking financial data in the general ledger. This legacy system has many limitations, including insufficient internal security controls, limited interfaces to key financially-related systems, and limited reporting capability. The proprietary nature of the core financial system presents the following constraints:

- Data integrity limitations due to an inability to automate processes;
- Insufficient internal security controls;
- Limited access to data, making effective and efficient utilization of financial analysis and reporting tools more challenging;
- Duplicate entry of financial data in multiple systems, creating operational inefficiencies;
- Significant costs to meet reporting requirements, which often necessitate manual workarounds; and
- Significant costs associated with a closed system, requiring costly, sole-sourced contracts to allow the system to interface with other systems.

CIFS will enable ICE to migrate to a SSP, which will replace the current proprietary financial system and improve efficiency for ICE and its customers. CIFS will alleviate the challenges associated with the legacy system by:

- Leveraging existing Federal financial management system infrastructure per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance (OMB Memo M-13-08 Compliance with Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996);
- Standardizing business processes by modifying the configuration of the SSP solution; and
- Utilizing system interfaces to increase access to financial management data and reduce manual data entry.

FY 2017 Key Milestone Events

- Completed Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) Lifecycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) required pursuant to Management Decision (MD)-102.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Update program artifacts to support governance and acquisition reviews;
- Plan and execute data model and hosted environment; and
- Acquire system licenses and shared service provider services.

FY 2019 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Discovery (Strategy and Implementation Planning); and
- Future Operating Model Ramp Up.

Overall Investment Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior Years	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Operations and Support		\$2,167	\$2,200	\$2,234
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		\$11,800	\$7,750	\$4,700
Research and Development		-	-	-
Project Funding	\$17,332	\$13,967	\$9,950	\$6,934
Obligations	\$8,258	-	-	-
Expenditures	\$3,099	\$1,097	-	-

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
HSCEMS-15-F-00078	Ernst & Young	Labor Hours	9/2015	9/2015	9/2017	No	\$6,403
TBD – Project Management	TBD	FFP	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	\$500
HSCEMS-17-F-00071 – Data Management	TeraThink	FFP	9/2017	9/2017	9/2019	No	\$4,500

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year

DHS has initiated a new investment and acquisition strategy that will extend the timeline for the migration to a new financial system. ICE is working with DHS to develop and execute the revised investment strategy and the new acquisition approach. The immediate impact is that ICE, and the ICE Cube Components, will not be entering Discovery in FY 2018.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Subcontractors

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure - PPA

Accenture – Subcontractor to Ernst & Young

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2017				
Data Quality Strategy	-	FY17:Q1	-	-
Data Quality Assessment	-	FY17:Q1	-	-
Cost Estimating Baseline	-	FY17:Q1	-	-
ROM LCCE	-	FY17:Q1	-	-
Business Process Reengineering Strategy	FY17:Q1	FY17:Q3	-	-
Workforce Analysis	FY17:Q1	FY17:Q3	-	-
Integrated Master Schedule (IMS)	-	-	FY17:Q2	Ongoing
Data model Development and operational enhancement	-	-	FY17:Q1	Ongoing
FY 2018				
Hosted environment Operations	-	-	FY18:Q1	Ongoing
Data model Development and operational enhancement	-	-	FY18:Q1	Ongoing
Acquisition Documentation Support	-	-	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q2
Program Management Support	-	-	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q4
Future Operating Model Ramp up	-	-	FY18:Q3	-
FY 2019				
Future Operating Model Ramp up	-	-	-	Ongoing

Critical Foundational Infrastructure (CFI) – Investment**Capital Investments Exhibits****Procurement/Acquisition Programs****Critical Foundational Infrastructure****Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Funding**

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Critical Foundational Infrastructure (CFI)	024-000005380	3	Procurement	IT	No	\$2,000	\$23,310	-

Investment Description

The purpose of the CFI investment is to provide the funding necessary to perform a technical refresh of ICE mission critical and mission essential IT assets that have reached the end of their useful life. The goal is to establish an IT technical refresh and logistics process that enables the continuous improvement of ICE CFI. This investment will allow for the development and implementation of a systematic methodology to ensure that ICE IT infrastructure assets are operating within lifecycles defined by industry and government standards. This investment provides a platform for other ICE OCIO investments to help ICE achieve its mission. The primary benefit of this investment is to ensure that the ICE IT user experience is not disrupted by obsolete or unsupported assets.

CFI contains three primary elements: Active Directory Exchange (ADEX), Application Infrastructure (AI), and Technology Refresh. A brief description of each element follows.

- **ADEX:** ADEX ensures that only properly authenticated users and computers can log on to the ICE network and that each ICE network resource is available only to authorized users. This solution provides active directory and user authentication services to ICE's online and email systems enterprise-wide. ADEX maintains over 228 servers to manage the overall security integrity and authentication of the infrastructure for users and devices in the ICE domain. ADEX manages all emails to workstations for over 29,500 users and 18,000 mobile devices.
- **AI:** AI enables the delivery of business applications. Every five years, this system requires regular updates to replace aging or unsupported hardware and to avoid the risk of outages. The FY 2018 President's Budget will support a technical refresh of this hardware and will allow ICE to establish a virtual environment, reducing operational costs.
- **Technical Refresh:** As deployed IT systems reach end of life (EOL), technical refresh is required. By updating outdated equipment, ICE helps ensure IT systems are secure and available 24/7/365. ICE requires significant upgrades to its IT infrastructure assets. It is estimated that 24,000

or more computers in the ICE inventory will reach EOL at the beginning of FY 2018. Failure to invest in IT infrastructure results in unscheduled downtime of ICE's Mission Essential Systems (MES) and increases the risk of a major cybersecurity incident. ICE maintains over 45,000 laptop and desktop computers; 900 network switches; 1,200 field file and print servers; and over 1,000 computers required to support the DHS Enterprise DCs.

Justification

The FY 2019 President's Budget does not include PC&I funding for the CFI investment.

FY 2017 Key Milestone Events

Technical Refresh:

- Conduct site survey and complete technical refresh design;
- Finalize logistical support plan and complete acquisition packages;
- Facilitate procurement of approximately 1,600 user desktop and laptop computer systems;
- Begin system deployment for 4,500 devices;
- Continue system deployments; and
- Finish system deployments.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events

ADEX:

- Conduct site survey and complete technical design;
- Finalize logistical support plan and complete acquisition packages; and
- Begin system migration and modernization for ICE ADEX.

AI:

- Conduct site, application survey and complete technical design;
- Finalize logistical support plan and complete acquisition packages;
- Facilitate procurement of approximately 50 virtual servers and network connection upgrades; and
- Begin system migration and modernization for ICE applications.

Technical Refresh:

- Conduct site survey and complete technical refresh design;
- Finalize logistical support plan and complete acquisition packages;
- Procure approximately 2,809 user desktop and laptop computer systems, 99 file and print servers, and 104 network switches;
- Begin system deployment for 4,500 user devices; and
- Complete system deployments.

FY 2019 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Complete the System migrations and deployment for ADEX and AI.

Overall Investment Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior Years	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Operations and Support		-	-	-
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$2,000	\$23,310	-
Research and Development		-	-	-
Project Funding				
Project Funding	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$23,310	
Obligations	\$2,913	\$1,073	-	
Expenditures	\$2,625	\$849	-	

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
HSCETC-11-D-00006	QMIS / CSRA	Time & materials	9/2016	9/2016	1/2018	No	\$29,088

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year

No funding is requested for FY 2019.

Subcontractors

No subcontractors are engaged on this investment.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Investment Schedule

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure - PPA

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2017			
Deployment of 6,815 devices	-	-	-	FY17:Q1
Deployment of 180 file and print servers	-	-	-	FY17:Q1
Conduct Site Survey & technical design	FY17:Q1	FY17:Q1	-	-
Finalized logistical support plan & completed acquisition package	-	-	FY17:Q2	FY17:Q2
Procure systems	-	-	FY17:Q3	FY17:Q3
Deployment of 4,500 devices	-	-	FY17:Q4	-
	FY 2018			
Deployment of 4,500 devices	-	-	-	FY18:Q1
Deployment of 99 file and print servers	-	-	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q4
Deployment of 104 network switches	-	-	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q4
Conduct Site Survey & technical design	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q1	-	-
Finalized logistical support plan & completed acquisition package	-	-	FY18:Q2	FY18:Q2
Procure systems	-	-	FY18:Q3	FY18:Q3
Conduct site survey and complete technical design for ADEX and AI	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q1	-	-
Finalized logistical support plan & completed acquisition package	-	-	FY18:Q2	FY18:Q2
Begin System Migrations and modernization for ICE Applications	-	-	FY18:Q3	-
Deployment of 4,500 devices	-	-	FY18:Q4	-
	FY 2019			
Deployment of 4,500 devices	-	-	-	FY19:Q1
Complete System Migrations and modernization for ICE Applications	-	-	-	FY19:Q4

Operation Communications/Information Technology – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
TECS Modernization	\$16,000	\$20,339	-	(\$20,339)
TACCOM	-	\$1,500	\$30,859	\$29,359
Total	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$30,859	\$9,020
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$30,859	\$9,020

PPA Description

The Operational Communications and IT PPA supports the development, modernization, and enhancement of tactical communications and mission-specific IT systems for the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). Activities funded through this PPA strengthen law enforcement case management, expand tactical radio coverage, and develop capabilities that directly support the ICE mission of enforcing Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

In FY 2019, Operational and IT resources will fund the expansion of ICE tactical communications (TACCOM) system infrastructure to two high priority regions: San Antonio and El Paso.

Operational Communications/Information Technology PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$30,859
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$21,137	\$5,202	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$37,137	\$27,041	\$30,859
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$37,137	\$27,041	\$30,859
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$29,241	\$27,041	\$30,859
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	\$16,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	\$21,839
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	-
TACCOM	-	-	\$30,859
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$30,859
FY 2019 Request	-	-	\$30,859
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	\$9,020

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	\$15,000	\$15,000
31.0 Equipment	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$15,859	(\$5,980)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$30,859	\$9,020

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
TECS Modernization	\$16,000	\$20,339	-	(\$20,339)
TACCOM	-	\$1,500	\$30,859	\$29,359
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$16,000	\$21,839	\$30,859	\$9,020

NON PAY NARRATIVE

- **TECS Modernization:** The program is expected to reach Full Operational Capability (FOC) in September of 2017. Stabilization and enhancements will be completed in FY 2018 and the program will transition to operations and maintenance beginning in FY 2019. Therefore, beginning in FY 2019, the program will no longer require PC&I funding and will be funded through ICE's O&S appropriation instead.
- **TACCOM:** In FY 2019, \$30.9M is requested to expand TACCOM to two high-priority sites (San Antonio and El Paso), which currently lack critical radio communication capabilities.

**Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
TECS Modernization	024-000005358	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$16,000	\$20,339	-
TACCOM	024-000005382	3	Procurement	IT	No	-	\$1,500	\$30,859

TECS Modernization – Investment**Capital Investments Exhibits****Procurement/Acquisition Programs****TECS Modernization****Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Funding**

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
TECS Modernization	024-000005358	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$16,000	\$20,339	-

Investment Description

The TECS Modernization program is an effort to replace the legacy TECS, which is a primary border enforcement system supporting the screening of travelers entering the United States as well as screening requirements of other Federal agencies. TECS Modernization is a combined effort between ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Each DHS Component is modernizing the parts of TECS that support their unique mission.

For ICE, the investment is focused on improving case management functionality for a broad pool of users – more than 6,700 ICE Special Agents assigned to over 200 cities throughout the U.S. and in 48 countries, who are investigating a wide range of criminal activities and potential national security threats. Improvements provided through TECS Modernization include an enhanced user interface to provide the following:

- Employee case dashboards;
- Streamlined processes and simplified user interactions;
- Enhanced search capabilities through structured and unstructured queries;
- Improved data quality and integration through auto population of known data and the removal of duplicate data entry;
- Ease of transition and training for new agents through an intuitive user interface and current technology;
- Improved collaboration between agents and supervisors through enhanced workflow capabilities; and
- Improved accuracy and management of statistics.

TECS Modernization will also include technical enhancements that facilitate improved interoperability with other systems, alignment to DHS/ICE architecture standards for long-term sustainability, reduced support costs, and flexibility to quickly meet mission needs, Section 508 compliance, scalable platform allowing for system to change as business needs change, and enhanced interfaces through which agents can access critical data from internal and external partners in support of investigations.

Justification

The FY 2019 President's Budget does not include funding in ICE's PC&I appropriation for TECS Modernization. Stabilization and enhancements will be completed in FY 2018 and the program will transition to operations and maintenance beginning in FY 2019. The FY 2019 funding requirements are based on current operating assumptions and projected Operation and Maintenance (O&M) requirements.

FY 2017 Key Milestone Events

- Achieve MD-102 Acquisition Decision Event (ADE) 3 (March 2018); and
- Achieve FOC (September 2017).

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Deploy Monthly Stabilization and Enhancement Releases.

FY 2019 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Deploy Monthly Stabilization and Enhancement Releases.

Overall Investment Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior Years	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Operations and Support		\$10,624	\$8,712	\$24,614
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		\$16,000	\$20,339	-
Research and Development		-	-	-
Project Funding	\$178,893	\$26,624	\$29,051	\$24,614
Obligations	\$153,594	\$12,505		
Expenditures	\$125,390	\$28,299		

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
HSCETC-16-J-00002	CSC Government Solutions LLC	Firm Fixed Price	1/2016	1/2017	12/2017	No	\$3,381
HSCETC-13-F-00035	INTEGRITYOne Partners	Firm Fixed Price	6/2013	6/2013	5/2018	No	\$14,013
HSCETC-14-C-00002	Palantir USG	Firm Fixed Price	9/2014	9/2014	9/2019	No	\$52,614
HSCETC-14-F-00041	Booz Allen Hamilton	Firm Fixed Price	9/2014	9/2014	5/2018	No	\$17,021
HSCETC-15-J-00013	Global Network Systems (GNS) of Maryland Inc	Firm Fixed Price	3/2015	5/2015	5/2018	No	\$3,134
HSCETC-15-F-00019	Deloitte Consulting LLP	Firm Fixed Price	9/2015	9/2015	3/2020	No	\$5,295
HSCEMS-15-J-00062	Deloitte Consulting LLP	Firm Fixed Price	9/2015	10/2015	10/2020	No	\$8,994

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year

ICE TECS Modernization achieved FOC in September 2017. Stabilization and enhancements will be completed in FY 2018 and the program will transition to operations and maintenance beginning in FY 2019.

Subcontractors

Integrity One Partners – Subcontractor to Deloitte Consulting, LLP

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2017			
Development (TECS Modernization FOC)	-	-	-	FY17:Q4
	FY 2018			
Stabilization and Enhancements	-	-	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q4

TACCOM – Investment**Capital Investments Exhibits****Procurement/Acquisition Programs****Tactical Communications (TACCOM)****Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Funding**

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
TACCOM	024-000005382	3	Procurement	IT	No	-	\$1,500	\$30,859

Investment Description

The TACCOM investment provides ICE officers and agents with reliable and secure communications, improved and expanded radio coverage, increased system capacity, additional capabilities, and enhanced interoperability within ICE's areas of operations, while delivering 24/7 availability and priority access for ICE Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs).

Periodic upgrades to TACCOM infrastructure are necessary to strengthen coverage, capacity, interoperability, scalability/adaptability, and security in the areas of the country where LEOs most frequently experience communication loss.

Justification

The FY 2019 President's Budget includes \$30.9M to expand the TACCOM system in two high-priority regions: San Antonio and El Paso. The new system will replace existing ailing communications systems to offer leading edge technology, as well as providing improved coverage and enhanced capabilities.

Central to ICE's IT infrastructure, TACCOM systems facilitate radio communication among Federal partners, public safety agencies, and state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) stakeholders. TACCOM is an integral part of daily law enforcement operations, including criminal apprehension, emergency response, surveillance, and multi-agency task force operations. In addition to these operational needs, it is necessary for National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and responses to natural and man-made disasters and emergencies.

ICE LEOs rely extensively on ICE's radio systems and equipment when performing the following activities in support of their national security and public safety missions:

- Executing undercover operations in major metropolitan areas, at airports and Ports of Entry (POEs), and in a variety of locations nationwide in

support of counterterrorism and counterdrug operations;

- Supporting the U.S. Secret Service during NSSEs; and
- Conducting routine, task force, and special operations along the U.S. southern border and as part of its extensive interior enforcement operations, which includes covert surveillance, vehicle tracking, detention transport, and deportation operations.

Currently, Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) in several high-priority regions are not covered by the TACCOM network. LEOs in these areas lack command and control capabilities, the means to request backup and emergency medical services, and remote encryption capabilities. In the best case scenario, mobiles and portables transmit over only one to three miles without the necessary infrastructure to support their communications and carry their signal further. Additionally, given Federal Communications Commission guidelines stating that a channel should exist for every 70 to 100 users, the existing communications system's capacity is inadequate. Additionally, ICE's mobile and portable radios operate in different frequency bands than those belonging to most SLTT law enforcement agencies (LEAs). Consequently, ICE LEOs must carry multiple radios, leaving them without interoperable communications during multi-jurisdictional operations. This inability to communicate effectively hinders collaboration with LEAs, jeopardizes law enforcement operations, and risks officer/agent safety. These insufficiencies will only increase with the growth in LEOs resulting from Executive Order (EO) 13768.

The FY 2019 funding will not only expand the network to high-priority regions, but will also provide for the most up-to-date technology. Funding will go towards the design and installation of the TACCOM network infrastructure for the expansion as well as performing installation, testing, and quality assurance before full deployment of the expanded network. The deployment of new multiband technology will facilitate enhanced and more rapid collaboration between stakeholders over longer distances. The proposed site expansion will improve agent safety and productivity – ultimately increasing agent effectiveness in responding to evolving homeland security threats and hazards.

FY 2017 Key Milestone Events

- Conducted Preliminary Design Review (PDR) for San Francisco Expansion Project (March 2017);
- Conducted Critical Design Review (CDR) for San Francisco Expansion Project (May 2017);
- Conducted Key Management Facility (KMF) Upgrade (July 2017); and
- Upgraded TACCOM Core from 7.14 to 7.17 (July 2017).

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Core Upgrade: CBP/ICE Interzone Connection (July 2018);
- Complete Global Positioning System (GPS) Upgrade (December 2017); and
- Complete WAVE Mobility Project (December 2017).

FY 2019 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Award contract for San Antonio Expansion Project; and
- Award contract for El Paso Expansion Project.

Overall Investment Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior Years	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Operations and Support		\$21,813	\$30,712	\$85,116
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		-	\$1,500	\$30,859
Research and Development		-	-	-
Project Funding	\$56,008	\$21,813	\$32,212	\$115,975
Obligations	\$34,401	\$5,419	-	
Expenditures	\$22,467	\$15,364	-	

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
HSCEMS-16-J-00065	CACI	Firm Fixed Price	8/2016	8/2016	8/2021	No	\$92,927

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year

The design of the San Francisco Expansion has been completed and the build out will commence in FY 2018 to continue through FY 2019. FY 2019 funding will support the San Antonio and El Paso Expansion.

Subcontractors

There are no subcontractors engaged on this investment.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Investment Schedule

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2017			
San Francisco Expansion IT Security Plan	-	-	-	FY17:Q1
Contract Kickoff of Core Upgrade Project	-	-	FY17:Q1	FY17:Q1
San Francisco Expansion Site Surveys	-	FY17:Q3	-	-
Core Upgrade-Information Assurance (ATO)	FY17:Q2	-	-	-
Wave Enhancements	-	-	FY17:Q1	FY18:Q3
San Francisco Expansion System Definition Review (SDR)	-	FY17:Q2	-	-
Core Upgrade Implementation	FY17:Q3	-	-	FY17:Q4
	FY 2018			
Core Upgrade-Information Assurance (ATO)	-	FY18:Q1	-	-
Core Upgrade-Interzone connection with CBP	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q4	-	-
GPS Enhancements	-	-	FY17:Q1	FY18:Q1
	FY 2019			
Award contract for San Antonio Expansion Project	FY19:Q4	FY19:Q4	-	-
Award contract for El Paso Expansion Project	FY19:Q4	FY19:Q4	-	-

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	-	\$24,872	\$24,872
Critical Repair Requirement	-	-	\$10,000	\$10,000
Total	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872
Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872

PPA Description

The Construction and Facility Improvements PPA provides the resources to support the improvement and maintenance of existing ICE-owned facilities, and the tenant improvement build-out of leased facilities, to support the ICE mission. ICE maintains over 650 facilities (leased and owned) comprised of approximately 8.8 million square feet. These facilities provide both office space and mission space for ICE law enforcement officers and mission support employees, as well as medical screening, processing, and housing required for alien detainees.

The ICE-owned portfolio consists of 19 separate sites across the country, situated on approximately 620 acres of land. There are 205 buildings comprising approximately 1.43 million square feet of space, plus approximately 195 non-habitable structures and infrastructure, such as security fences, communications towers, electrical distribution centers, firing ranges, roads, and water treatment systems. All of the buildings, plus the non-habitable structures and infrastructure, require routine maintenance and periodic upgrades. ICE owned facilities, both buildings and non-habitable structures and infrastructure, are valued at approximately \$612.7M, based on the most recently conducted Facilities Condition Assessments (FCA's).

ICE's leased portfolio consists of 438 leased facilities across all 50 states plus Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Saipan, comprising approximately 7.4 million usable square feet (USF).

**Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations**

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	-	-	\$34,872
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	-	-	\$34,872
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	-	-	\$34,872
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	-	-	\$34,872
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

**Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes**

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	-
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	-
Critical Repair Requirements	-	-	\$10,000
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	-	\$24,872
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$34,872
FY 2019 Request	-	-	\$34,872
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	\$34,872

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA**Non Pay Budget Exhibits****Non Pay by Object Class**

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Critical Repair Requirements	-	-	\$10,000	\$10,000
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	-	\$24,872	\$24,872
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	\$34,872	\$34,872

NON PAY NARRATIVE

- **Critical Repair Requirements:** In FY 2019, \$10.0M is requested for critical maintenance at the Port Isabel Detention Center.
- **Mission Capacity Expansion:** In FY 2019, \$24.9M is requested for tenant improvements for current and newly leased facilities in order to accommodate ICE's requested FY 2019 EO hires.

**Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Mission Capacity Expansion	N/A	-	Construction	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$24,872
Critical Repair Requirement	N/A	-	Construction	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$10,000

Mission Capacity Expansion - Investment**Capital Investments Exhibits****Construction****Mission Capacity Expansion****Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Funding**

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Mission Capacity Expansion	N/A	-	Construction	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$24,872

Investment Description

The FY 2019 President's Budget includes \$24.9M for mission capacity expansion efforts at leased facilities to support new hires mandated by EO 13768. Accommodating over 3,000 additional staff in FY 2019 will require ICE to lease and build-out approximately 50 new spaces in facilities. New space will require full tenant improvements in order to convert raw space into finished space specifically configured for law enforcement missions.

Justification

In FY 2019, ICE will have to lease and fully build-out additional space at approximately 19 percent of the geographic locations affected by the EOs. This new space will accommodate 572 LEOs, or approximately 17 percent of the total surge. With the largest staffing increases, ERO and HSI field offices will be in particular need of new facilities. The requested tenant improvement funding is necessary to provide fully functional field offices with the administrative and mission spaces (e.g., forensic labs, holding cells, weapons rooms) required for Law Enforcement personnel to perform their duties.

Based on historical data and industry averages, ICE estimates that new LEOs will require 150 square foot (USF) of administrative space and 140 USF of mission space per Full Time Position (FTP). These USF requirements are consistent with DHS Instruction 119-02-03 "DHS Workspace Standard". To accommodate the 572 LEOs, ICE will require 165,880 USF of new space that will need varying tenant improvements to become operational and comply with Federal requirements. In light of historical costs and industry pricing standards, ICE estimates an average renovation cost of approximately \$150 per square foot. As a result, ICE estimates a total cost of \$24.9M in FY 2019.

The following table provides a breakdown for estimated FY 2019 costs:

FY 2019 ICE Tenant Improvement Cost Estimate	
FTP Requirement	FTP
Total FTP Required	572
USF Requirement	USF
USF Per FTP	290
USF to support FY 2019 Request	165,880
Costs	\$
TI Cost Per USF	~\$150
FY 2019 Total Estimate	\$24,872,000

FY 2017 Key Milestone Events

- Conducted general surge planning with Program Offices.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Plan with ICE Program Offices for specific surge locations and numbers of assigned personnel;
- Determine which geographic locations will require additional leased space, and engage the General Services Administration (GSA); and
- Initiate lease acquisitions through GSA for locations requiring additional space.

FY 2019 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Execute leases with GSA for additional new space to accommodate surge personnel;
- Complete designs and commence build-outs at surge locations; and
- Fund construction reimbursable work authorization (RWA) to GSA for surge locations.

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Operations and Support		-	-	-
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		-	-	\$24,872
Research and Development				
Project Funding	-	-	-	\$24,872
Obligations	-	-	-	
Expenditures	-	-	-	

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
Not bid yet	-	Construction	11/18 (estimated)	12/18 (estimated)	12/20 (estimated)	-	TBD

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

This is a new investment in FY 2019.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2017			
Begin Surge Planning for EO Hiring	FY17:Q2	FY18:Q2	-	-
	FY 2018			
Conduct Assessment of Locations for Surge Hiring	FY18:Q1	FY18:Q2	-	-
GSA commences Surge lease acquisitions in all Regions	FY18:Q2	FY18:Q4	-	-
	FY 2019			
GSA execute leases for surge requirements	FY19:Q1	FY19:Q2	-	-
ICE provide RWA's to GSA for surge project buildouts	FY19:Q1	FY19:Q2	-	-
Initiate build-out leased spaces for Surge requirements	-	-	FY19:Q1	FY19:Q4

Critical Repair Requirement - Investment**Capital Investments Exhibits****Construction****Critical Repair Requirement****Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Funding**

Investment <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement/ Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget
Critical Repair Requirement	N/A	-	Construction	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$10,000

Investment Description

The FY 2019 President's Budget includes \$10.0M for critical repair requirements to the Port Isabel Detention Center (PIDC), an ICE-owned and operated facility that holds up to 1,175 detainees in Los Fresnos, TX. PIDC is a crucial part of ICE's infrastructure in supporting southwest border (SWB) apprehensions. PIDC requires an upgrade of its waste water treatment plant as well as the kitchen replaced.

Justification

Funding for repairs and improvements at ICE-owned facilities ensures ICE has the sufficient resources to maintain the facilities necessary to detain aliens. As aliens pass through immigration proceedings, detention facilities provide ICE with requisite housing and accommodation needed to keep immigration law violators in custody during removal proceedings, ensure compliance with court procedures, and effectively utilize transportation networks to remove priority individuals. ICE must provide accommodations in compliance with all Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), Federal and state occupational safety and health standards, and Federal and state environmental protection standards. In order to meet these regulatory standards and pass audits and inspections, ICE must properly operate, maintain, and update its owned buildings.

Without adequate funding to maintain, upgrade, and repair facilities, ICE risks a multitude of fines and legal penalties, including possible closure of PIDC. The consequences would be severely detrimental to ICE's ability to fulfill its mission and harmful to its reputation. For example, if the PIDC wastewater treatment failed, the entire center would have to be shut down and detainees would be relocated to other locations. This would cost ICE an estimated \$4.7M per month. In addition, the deterioration of infrastructure would put the health, safety, and welfare of ICE personnel and detainees at risk, thereby inhibiting ICE's mission critical activities.

In 2013, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a Facility Condition Assessment and concluded that all facilities and their associated infrastructure were in dire need of improvements and repairs. The renovations to PIDC represent the most critical repairs amongst the entire backlog at ICE-owned facilities. The specific renovations are as follows:

FY 2019 Critical Repair Requirements—Owned Facilities				
Site Name	State	Scope	Consequence of Not Receiving Funding	Cost (Dollars in Thousands)
PIDC	TX	Full upgrade of wastewater treatment plant	The current sewage treatment plant is old and failing. Without a new system, detainee health, hygiene, and safety will be compromised, and could result in violations, potential fines and relocation of detainees due to environmental and sanitation issues.	\$2,400
PIDC	TX	Replace detainee kitchen due to severe deterioration	The current kitchen was built in the 1950s and has suffered deterioration of electrical, mechanical, and structural systems. Without kitchen infrastructure repairs, the kitchen will be unable to provide meals to detainees. Anew kitchen will also help ICE meet current water and energy conservation metrics.	\$7,600
Total				\$10,000

FY 2017 Key Milestone Events

- Planning, programming, and design for the PIDC wastewater treatment plant upgrades and detainee kitchen renovation.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Review and update completed construction drawings and specifications for the PIDC wastewater treatment plant upgrades and the detainee kitchen renovation.

FY 2019 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Bid and award construction contracts for PIDC upgrade and kitchen renovation projects.

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Operations and Support		-	-	-
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements		-	-	\$10,000
Research and Development				
Project Funding	-	-	-	\$10,000
Obligations	-	-	-	
Expenditures	-	-	-	

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
Not bid yet	-	Construction	11/18 (estimated)	12/18 (estimated)	12/19 (estimated)	-	TBD

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

This is a new investment in FY 2019.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2017			
Complete design work for PIDC renovation and upgrades	FY17:Q2	FY17:Q4	-	-
	FY 2018			
Solicit bids for PIDC renovation and upgrades	FY18:Q4	FY18:Q4	-	-
	FY 2019			
Award contract and commence construction at PIDC	-	-	FY19:Q1	FY19:Q1

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees



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Immigration Inspection User Fees

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$151,130	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$151,130	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$151,130	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-

*FY 2017 reflects actual collections.

Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF) collections provide statutorily established fee-based budget authority that helps fund frontline mission costs of both U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Specifically, the IIUF finances a portion of CBP and ICE expenses related to deterring, detecting, detaining, adjudicating, and removing passengers attempting to make unauthorized landings or bring aliens unlawfully into the U.S. through air and sea ports of entry (POEs).

Fees are collected by CBP from foreign passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea POEs. CBP deposits the fee revenue into the Immigration User Fee Account (IUFA), from which funds remain available until expended. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, CBP will utilize 82.5 percent of the collections, and ICE will receive 17.5 percent of the projected collections.

IIUF reimburses costs incurred in four Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs) within ICE's Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation. ICE determines the allocation of IIUF for each PPA based on the level of activity each program contributes toward IUFA-related work as determined by the annual ICE Immigration User Fee Study. The PPA's are as follows:

- **Mission Support PPA:** IIUF funds the expansion, operation, and maintenance of information systems for non-immigrant control and debt collection. Additionally, funds sustain Mission Support activities associated with the detection, detention, adjudication, and removal of criminal and illegal aliens.
- **Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) PPA:** IIUF collections are used to compensate OPLA for costs incurred for removal and asylum proceedings of inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels. Funds also support immigration removal proceedings resulting from drug possession, presentation of fraudulent documents, and/or failure to present documentation, as well as those for any alien who is inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) who has attempted illegal entry into the U.S. through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea POEs.

- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) PPA: IIUF funds activities related to the detection of fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the U.S., including training of, and technical assistance to, commercial airline personnel regarding such detection. Additionally, funds are used for intelligence costs that support investigations of aliens arrested at air or sea POEs and the development of Homeland Security Intelligence Reports that support CBP inspection and pre-inspection activities. IIUF funds are used to partially reimburse base funding to cover fuel and maintenance costs for vehicles.
- Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) PPA: IIUF funds detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels and for any alien who is inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) who has attempted illegal entry into the U.S. through avoidance at an air or sea POE of an immigration inspection. In FY 2019, the ERO IUFA allocation will fund an estimated 1,548 of 44,500 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$123.86 for direct costs. As a result of the FY 2019 servicewide cost (SWC) realignment, ICE will no longer include indirect expenses in its average daily bed rate. The remaining 42,952 adult detention beds are funded by ICE's O&S appropriation and Breached Bond Detention Fund (BBDF) fee account. IIUF funds are used to partially reimburse base funding to cover fuel and maintenance costs for vehicles.

Immigration Inspection User Fees Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$97,749	\$116,923	\$117,328
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$580	\$405	\$8,910
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$249,459	\$252,328	\$261,238
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$249,459	\$252,328	\$261,238
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$132,536	\$135,000	\$135,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

As is noted in the FY 2019 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Congressional Justification, CBP is submitting a legislative proposal to raise the IIUF fee from \$7.00 to \$9.00. The proposal will increase the Immigration Inspection User Fee (IUF) by \$2 and eliminate a partial fee exemption for sea passengers arriving from the United States, Canada, Mexico, or adjacent islands. The \$135 million reflected in the chart above does not include any additional ICE revenues associated with this legislative proposal.

Immigration Inspection User Fees Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	\$151,130
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2019 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2019 Request	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fees

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Total	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Mandatory - Fee	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,630	\$6,490	\$6,490	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,656	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$87	\$129	\$129	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$35	\$163	\$163	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,981	\$11,612	\$11,612	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$17,901	\$14,772	\$14,772	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,045	\$6,520	\$6,520	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$76,556	\$57,236	\$57,236	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$16,751	\$26,053	\$26,053	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,426	\$4,715	\$4,715	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,265	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,545	\$4,371	\$4,371	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,824	\$1,419	\$1,419	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$428	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$8	\$8	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult)	\$93,307	\$71,990	\$70,000	(\$1,990)
Headquarters Contracts	\$42,618	\$24,599	\$24,599	-
Permanent Change of Station	\$6,286	\$15,609	\$15,609	-
Fleet/Fuel	\$1,545	\$9,826	\$9,826	-
Other Costs	\$7,374	\$12,976	\$14,966	\$1,990
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$151,130	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

NON PAY NARRATIVE

- **Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult):** ICE operates in over 200 facilities with various detention standards, including Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011). Adult detention costs have several components, including detention bed acquisition, guard services, detainee meals, welfare items, health care, and other indirect costs. In FY 2019, ICE requests funding for 44,500 adult beds. The total of adult detention beds, 41,846 are funded within ICE's O&S appropriation with the remaining 2,654 funded in the fee accounts. In FY 2019, ICE will use IIUF collections to fund the equivalent of 1,548 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$123.86 for direct costs. IIUF detention bed funding will decrease by \$2.0M from the FY 2018 President's Budget as a result of the updated bed rate projection. In order to maintain a consistent level of IIUF funding for detention capacity, ICE shifted adult average daily population (ADP) from fees to the O&S appropriation to adjust for the higher projected bed rate.
- **Headquarters Contracts:** These contracts provide support for investigative activities and include, but are not limited to, Title-III wiretap contracts, multiple tracking and data analysis systems, and consolidated information technology (IT) equipment purchases.
- **Permanent Change of Station (PCS):** PCS includes the costs associated with relocating employees to domestic or overseas offices.
- **Fleet/Fuel:** IIUF funds are used to partially reimburse base-appropriated funds to cover fuel and maintenance costs for over 6,000 vehicles.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund



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Breached Bond Detention Fund

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$53,981	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$53,981	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$53,981	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-

*FY 2017 reflects actual collections.

The Breached Bond Detention Fund (BBDF) provides statutorily established fee-based budget authority that helps U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) manage detention beds and costs incurred by its Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Directorate. The fund covers collection, bond management, detention, and litigation activities. Litigation activities target compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations.

Pursuant to statute, ICE remits the first \$8.0M collected to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All additional collections are deposited into the BBDF, and amounts remain available until expended. There are two sources of revenue for the BBDF:

- 1) Immigration bonds posted for the release of aliens detained by ERO field offices as authorized by Title 8 of U.S.C. Subsection 103.6; and
- 2) Application fees authorized by Section 245(i) of the Legal Immigrant and Family Equity (LIFE) Act.

ERO’s Bond Management Unit (BMU) administers the BBDF and supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management. The BMU also ensures field compliance with bond laws, regulations, policies, and procedures through training, site visits, and technical oversight. The BMU coordinates with other ICE programs to facilitate the timely resolution of bond litigation issues as well as financial reporting to ICE leadership.

The BBDF offsets costs incurred in the ERO Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) within ICE’s Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation. BBDF collections are used in the following manners:

- Support of the detention of illegal and criminal aliens, to include related costs such as health care and compliance oversight;

- Financing of the collection of breached bonds, bond management, and litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations; and
- Administration of the BBDF.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, ICE will use collections to fund 1,106 of 44,500 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$123.86 for direct costs. As a result of the FY 2019 servicewide cost (SWC) realignment, ICE will no longer include indirect expenses in its average daily bed rate. The remaining 43,394 adult detention beds are funded by the O&S appropriation and Immigration Inspection User Fee revenue.

**Breached Bond Detention Fund
Budget Authority and Obligations**

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$13,307	\$2,255	\$2,420
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$965	\$165	\$3,630
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$68,253	\$57,420	\$61,050
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$68,253	\$57,420	\$61,050
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$65,998	\$55,000	\$55,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

**Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Budget Changes**

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	\$53,981
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	\$55,000
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	\$55,000
FY 2019 Current Services	-	-	\$55,000
FY 2019 Request	-	-	\$55,000
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund**Non Pay Budget Exhibits****Non Pay Summary**

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Total	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Mandatory - Fee	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$435	\$435	\$435	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$51,443	\$52,462	\$52,462	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,628	\$1,628	\$1,628	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$228	\$228	\$228	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$235	\$235	\$235	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult)	\$53,071	\$50,031	\$50,001	(\$30)
Other Costs	\$910	\$4,969	\$4,999	\$30
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$53,981	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

NON PAY NARRATIVE

- **Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult):** ICE operates in over 200 facilities with various detention standards, including Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011). Adult detention costs have several components, including detention bed acquisition, guard services, detainee meals, welfare items, health care, and other indirect costs. In FY 2019, ICE requests funding for 44,500 adult detention beds. Of the total adult detention beds, 41,846 are funded within ICE's O&S appropriation with the remaining 2,654 funded in the fee accounts. In FY 2019, ICE will fund the equivalent of 1,106 adult detention beds with fees collected from BBDF at an average daily rate of \$123.86 for direct costs. BBDF detention bed funding for FY 2019 will decrease by \$30,000 from the FY 2018 President's Budget as a result of the updated bed rate projection. In order to maintain a consistent level of BBDF funding for detention capacity, ICE shifted adult average daily population (ADP) from fees to its O&S appropriation to adjust for the higher projected bed rate.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student and Exchange Visitor Program



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Student and Exchange Visitor Program

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	345	353	\$129,993	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$128,000	-	-	(\$58,610)
Total	345	353	\$129,993	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$128,000	-	-	(\$58,610)
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	345	353	\$129,993	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$128,000	-	-	(\$58,610)

*FY 2017 reflects actual FTE and actual collections.

Overview

Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) is a fee-based appropriation for money collected from international students and exchange visitors to the United States. Funds made available through this appropriation are used to enhance national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them. SEVP is an enforcement program that keeps our Nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors in academic programs in the U.S.

SEVP supports the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Program, Project, and Activity (PPA). Within HSI, the National Security Investigations Division (NSID) administers SEVP. Through SEVP, HSI oversees the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the U.S. Funds made available through SEVP are used to collect, maintain, analyze, and provide information so that only legitimate foreign students or exchange visitors can gain entry into the U.S. Additionally, resources made available through SEVP allow HSI to monitor and verify that the over one million international students and their dependents holding temporary visas in the U.S. comply with U.S. laws and that the schools and programs that enroll these students are certified.

The FY 2019 President's Budget request reflects a decrease of \$58.6M from the FY 2018 President's Budget due to estimated lower collections; and does not reflect spending of carryover funds. Pursuant to direction in the FY 2018 House Appropriations Report accompanying H.R. 3355, ICE will realign servicewide costs (SWC) to improve transparency and justification of these requirements. However, \$12.0M in SWC will remain in SEVP and will not be realigned.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	\$129,993	\$186,610	\$128,000
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$160,055	\$128,811	\$129,246
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$1,263	\$435	\$1,762
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$291,311	\$315,856	\$259,008
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$291,311	\$315,856	\$259,008
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$162,500	\$186,610	\$186,610
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	345	397	397
Enacted/Request FTE	353	376	376
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	345	397	397
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	353	376	376

**Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Summary of Budget Changes**

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	345	353	\$129,993
FY 2018 President's Budget	397	376	\$186,610
FY 2019 Base Budget	397	376	\$186,610
Fee Adjustment	-	-	(\$58,610)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$58,610)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$58,610)
FY 2019 Current Services	397	376	\$128,000
FY 2019 Request	397	376	\$128,000
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	-	-	(\$58,610)

**Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	345	353	\$61,861	\$175.24	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	-	-	-	-
Total	345	353	\$61,861	\$175.24	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	-	-	-	-
Mandatory - Fee	345	353	\$61,861	\$175.24	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	397	376	\$69,296	\$184.3	-	-	-	-

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$37,045	\$42,366	\$42,366	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,239	\$7,095	\$7,095	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,577	\$19,835	\$19,835	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$61,861	\$69,296	\$69,296	-
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	345	397	397	-
FTE - Civilian	353	376	376	-

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost-Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Base	353	\$61,861	-	376	\$69,296	-	376	\$69,296	-	-	-	-
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	353	\$61,861	\$175.24	376	\$69,296	\$184.30	376	\$69,296	\$184.30	-	-	-

**Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
Total, SES	1	-	-	-
GS-15	6	9	9	-
GS-14	45	56	56	-
GS-13	258	264	264	-
GS-12	23	25	25	-
GS-11	6	10	10	-
GS-9	3	16	16	-
GS-7	3	8	8	-
GS-5	-	9	9	-
Total Permanent Positions	345	397	397	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	39	34	36	2
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	351	356	361	5
Position Locations				
Headquarters	19	32	32	-
U.S. Field	326	365	365	-
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	165,774	171,870	172,214	344
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

Student and Exchange Visitor Program

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$68,132	\$117,314	\$58,704	(\$58,610)
Total	\$68,132	\$117,314	\$58,704	(\$58,610)
Mandatory - Fee	\$68,132	\$117,314	\$58,704	(\$58,610)

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,259	\$1,444	\$722	(\$722)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$59	\$16	\$8	(\$8)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7,777	\$11,840	\$5,925	(\$5,915)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$24	\$12	(\$12)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$284	\$485	\$243	(\$242)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,447	\$3,518	\$1,760	(\$1,758)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$7,387	\$11,498	\$5,754	(\$5,744)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,354	\$12,617	\$6,314	(\$6,303)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,157	\$14,259	\$7,146	(\$7,113)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$24,008	\$56,560	\$28,301	(\$28,259)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,184	\$297	\$149	(\$148)
31.0 Equipment	\$3,216	\$4,750	\$2,367	(\$2,383)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$6	\$3	(\$3)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$68,132	\$117,314	\$58,704	(\$58,610)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost-Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Changes
Contract Support	\$34,868	\$51,962	\$26,002	(\$25,960)
SEVIS Modernization	\$10,653	\$30,150	\$15,087	(\$15,063)
Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit Contracts	\$7,220	\$17,647	\$8,831	(\$8,816)
Government Services	\$8,114	\$9,443	\$4,725	(\$4,718)
Other Costs	\$7,276	\$8,112	\$4,059	(\$4,053)
Total - Non Pay Cost-Drivers	\$68,132	\$117,314	\$58,704	(\$58,610)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- **Contract Support:** SEVP has contracts that enable strategic development and closing of program vulnerabilities.
- **SEVIS Modernization:** This funding supports agile developed modernization of the student portal, information sharing, information management, applications for certification/designation, adjudication and tracking compliance.
- **Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) Contracts:** CTCEU contracts inform management and provide technical expertise in support of agents.
- **Government Services:** This funding includes memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Commerce, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Examinations Fee Account



Fiscal Year 2019
Congressional Justification

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Immigration Examinations Fee Account

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$207,600	1,184	968	\$207,600
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$207,600	1,184	968	\$207,600
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$207,600	1,184	968	\$207,600

Overview

The Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) was established by Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356). The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) collects the fees with the submission of immigration benefit applications and petitions and deposits the fee revenue into the IEFA to recover the full cost of providing immigration adjudications and naturalization services. This includes the cost of investigatory work necessary to adjudicate applications and petitions, including work performed after an adjudication decision has been rendered by USCIS.

Beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, ICE will use \$207.6M of IEFA collections to offset costs incurred in the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) in the Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation. IEFA collections will fund domestic investigative activities performed by HSI to support several benefit fraud-related investigations and programs, as well as for investigatory work necessary to adjudicate immigration applications or provide services, including investigations of fraud.

In response to Executive Order (EO) 13767 *Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements* and EO 13768 *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, ICE expects an increase in investigative leads and cases involving identity and benefit fraud and worksite enforcement related crimes. To meet the level of these anticipated investigations, ICE will utilize collections from IEFA to fund the additional hiring of 300 special agents and 134 support personnel in HSI Domestic Investigations per EO 13768. The IEFA collections will also fund 672 positions previously funded in the HSI Domestic Investigations sub PPA. These positions will specifically support the prevention and detection of immigration benefit fraud and the investigative work necessary to adjudicate applications, including visa overstay and worksite enforcement, if applicable.

IEFA collections will support three main activities within the HSI Domestic Investigations Sub-PPA:

- Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs): HSI's DBFTFs combat crime by targeting criminal enterprises and individuals who attempt to use document and benefit fraud to compromise the integrity of the immigration system. The additional IEFA-funded personnel would allow DBFTFs to further improve information sharing, reduce duplication of efforts, and conduct more effective investigations alongside other federal, state, and local law enforcement partners.
- Operation Janus: Operation Janus is an interagency initiative designed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to prevent aliens who received a final removal order under a different identity from obtaining immigration benefits. The additional special agents funded by IEFA would allow HSI to more quickly and effectively investigate the estimated 887 leads expected from the second wave of Operation Janus.
- Operation Second Look (OSL): OSL is a program initiated by HSI to address leads received from Operation Janus. HSI is in the second phase of OSL, and increased staffing would support the review of an estimated 700,000 remaining alien files.

The HSI Domestic Investigations staff will also support a variety of other fraud prevention and investigative activities, such as forensic document examination, outreach programs, lead referrals, employer compliance inspections, and adoption of compliance best practices.

Immigration Examinations Fee Account Budget Authority and Obligations

Budget Authority <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Enacted/Request	-	-	\$207,600
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	-	-	\$207,600
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	-	-	\$207,600
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	-	-	-
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	1,184
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	968
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	1,184
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	968

Immigration Examinations Fee Account Summary of Budget Changes

Budget Formulation Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2018 President's Budget	-	-	-
FY 2019 Base Budget	-	-	-
Transfer of HSI Domestic Investigations Operations to IEFA	1,184	968	-
Transfer of USCIS IEFA Fee Authority to ICE	-	-	\$207,600
Total Transfers	1,184	968	\$207,600
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,184	968	\$207,600
FY 2019 Current Services	1,184	968	\$207,600
FY 2019 Request	1,184	968	\$207,600
FY 2018 TO FY 2019 Change	1,184	968	\$207,600

**Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2019 President's Budget				FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17
Mandatory - Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17	1,184	968	\$154,081	\$159.17

Pay by Object Class

Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$92,652	\$92,652
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	\$129	\$129
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	\$19,123	\$19,123
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$42,177	\$42,177
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	-	-	\$154,081	\$154,081
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	-	-	1,184	1,184
FTE - Civilian	-	-	968	968

Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Cost-Drivers <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 Enacted			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2019 President's Budget			FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	968	\$154,081	\$159	968	\$154,081	\$159

Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation

Grades and Salary Range <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
GS-14	-	-	184	184
GS-13	-	-	1,000	1,000
Total Permanent Positions	-	-	1,184	1,184
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	216	216
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	-	-	968	968
Position Locations				
Headquarters	-	-	236	236
U.S. Field	-	-	948	948
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	-	-	159,175	159,175
Average Grade, GS Positions	-	-	13	13

Immigration Examinations Fee Account

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

Organization <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	-	-	\$53,519	\$53,519
Total	-	-	\$53,519	\$53,519
Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$53,519	\$53,519

Non Pay by Object Class

Non-Pay Object Classes <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	\$7,241	\$7,241
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$515	\$515
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	\$4,943	\$4,943
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2,634	\$2,634
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	\$9,276	\$9,276
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$6,261	\$6,261
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	\$5,180	\$5,180
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$49	\$49
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	\$4,764	\$4,764
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	\$32	\$32
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$3,750	\$3,750
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$8,810	\$8,810
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$30	\$30
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	\$31	\$31
44.0 Refunds	-	-	\$3	\$3
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	-	\$53,519	\$53,519

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers <i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2018 to FY 2019 Total Changes
Equipment	-	-	\$18,754	\$18,754
Contracts	-	-	\$11,325	\$11,325
Travel	-	-	\$7,241	\$7,241
Other Costs	-	-	\$16,199	\$16,199
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	\$53,519	\$53,519

NON PAY NARRATIVE

- **Equipment:** Equipment, including but not limited to vehicles and radios, is essential in supporting the new Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) outlined in EO 13768 as well as existing LEOs that are engaged in investigations to prevent and detect immigration benefit fraud.
- **Contracts:** Contracts support investigatory work required to adjudicate immigration applications and bolster agents' ability to more effectively investigate Operation Janus and Operation Second Look leads.
- **Travel:** Travel costs associated with facilitating outreach programs and employer compliance inspections.
- **Other Costs:** Other Costs include one-time onboarding charges, such as training and background investigations, incurred to hire additional LEOs per EO 13768.