

A D D E N D U M

to

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

This Addendum is available at:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-118shrg62794/pdf/CHRG-118shrg62794-add1.pdf>

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EXPLOSION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION SINCE 2020

- Since President Biden took office, CBP has had 4.8 MILLION ENCOUNTERS with illegal aliens on the southern border.
- In FY21, there were 1.7 MILLION ENCOUNTERS.
- In FY22, there were 2.4 MILLION ENCOUNTERS, setting the record for the most encounters in a single fiscal year and the first year ever with apprehensions exceeding 2 million.
- Since October 1, 2022, there have been 385,000 gotaways – individuals known to have evaded apprehension.

**Illegal border crossings were lower
in 2020 than in any year since.**

Policies put in place under the Trump Administration:

- Construction of the border wall
- Remain in Mexico
- Reasonable asylum policies

FENTANYL-RELATED DEATHS

(calendar year)

2014: 5,544
2015: 9,580
2016: 19,413
2017: 28,466
2018: 31,355
2019: 36,359
2020: 57,834
2021: 71,238

FENTANYL SEIZED BY CBP

(fiscal year)

FY 2014: N/A
FY 2015: 70 lbs
FY 2016: 600 lbs
FY 2017: 1,900 lbs
FY 2018: 1,900 lbs
FY 2019: 2,500 lbs
FY 2020: 4,800 lbs
FY 2021: 11,200 lbs
FY 2022: 14,700 lbs
FY 2023 YTD: 11,000 lbs

11,000 lbs of fentanyl is enough to kill 2.5 billion people.

Source: CDC, CBP



TERROR WATCH LIST

INDIVIDUALS INTERCEPTED BY CBP
BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY

FY2017: 2

FY2018: 6

FY2019: 0

FY2020: 3

FY2021: 15

FY2022: 98

FY2023 YEAR TO DATE: 69

THREAT POSED BY ISIS-K

"...it is my commanders' estimate that [ISIS-Khorasan] can do an external operation against U.S. or Western interests abroad in under six months with little-to-no warning."

U.S. CENTCOM COMMANDER GENERAL
MICHAEL KURILLA

SECRETARY MAYORKAS

vs.

DEMOCRATIC MAYORS

"We do" have operational control of the border.

April 28, 2022

"The border, is in fact, not open." April 28, 2022

"The border is closed. The border is secure."

March 21, 2021

Mayorkas on his work as secretary: "A for effort"
November 2021

In October 2022, NYC Mayor Eric Adams declared an asylum-seeker state of emergency in New York City after Texas had established a bus route from El Paso to New York City causing an influx of migrants.

In 2022, Colorado Democratic Governor Jared Polis also began bussing migrants to New York City and Chicago, causing infighting among Democrats.

Democratic El Paso Mayor Oscar Leeser declared a state of emergency in response to the border crisis in December 2022.

In September 2022, D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser declared a state of emergency after thousands of migrants were sent to D.C. from Texas and Arizona.

The Washington Post

Democracy Dies in Darkness

Opinion | To solve our national immigration crisis, let states sponsor immigrants

By Eric Holcomb and Spencer Cox

February 21, 2023 at 7:15 a.m. EST

Eric Holcomb, a Republican, is governor of Indiana. Spencer Cox, a Republican, is governor of Utah.

Indiana has about 220,000 open jobs right now and Utah has 107,000, according to the most recent federal data — more than 6 percent of all jobs in both states. With strong business and tax environments, we like our chances in the competition for job-seekers moving from other states. But they won't be enough to fill all of those vacancies. We also need immigrants who are ready to work and help build strong communities.

To help us do our jobs as governors, we call on Congress to end its two-decade standoff on setting immigration policy — one of its most basic duties. And, as leaders of states, we pledge to share the accountability. Though border security is a national concern, and a nonnegotiable requirement of national security in a world with drug cartels and terrorists, we believe that states should be able to sponsor whatever immigrants serve the needs of their communities. As it is, the standstill on immigration hobbles both parties and, more seriously, endangers America's long-term well-being.

A growing, bipartisan group of senators appears to share our sense of urgency. But voices on one side call for an overly liberal national immigration policy that overlooks the toll on border states and encourages too many people to take dangerous journeys that can end in legal limbo. Meanwhile, voices on the other side call immigrants a burden, against all the evidence from economics and history.

The United States became prosperous because many immigrants saw our beacon and seized the freedoms and opportunities offered here. That formula has not changed. As of 2021, for example, nearly half of America's Fortune 500 companies had been founded by an immigrant or the child of one.

At home, we see more ordinary stories of immigrants contributing to our state economies. Julian Diaz entered the United States in search of work in the 1990s. His son Juan now employs four other Hoosiers in a successful landscaping business, while Juan's son studies computer science in college. Bassam Salem, born in Egypt, came to the United States more than 30 years ago with his parents and grew up in Utah. He eventually secured permanent residency, became a U.S. citizen and founded two successful technology start-ups that have contributed millions to the economy.

Rapidly declining birthrates and accelerating retirements across the United States mean that our states' already wide job gaps will grow to crisis proportions without more families such as these — causing our growth engines to sputter. Many of these jobs require high-level skills and entrepreneurship. But states are also awash in unfilled entry-level, low-skill roles — essential in agriculture, health care and the service industries.

So, count us as supporters of immigration sponsorship by the states. Under such authority, similar to what employers and universities have already, each state could make its own decisions. They could sponsor no visas or many visas each year, up to a limit set by Congress, for the specific sorts of jobs they need to fill.

Immigration sponsorship would give states a dynamic means to attract new residents, both from a pool of new applicants from abroad and from the ranks of current asylum seekers. The policy would also expand the states' responsibility for the contributions and success of these folks in American life.

Washington would need to grant us such authority. And, of course, that's not the only task on Washington's list after two decades of punting. There is no way to approach immigration without three basic components: rules to determine who can come in and how, and who can stay; unflinching enforcement of such rules; and some kind of review-and-repeat process to assure that the United States offers paths to citizenship based on our evolving needs. The rules must include a practical approach to illegal immigrants who came to this country as children. And enforcement must include firm control of all entry points.

Perhaps it will help our representatives in Washington to know that governors and many other people back home in the states have their backs. The two of us are not unicorns, and last week's National Governors Association meeting encouraged us to believe that others will soon step up, as well.

Our southwestern states bear the brunt of today's immigration catastrophe, which forces those states to house, clothe and feed an unrelenting stream of people. But in meaningful ways, every U.S. state shares a border with the rest of the world, and all of them need investment, markets and workers from abroad. That border can remain an embarrassment, or it can become a big asset to us once again.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS • Published March 22, 2023 6:50am EDT

Biden admin scaling back detention of illegal immigrants, even amid migrant surge

The Biden administration attempted to put a deportation moratorium on ICE in 2021



By Adam Shaw | Fox News



Video shows release of Chinese migrants into US interior

New video shows the release of busloads of Chinese migrants into the U.S.

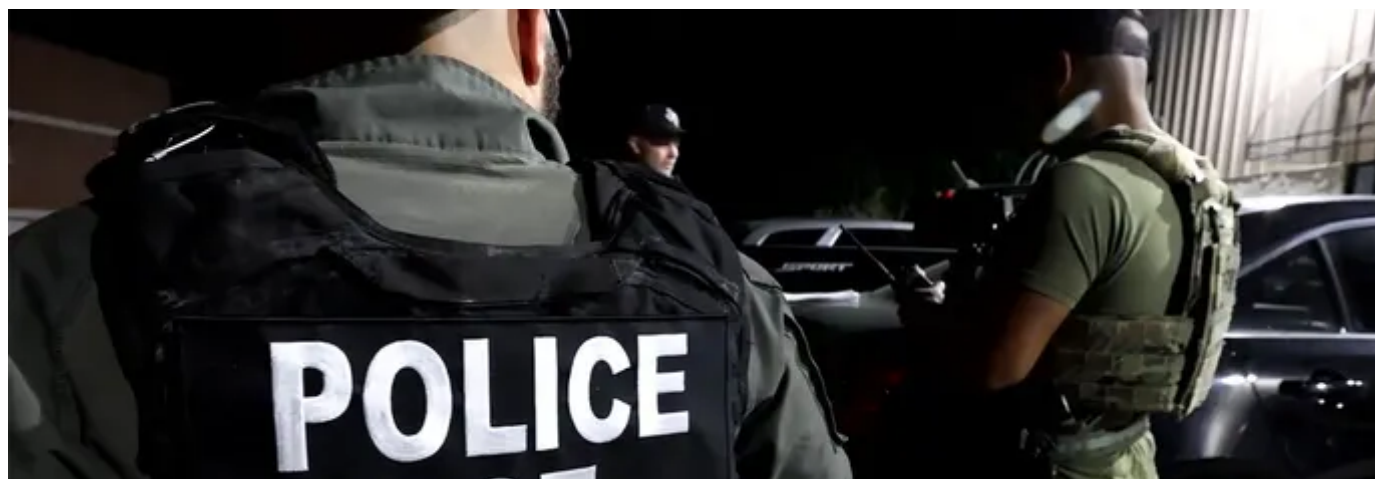
[Immigration and Customs Enforcement \(ICE\)](#) is scaling back its daily detention population of illegal immigrants, as well as its use of "alternatives to detention" -- even as the Department of Homeland Security is dealing with a historic surge in illegal migration at the border.

In its Congressional Budget Justification for fiscal 2024, President Biden's DHS provided a [budget overview](#) for ICE and included information about its plans to reduce its adult ADP -- or average daily population.

In FY 2023, the ADP was 34,000. In the justification, ICE says it will reduce that ADP by 9,000 to 25,000, at a cost of \$157.20 per bed.

ICE said that funding for 25,000 beds would still maintain "ICE's ability to effectively manage its current detainee population flows."

ICE DEPORTATIONS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT CRIMINALS DROPPING SHARPLY UNDER BIDEN





June 2, 2022: ICE agents conduct an enforcement operation in the U.S. interior. ((Immigration and Customs Enforcement))

"ICE retains the ability to apprehend, detain, and remove noncitizens that present a threat to national security, border security, and public safety. As noncitizens pass through immigration proceedings, sufficient and appropriate detention capacity provides ICE with adequate time and flexibility to gain custody of immigration law violators, ensure compliance with court procedures, and efficiently utilize transportation networks to remove priority individuals," the agency said.

The reduction of detention comes as the administration is also significantly scaling back on its deportations -- including of illegal immigrants. The same document says that it plans to deport just 29,393 illegal aliens in FY 2024, down from the 151,000 deported in FY 2020. But that comes even as the number of migrants flooding to the southern border and being released into the U.S. interior have increased.

Republicans have accused the Biden administration of targeting ICE's ability to remove illegal immigrants with a thwarted attempt to place a moratorium on deportations in 2021, and restrictions that narrowed ICE priorities. Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas has bragged about how the administration has "fundamentally changed" interior enforcement.

"For the first time ever, our policy explicitly states that a non-citizen's unlawful presence in the United States will not, by itself, be a basis for the initiation of an enforcement action," [he said in 2022](#).

In a statement to Fox News Digital, Sen. Katie Britt, R-Ala., took aim at the move to cut detention

space.

ICE DEPORTATIONS REMAINED WELL BELOW TRUMP-ERA LEVELS IN FY 2022, AMID HISTORIC BORDER CRISIS



"The Biden administration's proposal to cut detention bed space amid unprecedented surges of migrants is a clear sign that the President wants to triple down on his catch-and-release, open borders agenda," she said.

"The historic humanitarian and national security crisis raging at our southern border is fueled by this Administration's reckless policies and incentives that encourage people to illegally enter and reside in our country. President Biden has spent \$330 million to store border wall materials

instead of securing the border, and his latest budget proposal makes it clear that his priority is to continue the chaos."

Former acting ICE Director Thomas Homan told Fox News Digital that when he served in the agency, ICE had not only typically filled the current bed space, but reprogrammed money to go above the 35,000 cap, and said it was "untrue" that ICE could do its mission with lower detention levels.

"We had to reprogram money to buy more beds, so we've always used more beds. And now in a historic crisis, we need more beds," he said. "During the Trump administration when the surge started, we retained 55,000 people. So they're choosing to manage less beds."

Homan said detention was important because the chance of an illegal immigrant with an order being deported was significantly higher.

"If you're in ICE detention when you get an order of removal, you're removed 99% of the time. But if you're not in detention, and you get an order of removal if you're a family unit you leave 6% of the time, if you're a child, you leave 3% of the time," he said.

"This administration knows, based on immigration court data, most of these people don't qualify for asylum, and they'll be ordered removed," he said. "Also they know if they're not in ICE detention, the chance of them leaving is pretty close to zero."

Meanwhile, the agency also said it would reduce its average number of participants enrolled in Alternatives to Detention from 170,000 last fiscal year to just 74,056. That's a drop of 95,944.

The use of Alternatives to Detention (ATD) have increased substantially during the Biden administration and typically involve a migrant who has been released into the U.S. being monitored by a smart phone app -- although it can also include check-ins in-person and the use of ankle bracelets -- as they go along with their immigration hearings.

FORMER TRUMP OFFICIALS SKEPTICAL OF BIDEN ADMIN'S REPORTED PLAN TO RESUME MIGRANT FAMILY DETENTION

ICE argues that the use of such methods "significantly mitigates the risk of noncitizen flight from immigration proceedings." The number of those enrolled in the program came as the Biden administration reduced its practice of giving migrants Notices to Appear in court and instead increase the use of "Parole plus ATD" -- which involves migrants being paroled into the U.S. under ATD.

While a much quicker process for overwhelmed officials at the border, it was recently blocked by a federal judge -- who accused the administration of turning the border into a "meaningless line in the sand."

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ICE noted that in addition to the monitoring of migrants, ATD involves the use of additional services that includes "supplemental services, evaluation, human trafficking screening, trafficking group education, trauma informed individual therapy, individual rehabilitation, family therapy, parenting education, child abuse prevention, and repatriation support services."

The agency said that the reduction in compliance monitoring capacity "will not impede ICE's ability to apprehend, detain, and remove noncitizens that present a threat to national security, border security, and public safety."

Homan, who served in both the Trump and Obama administrations, dismissed the justification and said that the Biden administration's goal was for ICE to do less.

"So when they say they're going to decrease ATD, and they're going to decrease detention, to me that means they want to be less effective and they want to remove less people," he said. "There's no other reason for them to do that."

Adam Shaw is a politics reporter for Fox News Digital, primarily covering immigration and border security.

He can be reached at adam.shaw2@fox.com or on [Twitter](#).

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Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2024 Congressional Justification

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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Appropriation Organization Structure

	Level	Fund Type (* Includes Defense Funding)
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Component	
Operations and Support	Appropriation	
Mission Support	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Mission Support (Legacy)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Enterprise Services	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Professional Responsibility	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Executive Leadership and Oversight	PPA Level II	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
Custody Operations (Title V)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Fugitive Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Criminal Apprehension Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Alternatives to Detention	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Transportation and Removal Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Third Party Medical Care	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	Appropriation	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Operational Communications/Information Technology	PPA	
T-8	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
TACCOM	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
RAVEN	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Construction and Facility Improvements	PPA	
Mission Capacity Expansion	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Immigration Inspection User Fees	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Breached Bond Detention Fund	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Detention and Removal Office Fee	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Appropriation and PPA Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
Operations and Support	\$8,446,184	\$8,735,963	\$8,281,019
Mission Support	\$1,417,619	\$1,476,047	\$1,511,806
Enterprise Services	\$1,144,965	\$1,188,325	\$1,214,712
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$198,391	\$196,479	\$198,864
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$74,263	\$91,243	\$98,230
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$345,661	\$402,314	\$439,334
Homeland Security Investigations	\$2,267,460	\$2,336,158	\$2,488,863
Domestic Investigations	\$1,972,062	\$2,032,533	\$2,172,674
International Operations	\$193,991	\$198,748	\$208,037
Intelligence	\$101,407	\$104,877	\$108,152
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$4,415,444	\$4,521,444	\$3,841,016
Custody Operations	\$2,874,481	\$2,880,481	\$2,409,873
Custody Operations (Title V)	\$86,958	\$74,900	-
Fugitive Operations	\$149,189	\$149,189	\$161,008
Criminal Apprehension Program	\$288,798	\$288,798	\$308,765
Alternatives to Detention	\$442,662	\$442,662	\$363,401
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	\$102,700	\$57,000	-
Transportation and Removal Program	\$420,656	\$420,656	\$429,769
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	\$50,000	\$207,758	-
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	\$168,200
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$51,700	\$22,997	\$50,520
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$13,321	\$10,563	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	\$13,321	\$10,563	-
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$21,000	\$12,434	\$35,420
T-8	\$6,000	\$8,134	-
RAVEN	\$15,000	-	\$35,420
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	-	\$4,300	-

Department of Homeland Security**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Construction and Facility Improvements	\$17,379	-	\$15,100
Mission Capacity Expansion	\$11,900	-	-
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	\$5,479	-	\$15,100
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$186,610	\$186,610	\$186,610
Detention and Removal Office Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total	\$8,877,494	\$9,138,570	\$8,711,149

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations and Support	21,381	20,985	\$8,446,184	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	21,778	21,631	\$8,281,019	985	1,090	(\$454,944)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	\$51,700	-	-	\$22,997	-	-	\$50,520	-	-	\$27,523
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total	21,778	21,361	\$8,877,494	21,190	20,917	\$9,138,570	22,175	22,007	\$8,711,149	985	1,090	(\$427,421)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	21,381	20,985	\$8,497,884	20,793	20,541	\$8,758,960	21,778	21,631	\$8,331,539	985	1,090	(\$427,421)
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$379,610	397	376	\$379,610	397	376	\$379,610	-	-	-

Component Budget Overview

The FY 2024 Budget includes \$8.7B, 22,175 positions, and 22,007 full-time equivalents (FTE) for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The requested funding will fill critical operational and resource gaps to effectively carry out ICE's mission. This funding level represents a reduction of \$427.4M from the FY 2023 Enacted.

ICE is the principal criminal investigative agency within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). ICE enforces more than 400 Federal statutes and focuses on immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism, and combating the illegal movement of people and goods. ICE has over 21,000 employees deployed across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and in 57 countries.

The FY 2024 Budget includes an increase of 985 positions to support ICE needs and to effectively carry out ICE's mission. This increase includes 98 positions for Mission Support, 369 positions for Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and 518 positions for Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). These positions will enhance frontline operations to include ICE's investigative, enforcement, and administrative capabilities in a manner consistent with the Administration's focus on building a fair, orderly, and humane immigration system. Mission Support positions will continue to provide for better and effective servicing of the Agency at-large, including in the business lines of human capital management and servicing, and financial management and systems modernization. The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) will maintain FY 2023 requisite staffing to represent the United States in immigration proceedings before Immigration Judges (IJ) within the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), as EOIR continues with its year-over-year IJ position growth and expands its number of courtrooms. HSI will

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

continue to maintain the Victim's Assistance Program and the Center for Countering Human Trafficking, as well as for counterintelligence personnel for risk reduction. ERO's staffing will continue to support its international footprint and management of the non-detained docket. If Southwest Border encounters meet predetermined thresholds, funding from the proposed Southwest Border Contingency Fund can be transferred to ICE to support critical border management requirements. The FY 2024 Budget also includes funding for infrastructure and critical repairs of ICE facilities.

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Budget Authority and Obligations***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$8,877,494	\$9,138,570	\$8,711,149
Carryover - Start of Year	\$437,240	\$372,392	\$398,182
Recoveries	\$39,270	\$1,056	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$7,179)	(\$8,973)	(\$5,103)
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$7,527)	\$41	\$18,290
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$123,022	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$9,462,320	\$9,503,086	\$9,122,518
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$166,068	\$48,561	\$211,750
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$9,628,388	\$9,551,647	\$9,334,268
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$9,219,433	\$9,153,465	\$8,860,483
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	21,778	21,190	22,175
Enacted/Request FTE	21,361	20,917	22,007
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,469	21,190	22,071
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,371	20,880	21,935

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Collections - Reimbursable Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	-	145	\$32,807	-	165	\$2,006	-	165	\$92,000
Department of Defense	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$3,000
Department of Defense - Navy, Marine Corps	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services - Department Wide	-	-	\$49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$235	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$8,000
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$1,750	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$140	-	-	\$188	-	-	\$700
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	\$1,112	-	-	\$113	-	-	\$6,500
Department of Homeland Security - Management Directorate	-	330	\$12,475	-	-	\$17,709	-	330	\$66,600
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	-	\$25,895	-	-	\$191	-	-	\$1,000
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	4	\$60,338	-	-	\$5,500	-	-	\$12,250
Department of Justice	-	10	\$24,882	-	14	\$16,838	-	14	\$5,000
Department of State	-	8	\$5,567	-	14	\$5,800	-	14	\$12,400
Total Collections	-	497	\$166,068	6,000	193	\$48,561	6,000	523	\$211,750

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total		
	Pos.	FTE	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	
Operations and Support	21,381	20,985	\$4,017,838	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.98	21,778	21,631	\$4,432,534	\$204.87	985
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$72,855	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	-
Total	21,778	21,361	\$4,090,693	21,190	20,917	\$4,107,789	\$196.34	22,175	22,007	\$4,493,103	\$204.12	985
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	21,381	20,985	\$4,017,838	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.98	21,778	21,631	\$4,432,534	\$204.87	985
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$72,855	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	-

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change	
11.1 Full-time Permanent		\$2,324,300		\$2,305,408		\$2,536,321		\$230,913
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent		\$24,544		\$24,155		\$27,105		\$2,950
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		\$530,466		\$539,461		\$585,959		\$46,498
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments		\$2,701		\$2,788		\$2,995		\$207
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		\$1,208,531		\$1,235,826		\$1,340,572		\$104,746
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel		\$151		\$151		\$151		-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits		\$4,090,693		\$4,107,789		\$4,493,103		\$385,314
Positions and FTE								
Positions - Civilian		21,778		21,190		22,175		985
FTE - Civilian		21,361		20,917		22,007		1,090
FTE - Military		3		10		10		-

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

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

Non Pay Summary <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>					
	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change	
Operations and Support	\$4,428,346	\$4,688,743	\$3,848,485	(\$840,258)	
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$51,700	\$22,997	\$50,520	\$27,523	
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-	
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-	
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$113,755	\$126,041	\$126,041	-	
Detention and Removal Office Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	
Total	\$4,786,801	\$5,030,781	\$4,218,046	(\$812,735)	
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,480,046	\$4,711,740	\$3,899,005	(\$812,735)	
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$306,755	\$319,041	\$319,041	-	

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$520,777	\$473,970	\$476,997	\$3,027
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12,309	\$13,368	\$13,880	\$512
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$393,642	\$393,744	\$380,148	(\$13,596)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$26,910	\$26,991	\$26,997	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$71,441	\$68,437	\$73,434	\$4,997
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$39	\$38
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$559,011	\$719,157	\$566,494	(\$152,663)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$174,974	\$179,578	\$181,872	\$2,294
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$78,840	\$304,596	\$96,838	(\$207,758)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$187,781	\$188,525	\$191,918	\$3,393
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$516	\$941	\$941	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$86,122	\$124,979	\$218,342	\$93,363
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$514,368	\$476,280	\$479,210	\$2,930
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,774,502	\$1,737,279	\$1,173,725	(\$563,554)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$55,394	\$55,064	\$53,314	(\$1,750)
31.0 Equipment	\$269,215	\$225,113	\$218,991	(\$6,122)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$45,293	\$25,068	\$47,216	\$22,148
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$13,117	\$15,102	\$15,102	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$4,786,801	\$5,030,781	\$4,218,046	(\$812,735)

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

FY 2024 Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (CUAS) Funding

The FY 2024 Budget for ICE does not include any dedicated resources for Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems programs.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

FY 2022 – FY2024 Cyber Security Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

NIST Framework	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
Detect	\$6,005	\$7,098	\$7,098
Identify	\$4,806	\$5,679	\$5,679
Protect	\$9,130	\$30,188	\$18,575
Recover	\$1,681	\$1,982	\$1,982
Respond	\$2,403	\$2,839	\$2,839
Grand Total	\$24,025	\$47,786	\$36,173

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2018	July 1, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2018	December 1, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2019	April 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) 5 Year Plan	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2019	May 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	U.S. Citizens Detained for Removal – Semiannual 1	Transmitted – July 27, 2022
2019	July 1, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2019	November 29, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2020	January 30, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	U.S. Citizens Detained for Removal – Semiannual 2	Transmitted – July 27, 2022
2020	February 3, 2020	FY 2020 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	287(g) End-of-Year Report	Transmitted – April 12, 2022
2020	February 18, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention)	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2020	June 17, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Immigration Enforcement at Sensitive Locations	Transmitted – April 18, 2022
2020	July 1, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2020	December 1, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – April 11, 2022
2020	January 29, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Removals of Honorably Discharged Members of the U.S. Armed Services - CY 2019 - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – February 25, 2022
2020	January 31, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Detainee Healthcare Costs - FY 2020	Transmitted – April 26, 2022
2021	February 10, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	287(g) Agreements Data	Transmitted – June 14, 2022
2021	February 25, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	ATD Active Programs	Transmitted – August 25, 2022
2021	February 25, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Detention Facility Inspections	Transmitted – March 23, 2022
2021	February 25, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Referrals to Nongovernmental Organizations - Q1	Transmitted – March 30, 2022

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2021	March 26, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Removals of Noncitizens with Denied, Revoked, or Pending U Visa Petitions	Transmitted – April 04, 2022
2021	May 28, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 2 - February	Transmitted – April 27, 2022
2021	June 24, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Protecting Victims and Witnesses of Crime	Transmitted – May 6, 2022
2021	June 25, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Cash Electronic Bonds - Online Account & Payment System	Drafted – Under Review
2021	June 30, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 3 - March	Transmitted – April 27, 2022
2021	June 30, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Referrals to Nongovernmental Organizations - Q2	Transmitted – March 30, 2022
2021	July 30, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 4 - April	Transmitted – April 28, 2022
2021	August 31, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 5 - May	Transmitted – April 28, 2022
2021	September 22, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Human Trafficking	Transmitted – August 22, 2022
2021	September 30, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 6 - June	Transmitted – April 28, 2022
2021	September 30, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Referrals to Nongovernmental Organizations - Q3	Drafted – Under Review
2021	October 29, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 7 - July	Transmitted – May 24, 2022
2021	November 12, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Wildlife Trafficking	Transmitted – March 25, 2022
2021	November 30, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 8 - August	Transmitted – May 24, 2022
2021	December 31, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Secure Communities 9 - September	Transmitted – May 24, 2022
2021	December 31, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Referrals to Nongovernmental Organizations - Q4	Transmitted – March 30, 2022
2021	December 31, 2021	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	State Police and Crime Labs	Transmitted – April 22, 2022
2021	March 1, 2022	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	ATD Program Enrollment Referrals Annual Report	Transmitted – May 19, 2022
2021	March 1, 2022	FY 2021 Appropriations P.L. 166-260	Detention Healthcare Costs	Transmitted – July 22, 2022
2022	June 15, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Telephone Access for Detainees - Implementation Plan	Pending
2022	September 12, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Effects of Immigration Enforcement Activities on Victims and Witnesses of Crime	Drafted – Under Review
2022	September 30, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Forced Labor and Forced Child Labor	Drafted – Under Review
2022	November 14, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources	Drafted – Under Review

Department of Homeland Security**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2022	May 01, 2023	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	U.S. Citizens Detained for Removal - Semiannual 2	Pending
2022	April 29, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	287(g) End-of-Year Report	Transmitted – February 21, 2022
2022	May 16, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - FY 2022 Q1	Transmitted – September 21, 2022
2022	June 30, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	U.S. Citizens Detained for Removal - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – July 27, 2022
2022	September 12, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center	Transmitted – October 27, 2022
2022	September 12, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Individuals in Immigration Detention - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – August 5, 2022
2022	September 12, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Removals of Honorably Discharged Members of the U.S. Armed Services, Calendar Year 2022 – First Half	Transmitted – August 16, 2022
2022	January 31, 2023	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	State Police Crime Labs	Transmitted – November 8, 2022
2022	January 31, 2023	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Individuals in Immigration Detention - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – December 23, 2022
2022	August 12, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - FY 2022 Q2	Transmitted – December 28, 2022
2022	December 30, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Annual Enforcement and Removal Operations Report	Transmitted – December 30, 2022
2022	December 30, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Annual Homeland Security Investigations Report	Transmitted – December 30, 2022
2022	June 13, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Access to Due Process	Transmitted – January 4, 2023
2022	October 31, 2022	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - FY 2022 Q3	Transmitted – January 4, 2023
2022	January 31, 2023	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - Q4	Transmitted – February 7, 2023
2022	January 31, 2023	FY 2022 Appropriations P.L. 117-103	ATD Program Enrollment Referrals Annual Report	Transmitted – February 7, 2023

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

Budget Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	Last year of Authorization	Authorized Level Amount	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization Amount	FY 2024 President's Budget Amount
	Fiscal Year			
Operations and Support	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,692³	\$3,032,094² / N/A⁴	\$8,281,019
Mission Support	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,692 ³	N/A ⁴	\$1,511,806
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$439,334
Homeland Security Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$2,488,863
Enforcement and Removal Operations	2003	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$3,841,016
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2003¹	N/A	\$693,969	\$50,520
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	-
Operational Communications and Information Technology	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$35,420
Construction and Facility Improvements	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$15,100
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A		\$3,726,063	\$8,331,539
Fee Accounts				\$379,610
Student and Exchange Visitor Program				\$186,610
Breached Bond Detention Fund				\$55,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees				\$135,000
Detention and Removal Office Fee				\$3,000

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, P.L. 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 FY 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 including the purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; overseas vetted units, *including stipends for members of such units*; and maintenance, minor construction, and minor leasehold improvements at owned and leased facilities; [\$8,396,305,000] \$8,281,019,000; of which not less than \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for efforts to enforce laws against forced child labor; of which \$46,696,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2024] 2025; of which not less than \$2,000,000 is for paid apprenticeships for participants in the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps; of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including operation of the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center; and of which not less than [\$4,181,786,000] \$3,841,016,000 shall be for enforcement, detention, and removal operations, including support for joint processing centers and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: Provided, That not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That 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): Provided further, That 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: Provided further, That 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[: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading for the Executive Leadership and Oversight program, project, and activity, as outlined in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), \$5,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the reports directed under this heading in the explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 116–6, 116–93, and 117–103 have been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives].

Language Provision	Explanation
...including stipends for members of such units...	Updated to reflect stipends for overseas vetted units.
...[\$8,396,305,000] \$8,281,019,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
...[2024] 2025 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed. Two-year period of availability funding is necessary for wiretaps (\$33.0M) and Visa Security Program (\$13.7M).
...[\$4,181,786,000] \$3,841,016,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[[: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading for the Executive Leadership and Oversight program, project, and activity, as outlined in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division	Language removed. ICE is committed to working with the Committees to submit reports as expeditiously as possible.

Language Provision	Explanation
A of this consolidated Act), \$5,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the reports directed under this heading in the explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 116–6, 116–93, and 117–103 have been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives]	

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for procurement, construction, and improvements, [\$22,997,000] \$50,510,000, to remain available until September 30, [2025] 2026.

Language Provision	Explanation
[\$22,997,000] \$50,510,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[2025] 2026	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context



Fiscal Year 2024

Congressional Justification

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Strategic Context

Component Overview

The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) promotes homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

The strategic context presents the performance budget by tying together programs with performance measures that gauge the delivery of results to our stakeholders. DHS has integrated a mission and mission support programmatic view into a significant portion of the Level 1 Program, Project, or Activities (PPAs) in the budget. A mission program is a group of activities acting together to accomplish a specific high-level outcome external to DHS, and includes operational processes, skills, technology, human capital, and other resources. Mission support programs are those that are cross-cutting in nature and support multiple mission programs. Performance measures associated with ICE's mission programs are presented in two measure sets, strategic and management measures. Strategic measures communicate results delivered for our agency mission and are considered our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) measures. Additional supporting measures, known as management measures, are displayed to enhance connections to resource requests. The measure tables indicate new measures and those being retired, along with historical data if available.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending noncitizens, detaining those individuals pending final determination of removability, and removing them from the United States. ERO prioritizes the apprehension, arrest, and removal of those who pose a threat to national security, individuals apprehended at the border or ports of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States, and individuals determined to pose a threat to public safety. ERO manages all logistical aspects of the removal process, including domestic transportation, detention, alternatives to detention programs, bond management, and supervised release. In addition, ERO repatriates those ordered removed from the United States to more than 170 countries around the world.

Strategic Measures

Measure Name:	Number of convicted criminal noncitizens who were returned or were removed from the United States						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure includes both the return and removal of noncitizens who have a prior criminal conviction from the United States by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). This measure reflects the program’s efforts to ensure convicted criminal noncitizens do not remain in the United States.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	126,000	151,000	151,000	97,440	91,500	29,389	29,389
Results:	145,262	150,141	103,762	39,149	38,447	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**Strategic Context**

Explanation of Result:	FY 2022 Cumulative total convicted criminal noncitizen removals ended at 38,447, a modest decrease of 702 (1.8%) from FY 2021's 39,149. Of these, total convicted criminal removals, 23,013 (60%) resulted from ICE arrests, while 15,434 (40%) resulted from CBP arrests. These results are partially driven by continued high levels of border "expulsions," which consist of individuals who would have otherwise entered the U.S. and later required an ICE removal case; as well as the continued impact of COVID-19 mitigation efforts on ICE operations. In FY 2022 ICE performed 117,213 "expulsions," with ICE Air Ops completing 65,076, including 55,959 (86%) CBP transfers utilizing ICE aircraft. The Juvenile Family Management Division completed the remaining 52,137. Additionally, though removal results for this metric are below target, they align with the current immigration policy environment. For example, removals of Other Immigration Violators increased by 99.5% year over year.
Corrective Action:	ICE is taking every action possible to reduce factors that detract from removal performance, including constant efforts to obtain increased levels of cooperation from foreign countries and increasing the frequency of transport for detainees where possible. Expeditiously hiring more deportation officers and Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) attorneys to improve docket management can reduce roadblocks and inefficiencies in the removal process. However, it is important to note that significantly low removal numbers is more the result of environmental factors and policy environment than operational performance. Beginning with the outbreak of COVID-19, removals dropped sharply from pre-pandemic levels, though criminal removals are now trending upward, increasing each quarter of FY 2022 from 7,984 in Q1 to 11,458 in Q4.

Measure Name:	Percent of detention facilities that meet the subsequent 180-day reinspection						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure gauges the percent of detention facilities, with an Average Daily Population (ADP) greater than 10, that have received an overall rating of acceptable or above on their 180-day reinspection 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 non-citizens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with the Performance Based National Detention Standards.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	100%	100%
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Management Measures

Measure Name:	Average daily population of noncitizens maintained in detention facilities						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure reports the average daily count of noncitizens 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 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	40,520	45,000	45,274	34,000	31,500	31,500	25,000
Results:	42,188	50,165	33,724	19,461	22,630	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Explanation of Result:	FY 2022 ADP ended at 22,630, an increase of 3,169 (16%) over EOY FY 2021's total of 19,461. In alignment with guidance to limit detention among noncitizens who do not threaten national security, public safety, or meet mandatory detention requirements, noncitizen ADP remained below target in FY 2022. The ADP metric is heavily driven by Book-Ins, which totaled 311,578 in FY 2022. Consistent with past years, most Book-Ins were from the border with CBP Book-Ins totaling 253,152 (an increase of 91,248 or 56% from FY 2021) while ICE Book-ins totaled 58,426 (an increase of 8,880 or 18% from FY 2021). Additionally, humanitarian efforts to shield the most vulnerable detention-eligible populations from the effects of COVID-19 continued to impact detention numbers during FY 2022.
Corrective Action:	ICE/ERO did not meet its FY 2022 target for noncitizen ADP. The trendline for ADP is positive, however, having increased the last three quarters of FY 2022, from 20,408 in Q2 to 24,894 in Q4. As the COVID-19 pandemic recedes, some public health measures such as detention/release policies and high rates of border expulsions which have acted to lower ADP in FY 2022, may become less prevalent in FY 2023. Corrective actions which could result in increased ADP for FY 2023 include allocating more resources for additional bedspace and the hiring and retention of detention officers. It is important to note that policy priorities seeking to limit detention of noncitizens assessed to not pose a threat to national security or public safety make significant increases in ADP unlikely under current circumstances.

Measure Name:	Average length of stay in detention for Other Immigration Violators (in days)						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of efforts to reduce the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for Other Immigration Violators in ICE's detention facilities. ALOS refers to the duration of time, in days, that a non-citizen remains in ICE custody. Decreases in the ALOS for OIVs can significantly reduce the overall costs associated with maintaining a detained population which does not pose a priority threat to national security or public safety.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	20	15
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Estimated average direct adult bed cost per day for detention						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	The measure reports all costs associated with directly supporting the detainment of one individual for one day in an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) managed immigration detention facility. These cost include bed and detention guard contracts; contracts for detainee provisions, healthcare, building maintenance, in addition to costs such as telecom, utilities, operation and maintenance of facilities; supplies; equipment; postage, and facility compliance/inspection contracts billed to individual facilities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	≤\$123.86	≤\$124.13	≤\$142.44	≤\$142.44	≤\$142.44	≤\$142.44
Results:	---	\$119.06	\$143.92	\$144.43	\$162.50	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Explanation of Result:	The average direct adult bed cost per day for detention measures the average majority cost to detain a single adult in a detention facility per day. Average adult bed cost per day is \$162.50 for FY 2022. A key variable in rate calculation is the total average daily population (ADP) across detention facilities. The target rate of \$142.44 was calculated under the assumption that ICE would realize an adult ADP of 31,500 for the year. For FY 2022, the ADP was 22,346 adults. A portion of detention cost is tied to levels of ADP, however the majority of detention costs are fixed and not influenced by ADP. An increase in ADP will lower the bed rate and vice versa, all else equal. In addition, seasonality and timing of obligations and expenditures influence fluctuations in rates across a fiscal year. Nevertheless, ICE continues to achieve its mission by executing operations in an efficient and effective manner.
Corrective Action:	ICE will continue to better utilize its guaranteed minimum facilities and facilities with a tiered rate per diem rate structure to lower the costs associated with bed and detention guard contracts. As standard industry practice, these contracts have automatic rate increases built into them. In any event, ICE will continue minimizing inflation and increasing costs while ensuring full compliance amidst an unprecedented operating environment. ICE will ensure operational and budgetary impacts from developments emerging during this pandemic/post pandemic and afterward, continue to align with goals of better facility utilization, contract cost mitigation, and regulatory compliance.

Measure Name:	Percent of all Alternative to Detention participants who demonstrate compliance					
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws					
Description:	This measure gauges the compliance of participants enrolled in the Alternative to Detention (ATD) process. Participants are noncitizens who, upon release from custody, require supplemental case management support and technology assignment to be successful with release conditions, court hearing attendance, and compliance with final orders of removal while allowing them to remain in their communities. ATD uses contractors for effective case management to assist the participant in ensuring they understand their immigration obligations, can meet basic needs, and are provided continued support while they remain in their communities. Participants who were de-escalated and/or positively terminated after recurring case reviews are considered in compliance. ATD ensures compliance as immigrants move through their immigration court proceedings without detaining them inside detention centers.					
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Targets:	---	---	---	---	85.0%	85.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	85.0%	TBD
Explanation of Result:	There were a total of 265,137 participants discontinued from the ATD program in FY 2022. Of those participants, 240,843 demonstrated compliance through the date of discontinuation with the program.					

Measure Name:	Percent of book-ins with a felony, aggravated felony, or a pending charge					
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws					
Description:	This measure assesses both the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in the use of detention authority and the efficient prioritization of scarce resources towards the highest priority cases. Initial Book-Ins who have a felony or an aggravated felony conviction or pending charge refers to the case status of an individual at the time the individual is recorded entering ICE custody. Measuring the percent of total Initial Book-Ins allows ERO to assess the proportion of non-citizens entering ICE custody who credibly represent a demonstrable threat to national security or public safety and are thus high priorities for detention.					
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Targets:	---	---	---	---	10.6%	10.6%

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**Strategic Context**

Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD
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Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): The Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) program conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorism and 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 Name:	Number of human trafficking and child exploitation victims rescued or assisted						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure reports the number of adult or minor victims rescued or assisted as a result of human trafficking and child exploitation investigations. Human trafficking includes sex trafficking and forced labor trafficking. A child exploitation victim is considered rescued once the victim has been identified, located, and physically removed by agents or a partner agency or provided information (i.e., other types of assistance) that extricates them from the exploitative situation or further abuse. A human trafficking victim is considered assisted and entered into the VAD when a Victim Assistance Specialist makes contact and provides information or resources to the victim. Many victims receive additional services such as crisis management and supportive services throughout the investigation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	1,414	1,428	1,442
Results:	---	---	---	---	1,904	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	This measure reports the number of adult or minor victims rescued or assisted as a result of human trafficking (503) and child exploitation (1,401) investigations. Human trafficking includes sex trafficking and forced labor trafficking. A child exploitation victim is considered rescued once the victim has been identified, located, and physically removed by agents or a partner agency or provided information (i.e., other types of assistance) that extricates them from the exploitative situation or further abuse. A human trafficking victim is considered assisted and entered into the Victim Assistance Database (VAD) when a Victim Assistance Specialist makes contact and provides information or resources to the victim. Many victims receive additional services such as crisis management and supportive services throughout the investigation.						

Measure Name:	Number of significant Homeland Security Investigation cases that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure reports on the total cumulative number of significant transnational criminal investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. To be considered significant, the investigation must involve a high-threat transnational criminal organization engaged in criminal activity related to illicit trade, travel, or finance (both drug-related or non-drug-related); counter-terrorism; national security; worksite enforcement; gangs; or child exploitation. "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.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024

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Strategic Context

Targets:	---	---	---	366	540	545	550
Results:	---	---	---	698	1,083	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	In FY 2022, HSI initiated 1,083 Type 1-Initial significant Homeland Security Investigation cases, a 55% Year-Over-Year increase from FY 2021 (698). In FY 2022, HSI Domestic Operations conducted 24 SCR trainings (virtual and in person) for HSI field offices and headquarter divisions for better understanding of the SCR program and process. The training provided an overview of the SCR program, a discussion on HSI's performance measures, the types of SCR submissions (i.e., initial, disruption, and dismantlement SCRs), and the steps required to draft and submit a SCR submission. In addition, Domestic Operations identified and engaged with HSI field offices on SCR cases. Based on the volume of SCR submissions per month, Domestic Operations, in coordination with the SCR Panel, reviewed more SCR submissions than in the past, ensuring SCR submissions were adjudicated in a timely manner.						

Management Measures

Measure Name:	Number of significant drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure reports on the total cumulative number of significant transnational drug investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. To be considered significant, the high-threat transnational drug-trafficking organizations/individuals must qualify as or have links to a Consolidated Priority Organizational Target (CPOT) or Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT) as designated by the Department of Justice, or must earn, launder or move 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.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	21	21	80	81	82
Results:	---	---	---	130	229	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	HSI-led or co-sponsored Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigations or international Drug Smuggling/Trafficking investigations involving overdoses that result in death(s) in the United States are considered significant investigations. An HSI Columbus significant drug-related, illicit trade, travel and finance investigation into the Latin Kings, a Transnational Criminal Organization (TCO), responsible for committing murder, robbery and drug trafficking resulted in 13 arrests, 11 convictions, and the seizure of \$75,000 in U.S. Currency, 17 firearms, and fentanyl.						

Measure Name:	Number of significant national-security and counter-proliferation investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure reports on the cumulative number of significant national security and counter proliferation investigations resulting in a disruption or dismantlement. These include investigations of designees in the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment; individual watch-listed subjects in the Terrorist Screening Database; investigations related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other threats to the national security, foreign policy or economy. It also includes investigations of Level One Human Rights Violators, subjects violating the Immigration and Nationality Act, and/or malicious actors engaged in the unlawful procurement of weapons and/or controlled technologies. Disruption is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted						

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Strategic Context

	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.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	65	66	90	91	92
Results:	---	---	---	152	160	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	These investigations are related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the national security, foreign policy or economy of the U.S. A significant National Security investigation involving a Pakistani national for violations of conspiracy, willful failure to collect or pay taxes, mail fraud, unlawful procurement of naturalization, and Visa fraud, had revealed the subject used his ownership of several restaurants to illegally harbor and exploit the employment of unlawfully present foreign nationals in support of malicious actors in a Taliban controlled area of Pakistan. This investigation has resulted in seven criminal arrests, fifteen administrative enforcement apprehensions, the removal of the subject and several co-conspirators from the U.S., and the dismantlement of the criminal chain of restaurants.						

Measure Name:	Number of significant non-drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure reports the total number of significant non-drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. Qualifying cases must comprise one of the following: high-threat non-drug-related investigations with repeated exploitation or evasion of global, regional, and national-level movement systems; investigations of Top International Criminal Organization Targets, Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Force cases combating transnational noncitizen smuggling organizations; cases of human smuggling, human trafficking, counterfeit and dangerous goods, the illicit export of weapons, foreign or domestic public corruption, or benefit/document fraud. "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.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	120	121	125	126	128
Results:	---	---	---	151	238	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	An HSI Charleston significant non-drug related, illicit trade, travel and finance investigation into a sex trafficking organization involved in the trafficking of minors resulted in four convictions and sentences of 327 months, 293 months, 60 months, and 60 months imprisonment, respectively. The defendants were found guilty of sex trafficking minors and recording the victims being subject to sexual assault, mutilation, and other degrading acts. This was an HSI led investigation, in partnership with the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, the Horry County Sheriff's Department, and HSI Phoenix.						

Measure Name:	Number of significant transnational crimes against children investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	2.3 : Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations						
Description:	This measure reports the number of significant investigations of transnational crimes against children that result in a disruption or dismantlement. Transnational crimes against children investigations are defined as investigations of 1) child exploitation; 2) child sex trafficking; 3) child sex tourism; 4) forced child labor; and 5) criminal activity that directly endangers the physical safety of a child.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	188	190

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Results:	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Number of significant transnational gang investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement					
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws					
Description:	This measure reports on the number of significant transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs. These investigations include gang activity as defined by the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) and/or the Violent Crime in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) or similar statutes. "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.					
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Targets:	---	---	9	9	10	10
Results:	---	---	---	17	36	TBD
Explanation of Result:	These investigations include gang activity as defined by the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) and/or the Violent Crime in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) or similar statutes. In FY 2022, a HSI Sioux Falls significant transnational gang investigation into the East Boy Gorillas, a TCO responsible for drug and firearms trafficking, burglaries, and numerous shootings, resulted in 17 arrests, 9 indictments, and the seizure of 5 firearms. This was an HSI-led investigation with assistance from the Sioux Falls Police Department, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air & Marine Operations, and the Drug Enforcement Administration.					

Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides a full-range of legal services to ICE, including advice and counsel to ICE personnel on their law enforcement authorities and potential liabilities. The program represents ICE before multiple administrative venues and supports the Department of Justice in the prosecution of ICE cases and in the defense of civil cases against ICE. OPLA attorneys serve as the exclusive DHS representatives in removal proceedings before U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR).

Strategic Measures

Measure Name:	Number of stakeholder engagements conducted					
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws					
Description:	This measure assesses OPLA's efforts to engage intra-governmental and external stakeholders relating to changes in its policies and the importance of its missions, including its efforts to preserve limited government resources to achieve just and fair outcomes in individual immigration cases, and reduce the backlog of cases pending before EOIR. Ensuring stakeholder alignment in addressing immigration enforcement provides opportunities to improve the transparency of OPLA's actions and identify docket efficiency initiatives to improve case processing in immigration court. This measure aligns with the DHS objective to enforce U.S. immigration laws. External factors and changes in policies and regulations may lower the results independent of program actions.					
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	50
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD

Measure Name:	Client satisfaction based on the annual OPLA Voice of the Client Survey						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of OPLA at providing high quality and timely legal advice and training to our clients. Client feedback provided through responses to the annual Voice of the Client Survey will provide insight into the effectiveness and efficiency of those efforts and provide actionable data on which OPLA will be able to identify gaps and adapt to better serve our clients' needs.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	71.0%	72.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR): The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) is responsible for upholding ICE's professional standards through a multi-disciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations. OPR promotes organizational integrity by vigilantly managing ICE's security programs, conducting independent reviews of ICE programs and operations, and by impartially investigating allegations of serious employee and contractor misconduct and internal and external threats against ICE personnel and facilities.

Management Measures

Measure Name:	Percent of Administrative (Employee/Contractor non-criminal misconduct) Case Closure within standard of 120 days						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure gauges the ability to fully investigate and complete a non-criminal misconduct investigation on an employee or contractor within 120 days of assignment to the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). Allegations are initially assessed to determine whether they are retained by OPR to be investigated as serious employee or contractor misconduct, or transferred to an ICE program office for investigation. Non-criminal investigations retained by OPR will be completed within 120 days from the date the case is assigned to OPR.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	95.0%	95.5%	96.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	96.0%	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	In Q4 OPR completed a total of 227 administrative investigations on employees/contractors with 218 completed within 120 business days. As FY 2022 progressed, the results reported by OPR increased from Q3's 92% to Q4's 96%. OPR has met the 95% rate of investigative completion for FY 2022.						

Measure Name:	Percent of personnel security cases completed within 10 days						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure gauges the ability to review and assess employment suitability/fitness criteria and make preliminary risk-based determinations that allow applicants to enter on duty prior to the completion of their full background investigation. The 10-day determination window begins once the applicant completes all required security forms (e.g., completed SF-86, fingerprint cards,						

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Strategic Context

	releases, etc.) and ends when an Entry on Duty risk-based decision is made by a personnel security adjudicator. If derogatory information is discovered during preliminary checks, those cases are excluded from the data set because applicants will be given ample time to respond to interrogatories.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	61%	62%	63%
Results:	---	---	---	---	66%	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	ICE tracks the expediency of its Personnel Security Division (PSD) in clearing new applicants for preliminary suitability determinations when no actionable derogatory information is present. In Q4 of FY 2022, OPR PSD cleared 53.2%, or 1,884, of 3,471 non-actionable issue cases within 10 calendar days. For all of FY 2022 OPR PSD cleared 66%, or 8,737, of 13,265 non-actionable issue cases within 10 days, which met the target goal of 61%. The decline from 67% in Q3 to 53.2% in Q4 is largely attributed to the 35 PSD adjudicator vacancies. PSD is experiencing lengthy delays in OHC's processing of hiring requirements. Additionally, PSD received mass hire lists of over 1,200 CIs and DOs from OHC, further increasing the amount of pending cases. As a result, PSD has approximately 3,600 pending cases waiting on a preliminary EOD determination.						

Measure Name:	Percent of semi-annual detention inspections completed						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure quantifies the legal statute to fully inspect each ICE Detention facility semiannually. Detention facilities (State and Local, Contracted, Federal) that house undocumented detainees for periods in excess of 72 hours and that have an average daily population (ADP) of 10 or more detainees must be inspected twice each year. These inspections performed by the Office of Detention Oversight assess compliance with the ICE National Detention Standards 2000 or 2019, the Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2008 or 2011, or the Family Residential Standards 2020.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Targets:	---	---	---	---	98.5%	99.0%	99.5%
Results:	---	---	---	---	100.0%	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	In FY 2022, the Office of Detention Oversight initially scheduled 170 semi-annual detention inspections; however, prior to conducting the follow-up inspections of the Okmulgee County Jail, the Glades County Detention Center, and the La Palma Correctional Center, the facility or Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) terminated the contracts, reducing ODO's scheduled inspections to 167. The number of facilities ODO will inspect is subject to change due to contract modifications or terminations between ERO and the facilities. ODO conducted 167 out of 167 semi-annual inspections of the over 72-hour facilities with an average daily population of 10 or more detainees and a current contract at the end of the FY, leading to a result of 100%.						

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support



Fiscal Year 2024
Congressional Justification

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Operations and Support

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	2,320	2,164	\$1,417,619	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,399	2,365	\$1,511,806	98	68	\$35,759
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,838	1,749	\$345,661	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$439,334	-	170	\$37,020
Homeland Security Investigations	8,965	8,648	\$2,267,460	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,971	8,950	\$2,488,863	369	425	\$152,705
Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,258	8,424	\$4,415,444	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	8,229	8,138	\$3,841,016	518	427	(\$680,428)
Total	21,381	20,985	\$8,446,184	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	21,778	21,631	\$8,281,019	985	1,090	(\$454,944)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	21,381	20,985	\$8,446,184	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	21,778	21,631	\$8,281,019	985	1,090	(\$454,944)

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation provides funding to prevent terrorism, enforce the United States' immigration laws, and safeguard Americans through the enforcement of Federal laws governing trade and travel. ICE uses the resources appropriated in O&S to deter illegal immigration and protect the Nation from physical and cyber threats in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Territories, and 57 countries around the world. ICE fulfills these mission responsibilities by conducting investigations, dismantling transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), and enforcing immigration laws through actions against removable noncitizens.

ICE will fund all contracts consistent with statutory and fiscal law requirements. In this budget request, ICE seeks funding to pay for services that may cross the fiscal year by a minimal timeframe of between 2-4 weeks for custody, transportation, and Alternatives to Detention, to provide sufficient time for the contracting organization to record obligations of funds.

The O&S appropriation funds law enforcement operations and mission support activities across the following four programs, projects, and activities (PPAs):

Mission Support: This PPA funds ICE's Management and Administration (M&A) Directorate, which provides the full range of enterprise level services and operational support for ICE. M&A oversees ICE's financial and human resources management, information technology infrastructure, and IT support services; manages sensitive property and other assets; and collaborates with internal and external stakeholders to increase ICE's ability to attract and retain a diverse workforce. Additionally, M&A procures goods and services for the Agency, responds to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, manages the regulatory process and development of ICE policies, and provides firearms and tactical training to special agents and officers, as well as leadership and career development training to the ICE workforce. The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) investigates allegations of criminal and serious misconduct by ICE employees and contractors, as well as investigating detainee assault allegations

and use of force incidents, among other areas. It also conducts background investigations of personnel, oversees the inspections of ICE detention facilities, and manages physical security.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): This 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) and who provide legal advice to ICE personnel on a range of matters including criminal, administrative, and civil customs and immigration laws and authorities. OPLA attorneys support DOJ in defending removal orders and agency enforcement authorities, and on operations challenged in Federal court. Support personnel provide administrative assistance, including paperwork-intensive removal proceedings before EOIR.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): HSI is the second largest investigative body within the Federal Government, and the largest in the Department of Homeland Security. This PPA provides funding for criminal investigators (CIs) 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 applies its legal authorities to investigate immigration and customs violations, including those related to human trafficking, human smuggling, child exploitation, transnational gangs, human rights abuses, narcotics, firearms and contraband smuggling, financial crimes, cybercrime, intellectual property infringements, export control, and immigration benefit fraud. Additionally, specially trained investigative support staff assist in a broad range of functions requiring specialized knowledge and capabilities in mission-critical areas.

Enforcement and Removal (ERO): This PPA provides funding for Deportation Officers (DOs) who enforce the Nation's immigration laws by identifying and arresting removable noncitizens, detaining or placing apprehended individuals in Alternatives to Detention (ATD) monitoring programs when appropriate, and removing noncitizens from the United States. To ensure national security and public safety of the United States and the faithful execution of the Nation's immigration laws, officers take enforcement action against removable noncitizens encountered during their duties, focusing resources on those charged and/or convicted of crimes, on cases of fraud or abuse of public programs, and on immigration fugitives. Support personnel provide mission-critical analysis and administrative services, assisting DOs on detention and case management.

Operations and Support Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$8,446,184	\$8,735,963	\$8,281,019
Carryover - Start of Year	\$132,710	\$42,135	\$20,217
Recoveries	\$5,198	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$7,170)	(\$8,973)	(\$5,093)
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$127,517	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$8,704,439	\$8,769,125	\$8,296,143
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$166,068	\$48,561	\$211,750
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$8,870,507	\$8,817,686	\$8,507,893
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$8,791,943	\$8,797,469	\$8,487,893
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	21,381	20,793	21,778
Enacted/Request FTE	20,985	20,541	21,631
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,166	20,793	21,674
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,044	20,504	21,559

Operations and Support Collections – Reimbursable Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	-	145	\$32,807	-	165	\$2,006	-	165	\$92,000
Department of Defense	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$3,000
Department of Defense - Navy, Marine Corps	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services - Department Wide	-	-	\$49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$235	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$8,000
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$1,750	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$140	-	-	\$188	-	-	\$700
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	\$1,112	-	-	\$113	-	-	\$6,500
Department of Homeland Security - Management Directorate	-	330	\$12,475	-	-	\$17,709	-	330	\$66,600
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	-	\$25,895	-	-	\$191	-	-	\$1,000
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	4	\$60,338	-	-	\$5,500	-	-	\$12,250
Department of Justice	-	10	\$24,882	-	14	\$16,838	-	14	\$5,000
Department of State	-	8	\$5,567	-	14	\$5,800	-	14	\$12,400
Total Collections	-	497	\$166,068	6,000	193	\$48,561	6,000	523	\$211,750

Operations and Support Summary of Budget Changes *(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	21,381	20,985	\$4,017,838	\$4,428,346	\$8,446,184
FY 2023 Enacted	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$4,688,743	\$8,735,963
FY 2024 Base Budget	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$4,688,743	\$8,735,963
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	19	\$4,311	-	\$4,311
Annualization of Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	5	\$901	-	\$901
Annualization of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	13	\$2,862	-	\$2,862
Annualization of ICE Health Services Corps	-	25	\$4,132	-	\$4,132
Annualization of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	14	\$1,363	-	\$1,363
Annualization of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	\$94	-	\$94
Annualization of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	170	\$24,967	-	\$24,967
Annualization of Victim Assistance Program	-	29	\$5,826	-	\$5,826
Annualization of Zero Trust Implementation	-	2	\$371	-	\$371
Non-recur of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$1,687)	(\$1,687)
Non-recur of Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	-	(\$65)	(\$65)
Non-recur of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	-	(\$1,649)	(\$1,649)
Non-recur of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	-	(\$265)	(\$265)
Non-recur of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$2,965)	(\$2,965)
Non-recur of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	-	(\$12)	(\$12)
Non-recur of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	-	-	(\$6,491)	(\$6,491)
Non-Recur of Title V funding	-	-	-	(\$339,658)	(\$339,658)
Non-recur of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	-	(\$1,743)	(\$1,743)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	277	\$44,827	(\$354,535)	(\$309,708)
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$161,412	-	\$161,412
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$46,806	-	\$46,806
GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$18,082)	(\$18,082)
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,356	\$3,356
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$15,001	-	\$15,001
Adult Bed Rate Adjustment	-	-	-	\$99,622	\$99,622
Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$889)	(\$889)
Enterprise-Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,174	\$1,174
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$1,392	\$1,392
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$223,219	\$86,573	\$309,792
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	277	\$268,046	(\$267,962)	\$84
FY 2024 Current Services	20,793	20,818	\$4,315,266	\$4,420,781	\$8,736,047

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Transfer of Blue Campaign from OSEM/OS/OCIO to ICE	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Total Transfers	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Adult ADP Reduction	-	-	-	(\$555,176)	(\$555,176)
Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$16,292)	(\$16,292)
Body-Worn Cameras	-	-	\$754	\$2,246	\$3,000
Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$753	\$2,000
Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Child Exploitation Investigations	35	18	\$3,720	\$13,280	\$17,000
Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCiUs)	4	2	\$419	\$19,161	\$19,580
Cybercrime Technology	12	12	\$2,534	\$5,806	\$8,340
Enforcement and Removal Assistants	150	75	\$3,732	\$11,268	\$15,000
Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
IT for Fear Screening and Visitation	-	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
M&A Support Infrastructure	76	39	\$8,216	\$5,205	\$13,421
Motor Vehicle Fleet	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management	45	23	\$3,787	\$6,981	\$10,768
Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
OPLA Litigation Team Facilities	-	-	-	\$7,917	\$7,917
OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Pay Restoration	606	606	\$91,526	-	\$91,526
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
Transportation Staffing	39	20	\$3,500	\$5,889	\$9,389
Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	978	806	\$114,768	(\$572,296)	(\$457,528)
FY 2024 Request	21,778	21,631	\$4,432,534	\$3,848,485	\$8,281,019
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	985	1,090	\$385,314	(\$840,258)	(\$454,944)

Operations and Support
Justification of Pricing Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$161,412	-	\$161,412
Mission Support	-	-	\$14,983	-	\$14,983
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$9,149	-	\$9,149
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$4,080	-	\$4,080
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$1,754	-	\$1,754
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$12,873	-	\$12,873
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$72,967	-	\$72,967
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$66,603	-	\$66,603
International Operations	-	-	\$3,097	-	\$3,097
Intelligence	-	-	\$3,267	-	\$3,267
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$60,589	-	\$60,589
Custody Operations	-	-	\$38,101	-	\$38,101
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$5,705	-	\$5,705
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	\$10,355	-	\$10,355
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$5,661	-	\$5,661
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$767	-	\$767
Pricing Change 2 - Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$46,806	-	\$46,806
Mission Support	-	-	\$4,493	-	\$4,493
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$3,595	-	\$3,595
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$583	-	\$583
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$315	-	\$315
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$3,726	-	\$3,726
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$21,272	-	\$21,272
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$19,256	-	\$19,256
International Operations	-	-	\$1,043	-	\$1,043
Intelligence	-	-	\$973	-	\$973
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$17,315	-	\$17,315
Custody Operations	-	-	\$11,154	-	\$11,154
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$1,636	-	\$1,636
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	\$3,057	-	\$3,057
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$1,063	-	\$1,063
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$405	-	\$405
Pricing Change 3 - GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$18,082)	(\$18,082)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$18,082)	(\$18,082)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$18,082)	(\$18,082)

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Pricing Change 4 - FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,356	\$3,356
Mission Support	-	-	-	-	\$3,356
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	-	\$3,356
Pricing Change 5 - FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	-	\$15,001	\$15,001
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$259	\$259
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$259	\$259
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	\$7,242	\$7,242
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	\$6,983	\$6,983
International Operations	-	-	-	\$259	\$259
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	\$7,500	\$7,500
Custody Operations	-	-	-	\$4,914	\$4,914
Fugitive Operations	-	-	-	\$776	\$776
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	-	\$1,293	\$1,293
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	-	\$517	\$517
Pricing Change 6 - Adult Bed Rate Adjustment	-	-	-	\$99,622	\$99,622
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	-	\$99,622
Custody Operations	-	-	-	-	\$99,622
Pricing Change 7 - Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$889)	(\$889)
Mission Support	-	-	-	-	(\$889)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	-	(\$800)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	-	-	(\$89)
Pricing Change 8 - Enterprise-Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,174	\$1,174
Mission Support	-	-	-	-	\$1,174
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	-	\$1,174
Pricing Change 9 - International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$1,392	\$1,392
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	-	\$1,392
International Operations	-	-	-	-	\$1,392
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	\$223,219	\$309,792

Pricing Change 1 – Civilian Pay Raise Total:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts civilian pay funding in the Base and the Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise, which totals \$4.5B.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change represents the costs of the first three quarters of the calendar year 2024 5.2 percent civilian pay increase. It is calculated by adding the civilian portion of Base pay and the Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise pricing change, multiplying by the pay rate increase (5.2 percent) and then by three-fourths to account for nine months of the 2024 calendar year.

Pricing Change 2 – Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change accounts for the last quarter of civilian pay funding from the FY 2023 Congressional Justification.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change represents the costs of the fourth quarter of the calendar year 2023 4.6 percent civilian pay increase. It is calculated by adding the civilian portion of FY 2022 Enacted Base pay and the FY 2023 Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise pricing change, multiplying by the pay rate increase (4.6 percent) and then by one-fourth to account for three months of the 2023 calendar year.

Pricing Change 3 – GSA Rent:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts rent payments for facilities leased from the General Services Administration (GSA), which total \$382.0M.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change reflects a decrease in the cost of facilities leased from GSA. This reduction aligns to the projected rent cost for FY 2024.

Pricing Change 4 – FPS Fee Adjustment:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts fees paid for services from the Federal Protective Services (FPS) in the Base and Annualizations, which total \$82.8M.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change reflects anticipated increases in Federal Protective Service (FPS) support. This is a four percent increase over the FY 2023 level.

Pricing Change 5 – FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts contributions made to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) for Law Enforcement Officers, which totals \$773M.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change applies a 0.6 percent increase to the FY 2024 Employing Agency contribution to FERS for Law Enforcement employees. It is calculated by inflating the base funding from 37.6 percent to 38.2 percent.

Pricing Change 6 – Adult Bed Rate Adjustment:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change reflects the adjustment due to inflation impacting detention facility costs, which total \$1.3B.

Pricing Change Explanation: The Adult Bed Rate will increase to \$157.20, a change of \$13.04 from the previous year's rate. The bed rate methodology and adult beds sub sections in Custody Operations PPA level II section provides further details and data showing an increase of \$10.44 in Bed/Guard, \$2.11 in Healthcare Costs, and \$0.49 in Other Direct Costs.

Pricing Change 7 – Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Efficiencies:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts ICE's Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) bill, which totals \$29.9M.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change reflects the calculated savings for ICE from the DHS-wide revised Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) bills for Federal departments and agencies.

Pricing Change 8 – Enterprise-Wide Costs:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change reflects Enterprise-Wide Costs (EWCs) that comprise ICE-wide corporate expenses integral to continuous operations, some of which are governed by statute, totaling \$453.2M.

Pricing Change Explanation: EWCs represent centrally managed funding to ensure prioritization of funds availability of these must-pay bills. EWC expenses have increased over the last few years due to escalating operational cost and inflation.

Pricing Change 9 – International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS):

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change reflects the fees and cost set by the Department of State to support HSI Offices overseas, which totals \$26.3M.

Pricing Change Explanation: ICASS is the cost-sharing service provided by U.S. Embassies overseas. Multiple factors affect ICASS fee assessment levels, including an increase in the ICE international footprint, a decrease in the footprint of another ICASS cost-sharing agency, or increased operational expenses of Embassies.

Operations and Support Justification of Transfers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Transfer 1 - Realignment of Body-Worn Cameras from MS/ES to MS/ELO					
Mission Support	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Leadership and Oversight	(19)	(19)	(\$3,630)	(\$8,370)	(\$12,000)
Transfer 2 - Realignment of Third Party Medical Care from ERO/CO to ERO/MED	19	19	\$3,630	\$8,370	\$12,000
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Custody Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	(\$108,000)	(\$108,000)
Transfer 3 - Transfer of Blue Campaign from OSEM/OS/OCIO to ICE	7	7	\$2,500	\$108,000	\$108,000
Homeland Security Investigations	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Domestic Investigations	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Total Transfer Changes	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500

Transfer 1 – Realignment of Body-Worn Cameras: The Budget realigns the \$12.0M in base funding for the Body-Worn Camera program from Mission Support Enterprise Services to Executive Leadership and Oversight.

Transfer 2 – Realignment of Third Party Medical Care: The Budget establishes the Third Party Medical Care PPA with a realignment of \$108.0M base funding from the Custody Operations PPA. ICE Health Services Corps (IHSC) will provide oversight and management over the third-party medical bills for care provided to noncitizens in the custody of ICE as well as Customs and Border Patrol (CBP).

Transfer 3 – Transfer of Blue Campaign: The Budget sustains the transfer of seven existing Positions (Non-LEOs) and \$2.5M from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management as authorized in the Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-322) to establish a dedicated budget for the DHS Blue Campaign within the Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT).

Operations and Support
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Program Change 1 - Adult ADP Reduction	-	-	-	(\$555,176)	(\$555,176)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	(\$555,176)	(\$555,176)
Custody Operations	-	-	-	(\$555,176)	(\$555,176)
Program Change 2 - Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
Program Change 3 - ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$16,292)	(\$16,292)
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$8,091	\$8,091
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$7,286	\$7,286
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	-	\$805	\$805
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	-	\$608	\$608
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$18,687)	(\$18,687)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$16,870)	(\$16,870)
International Operations	-	-	-	(\$852)	(\$852)
Intelligence	-	-	-	(\$965)	(\$965)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	(\$6,304)	(\$6,304)
Custody Operations	-	-	-	(\$9,756)	(\$9,756)
Fugitive Operations	-	-	-	\$1,949	\$1,949
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	-	(\$2,221)	(\$2,221)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	-	\$2,610	\$2,610
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	-	\$1,114	\$1,114
Program Change 4 - Body-Worn Cameras	-	-	\$754	\$2,246	\$3,000
Mission Support	-	-	\$754	\$2,246	\$3,000
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$754	\$2,246	\$3,000
Program Change 5 - Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$753	\$2,000
Homeland Security Investigations	6	6	\$1,247	\$753	\$2,000
Domestic Investigations	6	6	\$1,247	\$753	\$2,000
Program Change 6 - Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)

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Program Change 7 - Child Exploitation Investigations		35	18	\$3,720	\$13,280	\$17,000
Mission Support		-	-	\$54	\$2,031	\$2,085
Enterprise Services		-	-	\$54	\$2,031	\$2,085
Homeland Security Investigations		35	18	\$3,666	\$11,249	\$14,915
Domestic Investigations		34	17	\$3,531	\$10,869	\$14,400
International Operations		1	1	\$135	\$380	\$515
Program Change 8 - Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIUs)		4	2	\$419	\$19,161	\$19,580
Mission Support		-	-	\$7	\$162	\$169
Enterprise Services		-	-	\$7	\$162	\$169
Homeland Security Investigations		4	2	\$412	\$18,999	\$19,411
Domestic Investigations		4	2	\$412	\$17,749	\$18,161
International Operations		-	-	-	\$1,250	\$1,250
Program Change 9 - Cybercrime Technology		12	12	\$2,534	\$5,806	\$8,340
Mission Support		-	-	\$30	\$576	\$606
Enterprise Services		-	-	\$30	\$576	\$606
Homeland Security Investigations		12	12	\$2,504	\$5,230	\$7,734
Domestic Investigations		8	8	\$1,432	\$3,717	\$5,149
International Operations		4	4	\$1,072	\$1,513	\$2,585
Program Change 10 - Enforcement and Removal Assistants		150	75	\$3,732	\$11,268	\$15,000
Mission Support		-	-	\$131	\$6,967	\$7,098
Enterprise Services		-	-	\$131	\$6,967	\$7,098
Enforcement and Removal Operations		150	75	\$3,601	\$4,301	\$7,902
Custody Operations		150	75	\$3,601	\$4,301	\$7,902
Program Change 11 - Event Security Logging		-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Mission Support		-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Enterprise Services		-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Program Change 12 - Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building		37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Mission Support		37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Enterprise Services		37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Program Change 13 - Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking		(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Homeland Security Investigations		(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Domestic Investigations		(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Program Change 14 - IT Data Modernization Roadmap		-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Mission Support		-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Enterprise Services		-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Program Change 15 - IT for Fear Screening and Visitation		-	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Enforcement and Removal Operations		-	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Custody Operations		-	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000

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Program Change 16 - M&A Support Infrastructure		76	39	\$8,216	\$5,205	\$13,421
Mission Support		76	39	\$8,216	\$5,205	\$13,421
Enterprise Services		76	39	\$8,216	\$5,205	\$13,421
Program Change 17 - Motor Vehicle Fleet		-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Mission Support		-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Enterprise Services		-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Program Change 18 - Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management		45	23	\$3,787	\$6,981	\$10,768
Mission Support		-	-	\$53	\$2,827	\$2,880
Enterprise Services		-	-	\$53	\$2,827	\$2,880
Enforcement and Removal Operations		45	23	\$3,734	\$4,154	\$7,888
Alternatives to Detention		45	23	\$3,734	\$4,154	\$7,888
Program Change 19 - Non-Intrusive Inspection		-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Homeland Security Investigations		-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Domestic Investigations		-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Program Change 20 - ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities		(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Mission Support		(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Office of Professional Responsibility		(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Program Change 21 - Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access		(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Mission Support		(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Executive Leadership and Oversight		(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Program Change 22 - OPLA Litigation Team Facilities		-	-	-	\$7,917	\$7,917
Mission Support		-	-	-	\$7,917	\$7,917
Enterprise Services		-	-	-	\$7,917	\$7,917
Program Change 23 - OPR Automation and Modernization		-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Mission Support		-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Office of Professional Responsibility		-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Program Change 24 - Pay Restoration		606	606	\$91,526	-	\$91,526
Homeland Security Investigations		322	322	\$50,596	-	\$50,596
Domestic Investigations		322	322	\$50,596	-	\$50,596
Enforcement and Removal Operations		284	284	\$40,930	-	\$40,930
Custody Operations		220	220	\$31,694	-	\$31,694
Fugitive Operations		12	12	\$1,753	-	\$1,753
Criminal Apprehension Program		52	52	\$7,483	-	\$7,483
Program Change 25 - Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development		-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Homeland Security Investigations		-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Domestic Investigations		-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)

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Program Change 26 - Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Program Change 27 - Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
Program Change 28 - Transportation Staffing	39	20	\$3,500	\$5,889	\$9,389
Mission Support	-	-	\$43	\$2,519	\$2,562
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$43	\$2,519	\$2,562
Enforcement and Removal Operations	39	20	\$3,457	\$3,370	\$6,827
Transportation and Removal Program	39	20	\$3,457	\$3,370	\$6,827
Program Change 29 - Workforce Staffing Model IV & V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	978	806	\$114,768	(\$572,296)	(\$457,528)

Program Change 1 – Adult ADP Reduction:

(\$ in thousands)	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$1,888.6M
Program Change	-	-	(\$555.2M)

Description

This program change reduces average daily population (ADP) by 9,000, from an ADP of 34,000 in the FY 2023 Enacted to an ADP of 25,000 (including 1,000 beds funded via fees). The amount of the decrease was determined using a bed rate of \$157.20. The bed rate methodology and adult beds sub sections in Custody Operations Level II PPA section provides further details and data

Justification

Funding an ADP of 25,000 maintains ICE's ability to effectively manage its current detainee population flows. ICE retains the ability to apprehend, detain, and remove noncitizens that present a threat to national security, border security, and public safety. As noncitizens pass through immigration proceedings, sufficient and appropriate detention capacity provides ICE with adequate time and flexibility to gain custody of immigration law violators, ensure compliance with court procedures, and efficiently utilize transportation networks to remove priority individuals.

Performance

Supporting an ADP of 25,000 will provide ICE with the flexibility and capacity to detain immigration law violators and those who pose a security threat while efficiently managing the detention portfolio.

Program Change 2 – Alternatives to Detention Reduction:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$442.7M
Program Change	-	-	(\$97.0M)

Description

This program change reduces the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) average daily participant level by 95,944, from 170,000 in the FY 2023 Enacted to 74,056 at a cost of \$4.03 per participant.

Justification

ATD is responsible for management and oversight of the Intensive Supervision and Appearance Program (ISAP), which coordinates compliance of noncitizen enrollees released into the interior of the United States. ISAP provides oversight and management of this population segment through the provision of focused case management and support services which significantly mitigates the risk of noncitizen flight from immigration proceedings.

The number of participants in the ISAP program has increased significantly primarily due to the historic levels of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) encounters at the Southwest Border (SWB) of the United States and the operational policy of placing these noncitizens on Parole plus ATD (P+ATD). In FY 2022, ATD was funded for an ADP level of approximately 170,000 yet ended the fiscal year just over 208,444. Through February 24, 2023, ATD has incurred an ADP of 344,167 and an active participant level of 293,010.

In addition to the monitoring services, ATD also provides Extended Case Management Services (ECMS) and Wraparound Stabilization Services (WSS). ECMS which uses a combination of heightened case management and supplemental services to assist in stabilizing participants who have significant vulnerabilities or challenges, and WSS are enhanced supplemental services not offered through ECMS. These are targeted services that provide psychosocial and behavioral health services for vulnerable participants and their families. Specialized services are enabled through partnership with approved non-profit organizations and include supplemental services, evaluation, human trafficking screening, trafficking group education, trauma informed individual therapy, individual rehabilitation, family therapy, parenting education, child abuse prevention, and repatriation support services.

Performance

This reduction in compliance monitoring capacity level will not impede ICE’s ability to apprehend, detain, and remove noncitizens that present a threat to national security, border security, and public safety.

Program Change 3 – ATB Efficiency:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	20,533	20,508	\$8,434.0M
Program Change	-	-	(\$16.3M)

Description

ATB Efficiencies will be applied to the ICE base budget to ensure funding of higher priorities. The total includes increases of \$14.4M to restore prior efficiencies in Enterprise Services (\$7.3M), Office of Professional Responsibility (\$0.8M), Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (\$0.6M), Alternatives to Detention (\$2.6M), Transportation and Removal Program (\$1.1M), and Fugitive Operations (\$1.9M), which will allow critical functions to be funded. The total includes decreases of \$30.7M, which will be applied to ensure higher priority efforts are funded in the ICE budget, in Domestic Investigations (\$16.9M), International Investigations (\$0.9M), Intelligence (\$1.0M), Custody Operations (\$9.8M), and Criminal Apprehension Program (\$2.2M).

Justification

The restoration of ATB efficiencies ensures Enterprise Services and Office of Professional Responsibility, OCIO, Human Capital, OAFM, and Contract Administration will continue to support ICE mission readiness to resource equipment, background and security investigations, and litigation support. The restoration also supports ATD, TRP, Fugitive Operations, and OPLA critical contract support services, to ensure continuity of operations. The ATB efficiencies reduction for Domestic Investigations, International Investigations, Intelligence, Custody Operations, and Criminal Apprehension Program will result in a reprioritization to efficiently allocate resources.

Performance

ICE will strategically reduce non-Pay (GE) contract spending, equipment purchases, operation and maintenance of equipment, and other cost containment efforts.

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	19	19	\$12.0M
Program Change	-	-	\$3.0M

Description

This program change increases funding for the Body-Worn Camera (BWC) program to allow the Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP) to continue the phased implementation of BWC across the Agency. The increased funding will allow ICE to equip approximately 11,000 BWCs in FY 2024.

Justification

The integration of BWC by Federal law enforcement agencies is rapidly increasing. The Department Justice mandated the adoption of BWC technology by its law enforcement components in June 2021.

The use of body worn cameras will enhance ICE operations, including at-large arrests and searches incident to arrest; execution of search warrants; and questioning of individuals encountered in the field. Body worn cameras are expected to increase the transparency of ICE in communities, as footage may be used in assessments of police conduct, including in instances where force was used. Additionally, footage can be used for non-investigative purposes, including for training and assessing officer performance.

General Expenses will purchase individual camera units, ancillary equipment (docking stations and camera mounts), sufficient cloud storage, and software licenses (for use of a digital evidence management system). Licenses must be procured from a third-party vendor to implement the BWC Program across the Agency. OFTP, the program management office, requires 1,600 sq/ft of expanded warehouse and storage space to house BWC equipment to maintain a sufficient quantity of equipment and support the shipping and receiving efforts. The program management office primary objective is to equip BWC across both HSI and ERO at a minimum rate of approximately 5,500 cameras per year. Additional resources will ensure the infrastructure, supply and peripheral equipment is sustained to execute the increased distribution requirements to meet the BWC program objective.

Performance

With \$15M in total program funding, ICE anticipates equipping 11,000 BWCs in FY 2024. At this rate of deployment, ICE projects full implementation by FY 2026.

Program Change 5 – Center for Countering Human Trafficking:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	49	24	\$19.8M
Program Change	6	6	\$2.0M

Description

The Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT) oversees, coordinates, and represents DHS's counter-trafficking mission by co-locating and augmenting existing DHS functions, including operational support to human trafficking, and forced labor in imported goods investigations, intelligence, victim protection, external engagement, and training. The CCHT brings together law enforcement and intelligence personnel from 16 Components who are human trafficking subject matter experts and victim support specialists from across DHS to coordinate with Federal, State, and local partners, and non-governmental and private stakeholders to disrupt and dismantle human trafficking organizations and provide support and protection to victims.

Justification

The CCHT executes its mission through investigative efforts, intelligence support, victim assistance, and human trafficking awareness. The \$2.0M Enhancement enabled the hiring of 2 Special Agents and 4 Management and Program Analysts to provide direct human trafficking investigative case support; assist in the identification and support the interdiction of goods produced with forced labor; develop actionable intelligence to initiate and/or support investigations; and assist in the identification, support, and protection of human trafficking victims nationwide.

Performance

In FY 2022, HSI initiated 1,373 human trafficking cases and assisted 765 human trafficking victims, an increase of 24 percent and 5 percent from FY 2021, respectively. In FY 2022, the CCHT also delivered 55 training and outreach events to over 6,400 law enforcement and public participants, tripling the number of participants in FY 2021, on topics including human trafficking awareness, human trafficking indicators, and victim assistance. This request provides for the support staff necessary to bolster the CCHT's human trafficking awareness outreach efforts and to support the CCHT investigative efforts.

Program Change 6 – Certified Undercover Operations:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	12	10	\$7.6M
Program Change	-	-	(\$2.2M)

Description

This program change reduces funding for the FY 2023 program increase for Certified Undercover Operations.

Justification

The Undercover Operations Unit (UOU) manages all aspects of HSI covert operational activities through its 39 certified undercover operations (CUC) across the nation and has oversight of HSI confidential informants (CI), and ten other investigative services programs. The fiduciary responsibility of CUC operations is at the cornerstone of HSI's undercover authority. Congress mandated foundation of fiscal controls and responsibility is based on the Certified Undercover Fundamental Financial System (CUFFS). CUFFS is the financial record-keeping system for all CUCs. All funds, whether appropriated or derived from undercover activities, received, and expended in the conduction of a certified undercover operation, shall be accounted for, and reported in CUFFS.

Performance

HSI will use available funding to continue HSI's undercover activities, to include modernizing its certified undercover financial processes, systems, and other requirements. Due to the sensitivity of the CUCs and their activities, HSI is required to have centralized oversight of all financial activities related to the CUCs. The modern CUFFS allows for the centralization of all CUC financial records providing instant reporting and real time review, a method to track digital and foreign currency, digital workflows for financial processes and forms, and more efficient management and oversight for the National CUFFS Administrators (NCAs).

Program Change 7 – Child Exploitation Investigations:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	26	21	\$9.9M
Program Change	35	18	\$17.0M

Description

This program change will improve HSI's capability to conduct investigations that combat child exploitation. The HSI Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU) will utilize these resources to develop additional specialized sections within CEIU to focus on new and emerging threats, as well as the development of an online undercover program to ensure that HSI is utilizing all tools available to combat Child Sexual Exploitation

and Abuse (CSEA) around the globe. Funding may also be used to support social media public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the threats of online CSEA.

Justification

This funding enables HSI to increase the number of investigators and analysts who are actively working in the Child Exploitation Investigative area, which leads to an increase in investigations, indictments, and convictions, as well as an increase in the number of victims of exploitation and abuse that are identified, rescued, and provided services. Child Exploitation Investigations that involve production, Sextortion, and live-streaming abuse of children are increasing at an alarming rate, and HSI will utilize this funding to directly combat these heinous crimes. This funding will also increase accessibility for investigators to acquire and utilize cutting edge technological resources that will directly lead to the increased investigative outcomes described above as well as employee resilience. In addition, this funding will continue to solidify HSI's standing as a global leader in Child Exploitation Investigations, both domestically and internationally.

Performance

The CEIU is facing an ever-increasing threat to children from financially motivated distributors of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), live streaming of CSEA, and the quantity and severity of CSAM on the clear and dark webs. In 2022, CEIU has received an unprecedented volume of CSEA leads, including more than 1,200 case referrals to HSI field offices from catfishing in the Ivory Coast alone. CEIU plays an integral role in domestic and international child exploitation investigations, receiving and distributing referrals worldwide, and supporting the field offices with all case related assistance.

Program Change 8 – Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIUs):

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	-
Program Change	4	2	\$19.6M

Description

The Monroe Project is a recent DHS-wide effort aimed at targeting criminal organizations responsible for distributing illicit fentanyl that killed more than 77,000 Americans last year. This funding and these personnel will support Monroe Project Operations along the Southwest Border (SWB) to combat illicit drug operations. (An additional \$20.4M is requested in PC&I funding for a total request of \$40M).

Justification

A key component of the Monroe Project is the consolidation of information to enable better data driven decision making. The Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is the DHS asset designated to consolidate this information and illuminate these criminal networks. The current focus of RAVEN is delivering investigative analytical capabilities needed by HSI special agents and criminal analysts. To

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effectively support the Monroe Project, the RAVEN Platform functionality needs to have an accelerated delivery schedule. This funding is necessary to ensure RAVEN meets this advanced timeline.

The funding also supports capacity enhancement for HSI Mexico and their Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU), which is a critical component in the DHS strategy to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) specializing in the production and distribution of fentanyl. The HSI Mexico TCIU would gain tremendous capacity by obtaining access to the data analytics technology in RAVEN. Providing RAVEN to HSI Mexico's TCIU would also dramatically bolster DHS's efforts to centralize information related to the TCOs responsible for the production and distribution of fentanyl. This funding includes O&S to equip and fund operational travel for HSI Mexico staff and their TCIU; contract support to maintain a separate instance RAVEN for the HSI Mexico TCIU and provide training and helpdesk support; cloud hosting, equipment, and software licenses necessary to maintain the new RAVEN installation; four new Government positions for RAVEN to manage this new instance of RAVEN; and multi-year PC&I funding to enhance RAVEN to support the HSI Mexico TCIU.

Performance

DHS has identified the ongoing investment in RAVEN as the best solution to support the Monroe Project data fusion efforts. In the short time that RAVEN has been supporting the project, it has obtained impressive operational results, including replacing analysis processes that traditionally take at least a month to perform manually with repeatable processes that run in seconds. Additionally, RAVEN was able to reveal connections between investigations that were otherwise hidden in the complexity of the source data. In one example, 17 investigations targeting a specific criminal organization were examined by RAVEN analytics, which revealed more than 300 connecting investigations. In another example, an analysis of border crossing records fused with investigative holdings from fentanyl investigations revealed more than 90 suspect smugglers or criminal associates which will be targeted for inspection. These additional funds are needed to ensure that RAVEN can continue to support critical investigations and further refine its core features to increase operational efficiency.

Program Change 9 – Cybercrime Technology:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	77	42	\$18.5M
Program Change	12	12	\$8.3M

Description

This program change provides additional staffing in the form of special agents, cyber operations officers, and IT cybersecurity specialists and provides the HSI Cyber Crimes Center (C3) Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU) with advanced capabilities to ensure that HSI can adequately combat significant cyber threats as mandated.

Justification

This funding augments HSI cyber investigations support, including the enhancement of covert computer networks, applications, and tools to assist in the detection, disruption, investigation, and prosecution of individuals and transnational criminal organizations that exploit the internet to facilitate their criminal activities. Additionally, HSI will be able to expand its cyber intrusion investigations by focusing on increasing training and resources to increase the agency’s capabilities to detect, prevent, disrupt, and investigate malicious cyber activity perpetrated by criminal actors, including state and non-state actors using network infrastructure in the United States and abroad. CCU also plans to expand its cyber network, software, and equipment to increase support for field investigations by providing enterprise analytical tools/solutions and leveraging existing and emerging technical capabilities. This program change also enhances HSI’s ability to quickly access critical digital evidence, using the newest law enforcement techniques, in concert with our close international partners, with a focus on the most vulnerable smuggling points in and out of the United States.

Performance

HSI has seen enormous growth in the number of cybercrime investigations, as well as growth in the need for advanced cyber capabilities to further criminal investigations because of the changing cyber landscape and criminal exploitation of the Internet. In the last five years, CCU has seen a 500 percent increase in requests for field support. This funding is related to the rapidly increasing number of ongoing dark web investigations and support for online undercover operations; the need for training related to cyber and cryptocurrency; and requests for resources in support of computer network intrusion.

Program Change 10 – Enforcement and Removal Assistants:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	370	370	\$22.4M
Program Change	150	75	\$15.0M

Description

This program change enables the hiring of 150 Enforcement and Removal Assistants (ERAs), whose role is to help ICE law enforcement officers in the scope of docket management activities surrounding enforcement and removal case management.

Justification

ERAs help manage both ICE detained and non-detained dockets. They collect, analyze, and evaluate data from various law enforcement databases to assist ICE law enforcement officers with case processing administration. ERAs help with research to determine noncitizen identity and country of citizenship. They help generate reports on encounters, detainees, and charging documents issued. ERAs review bond cases and recommend continuing, canceling, or breaching bonds; prepare paperwork as determined by signatory officials; and assist with entering travel document requirements into the ICE electronic travel document system (eTD) for Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) law enforcement staff.

ERAs also prepare correspondence; warrants of deportation or removal; warrants of arrest; orders of supervision; and other paperwork related to the immigration enforcement process. As of the first quarter of FY 2023, ICE has over 5.2 million cases on the Non-Detained Docket (NDD) and over

20,000 cases on the Detained docket. Additional ERAs can be utilized to help address NDD backlog reduction efforts, particularly in the areas of paperwork generation and processing, and to continue the support provided to officers managing the constantly evolving detained population.

Performance

Newly hired ERAs will support management and processing of noncitizens docketed in ICE systems of record matriculating through immigration and removal proceedings resulting in greater coverage and efficiency of ICE law enforcement operations.

Program Change 11 – Event Security Logging:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$33.7M
Program Change	-	-	\$0.5M

Description

This program change matures ICE’s capabilities and assist in mitigating the impact of potential security breaches. This increase will allow ICE to fully implement Security Logging, accommodating a 45 percent increase in data log storage; transitioning to user and entity behavior analytics; and providing for the needed hardware, software, and out-year support.

Justification

Recent events, including the SolarWinds incident, underscore the importance of increased government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Information from logs on Federal information systems (for both on-premises systems and connections hosted by third parties, such as cloud services providers (CSPs)) is invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.

In addition, Office of Management & Budget Memorandum M-21-31 was developed in accordance with and addresses the requirements in section 8 of the Executive Order 14028 for logging, log retention, and log management, with a focus on ensuring centralized access and visibility for the highest-level enterprise security operations center (SOC) of each agency. This memorandum establishes requirements for agencies to increase the sharing of information, as needed and appropriate, to accelerate incident response efforts and to enable more effective defense of Federal information.

Performance

This funding will enhance and mature ICE’s security event logging capabilities. This program change will address logging, log retention, and log management, with a focus on ensuring centralized access and visibility for the highest-level enterprise security operations center (SOC) of each agency.

Program Change 12 – Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	1,433	1,399	\$1,215M
Program Change	37	19	\$5.1M

Description

This program change supports hiring additional personnel to reduce time to hire, increase internal controls for regulatory compliance, reduce the risk of errors causing a negative impact on ICE’s hiring delegation authority, achieve enhancement and attrition hiring, and improve service delivery to ICE employees and applicants.

Justification

This increase will allow for improved HR services, including ongoing errors in announcements and personnel actions. The Office of Human Capital (OHC) will also avoid jeopardizing ICE’s delegated authority to hire and classify ICE positions; reduce time-to-hire for new applicants, which negatively impacts operational programs’ ability to accomplish the ICE mission; and reduce completion timelines for organizational design and classification services.

Over the past few years, the agency has continued to see an increase in personnel resources to support operations without any commensurate growth for human capital capabilities. OHC provides HR services from recruitment to retirement to more than 20,000 ICE employees and has a critical need for positions to adequately manage the high-volume workload associated with all HR activities. In FY 2023, ICE is experiencing significant increases in its attrition, largely due to law enforcement retirements at first eligibility, resulting in longstanding vacancies in HSI and ERO. Additional resources will achieve the goals to improve service delivery effectively and efficiently to ICE employees and applicants and increase internal controls.

Performance

Additional resources will reduce the time-to-hire from an average of 109 days to 80 days. OHC could achieve a 26 percent increase in the number of Discipline and Adverse Action Panel cases presented; increase the number of audits/QA reviews by 48 percent; process 10 percent more payroll personnel actions; review and process 37 percent more SF-50s and SF-52s; work 22 percent more retirements; and adjudicate 11 percent more applicants.

Program Change 13 – Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	29	29	\$12.9M
Program Change	(17)	(17)	(\$10.6M)

Description

This program change is a reduction of 17 positions (4 LEOs and 13 non-LEOs) to the FY 2023 program increase for HSI Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center and HSI efforts to combat counterfeiting and wildlife trafficking within the Department of Defense and U.S. Government supply chains.

Justification

Through the HSI-led IPR Center (IPR Center), Global Trade Investigations Division stands at the forefront of the United States Government’s response to combatting global intellectual property theft and enforcement of its international trade laws. Through HSI’s Wildlife Trafficking program, HSI employs its traditional customs authorities, and Title 19, to disrupt wildlife trafficking networks, apprehend and prosecute traffickers, seize, and forfeit proceeds of their crimes, and pursue civil and criminal penalties when items subject to the Endangered Species Act, Lacey Act, or Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species agreement are smuggled cross-border.

Performance

HSI will use available funding and year-of-execution flexibilities to meet the anticipated wildlife trafficking case demands. The IPR Center will continue to identify, neutralize, and exploit supply chain threats to government acquisition program, as well as support wildlife trafficking criminal investigations through its newly established Wildlife Trafficking Unit and expanded Operation Chain Reaction (OCR) task force. The Wildlife Trafficking Unit provides for coordination with government and private sector partners across multiple programmatic areas in providing enhanced investigative expertise, analytical support, and training capabilities. The program managers, working in a task force environment with strategic partners, act as a force multiplier in coordinating with Department of Justice prosecutors and HSI offices and agents around the world in building successful investigations and prosecutions. Operation Chain Reaction is an HSI-led task force that proactively targets counterfeit goods entering the U.S. government supply chain. By leveraging public-private partnerships, innovative data analytics, and the combined expertise of 17 member agencies, OCR ensures the practical execution of supply chain risk management principles.

Program Change 14 – IT Data Modernization Roadmap:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	106	106	\$17.8M
Program Change	-	-	(\$6.0M)

Description

This program change reduces funding for IT Data Modernization Roadmap. ICE is currently executing Data Management initiatives to implement and sustain IT Data Modernization roadmap priorities.

Justification

Data modernization activities for the Unified Immigration Portal (UIP) integration work is required to align with ICE's goal to evolve to a data-driven organization, using data to inform decision-makers, efficiently allocating resources while ensuring transparency to stakeholders. This effort includes aligning and prioritizing funded activities that are already in progress and moving ICE in this direction.

Performance

ICE will continue modernization priorities and select the alternative procedures that have the greatest impact and ability to efficiently deliver critical data elements to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in real-time. ICE program offices responsible for synthesizing and homogenizing data processing activities to ensure accurate tracking, sharing, and reporting will need to adopt and adapt towards a fiscally accountable environment without incurring risk. ICE will explore more innovative development and implementation plans for a more effective data management environment than in progress to be used for analyzing and generating statistical data regarding immigration activities. These efforts include critical activities involving standardizing datasets and attributes, updating data inventories, and improving internal/external data connections.

Program Change 15 – IT for Fear Screening and Visitation:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	-
Program Change	-	-	\$5.0M

Description

This program changes provides IT investments for fear screenings and visitation, supplementing access to counsel and enhancing visitation options for detainees. There is no base for this program.

Justification

ICE exercises significant authority over detained noncitizens for a considerable length of time and must do so in the most humane manner possible with a focus on providing sound conditions and care. Providing detainees with the capability to communicate with Asylum Officers, counsel, and family is paramount.

Enhancing VTC capabilities will allow Asylum Officers flexibility when conducting Credible Fear (CF) or Reasonable Fear (RF) interviews with detainees when in-person interviews are not possible. The improved VTC services will augment the interview quality, enhancing the officer's ability to make an accurate assessment.

The IT investments will also improve video visitation by increasing the ICE tablet system for detention facilities that would allow detainees to make calls at no cost to them. Currently, most video systems have a 21 cent per-minute cost per call, which can inhibit access for indigent detainees. ICE presently provides 500 minutes a month of free call time per detained noncitizen, saving ICE the need for recurring funds for continuance of this service.

Performance

This technology enhancements will ensure ICE noncitizens are under the most humane civil detention conditions possible during their immigration proceedings, which is reflective of the United States' compassion and commitment to due process.

Program Change 16 – M&A Support Infrastructure:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	1,339	1,338	\$1,188.3M
Program Change	75	39	\$13.4M

Description

This program change funds the hiring of 75 personnel (8 LEOs/67 non-LEOs) to onboard, train, and support ICE LEOs, direct the planning and execution of ICE policies, and provide management support to meet day-to-day organizational needs.

Justification

The Enterprise Planning Model (EPM) examines Mission and M&A Program interdependencies across ICE and assumes that ICE scales proportionally to ensure that Mission Support Programs grow commensurately with operational growth, namely ERO 1801's, HSI 1811's, and OPLA's Attorneys. These additional personnel will enable the Mission Support Directorate, to address staffing deficiencies in several key business lines to support the significant growth in ICE mission operations and staffing. Since FY 2019, ICE has grown by approximately 2,500 positions without commensurate growth in Mission Support to adequately support the mission.

Additional mission support staff will have material impacts across the support spectrum of foundational services including, but not limited to: requisite use-of-force training to ensure personnel are properly trained in execution of their law enforcement duties, additional capacity to address the increase in contract actions projected in FY 2024 to support expanded program activity, improved ability to respond to agency requirements to quickly modify policies and regulations, and improved responsiveness to stakeholders.

Program Change 17 – Motor Vehicle Fleet:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$30.0M
Program Change	-	-	\$2.0M

Description

This program change supports the Office of Assets and Facilities Management (OAFM) responsibility for the lifecycle management of ICE’s approximately 12,000 law enforcement vehicle assets both within the United States and internationally, which are critical to execute the operational missions of ICE.

The Fleet Management Unit (FMU), within the OAFM, executes the replacement planning and vehicle procurements to meet ICE fleet requirements and maintain a healthy fleet composed of vehicles that meet all law enforcement mission and Federal safety requirements. The additional funding will be used to replace approximately 40 vehicles that have exceeded their useful service life and are most in need of replacement.

Justification

Safe and reliable vehicles are an essential capability for executing the law enforcement mission that ICE is charged with conducting. This funding will allow ICE to procure and refresh approximately 40 law enforcement vehicles in most critical need of refresh to ensure ICE Programs have vehicles needed to execute the ICE law enforcement mission.

Performance

ICE will continue to maintain existing leased vehicles and the fleet management information system ICE implemented. Replacing these 40 vehicles will ensure that ICE personnel will not have to use the existing 40 vehicles, which are susceptible to mechanical failure and being unavailable for safe use, negatively impacting operational mission execution. Additionally, the new vehicles will be cheaper to maintain and operate as they will be less prone to maintenance issues and more fuel efficient than the existing vehicles.

Program Change 18 – Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	365	365	\$58.7M
Program Change	45	23	\$10.8M

Description

This program change will enable the hiring of 45 additional law enforcement officer personnel, which will help enable more efficient management of the NDD case backlog by decreasing docket officer workload to a more manageable ratio of cases. This increase also assists in addressing the issues identified in the April 13, 2017, OIG report titled “*ICE Deportation Operations.*”

Justification

In FY 2022, ICE’s Non-Detained Docket continued to increase primarily due to the historic levels of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) encounters at the Southwest Border (SWB) of the United States and. The backlog of cases has continued to trend upwards over the last few fiscal years, as the caseload count for FY 2020 was over 3.26 million; in FY 2021 it exceeded 3.6 million; and ICE ended FY 2022 at a caseload count of approximately 4.8 million, an increase of 33 percent above the FY 2021 level. Through February 27, 2023, ICE’s NDD caseload count has risen to over 5.29 million, already an increase of 10.2 percent since FY 2022 year-end.

The OIG report found that “*ICE is almost certainly not deporting all the noncitizens who could be deported and will likely not be able to keep up with growing numbers of deportable noncitizens.*” As of the first quarter of FY 2023, there were 407,983 convicted criminal noncitizens on the Non-Detained Docket. Law enforcement officer case workload associated with the Non-Detained Docket is increasing at a pace unmatched by growth in the number of law enforcement officer staff resources required to manage the docket.

Performance

These personnel will increase public safety by arresting and removing criminal noncitizens more quickly. As dockets grow and officer caseloads continue to increase, ICE is applying automation to ease or eliminate manual data collection and correction efforts, properly align ICE resources toward current immigration enforcement priorities, and assist in high-profile litigation through improved case management practices. The additional personnel will enable officers to more efficiently:

- Identify noncitizens’ final order status change;
- Identify noncitizens’ criminal change due to convictions;
- Increase targeting capability to provide each ICE Field Office with a prioritized list noncitizens within their Area of Responsibility (AoR) to target for removal; and
- Decrease the average workload of a NDD officer to an achievable ratio of cases per officer.

Manageable caseloads will allow officers to be poised to make significant reductions to the case backlog on the Non-Detained Docket and begin to manifest many of the case closure and removal goals identified by the program.

Program Change 19 – Non-Intrusive Inspection:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	2,046	1,727	\$52.4M*
Program Change	-	-	(\$0.2M)

*This amount represents the payroll costs of personnel in the four SWB office locations: El Paso, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Diego.

Description

This program change reduces funding for the FY 2023 program increase in support of HSI's increased workload of non-discretionary investigations as CBP expands its Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) scanning program.

Justification

This funding reduction allows HSI to eliminate non-recurring costs.

HSI is the primary investigative agency responsible for responding to and investigating drug seizures occurring at POEs, and HSI will continue to support the potential increase in its non-discretionary investigations as illegal contraband continues to be detected and seized more readily at various Ports of Entry (POEs), to include following the implementation of the CBP NII program. The NII scanning capability enables CBP to detect people, contraband, and materials that pose potential threats to the United States. With the NII, CBP projects its scanning capability will increase to 70 percent of arriving trucks and 50 percent of arriving privately-owned vehicles by FY 2025. This increase in scanning capability is projected to yield a proportionate increase in Special Agent investigative hours as non-discretionary calls to HSI increase, which leads to an increase in non-discretionary and collateral cases initiated and investigated by HSI.

Performance

HSI will use available funding and year-of-execution flexibilities to meet the anticipated increased workload that is the result of CBP's NII scanning program. HSI currently expends a significant percentage of non-discretionary criminal investigative work hours and generates thousands of investigations in support of CBP enforcement efforts. In FY 2021, HSI initiated 4,089 drug-related cases based on non-discretionary CBP sourced cases along the SWB. This translated to HSI performing approximately 458,500 hours of case work based on non-discretionary CBP inspection and port operations-sourced cases on the SWB; however, the hours vary by case type. These drug-related cases from CBP represented 86 percent of HSI's total SWB non-discretionary case hours. In FY 2022, HSI has initiated 3,149 drug-related cases based on non-discretionary CBP sourced cases along the SWB. This has translated to HSI performing more than 399,200 hours of case work based on non-discretionary CBP inspection and port operations-sourced cases on the SWB; however, the hours vary by case type. These drug-related cases from CBP represented 86 percent of HSI's total SWB non-discretionary case hours. HSI anticipates there will continue to be an increase in drug-related cases along the SWB from non-

discretionary CBP sourced cases in response to the increased CBP NII inspections, and HSI is able to continue to support this increase with this funding reduction.

Program Change 20 – ODO Inspections at <72 HR Detention Facilities:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	14	14	\$2.5M
Program Change	(14)	(14)	(\$2.5M)

Description

This program change decreases funding and Positions for ICE Office of Professional Responsibility, ICE Inspections, Program Inspections and Auditing Division, Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) for the Special Review inspections of less than 72-hour ICE detention facilities with an average daily population (ADP) of one to nine detainees, and under 72-hour ICE detention facilities with an ADP of one or more detainees.

Justification

With the agency’s reduction in detention capacity in recent years, this funding level will support ODO’s continued ability to conduct biannual inspections of at all 72-hour ICE detention facilities with an ADP of 10 or more detainees and ensure that the related inspections findings are publicly posted within 60 days of an inspection’s completion.

Performance

ODO will continue to accomplish its congressional mandate for completing biannual inspections. The funding level will ensure ODO dedicates its inspections resources to those facilities across the country that house the greatest number of ICE detainees for the longest period of time.

Program Change 21 – Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	1	1	\$10.1M
Program Change	(1)	(1)	(\$10.1M)

Description

Office of Diversity and Civil Rights developed this program for non-citizens to have legal access for detained noncitizens, including improving access to law libraries, updating legal materials, providing online legal access, expanding video attorney visitation, and facilitating the secure

exchange of legal documents between noncitizens and their counsel. This program change reduces positions and funding added in the FY 2023 Enacted.

Justification

Subject to applicable laws, assistance will be made available to non-citizen detainees to have legal access, including improved access to law libraries, updated legal materials, online legal access, expanding video attorney visitation, and facilitating the secure exchange of legal documents between noncitizens and their counsel. Legal representation will be provided at the non-citizen cost, or in collaboration with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and NGO's such as the American Bar Association to perform pro bono services. ICE will continue to support those detention facilities with the Virtual Attorney Visitation technology to enable detained noncitizens to access ICE ERO information, connect to an electronic resource library, sign language interpretation, and file using the G-28 Initiative. ERO, Custody Programs Division (CPD), Facilities Legal Resource Guide, for non-citizens, addresses these accommodations.

Performance

ICE will continue to leverage VAV in 27 facilities while exploring funding options that will support prioritization of the facilities that need VAV, Indigenous Language Service and Language Services Initiatives (foreign language translation, transcription, and interpretation services), and continued use of the online scheduling system for attorneys to request legal calls and visits.

Program Change 22 – OPLA Litigation Team Facilities:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$8.9M
Program Change	-	-	\$7.9M

Description

This program change provides facilities funding to support the opening of new courts and completion of existing projects both at current Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) locations and in new cities where ICE has no presence.

Justification

This funding is for facilities resulting from the significant expansion of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) courts to house newly hired Immigration Judge teams, some in areas where ICE currently has no presence. OPLA coordinates with the Office of Asset and Facilities Management (OAFM) for establishment of ICE facilities projects, cost projections, and prioritization of Procurement, Construction, and Improvement (PC&I) funding.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support

This O&S facilities funding, combined with the \$8.9 million O&S facilities base funding, will allow OPLA to fund \$16.8 million in O&S facilities requirements in FY 2024, enabling OPLA to keep pace with EOIR expansions. Approximately \$8.0 million of the available funds are needed to complete existing projects.

Performance

By statute and delegation, ICE OPLA is the sole representative of the U.S. Government in removal proceedings before EOIR immigration courts. With this funding, ICE will have more capacity to appear at immigration court locations and support operational activities. This increased funding will allow OPLA to fund facilities that will house over 200 attorneys to represent DHS in 76 EOIR Courts.

Program Change 23 – OPR Automation and Modernization:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$5.8M
Program Change	-	-	(\$0.6M)

Description

This program change decreases funding for the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Automation Modernization.

Justification

OPR requested and was appropriated funding in FY 2022 to provide equipment to update the Enterprise Physical Access System (EPACS). The reduction aligns with the non-recurring costs associated implementing the DHS Modernization Strategy for Physical Access Control Systems (PACS). ICE will be able to maintain its cybersecurity auditing controls and validation protocols with funding provided.

Performance

This reduction reflects maintaining the systems that were begun in FY 2022. This support will ensure secure access to ICE workspaces and mitigate the agency's vulnerabilities and exposure to threats by internal and external actors.

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	14,751	14,774	\$5,432.M
Program Change	606	606	\$91.5M

Description

This program change restores civilian payroll funding to Domestic Investigations \$50.6M, which funds 176 HSI Criminal Investigators and 146 support personnel; Custody Operations \$31.7M, which funds 220 Detention and Removal Officers; Criminal Apprehension Program \$7.5M, which funds 46 Detention and Removal Officers and six support personnel; and Fugitive Operations \$1.8M, which funds 11 Detention and Removal Officers and one support personnel.

Justification

Over the past two years, ICE suffered a decline in critical staffing necessary to ensure effective execution of the mission. In FY 2023, ICE received reductions in payroll funding related to higher attrition and difficulty recruiting these critical functions. This restoration of \$91.5M ensures funding is available to meet critical operational priorities related to public safety and national security.

Performance

The increased investigative, enforcement, and support positions will lead to corresponding increases in investigations and critical operations that support public safety and national security. The additional resources will enable ICE to continue its law enforcement efforts towards disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations and maintaining an increasing number of fentanyl and opioids seized. Deadly fentanyl, for example, is being smuggled across the border, but ICE has continued to increase its fentanyl seizures by 667 percent between FY 2018 and FY 2022. Similarly, ICE has increased its opioid seizures by 189 percent between FY 2018 and FY 2022. ICE is also increasing available classes at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to ensure these personnel can be brought onboard and begin delivering effective enforcement and support that will lead to increases in the number of investigations, seizures, convictions, and will also support the safe and humane immigration system.

Program Change 25 – Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$35.4M
Program Change	-	-	(\$15.0M)

Description

The Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is the technical platform supporting the HSI Innovation Lab and powering the agency’s advanced analytic capabilities. RAVEN enhances HSI’s ability to support its mission to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, fight terrorism, and protect the homeland. The O&S reduction for RAVEN supports \$15.0M in PC&I funding.

Justification

This funding appropriately belongs in PC&I where it will be used to continue development efforts within RAVEN necessary to achieve Full Operation Capability (FOC) on schedule for FY 2028. PC&I funding will be focused on building the platform to facilitate and sustain constant evolution. The new capabilities will allow HSI to better identify and address criminal networks involved in transnational organized crime, terrorism, and other crimes to include child exploitation and fentanyl distribution. This investment will be the foundation which all future investment will be built upon.

Performance

RAVEN enhancements will improve agent and analyst efficiency and safety by using machine learning and data science to execute complex queries to identify correlations between criminal elements. Funding will allow HSI, the DHS Enterprise, and the Inter-agency to better leverage limited personnel resources while also increasing operational efficiency. The exact number of hours that will be saved per user is impossible to estimate; however, the following example demonstrates the significant cost and time savings realized by investing in RAVEN.

In October 2022 DHS initiated the Monroe Project, a DHS-wide effort aimed at targeting the criminal organization responsible for distributing the illicit fentanyl that killed more than 77,000 Americans last year according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The centralization of information and the application of advanced analytics have been identified as key components for this effort to succeed. DHS has identified the ongoing investment in RAVEN as the best solution to support the Monroe Project data fusion efforts. In the short time that RAVEN has been supporting the project impressive operational results have been obtained including replacing analysis processes that traditionally take at least a month to perform manually with repeatable processes that run-in seconds.

Program Change 26 – Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$35.4M
Program Change	-	-	(\$8.6M)

Description

This program change decreases funding for RAVEN to the level requested in FY 2023.

Justification

The remaining base funding in O&S is sufficient to sustain operations of the program.

Performance

HSI will use available funding and year-of-execution flexibilities to ensure that HSI investigative and analytic capabilities continue to meet the anticipated case demands for investigative analytics.

RAVEN is the primary investigative analytics tool supporting all HSI agents and analysts across all program areas and investigation case types. RAVEN increases the velocity of data entry, search, and retrieval, which enables agents and analysts to focus on their core function: investigative activities. RAVEN developed the below tools to dramatically drive down the time it takes agents and analysts to extract relevant information and make data driven decisions.

- Machine person disambiguation (entity resolution): A mission critical task for investigations is the fusion of information from many different sources to illuminate the actions of criminal actors and organizations. Traditionally, this has been a time-consuming manual task. In RAVEN, machine learning and graph technology is leveraged to drive most of the manual interaction out of the process. A representative test was performed on the manual fusion of two common datasets vs the solution which was deployed in FY 2022. The test revealed a task which took four hours manually was performed in less than one minute by the system.
- Machine translation: Given that HSI’s mission is to investigate transnational crime, it is a reality that much of the evidence collected is in languages other than English. HSI has conducted an operational prototype assessment of a machine translation solution which demonstrated a more than \$30 million cost avoidance verses leveraging traditional manual contract translation services additionally the translations were delivered in two weeks instead of more than six months.

Program Change 27 – Third Party Medical Care:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$108.0M
Program Change	-	-	\$60.2M

Description

This program change increases funding for Third Party Medical Care and, in conjunction with a realignment of funding from Custody Operations, establishes a new Level II PPA with dedicated funding for Third Party Medical Care. The additional funding is needed to cover increasing medical costs associated with off-site medical care for noncitizens in the custody of both ICE and CBP.

Justification

For non-ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC) staffed facilities, medical care is either included in the detention vendor contract or provided by an offsite medical facility. Off-site medical care expenses are costs that are processed by the Veterans Affairs (VA) Finance Services Center (FSC), approved by IHSC, and paid by ICE. Currently, ICE also pays for off-site medical costs for noncitizens in CBP custody. Having a separate PPA enhances visibility and tracking for these expenses as well as ensures availability of offsite medical services. In FY 2022, ICE obligated \$102.7 million for the payment of noncitizen third party medical claims. As part of standard medical billing practice, vendors have up to twelve months to submit claims for payment. Through March 2, 2023, ICE has expensed 80.2 percent of FY 2022 obligations on claims that have been processed. The remaining funds are available to cover the additional claims that have yet to be received for services rendered. As of the end of FY 2022, ICE processed 101,516 claims. The remaining 32,015 unpaid claims remains a liability to ICE even when claims are denied.

The number of claims and the cost of medical care is projected to continue to increase in FY 2024. The increase in funding provided by this program change is intended to address this trend.

Performance

When providers are not paid related to CBP claim denials, due to long processing times for claims, ICE loses providers within the IHSC Provider Network that provide care for both CBP and ICE noncitizens. If claims are not filed efficiently, to include refiling after initial denial, and claims are not submitted within one year from the date of service (DOS) to the VA FSC, claims are denied. ICE will continue to collaborate with DHS and Components to improve data accessibility and information sharing. The separate PPA for Third Party Medical Care would improve financial management and oversight of these expenses, given their substantial growth in recent years. The additional funds will allow ICE to issue prompt payment to service providers reducing the claims that are being held for payment. Additionally, this program change will enable ICE to meet rising numbers of claims and higher medical costs.

Program Change 28 – Transportation Staffing:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	69	65	\$423.0M
Program Change	39	20	\$9.4M

Description

This program change funds the hiring of 39 additional law enforcement officers and support staff within the Transportation and Removal Program (TRP). TRP law enforcement officers and support staff fulfill the final step of the immigration enforcement lifecycle by executing the final order of removal received by noncitizens, which involves tremendous coordination and government liaison efforts both domestically and internationally.

Justification

. These additional law enforcement officers will help address increasing operational requirements in TRP. The program funds all noncitizen travel requirements, and the officers and support staff assigned to this program help coordinate all domestic and international travel processing and paperwork, which includes scheduling, escorting, and executing ground and air movements for all population types. TRP consists of three components: ICE Air Operations (IAO), International Operations Division (IOD), and Removal Management (RM). IAO operates three domestic transportation staging facilities located in separate geographic locations to leverage transportation logistics and coordination with ICE Field Office staff. IAO manages all air charter and commercial flight activities for ICE, including special high-risk charter (SHRC) removals to countries with a history of failure to comply with repatriation efforts or pose a security risk. As a result of the surge in encounters by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at the U.S. Southwestern Border (SWB), ICE has incurred a significant increase in the number of noncitizens released into the interior of the United States, with most requiring some form of logistical transportation movements. Through international attachés' located in consulates and embassies around the world, IOD supports ICE Field Offices by leveraging foreign partnerships in-country to secure repatriation of noncitizens in ICE custody. Furthermore, Removal Management coordinates with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and the Department of State to also secure repatriation of noncitizens, with a focus on those of the highest priority. RM provides nationwide Post Order Custody Review (POCR) guidance, is responsible for oversight of the electronic travel document system (eTD), and provides case management support for both the Detained and Non-Detained Dockets.

Performance.

Additional law enforcement officers and support staff will aid in planning and executing all operational activities leading up to and fulfilling removals. New officers will provide a greater pool of Flight Officers in Charge (FIC) to perform escorts, improve SHRC scheduling and coordination, and help lessen the workload burden of existing staff regarding the vast amount of administrative, reporting, and tracking requirements associated with increased operations and removals due to SWB encounters. Additional support staff will also help to increase the number of convicted criminal aliens removed each fiscal year.

Program Change 29 – Workload Staffing Model IV&V:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$4.0M
Program Change	-	-	(\$4.0M)

Description

The Workload Staffing Model (WSM) is a Descriptive Model that follows ICE modeling standards and incorporates key elements. This positions ICE to leverage the model’s outputs across a spectrum of staffing and resource-focused initiatives throughout the Program, Component, and Agency. This program change reduces base funding appropriated in FY 2023 for one-time costs.

Justification

The FY 2023 Enacted included \$4.0 to conduct an independent verification and validation (IV&V) of the WSM performed by an organization technically, managerially, and financially independent from ICE and DHS. Every five years an independent IV&V is required. This is not an annual requirement.

Performance

The \$4.0M received in FY 2023 will allow independent IV&V of the WSM model, providing validation of model soundness and reliability. Upon completion of the verification and validation of the ICE WSM, ICE will continue to improve granularity of analysis and add additional PPBE analysis. As the IV&V was a one-time cost, the reduction in funding will not have an impact on operations.

Operations and Support
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	2,320	2,164	\$388,143	\$179.36	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,399	2,365	\$410,974	\$173.77	98	68	\$33,914	\$9.62
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,838	1,749	\$299,867	\$171.36	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,178	\$343,108	\$157.46	-	170	\$40,756	\$6.97
Homeland Security Investigations	8,965	8,648	\$1,807,311	\$208.74	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.32	8,971	8,950	\$2,005,116	\$224.02	369	425	\$169,452	\$8.70
Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,258	8,424	\$1,522,517	\$180.73	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	8,229	8,138	\$1,673,336	\$205.54	518	427	\$141,192	\$6.92
Total	21,381	20,985	\$4,017,838	\$191.35	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.98	21,778	21,631	\$4,432,534	\$204.87	985	1,090	\$385,314	\$7.88
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	21,381	20,985	\$4,017,838	\$191.35	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.98	21,778	21,631	\$4,432,534	\$204.87	985	1,090	\$385,314	\$7.88

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,277,198	\$2,271,681	\$2,502,594	\$230,913
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$24,544	\$24,155	\$27,105	\$2,950
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$523,165	\$532,160	\$578,658	\$46,498
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,701	\$2,788	\$2,995	\$207
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,190,079	\$1,216,285	\$1,321,031	\$104,746
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$151	\$151	\$151	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$4,017,838	\$4,047,220	\$4,432,534	\$385,314
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	21,381	20,793	21,778	985
FTE - Civilian	20,985	20,541	21,631	1,090
FTE - Military	3	10	10	-

Operations and Support Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
SES	105	102	102	-
GS-15	1,001	1,031	1,036	5
GS-14	3,714	3,855	3,915	60
GS-13	7,071	6,819	6,913	94
GS-12	5,395	5,022	5,211	189
GS-11	1,306	1,229	1,525	296
GS-10	4	4	4	-
GS-9	982	925	1,109	184
GS-8	456	437	437	-
GS-7	884	853	853	-
GS-6	193	256	256	-
GS-5	252	243	400	157
GS-4	11	10	10	-
GS-3	3	3	3	-
GS-2	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	21,381	20,793	21,778	985
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	20,177	20,396	21,470	1,074
Unfilled Positions EOY	1,204	397	308	(89)
Position Locations				
Headquarters Civilian	2,340	2,466	2,450	(16)
U.S. Field Civilian	18,571	17,857	18,858	1,001
Foreign Field Civilian	470	470	470	-
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$188,463	\$195,700	\$203,528	\$7,828
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$117,516	\$122,586	\$127,489	\$4,903
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

Operations and Support
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Mission Support	\$1,029,476	\$1,098,987	\$1,100,832	\$1,845
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$45,794	\$99,962	\$96,226	(\$3,736)
Homeland Security Investigations	\$460,149	\$500,494	\$483,747	(\$16,747)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$2,892,927	\$2,989,300	\$2,167,680	(\$821,620)
Total	\$4,428,346	\$4,688,743	\$3,848,485	(\$840,258)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,428,346	\$4,688,743	\$3,848,485	(\$840,258)

Non Pay by Object Class*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$511,898	\$464,184	\$467,211	\$3,027
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10,784	\$11,843	\$12,355	\$512
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$381,915	\$382,017	\$368,421	(\$13,596)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$26,757	\$26,838	\$26,844	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$70,776	\$67,772	\$72,769	\$4,997
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$39	\$38
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$543,933	\$678,520	\$505,437	(\$173,083)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$148,870	\$136,588	\$143,182	\$6,594
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$59,869	\$285,625	\$77,867	(\$207,758)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$61,540	\$62,284	\$65,677	\$3,393
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$516	\$941	\$941	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$58,440	\$97,297	\$190,660	\$93,363
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$455,648	\$444,326	\$447,256	\$2,930
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,774,498	\$1,737,275	\$1,173,721	(\$563,554)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$50,483	\$50,153	\$48,403	(\$1,750)
31.0 Equipment	\$228,810	\$200,332	\$197,907	(\$2,425)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$27,914	\$25,068	\$32,116	\$7,048
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$13,106	\$15,091	\$15,091	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$4,428,346	\$4,688,743	\$3,848,485	(\$840,258)

Mission Support – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	1,871	1,749	\$1,144,965	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,433	1,399	\$1,214,712	94	64	\$26,387
Office of Professional Responsibility	334	308	\$198,391	677	677	\$196,479	663	663	\$198,864	(14)	(14)	\$2,385
Executive Leadership and Oversight	115	107	\$74,263	285	285	\$91,243	303	303	\$98,230	18	18	\$6,987
Total	2,320	2,164	\$1,417,619	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,399	2,365	\$1,511,806	98	68	\$35,759
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,320	2,164	\$1,417,619	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,399	2,365	\$1,511,806	98	68	\$35,759

PPA Level I Description

The Mission Support PPA funds the Management and Administration (M&A) Directorate, which sustains and provides user support related to core infrastructure, integral to maintaining ICE operational capabilities for law enforcement officers (LEOs), attorneys, and other ICE employees.

This PPA includes the following Level II PPAs:

Enterprise Services (ES): ES oversees ICE's financial and human resources management, information technology infrastructure, and IT support services. It also manages sensitive property and other assets and collaborates with internal and external stakeholders to increase ICE's ability to attract and retain a diverse workforce. Additionally, ES procures goods and

Management and Administration

M&A enables ICE to perform its core mission functions of homeland security and public safety by providing operational support capabilities for ICE's program offices, including financial management, human resources, information technology, acquisition, training, and security.

Efficient & Effective Operations



services for the Agency, responds to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and manages leadership and career development training to the ICE workforce.

Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR): OPR contributes to the larger ICE mission of promoting homeland security and public safety by safeguarding organizational integrity by leveraging institutional knowledge and subject-matter expertise. OPR provides objective, timely, and comprehensive findings, determinations, and oversight to promote confidence in ICE operations, and to aid ICE senior leadership's strategic thinking and decision making. OPR investigates allegations of criminal and serious misconduct by ICE employees and contractors, as well as investigating detainee assault allegations and use of force incidents, among other areas. It also conducts background investigations of personnel, oversees the inspections of ICE detention facilities, and manages physical security.

Executive Leadership & Oversight (ELO): ELO oversees the nine offices that support ICE's planning and execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, strategic policy, and regulatory development to inform and empower ICE decision-makers. ELO also provides professional, timely, and accurate responses to all public, governmental, and congressional correspondence addressed to the Agency, provides specialized firearms and tactical training, builds public understanding, and supports the Agency's mission.

Mission Support – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$1,417,619	\$1,476,047	\$1,511,806
Carryover - Start of Year	\$92	\$116	-
Recoveries	\$32	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	(\$1,343)
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$90,428)	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$1,327,315	\$1,476,163	\$1,510,463
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$57,118	\$18,935	\$51,250
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$1,384,433	\$1,495,098	\$1,561,713
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$1,367,145	\$1,495,098	\$1,561,713
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	2,320	2,301	2,399
Enacted/Request FTE	2,164	2,297	2,365
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	2,320	2,301	2,414
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	2,164	2,297	2,380

Mission Support – PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$235	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$8,000
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$600
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	\$1,112	-	-	\$113	-	-	\$4,000
Department of Homeland Security - Management Directorate	-	330	\$12,475	-	-	\$3,354	-	330	\$31,100
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	-	\$25,729	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$1,000
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,250
Department of Justice	-	-	\$15,261	-	-	\$15,261	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Collections	-	330	\$57,118	-	-	\$18,935	-	330	\$51,250

Mission Support – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	2,320	2,164	\$388,143	\$1,029,476	\$1,417,619
FY 2023 Enacted	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$1,098,987	\$1,476,047
FY 2024 Base Budget	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$1,098,987	\$1,476,047
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	\$90	-	\$90
Annualization of Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	5	\$901	-	\$901
Annualization of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	\$56	-	\$56
Annualization of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	\$66	-	\$66
Annualization of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	\$53	-	\$53
Annualization of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	\$94	-	\$94
Annualization of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	-	\$810	-	\$810
Annualization of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	\$140	-	\$140
Annualization of Zero Trust Implementation	-	2	\$371	-	\$371
Non-recr of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$532)	(\$532)
Non-recr of Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	-	(\$65)	(\$65)
Non-recr of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	-	(\$606)	(\$606)
Non-recr of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	-	(\$136)	(\$136)
Non-recr of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$321)	(\$321)
Non-recr of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	-	(\$12)	(\$12)
Non-recr of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	-	-	(\$2,147)	(\$2,147)
Non-recr of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	-	(\$555)	(\$555)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	7	\$2,581	(\$4,374)	(\$1,793)
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$14,983	-	\$14,983
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$4,493	-	\$4,493
GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$18,082)	(\$18,082)
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,356	\$3,356
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$889)	(\$889)
Enterprise-Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,174	\$1,174
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$19,735	(\$14,441)	\$5,294
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	\$22,316	(\$18,815)	\$3,501
FY 2024 Current Services	2,301	2,304	\$399,376	\$1,080,172	\$1,479,548
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$8,091	\$8,091
Body-Worn Cameras	-	-	\$754	\$2,246	\$3,000

Operations and Support

Mission Support – PPA

Child Exploitation Investigations	-	-	\$54	\$2,031	\$2,085
Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIUs)	-	-	\$7	\$162	\$169
Cybercrime Technology	-	-	\$30	\$576	\$606
Enforcement and Removal Assistants	-	-	\$131	\$6,967	\$7,098
Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
M&A Support Infrastructure	76	39	\$8,216	\$5,205	\$13,421
Motor Vehicle Fleet	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management	-	-	\$53	\$2,827	\$2,880
ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
OPLA Litigation Team Facilities	-	-	-	\$7,917	\$7,917
OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Transportation Staffing	-	-	\$43	\$2,519	\$2,562
Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	98	61	\$11,598	\$20,660	\$32,258
FY 2024 Request	2,399	2,365	\$410,974	\$1,100,832	\$1,511,806
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	98	68	\$33,914	\$1,845	\$35,759

Mission Support – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Enterprise Services	\$898,421	\$959,831	\$961,856	\$2,025
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$84,491	\$92,479	\$91,706	(\$773)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$46,564	\$46,677	\$47,270	\$593
Total	\$1,029,476	\$1,098,987	\$1,100,832	\$1,845
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,029,476	\$1,098,987	\$1,100,832	\$1,845

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,638	\$4,627	\$5,138	\$511
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$769	\$531	\$543	\$12
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$379,557	\$380,434	\$366,730	(\$13,704)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$14,615	\$14,615	\$14,615	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$23,220	\$23,998	\$25,259	\$1,261
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$38	\$38
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$48,420	\$138,336	\$125,554	(\$12,782)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,443	\$36,452	\$40,814	\$4,362
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$33,853	\$53,862	\$53,862	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$28,604	\$29,915	\$33,308	\$3,393
25.6 Medical Care	\$411	\$468	\$531	\$63
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$297,483	\$293,757	\$294,517	\$760
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$4,890	\$5,011	\$5,854	\$843
31.0 Equipment	\$133,726	\$91,863	\$101,903	\$10,040
32.0 Land and Structures	\$14,258	\$12,544	\$19,592	\$7,048
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$10,589	\$12,574	\$12,574	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$1,029,476	\$1,098,987	\$1,100,832	\$1,845

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	1,871	1,749	\$1,144,965	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,433	1,399	\$1,214,712	94	64	\$26,387
Total	1,871	1,749	\$1,144,965	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,433	1,399	\$1,214,712	94	64	\$26,387
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,871	1,749	\$1,144,965	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,433	1,399	\$1,214,712	94	64	\$26,387

PPA Level II Description

The Enterprise Services (ES) PPA provides enterprise level services and operational support capabilities to ICE and managing ICE's financial and human resources, physical assets, communications, records and data integrity, employee development training, Privacy Act compliance, processing of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and acquisition governance. ES also acquires, sustains, and provides user support related to core infrastructure, integral to maintaining ICE operational capabilities for law enforcement officers (LEOs), attorneys, and other ICE employees. ES funds management of IT products and services, including technical infrastructure support and centrally supported applications.

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	1,871	1,749	\$246,544	\$898,421	\$1,144,965
FY 2023 Enacted	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$959,831	\$1,188,325
FY 2024 Base Budget	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$959,831	\$1,188,325
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	\$90	-	\$90
Annualization of Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	5	\$901	-	\$901
Annualization of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	\$56	-	\$56
Annualization of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	\$66	-	\$66
Annualization of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	\$53	-	\$53
Annualization of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	\$2	-	\$2
Annualization of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	-	\$810	-	\$810
Annualization of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	\$140	-	\$140
Annualization of Zero Trust Implementation	-	2	\$371	-	\$371
Non-recr of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$532)	(\$532)
Non-recr of Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	-	(\$65)	(\$65)
Non-recr of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	-	(\$606)	(\$606)
Non-recr of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	-	(\$136)	(\$136)
Non-recr of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$321)	(\$321)
Non-recr of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	-	(\$9)	(\$9)
Non-recr of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	-	-	(\$2,147)	(\$2,147)
Non-recr of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	-	(\$555)	(\$555)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	7	\$2,489	(\$4,371)	(\$1,882)
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$9,149	-	\$9,149
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,595	-	\$3,595
GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$18,082)	(\$18,082)
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,356	\$3,356
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$800)	(\$800)
Enterprise-Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,174	\$1,174
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$13,003	(\$14,352)	(\$1,349)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	\$15,492	(\$18,723)	(\$3,231)
FY 2024 Current Services	1,339	1,342	\$243,986	\$941,108	\$1,185,094
Realignment of Body-Worn Cameras from MS/ES to MS/ELO	(19)	(19)	(\$3,630)	(\$8,370)	(\$12,000)
Total Transfers	(19)	(19)	(\$3,630)	(\$8,370)	(\$12,000)
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$7,286	\$7,286

Mission Support – PPA

Enterprise Services – PPA II

Child Exploitation Investigations	-	-	\$54	\$2,031	\$2,085
Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIUs)	-	-	\$7	\$162	\$169
Cybercrime Technology	-	-	\$30	\$576	\$606
Enforcement and Removal Assistants	-	-	\$131	\$6,967	\$7,098
Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
M&A Support Infrastructure	76	39	\$8,216	\$5,205	\$13,421
Motor Vehicle Fleet	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management	-	-	\$53	\$2,827	\$2,880
OPLA Litigation Team Facilities	-	-	-	\$7,917	\$7,917
Transportation Staffing	-	-	\$43	\$2,519	\$2,562
Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	113	76	\$12,500	\$29,118	\$41,618
FY 2024 Request	1,433	1,399	\$252,856	\$961,856	\$1,214,712
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	94	64	\$24,362	\$2,025	\$26,387

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes			
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	
Non-LEOs	1,261	\$169,366	\$134.31	739	\$108,212	\$146.43	781	\$120,812	\$154.69	\$8.26
IT Specialists	488	\$77,178	\$158.15	291	\$50,161	\$172.37	294	\$53,354	\$181.48	\$9.10
Criminal Investigators	-	-	-	241	\$55,407	\$229.90	249	\$60,475	\$242.87	\$12.97
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	-	-	-	64	\$14,714	\$229.91	75	\$18,215	\$242.87	\$12.96
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	1,749	\$246,544	\$140.96	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,399	\$252,856	\$180.74	\$9.58

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Mission Support Non-LEOs provide operational support, including financial, human resources, and communications management, to ICE programs. ICE requests additional Non-LEOs in FY 2024 to provide critical mission-enhancing support to frontline staff. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

IT Specialists: IT Specialists manage and maintain ICE's core IT infrastructure and software, keeping it secure by detecting and defending against cyber threats. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Criminal Investigators: Mission Support Criminal Investigators (CIs) in Enterprise Services investigate criminal and administrative misconduct within ICE and are responsible for executing the security operations that protect ICE personnel, facilities, and information. The funding increase is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Enterprise Services	\$898,421	\$959,831	\$961,856	\$2,025
Total	\$898,421	\$959,831	\$961,856	\$2,025
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$898,421	\$959,831	\$961,856	\$2,025

Non Pay by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,358	\$3,555	\$3,934	\$379
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$623	\$385	\$371	(\$14)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$307,347	\$380,434	\$366,730	(\$13,704)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11,838	\$11,838	\$11,838	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$18,353	\$19,136	\$20,397	\$1,261
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$38	\$38
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$35,686	\$65,348	\$63,338	(\$2,010)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$29,149	\$30,203	\$33,739	\$3,536
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$28,499	\$42,987	\$41,487	(\$1,500)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$24,640	\$21,461	\$24,804	\$3,343
25.6 Medical Care	\$273	\$330	\$393	\$63
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$287,202	\$277,157	\$277,917	\$760
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$4,009	\$3,701	\$4,543	\$842
31.0 Equipment	\$125,014	\$84,050	\$86,033	\$1,983
32.0 Land and Structures	\$11,789	\$10,075	\$17,123	\$7,048
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$8,641	\$9,171	\$9,171	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$898,421	\$959,831	\$961,856	\$2,025

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Rent	\$319,185	\$392,272	\$378,568	(\$13,704)
OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh and O&M	\$46,517	\$148,390	\$148,797	\$407
Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services	\$132,940	\$94,334	\$113,636	\$19,302
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$134,730	\$49,588	\$87,707	\$38,119
Equipment	\$39,649	\$74,585	\$75,245	\$660
Fleet Replacement Plan	\$55,000	\$30,000	\$32,000	\$2,000
Other Costs	\$170,400	\$170,662	\$125,903	(\$44,759)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$898,421	\$959,831	\$961,856	\$2,025

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Rent: This cost driver funds all rental payments at GSA-leased and ICE-occupied facilities across the country. The decrease in funding is primarily due to reduced GSA rental payments and reducing inter-government services.

OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh and O&M: TACCOM includes costs for the purchase of additional hardware and network equipment to continue the refresh of 2,800 mobile radios and 2,800 portable radios nearing end-of-life that lack critical functionality and to fund ongoing maintenance and improvements. The increase in funding primarily reflects an increase in operations and maintenance of equipment.

Mission Support Advisory and Assist Services: This cost driver includes the cost of financial and HR contract support as well as contract program management costs in Mission Support. The increase in funding primarily reflects an operations and maintenance cost increase.

Other Enterprise-Wide Costs: Other Enterprise-wide Cost (EWC) includes the realigned Service-wide costs (SWCs) that are "must pay" and which ICE has limited ability to alter. Costs include Accident and Workers Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, Alien Files, Health Units, Printing and Graphics, Transit Subsidy, Postage and Mail Management, Federal Protective Service (FPS) Security Charges, Energy and Environment, Overtime Utilities, Direct Leasing, DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), and Forms. The increase in funding primarily reflects payments to other services from non-Federal sources.

Equipment: This cost driver includes the cost of equipment for all new ICE positions. The increase in funding is due to FY 2024 program changes.

Mission Support – PPA

Enterprise Services – PPA II

Fleet Replacement Plan: ICE operates a diverse fleet of vehicles that range from heavy-duty armored trucks to standard law enforcement vehicles. Maintaining the fleet through critical maintenance investments, planned acquisitions, and disposals is critical to fulfilling the Agency's mission and protecting the safety of ICE officers. The increase in funding is due to the program change for motor vehicle fleet.

Other Costs: Included in Other Costs are non-pay modular costs elements for staff that pertain to Mission Support as a result of the SW/C realignment (i.e., weapons, IT equipment, medical exams). It also includes travel, training, supplies and contract support for Mission Support offices. Funding decreased due to changes in costs.

Budget Activities

Office of Acquisition (OAQ)

OAQ's mission is to manage the Agency's 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 the procurement of goods and services required to sustain ICE's mission. This is accomplished through an enterprise-wide approach to procurement while serving as a strategic asset dedicated to improving ICE's business performance.

Office of Asset and Facility Management (OAFM)

OAFM's commitment is to actively contribute to ICE's mission by delivering occupational health and safety, fleet, and facilities services across the enterprise in sustainable, cost effective and reliable manner. That means meeting the needs of Program Office stakeholders, while maintaining internal controls and stewardship of taxpayer resources. OAFM will accomplish its mission by maintaining ICE –OAFM core values of: Innovation, Transparency, Measured Effectiveness, and Efficiency.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO works to effectively manage and control costs, and to determine the availability and efficient use of resources and services. ICE is implementing mechanisms to develop performance-budget integration, strategic and competitive sourcing, and financial management. ICE's challenge is to streamline, leverage, and optimize systems to support ICE's mission. OCFO will provide proactive, customer-oriented services to the ICE operational components. OCFO provides ICE's financial management through the delivery of financial services, while eliminating weaknesses to prevent adverse audit opinions, and directing the development, execution, and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

OCIO is responsible for the management and upkeep of ICE's core information technology (IT) infrastructure and security, the operations and maintenance of over 90 major IT systems, and the oversight of the ICE Tactical Communication network. ICE's core IT infrastructure supports over 1,300 active sites and 32,000 users worldwide. Specific enterprise-wide services include onsite support for ICE field offices, 24/7 service desk and Network Operations Center support, maintaining the network connecting all ICE field locations, video teleconferencing and telecommunication support, software license provisioning and management, standardized refresh of workstations, and standardized refresh of tactical radios for all Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs).

Office of Human Capital (OHC)

OHC is responsible for providing the full suite of HR services, which includes ensuring that ICE has a talented workforce and the workplace practices to sustain it. ICE utilizes an updated hiring process that includes a more strategic location-based announcement process and reducing the time-to-hire metric for mission critical occupations. ICE also employs alternative hiring methods outside of the traditional vacancy announcement process, including leveraging direct hire and veteran hiring authorities, and schedule A appointments.

Office of Leadership and Career Development (OLCD)

OLCD establishes and maintains standards for ICE training programs and curricula, facilitates the accreditation of ICE training programs, and oversees the training delivered to ICE personnel. Courses are developed internally, in cooperation with partner agencies, or are provided by external institutions. Training is delivered in-person and online. In addition, OLCD is responsible for gathering data to measure the effectiveness of training programs, helping to integrate programs across the Agency. This creates economies of scale, ensuring the most efficient and effective use of limited training resources and assets.

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Professional Responsibility	334	308	\$198,391	677	677	\$196,479	663	663	\$198,864	(14)	(14)	\$2,385
Total	334	308	\$198,391	677	677	\$196,479	663	663	\$198,864	(14)	(14)	\$2,385
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	334	308	\$198,391	677	677	\$196,479	663	663	\$198,864	(14)	(14)	\$2,385

PPA Level II Description

Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) is committed to upholding trust and confidence in ICE through a multidisciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations. OPR’s objective and impartial work is critical to ensuring integrity and accountability at ICE. This office is responsible for ICE’s entire security portfolio, conducting independent reviews of ICE programs and operations, impartially investigating allegations of criminal and/or serious misconduct and other wrongdoing impacting ICE personnel and operations, as well as internal and external threats.

OPR contributes to the larger ICE mission of promoting homeland security and public safety by safeguarding organizational integrity by leveraging institutional knowledge and subject-matter expertise, OPR provides objective, timely, and comprehensive findings, determinations, and oversight to promote confidence in ICE operations, and to aid ICE senior leadership’s strategic thinking and decision making. OPR investigates allegations of criminal and serious misconduct by ICE employees and contractors, as well as investigating detainee assault allegations and use of force incidents, among other areas. It also conducts background investigations of personnel, oversees the inspections of ICE detention facilities, and manages physical security.

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	334	308	\$113,900	\$84,491	\$198,391
FY 2023 Enacted	677	677	\$104,000	\$92,479	\$196,479
FY 2024 Base Budget	677	677	\$104,000	\$92,479	\$196,479
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$4,080	-	\$4,080
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$583	-	\$583
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$4,663	-	\$4,663
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$4,663	-	\$4,663
FY 2024 Current Services	677	677	\$108,663	\$92,479	\$201,142
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$805	\$805
ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Total Program Changes	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$773)	(\$2,278)
FY 2024 Request	663	663	\$107,158	\$91,706	\$198,864
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	(14)	(14)	\$3,158	(\$773)	\$2,385

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	228	\$76,743	\$336.59	446	\$59,889	\$134.28	432	\$61,707	\$142.84	(14)	\$1,818	\$8.56
Criminal Investigators	40	\$21,131	\$528.28	91	\$19,185	\$210.82	91	\$19,768	\$217.23	-	\$583	\$6.41
IT Specialists	40	\$16,026	\$400.65	87	\$13,752	\$158.07	87	\$14,170	\$162.87	-	\$418	\$4.80
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	-	-	-	53	\$11,174	\$210.83	53	\$11,513	\$217.23	-	\$339	\$6.40
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	308	\$113,900	\$369.81	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	663	\$107,158	\$161.63	(14)	\$3,158	\$8.01

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Mission Support Non-LEOs provide operational support, including financial, human resources, and communications management, to ICE programs. ICE requests additional Non-LEOs in FY 2024 to provide critical mission-enhancing support to frontline staff. The funding increase is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Criminal Investigators: Mission Support Criminal Investigators (CIs) in the OPR investigate criminal and administrative misconduct within ICE and are responsible for executing the security operations that protect ICE personnel, facilities, and information. The funding increase is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

IT Specialists: IT Specialists manage and maintain ICE's core IT infrastructure and software, keeping it secure by detecting and defending against cyber threats. The funding increase is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$84,491	\$92,479	\$91,706	(\$773)
Total	\$84,491	\$92,479	\$91,706	(\$773)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$84,491	\$92,479	\$91,706	(\$773)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$949	\$741	\$741	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$108	\$108	\$108	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,238	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,046	\$2,046	\$2,046	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$3,088	\$3,083	\$3,083	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$8,762	\$51,539	\$50,766	(\$773)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,064	\$3,777	\$3,777	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$1,879	\$7,008	\$7,008	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$808	\$4,953	\$4,953	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$121	\$121	\$121	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,218	\$10,054	\$10,054	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$575	\$971	\$971	-
31.0 Equipment	\$5,177	\$4,278	\$4,278	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,556	\$1,556	\$1,556	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$902	\$2,244	\$2,244	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$84,491	\$92,479	\$91,706	(\$773)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,502	\$17,427	\$12,798	(\$4,629)
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$12,671	\$10,916	\$10,889	(\$27)
Rent	\$55,284	\$2,046	\$2,046	-
Other Costs	\$4,034	\$62,090	\$65,973	\$3,883
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$84,491	\$92,479	\$91,706	(\$773)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services: This cost driver includes the cost of financial and HR contract support as well as contract program management costs in Mission Support. The decrease in funding is due to a reduction in Advisory and Assistance Services.

Other Enterprise-Wide Costs: Other Enterprise-wide Cost (EWC) includes the realigned Service-wide costs (SWCs) that are "must pay" and which ICE has limited ability to alter. Costs include Accident and Workers Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, Alien Files, Health Units, Printing and Graphics, Transit Subsidy, Postage and Mail Management, Federal Protective Service (FPS) Security Charges, Energy and Environment, Overtime Utilities, Direct Leasing, DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), and Forms.

Rent: This cost driver funds all rental payments at GSA-leased and ICE-occupied facilities across the country.

Other Costs: Included in Other Costs are non-pay modular costs elements for staff that pertain to Mission Support as a result of the SWC realignment (i.e., weapons, IT equipment, medical exams). It also includes travel, training, supplies and contract support for Mission Support offices. The increase in funding primarily reflects changes in Communications, Other Goods and Services from Federal and non-Federal Sources, and equipment.

Budget Activities

OPR is committed to upholding trust and confidence in ICE through a multi-disciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations.

Inspections and Detention Oversight Division (IDO): Assesses ICE’s organizational health by conducting independent audits, inspections, and reviews of Component programs, offices, 287(g) partnerships, and detention facilities to measure compliance with applicable policies, procedures, standards, and Memoranda of Agreement; conducting detainee death reviews; and overseeing the implementation of the DHS Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audit contract at ICE detention facilities. IDO primarily responsible include conducting and overseeing internal inspections, audits, and reviews of each ICE component, program, and office, both domestically and internationally. This internal oversight provides ICE executive management with an independent and objective review of the performance of ICE offices and programs by assessing their compliance with Federal law, applicable policies and procedures, and the Agency’s own detention standards.

Security Division (SEC): Ensures the integrity and efficiency of the ICE mission by integrating personnel security, physical security, and administrative security into a comprehensive, layered security approach in order to safeguard ICE personnel, information, and facilities. It is responsible for all internal security operations at ICE which protect our people, information, and facilities. SEC is responsible for managing the personnel security and suitability program at ICE, which includes managing background investigations, reinvestigations, and the continuous evaluation program for ICE employees and contractors. SEC is also responsible for overseeing the Agency’s security requirements and protecting ICE facilities, as well as managing security operations necessary to safeguard the ICE workforce and information. This includes detecting, deterring, and mitigating threats against ICE leadership, as well as insider threats.

Investigations Division (INV): Investigates allegations of criminal and serious administrative misconduct, detainee assault allegations, escapes, external threats against ICE senior leadership, employee bribe attempts, and other relevant matters. OPR Investigations Division also conducts critical incident reviews OPR Investigations Division also investigates detainee assault allegations, escapes, external threats against ICE senior leadership, employee bribe attempts and other relevant matters, in addition to conducting critical incident reviews. It also acts as the Agency’s internal investigative arm, conducting criminal and administrative investigations of alleged serious employee misconduct and other matters impacting the safety, security, and integrity of ICE. In addition, INV has oversight of key ICE programs—the Giglio/Henthorn program, the Management Inquiry program, and the Critical Incident program—for the Agency.

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Executive Leadership and Oversight	115	107	\$74,263	285	285	\$91,243	303	303	\$98,230	18	18	\$6,987
Total	115	107	\$74,263	285	285	\$91,243	303	303	\$98,230	18	18	\$6,987
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	115	107	\$74,263	285	285	\$91,243	303	303	\$98,230	18	18	\$6,987

PPA Level II Description

Executive Leadership & Oversight (ELO) oversees the nine offices that support ICE’s planning and execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, strategic policy, and regulatory development to inform and empower ICE decision-makers. ELO also provides professional, timely, and accurate responses to all public, governmental, and congressional correspondence addressed to the Agency, provides specialized firearms and tactical training, builds public understanding, and support for the Agency's mission.

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	115	107	\$27,699	\$46,564	\$74,263
FY 2023 Enacted	285	285	\$44,566	\$46,677	\$91,243
FY 2024 Base Budget	285	285	\$44,566	\$46,677	\$91,243
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	\$92	-	\$92
Non-recur of Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	-	-	-	(\$3)	(\$3)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	\$92	(\$3)	\$89
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$1,754	-	\$1,754
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$315	-	\$315
Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$89)	(\$89)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$2,069	(\$89)	\$1,980
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,161	(\$92)	\$2,069
FY 2024 Current Services	285	285	\$46,727	\$46,585	\$93,312
Realignment of Body-Worn Cameras from MS/ES to MS/ELO	19	19	\$3,630	\$8,370	\$12,000
Total Transfers	19	19	\$3,630	\$8,370	\$12,000
Body-Worn Cameras	-	-	\$754	\$2,246	\$3,000
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Total Program Changes	(1)	(1)	\$603	(\$7,685)	(\$7,082)
FY 2024 Request	303	303	\$50,960	\$47,270	\$98,230
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	18	18	\$6,394	\$593	\$6,987

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes			
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	
Non-LEOs	77	\$18,050	\$234.42	251	\$37,476	\$149.31	259	\$41,015	\$158.36	\$9,050
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	15	\$5,518	\$367.87	18	\$4,220	\$234.44	22	\$5,470	\$248.64	\$14,190
IT Specialists	15	\$4,131	\$275.40	15	\$2,636	\$175.73	16	\$2,983	\$186.44	\$10,700
Criminal Investigators	-	-	-	1	\$234	\$234.00	6	\$1,492	\$248.67	\$14,670
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	107	\$27,699	\$258.87	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	303	\$50,960	\$168.18	\$11,810

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Mission Support Non-LEOs provide operational support, including financial, human resources, and communications management, to ICE programs. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

IT Specialists: IT Specialists manage and maintain ICE's core IT infrastructure and software, keeping it secure by detecting and defending against cyber threats. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Criminal Investigators: Mission Support Criminal Investigators (CIs) investigate criminal and administrative misconduct within ICE and are responsible for executing the security operations that protect ICE personnel, facilities, and information. The funding increase is due to program changes, the 2024 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$46,564	\$46,677	\$47,270	\$593
Total	\$46,564	\$46,677	\$47,270	\$593
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$46,564	\$46,677	\$47,270	\$593

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$331	\$331	\$463	\$132
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$38	\$38	\$64	\$26
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$18,972	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$731	\$731	\$731	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,779	\$1,779	\$1,779	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$3,972	\$21,449	\$11,450	(\$9,999)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,230	\$2,472	\$3,298	\$826
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$3,475	\$3,867	\$5,367	\$1,500
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,156	\$3,501	\$3,551	\$50
25.6 Medical Care	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$6,063	\$6,546	\$6,546	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$306	\$339	\$340	\$1
31.0 Equipment	\$3,535	\$3,535	\$11,592	\$8,057
32.0 Land and Structures	\$913	\$913	\$913	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,046	\$1,159	\$1,159	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$46,564	\$46,677	\$47,270	\$593

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$6,983	\$5,873	\$16,335	\$10,462
Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,890	\$8,447	\$12,801	\$4,354
Rent	\$19,703	\$731	\$731	-
Other Costs	\$12,988	\$31,626	\$17,403	(\$14,223)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$46,564	\$46,677	\$47,270	\$593

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Other Enterprise-Wide Costs: Other Enterprise-wide Cost (EWC) includes the realigned Service-wide costs (SWCs) that are "must pay" and which ICE has limited ability to alter. Costs include Accident and Workers Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, Alien Files, Health Units, Printing and Graphics, Transit Subsidy, Postage and Mail Management, Federal Protective Service (FPS) Security Charges, Energy and Environment, Overtime Utilities, Direct Leasing, DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), and Forms. The increase in funding is due to program changes.

Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services: This cost driver includes the cost of financial and HR contract support as well as contract program management costs in Mission Support. The increase in funding is due to Advisory and Assistance Services, Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources, Other Services from Non-Federal Sources, and Operation and Maintenance of Facilities.

Rent: This cost driver funds all rental payments at GSA-leased and ICE-occupied facilities across the country.

Other Costs: Included in Other Costs are non-pay modular costs elements for staff that pertain to Mission Support as a result of the SWC realignment (i.e., weapons, IT equipment, medical exams). It also includes travel, training, supplies and contract support for Mission Support offices. The funding decrease is associated with a decrease in Advisory and Assistance Services, Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources, Other Services from Non-Federal Sources and Operation and Maintenance of Facilities.

Budget Activities

Office of the Director (OD)

OD provides the executive and accountable leadership to ICE, its operations, and to its professionals. OD directs the planning and execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, providing management support to meet day-to-day organizational needs and long-term goals. OD is responsible for ICE operational and administrative policy and procedures; building public understanding and support for the Agency's mission; serving the needs of crime victims in cases involving immigration; and providing timely and accurate responses to Congressional, stakeholder, and delivering public correspondence.

Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE)

OPE coordinates outreach efforts with the public, key stakeholders, and leadership from HSI, ERO, and OPLA to increase local and national awareness of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) mission, while building relationships and fostering trust in our communities.

Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES)

OES provides professional, timely, and accurate responses to all public, governmental, and congressional correspondence addressed to the Agency. OES also maintains a repository for incoming letters and official responses, internally generated communications, Questions for the Record (QFRs), and previously cleared data. With a staff of writers, editors, correspondence analysts, and data analysts, OES is uniquely positioned to carry the pen for the Agency, unifying the voice and style of thousands of agents, officers, attorneys, and executive management.

Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP)

OFTP provides specialized firearms and tactical training, as well as all equipment, support, and guidance necessary to promote both officer and public safety while enabling effective execution of the ICE law enforcement mission.

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA)

OPA builds public understanding and support for the Agency's mission by engaging with the news media, Federal, State, and local agencies and non-governmental organizations and working closely with internal stakeholders to inform and engage ICE employees.

Office Regulatory Affairs and Policy (ORAP)

ORAP leads strategic policy and regulatory development to inform and empower ICE decision-makers. ORAP serves as a primary policy advisor to the ICE Director and Deputy Director through its participation in interagency policy forums and engagement with DHS, DHS Components, and other Executive Branch Agencies on agency-wide policy matters involving ICE operations and functions. ORAP also liaises with other policy offices within ICE Directorates and program offices to develop internal ICE policy documents on topics ranging from human capital to acquisitions to law enforcement operations.

The Office of Diversity and Civil Rights (ODCR)

ODCR is responsible for directing and integrating the application of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, as well as other applicable non-discrimination complaint systems and affirmative employment programs. The mission of ODCR is to ensure that the rights of employees and applicants are protected, and that the Agency promotes a proactive equal employment opportunity program, to ensure that the goal of an ethnically diverse workplace is achieved.

ICE Ethics Office

The ICE Ethics Office strives to help all ICE employees understand and comply with ethics laws and regulations. This is achieved by providing advice, training, self-help resources, and oversight of the financial disclosure program. Employees who seek advice from the ICE Ethics Office, before they act, and follow the advice given will have safe harbor from discipline for violations of the ethics rules.

The Office of the Chief of Staff

The Office of the Chief of Staff provides a wide range of support services to the ICE Director to advance the Agency's objectives as identified in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement strategic plan. This includes both administrative and operational support to meet day-to-day organizational needs as well as long-term agency goals. The mission of the Office of the Chief of Staff is to provide the ICE Director with the most current, accurate, and comprehensive information available, and to facilitate a seamless exchange of information between all of the Agency's program offices and the ICE Director.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

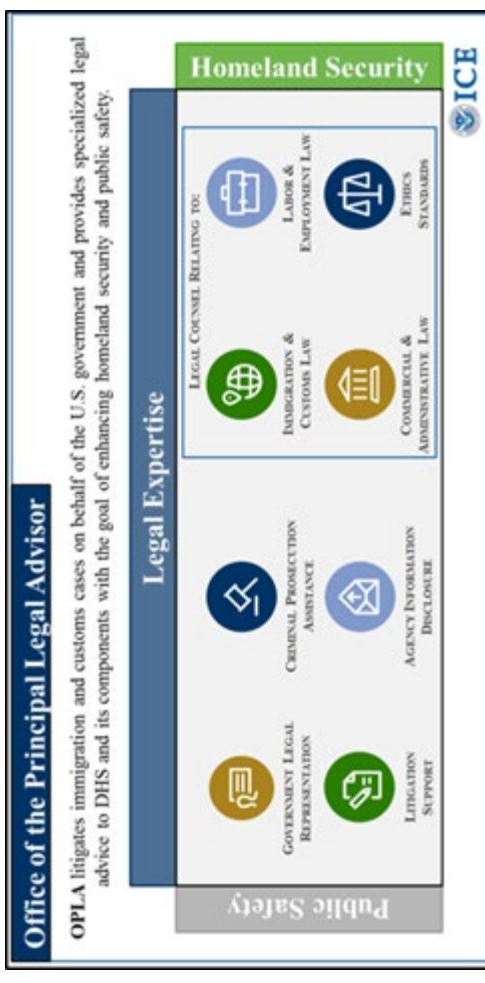
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,838	1,749	\$345,661	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$439,334	-	170	\$37,020
Total	1,838	1,749	\$345,661	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$439,334	-	170	\$37,020
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,838	1,749	\$345,661	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$439,334	-	170	\$37,020

PPA Level I Description

OPLA provides funding for ICE OPLA 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 attorneys also provide legal advice to ICE personnel on a range of immigration, customs, and criminal laws and policies, and defend the operational authorities and decisions of ICE officers and agents in the Federal courts. Support personnel provide administrative assistance, including for paperwork-intensive removal proceedings before EOIR.

OPLA promotes 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 1,400 attorneys assigned to 25 field locations throughout the United States and at ICE Headquarters (HQ). OPLA serves as the exclusive DHS representative in removal proceedings before DOJ EOIR, the agency responsible for conducting administrative immigration proceedings in the United States. These proceedings involve complicated legal issues of citizenship, removability from the United States, eligibility for immigration relief, and prosecutorial discretion. OPLA attorneys provide personnel training and expert legal counsel in the areas of customs, immigration, and criminal law; labor and employment law; commercial and administrative law; and ethics standards. OPLA attorneys also work full-time at U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAOs) as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs), prosecuting criminal cases generated by DHS Components in Federal district court.



Operations and Support

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

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$345,661	\$402,314	\$439,334
Carryover - Start of Year	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$5,669)	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$339,992	\$402,314	\$439,334
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$71	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$340,063	\$402,314	\$439,334
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$334,008	\$402,314	\$439,334
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	1,838	2,179	2,179
Enacted/Request FTE	1,749	2,008	2,178
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,679	2,179	2,179
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,646	1,971	2,178

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	1,838	1,749	\$299,867	\$45,794	\$345,661
FY 2023 Enacted	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$99,962	\$402,314
FY 2024 Base Budget	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$99,962	\$402,314
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	170	\$24,157	-	\$24,157
Non-recr of OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	-	-	-	(\$4,344)	(\$4,344)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	170	\$24,157	(\$4,344)	\$19,813
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$12,873	-	\$12,873
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,726	-	\$3,726
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$16,599	-	\$16,599
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	170	\$40,756	(\$4,344)	\$36,412
FY 2024 Current Services	2,179	2,178	\$343,108	\$95,618	\$438,726
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$608	\$608
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	\$608	\$608
FY 2024 Request	2,179	2,178	\$343,108	\$96,226	\$439,334
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	170	\$40,756	(\$3,736)	\$37,020

Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FTE	FY 2022 Enacted		FTE	FY 2023 Enacted		FTE	FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes	
		Amount	Rate		Amount	Rate		Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Attorneys	1,444	\$270,876	\$187.59	1,648	\$272,778	\$165.52	1,764	\$312,391	\$177.09	\$39,613	\$11.57
Non-Attorneys	305	\$28,840	\$94.56	360	\$29,423	\$81.73	414	\$30,566	\$73.83	\$1,143	(\$7.90)
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	1,749	\$299,867	\$171.36	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,178	\$343,108	\$157.46	\$40,756	\$6.97

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Attorneys: OPLA attorneys provide legal counsel and representation, personnel training, and litigation support to ICE's programs. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to FY 2024 Pricing Changes, including the 5.2 percent Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Non-Attorneys: Non-attorney OPLA staff provide critical legal and administrative assistance to increase the effectiveness of attorneys serving within OPLA. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to FY 2024 Pricing Changes, including the 5.2 percent Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Other PC&B Costs: This category includes funding for Budget Object Class 13.0.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$45,794	\$99,962	\$96,226	(\$3,736)
Total	\$45,794	\$99,962	\$96,226	(\$3,736)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$45,794	\$99,962	\$96,226	(\$3,736)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,575	\$2,978	\$2,978	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$455	\$455	\$455	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,583	\$1,583	\$1,583	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,290	\$815	\$815	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$21,188	\$74,116	\$74,287	\$171
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$889	\$1,120	\$1,120	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$3,261	\$1,845	\$1,845	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,207	\$2,641	\$2,641	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$11	\$11	\$11	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,464	\$7,464	\$7,464	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,196	\$1,239	\$1,239	-
31.0 Equipment	\$533	\$4,685	\$778	(\$3,907)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,976	\$844	\$844	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$166	\$166	\$166	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$45,794	\$99,962	\$96,226	(\$3,736)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Case Management System	\$23,990	\$57,518	\$59,808	\$2,290
Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support	\$17,088	\$29,092	\$30,518	\$1,426
Other Costs	\$4,715	\$13,352	\$5,900	(\$7,452)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$45,794	\$99,962	\$96,226	(\$3,736)

Explanation of Non-Pay Cost Drivers

Case Management System: PLAnet, 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 1,200 attorneys adjudicate and tracks hours for the training and ancillary work attorneys complete. The increase in FY 2024 is due to the increased cost of Sustaining Litigation Efforts.

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 for the more than 1,200 OPLA attorneys in 25 Chief Counsel's Offices nationwide. Documents scanned into PLAnet include charging documents, criminal history reports, court orders and other legal correspondence. The contract allows OPLA to reduce the administrative burden on attorneys and improves information sharing across OPLA. The increase in FY 2024 is due to the reinstatement of the ATB Efficiency.

Other Costs: Other Costs includes travel, costs associated with, but not part of, the case management system (ICE eDS licenses and data storage) and other contractual requirements (e.g., FOIA express and Office of Personnel Management [OPR] staffing licenses), which fall under advisory services. The decrease from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is associated with the non-recurring costs associated with the FY 2023 Enactment.

Budget Activities

The OPLA PPA funds three primary branches:

Field Legal Operations (FLO)

There were more than 1.78 million administrative immigration removal cases pending before EOIR at the end of FY 2022, an increase of approximately 30 percent since the beginning of FY 2022 at which time there were over 1.44 million cases pending. Approximately 1,200 FLO attorneys staffed at 25 field locations represent the U.S. Government in these cases, which include contested removals, custody determinations, and noncitizen-generated applications for relief from removal. In FY 2022, FLO attorneys represented DHS in more than 840,718 removal hearings before EOIR and completed nearly 250,000 cases. These completions included 40,977 orders of relief, 108,650 removal orders, and 17,149 orders to administratively close proceedings. Nearly 300 support staff assist FLO attorneys in the field. To promote efficient docket management, and conserve its limited resources, FLO attorneys used their inherent authority to exercise prosecutorial discretion (PD), where appropriate. In FY 2022, FLO attorneys completed over 361,540 case reviews for PD, primarily in the forms of dismissal or administrative closure. FLO attorneys exercised PD by agreeing to dismiss and administratively close over 91,938 cases. To be clear, FLO attorneys ceased applying the Mayorkas memorandum and its priorities in any manner upon issuance of a final judgment by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas on June 10, 2022. At the end of FY 2022, FLO also had three full-time SAUSAs assigned to prosecute criminal immigration and customs law violations in Federal district court. These SAUSAs processed over 328 USAO case receipts, securing 124 criminal convictions in Federal district court.

FLO attorneys provide direct, day-to-day specialized legal support to ICE operational components and prosecute HSI-generated worksite enforcement actions before the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, resulting in the recovery of millions of dollars in fines per year. FLO attorneys are also responsible for some detention-related federal litigation, predominantly 278 individual petitions for writ of habeas corpus in FY 2022. Additionally, FLO attorneys train ICE operational components on legal topics covering the entirety of ICE's statutory authorities; provide daily immigration advice to USAOs and DHS Components; and complete reviews of DHS-generated Notices to Appear (NTA), ensuring consistent interpretation and application of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), nationwide.

Enforcement and Litigation (E&L)

Through close client engagement and specialized legal advice and counsel, E&L advances ICE's homeland security and public safety mission by supporting the enforcement of our Nation's immigration, customs, and criminal laws and policies, defending the operational authorities and decisions of ICE officers and agents in the Federal courts, and guiding and supporting the advocacy of ICE attorneys before the immigration courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). E&L places special emphasis on cases involving criminal noncitizens, human rights violators, and noncitizens who threaten our national security. E&L has six legal divisions:

District Court Litigation Division (DCLDj): DCLDj assists ICE and DOJ with Federal litigation in areas including strategy, motion practice, discovery, and settlement negotiations, and adjudicates administrative claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act. DCLD works closely with DHS Office of the General Counsel HQ and DOJ to defend lawsuits challenging ICE's law enforcement authorities including the use of detainees, border search, mandatory detention of certain criminal noncitizens, and matters related to family detention. DCLD is also responsible for significant habeas

litigation and is currently handling more than 100 class actions, comprising approximately 25 percent of DCLD's caseload. In FY 2022, DCLD received 412 administrative tort claims and adjudicated 243, defending against over \$1.7B in damages sought, adjudicating and paying out \$404,317 of that total in completed claims. In FY 2022, OPLA received 122 new lawsuits, with 381 still pending.

ERO Law Division (EROLD): EROLD provides legal advice and training to ERO HQ divisions (Field Operations, Enforcement, Custody Management, Non-Detained Management, Removal, ICE Health Service Corps, and Law Enforcement Systems & Analysis) on matters including ERO's general arrest authority, Fourth Amendment searches and seizures, authority under section 287(g) of the INA, the Visa Waiver Program, the Alternatives to Detention Program, and matters dealing with Unaccompanied Children. EROLD provides legal advice, guidance, litigation support, and training to 25 OPLA field locations and components within ERO charged with the Agency's detention and removal missions on issues including conditions of detention, disabilities and civil rights, detainee medical and mental health care, detention authorities, hunger strikes, removal strategies, detainers, criminal history information sharing, operations to locate fugitive noncitizens, alternatives to detention, post-order custody, repatriation, deferred action, mass migration, the impact of sanctuary laws and policies, immigration enforcement involving juveniles and family units, and claims to U.S. citizenship. Through the end of FY 2022, EROLD reviewed 417 U.S. citizenship claims. EROLD also provides legal support to the ICE Office of Regulatory Affairs and Policy in the preparation of ICE regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and assists with Executive Order implementation.

HSI Law Division (HSILD): HSILD provides customs law, criminal immigration, and general criminal law advice to ICE HSI, the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Office of the Director, and OPLA field locations. HSILD plays an integral role in advising HSI Special Agents, leading to criminal arrests, indictments, and convictions; civil penalties; and the seizure of currency, assets, narcotics, and other contraband. HSILD provides advice for issues pertaining to HSI and border search authority and policy; financial crimes, asset forfeiture, cultural property repatriation, confidential informants and undercover operations, customs fraud, intellectual property rights, cybercrime, child exploitation, export enforcement, identity and benefit fraud, contraband smuggling, gangs, HSI special activities, task force officer issues, international law enforcement cooperation, search and seizure, intelligence, technical operations, intellectual property rights violations, and labor exploitation matters. HSILD's vital legal support contributed to the success of HSI, which had 36,685 criminal arrests, 18,215 criminal indictments, and 13,248 criminal convictions in FY 2022.

Human Rights Violator Law Division (HRVLD): HRVLD works to deny human rights abusers and war criminals haven in the United States. HRVLD reviews and approves recommendations to lodge human rights charges in exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings. HRVLD attorneys advise on laws implicating human rights issues, criminal prosecutions of human rights violators including human traffickers, and financial and travel sanctions related to serious human rights abuses. HRVLD provides expert advice on matters relating to female genital mutilation, use or recruitment of child soldiers, particularly severe violations of religious freedom, gender-based violence, human smuggling, human trafficking, Federal victim assistance, S-visas, T-visas, U-visas, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), ICE's Witness Security program, HSI's parole program, and human rights violator-related pre-order custody provisions. HRVLD also serves as OPLA's representative and the lead legal officer at the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center. Through the end of FY 2022, HRVLD and ICE partners obtained removal orders and secured the removal and/or departure of 1,300 known or suspected human rights abusers and managed approximately 1,700 active human rights cases.

Immigration Law and Practice Division (ILPD): ILPD provides immigration-related legal advice to 25 OPLA field locations, ICE components, DHS OGC HQ, and other agencies. ILPD oversees advocacy before EOIR and cases on referral to the Attorney General, monitors immigration-related litigation in Federal courts, and works with DOJ to address cases on petitions for review before the U.S. Courts of Appeals or for a writ of certiorari before the U.S. Supreme Court. ILPD is responsible for pre-order custody authority and related custody redetermination issues, including appeals and stays, and advises on criminal grounds of removability, relief from removal, and protection law issues such as asylum and credible and reasonable fear. In FY 2022, ILPD oversaw the filing of 821 DHS appeals; perfected zero stays of custody decisions for noncitizens who posed a danger to the community or were otherwise ineligible for bond; and handled 59 supplemental briefing requests from the BIA.

National Security Law Division (NSLD): NSLD reviews and makes recommendations with respect to lodging national security charges during immigration proceedings, advises on national security-related detention provisions and criminal prosecutions of terrorist noncitizens, and provides guidance to FLO and ICE operational programs regarding national security issues. NSLD supports the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) in administrative proceedings for approximately 7,397 schools certified by SEVP and assisting with cases involving nonimmigrant students who threaten public safety and national security. NSLD coordinates with ILPD on national security-related pre-order custody provisions and with EROLD on continued post-order detention authority due to security or terrorism concerns. In FY 2022, NSLD supported the investigations, removal proceedings, and criminal prosecutions of 3,598 cases with a national security nexus, 537 of which were pending Federal Bureau of Investigation Joint Terrorism Task Force investigation.

General and Administrative Law

General and Administrative Law has four legal divisions and represents the Agency in matters related to contract and fiscal law, employment law, privacy and information law, and ethics standards, among other areas.

Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD): CALD represents and advises ICE in the areas of procurement law, fiscal law, administrative law, emergency management, suspension and debarment, environmental law, and debt collection, including immigration surety bonds, employee debt, and past-due worksite enforcement fines. CALD represents ICE before the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in bid protest litigation, before the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA) in contract disputes and Federal Travel Regulation appeals, and before administrative law judges in hearings on employee debt. CALD is counsel to ICE's Head of Contracting Activity, its Chief Financial Officer, and its Suspension and Debarment Official. In FY 2022, CALD reviewed 1,000 procurement actions, 160 contract administration actions, and recovered \$4.73 million in debts owed to ICE.

Labor and Employment Law Division (LELD): LELD provides advice, guidance, training, and representation in employment and labor-related issues. LELD represents ICE before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Merit Systems Protection Board and works with DOJ to defend against Title VII, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Rehabilitation Act claims. LELD trains ICE program offices to effectively manage personnel matters and liaises with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel. Additionally, LELD manages relations with the American Federation of Government Employees Local 511. In FY 2022, OPLA employment attorneys represented the Agency in 269 EEO complaints before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and assisted DOJ with two cases before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Government Information Law Division (GILD): GILD is primarily responsible for advising and supporting ICE program offices in complying with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Privacy Act of 1974, the E-Government Act of 2002, the Federal Records Act of 1950, and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, while safeguarding privileged and sensitive Agency information maintained to promote homeland security and public safety. GILD also provides legal advice, guidance, and support to ICE program offices and OPLA field locations on issues of information disclosure, the protection of ICE information, and records management. GILD is responsible for handling most of the *Touhy* requests received by ICE Headquarters. GILD serves as OPLA’s main point of contact concerning the disclosure of ICE information relating to the 287(g) Program, 8 U.S.C. § 1367, and State sunshine laws, and provides legal advice on all matters related to the sharing of Agency information, including letters of intent, and memoranda of understanding and agreements, both at the national and international levels. Further, with the absence of a legislative counsel division within OPLA, many of the congressional requests received by ICE are now handled by GILD, to include regular communication and coordination with the ICE Office of Congressional Relations, program office guidance, and the review of documents with the application of redactions. GILD delivers its robust training program to ICE program offices, OPLA headquarters, and field locations on topics critical to the Agency’s mission. GILD maintains a substantial litigation and administrative workload. During FY 2022, GILD maintained a litigation portfolio of 173 active lawsuits (including FOIA, Privacy Act, and other litigation), adjudicated 127 appeals, and responded to 984 requests for legal advice.

ICE Ethics Office (IEO): IEO trains and 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 around the world. IEO analyzes and certifies more than 3,750 financial disclosure reports annually using web-based integrated systems of review. IEO oversees OPLA’s Attorney Professional Conduct program, and coordinates with EOIR, USCIS, and bar associations regarding attorney discipline.

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	8,339	7,998	\$1,972,062	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	8,165	8,144	\$2,172,674	364	420	\$140,141
International Operations	278	263	\$193,991	320	320	\$198,748	325	325	\$208,037	5	5	\$9,289
Intelligence	348	387	\$101,407	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$108,152	-	-	\$3,275
Total	8,965	8,648	\$2,267,460	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,971	8,950	\$2,488,863	369	425	\$152,705
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,965	8,648	\$2,267,460	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,971	8,950	\$2,488,863	369	425	\$152,705

PPA Level I Description

This PPA funds Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), which is responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the United States. HSI special agents conduct investigations targeting violations of United States customs and immigration laws. As the largest investigative unit within DHS, HSI uses its broad authority to investigate transnational crimes and threats to national security related to people, goods, and money. Having authorities in all three areas is unique in the Federal government and to HSI. HSI partners with other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, international organizations, and foreign country law enforcement. HSI special agents investigate a wide range of illegal activities with a focus on identifying, mitigating, and eliminating the most significant threats to the safety and security of the American public.

Homeland Security Investigations

HSI is responsible for investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities pertaining to the illegal movement of people and goods which threaten border security, homeland security, and public safety.



This PPA contains the following Level II PPAs:

Domestic Investigations: Domestic Investigations conducts criminal investigations throughout the United States to protect against terrorists, Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs), and other malicious actors who attempt to exploit America’s trade, travel, and financial operations and threaten public safety and national security. Domestic operations partners with Federal, State, tribal, local, and foreign law enforcement to combat human trafficking, drug trafficking, gangs, money laundering, and the exploitation of U.S. customs and immigration laws.

International Operations: International Operations’ global investigative and law enforcement activities target TCOs engaged in human trafficking, narcotics, money laundering, firearms, the illicit movement of sensitive technologies, as well as investigating the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. International Operations partners with foreign law enforcement to address crimes where the U.S. does not have jurisdiction and assists the Department of State (DOS) in identifying individuals of concern who are attempting to obtain a U.S. visa

Intelligence: Intelligence collects, analyzes, and shares intelligence to counter threats to public safety and national security in coordination with DHS and other Law Enforcement partners. Intelligence supports criminal investigations by consistently producing timely, comprehensive, and accurate criminal analysis that enables criminal investigators to identify, prioritize, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist, transnational, and other criminal organizations that threaten homeland security or seek to exploit the customs and immigration laws of the United States.

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$2,267,460	\$2,336,158	\$2,488,863
Carryover - Start of Year	\$63,054	\$42,014	\$20,217
Recoveries	\$2,255	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$7,170)	(\$8,973)	(\$3,750)
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$8,926	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$2,334,525	\$2,369,199	\$2,505,330
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$66,354	\$22,326	\$153,200
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$2,400,879	\$2,391,525	\$2,658,530
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$2,351,535	\$2,371,308	\$2,658,530
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,965	8,602	8,971
Enacted/Request FTE	8,648	8,525	8,950
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,324	8,602	8,971
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,351	8,525	8,948

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Collections – Reimbursable Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	-	145	\$32,807	-	165	\$2,006	-	165	\$92,000
Department of Defense	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$3,000
Department of Defense - Navy, Marine Corps	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$140	-	-	\$88	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,500
Department of Homeland Security - Management Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,355	-	-	\$35,500
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	-	\$166	-	-	\$166	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$23,393	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,500
Department of Justice	-	10	\$4,019	-	14	\$1,577	-	14	\$5,000
Department of State	-	8	\$3,261	-	14	\$4,100	-	14	\$10,700
Total Collections	-	163	\$66,354	6,000	193	\$22,326	6,000	193	\$153,200

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	8,965	8,648	\$1,807,311	\$460,149	\$2,267,460
FY 2023 Enacted	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$500,494	\$2,336,158
FY 2024 Base Budget	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$500,494	\$2,336,158
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	19	\$4,221	-	\$4,221
Annualization of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	13	\$2,806	-	\$2,806
Annualization of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	14	\$1,310	-	\$1,310
Annualization of Victim Assistance Program	-	29	\$5,686	-	\$5,686
Non-recr of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$1,155)	(\$1,155)
Non-recr of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	-	(\$1,043)	(\$1,043)
Non-recr of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$2,644)	(\$2,644)
Non-recr of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	-	(\$1,188)	(\$1,188)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	75	\$14,023	(\$6,030)	\$7,993
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$72,967	-	\$72,967
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$21,272	-	\$21,272
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$7,242	-	\$7,242
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$1,392	\$1,392
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$101,481	\$1,392	\$102,873
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	75	\$115,504	(\$4,638)	\$110,866
FY 2024 Current Services	8,602	8,600	\$1,951,168	\$495,856	\$2,447,024
Transfer of Blue Campaign from OSEM/OS/OCIO to ICE	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Total Transfers	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$18,687)	(\$18,687)
Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$753	\$2,000
Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Child Exploitation Investigations	35	18	\$3,666	\$11,249	\$14,915
Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIOs)	4	2	\$412	\$18,999	\$19,411
Cybercrime Technology	12	12	\$2,504	\$5,230	\$7,734
Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Pay Restoration	322	322	\$50,596	-	\$50,596
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Total Program Changes	362	343	\$51,448	(\$12,109)	\$39,339
FY 2024 Request	8,971	8,950	\$2,005,116	\$483,747	\$2,488,863

Operations and Support

FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

		369	425	\$169,452	(\$16,747)	\$152,705
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Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	8,339	7,998	\$1,646,234	\$205.57	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.68	8,165	8,144	\$1,834,113	\$225.09	364	420	\$159,606	\$8.41
International Operations	278	263	\$75,028	\$285.28	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	325	325	\$83,972	\$258.38	5	5	\$5,606	\$13.48
Intelligence	348	387	\$86,049	\$222.35	481	481	\$82,791	\$173.57	481	481	\$87,031	\$182.45	-	-	\$4,240	\$8.89
Total	8,965	8,648	\$1,807,311	\$208.74	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.32	8,971	8,950	\$2,005,116	\$224.02	369	425	\$169,452	\$8.70
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,965	8,648	\$1,807,311	\$208.74	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.32	8,971	8,950	\$2,005,116	\$224.02	369	425	\$169,452	\$8.70

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,046,541	\$1,036,841	\$1,135,384	\$98,543
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$11,146	\$11,607	\$12,276	\$669
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$212,660	\$222,670	\$242,507	\$19,837
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,104	\$2,191	\$2,367	\$176
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$534,860	\$562,355	\$612,582	\$50,227
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,807,311	\$1,835,664	\$2,005,116	\$169,452
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,965	8,602	8,971	369
FTE - Civilian	8,648	8,525	8,950	425
FTE - Military	-	10	10	-

Operations and Support

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Domestic Investigations	\$325,828	\$358,026	\$338,561	(\$19,465)
International Operations	\$118,963	\$120,382	\$124,065	\$3,683
Intelligence	\$15,358	\$22,086	\$21,121	(\$965)
Total	\$460,149	\$500,494	\$483,747	(\$16,747)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$460,149	\$500,494	\$483,747	(\$16,747)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$47,701	\$53,372	\$55,155	\$1,783
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6,238	\$7,535	\$8,035	\$500
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$775	-	\$108	\$108
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,250	\$9,331	\$9,337	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$31,841	\$28,617	\$32,252	\$3,635
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$45,852	\$83,249	\$69,723	(\$13,526)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$76,635	\$73,982	\$75,735	\$1,753
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$17,649	\$17,055	\$17,055	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,475	\$6,475	\$6,475	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	\$425	\$425	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$83	\$75	\$75	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$98,809	\$91,952	\$95,998	\$4,046
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$87	\$87	\$87	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$14,636	\$15,037	\$15,143	\$106
31.0 Equipment	\$90,842	\$100,026	\$84,868	(\$15,158)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$9,283	\$9,283	\$9,283	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,405	\$1,405	\$1,405	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$460,149	\$500,494	\$483,747	(\$16,747)

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	8,339	7,998	\$1,972,062	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	8,165	8,144	\$2,172,674	364	420	\$140,141
Total	8,339	7,998	\$1,972,062	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	8,165	8,144	\$2,172,674	364	420	\$140,141
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,339	7,998	\$1,972,062	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	8,165	8,144	\$2,172,674	364	420	\$140,141

PPA Level II Description

Funding for HSI Domestic Investigations combats TCOs that illegally exploit America's trade, travel, and financial systems. As the largest and principal criminal investigative component of DHS, HSI Domestic Investigations targets terrorists, TCOs, and other malicious actors who threaten public safety and national security. HSI works closely with international and domestic law enforcement partners to execute its mission in an increasingly complex global environment that poses evolving cyber security challenges. More than 8,700 Special Agents (SAs), investigative support staff, and mission support staff disrupt threats to America's borders, national security, and public safety. At the Nation's physical borders, Ports of Entry (POEs), and in the cyber realm, HSI SAs target illicit cells and expansive networks that pose a threat to U.S. national security. HSI SAs conduct investigations in cities throughout the United States, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, where criminal organizations attempt to profit substantially from their illicit activities.

Mission-critical investigative support positions aid HSI's law enforcement SAs. Criminal Analysts and Investigative Assistants perform database and telephone record checks, analyze criminal networks, and prepare case documentation that would otherwise consume HSI SA' field investigative hours. Highly skilled Cyber Operations Officers and Information Technology Cybersecurity Specialists assist the HSI investigative team in developing innovative tools and leveraging emerging technical capabilities to combat cyber threats. Computer Forensics Agents and Analysts are charged with identifying, acquiring, and analyzing data from an increasingly large number of electronic devices and data sources. Forensic Accountants analyze financial data and work together with SAs to trace and link funding sources to criminal activity and national security threats. Victim Assistance Specialists and Forensic Interview Specialists work directly with SAs to provide support and resources to victims of all crimes investigated by HSI. Additionally, specially trained investigative support staff assist with a broad range of functions requiring expert knowledge and capabilities that are investigative work force multipliers in mission-critical areas. These areas include fingerprint and polygraph examinations, fraudulent document detection, victim identification, technical enforcement, and labor exploitation.

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	8,339	7,998	\$1,646,234	\$325,828	\$1,972,062
FY 2023 Enacted	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$358,026	\$2,032,533
FY 2024 Base Budget	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$358,026	\$2,032,533
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	19	\$4,221	-	\$4,221
Annualization of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	13	\$2,806	-	\$2,806
Annualization of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	14	\$1,310	-	\$1,310
Annualization of Victim Assistance Program	-	29	\$5,686	-	\$5,686
Non-recr of Center for Countering Human Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$1,155)	(\$1,155)
Non-recr of Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	-	(\$1,043)	(\$1,043)
Non-recr of Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	-	-	-	(\$2,644)	(\$2,644)
Non-recr of Victim Assistance Program	-	-	-	(\$1,188)	(\$1,188)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	75	\$14,023	(\$6,030)	\$7,993
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$66,603	-	\$66,603
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$19,256	-	\$19,256
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$6,983	-	\$6,983
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$92,842	-	\$92,842
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	75	\$106,865	(\$6,030)	\$100,835
FY 2024 Current Services	7,801	7,799	\$1,781,372	\$351,996	\$2,133,368
Transfer of Blue Campaign from OSEM/OS/OCIO to ICE	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
Total Transfers	7	7	\$2,500	-	\$2,500
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$16,870)	(\$16,870)
Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$753	\$2,000
Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Child Exploitation Investigations	34	17	\$3,531	\$10,869	\$14,400
Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIUs)	4	2	\$412	\$17,749	\$18,161
Cybercrime Technology	8	8	\$1,432	\$3,717	\$5,149
Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Pay Restoration	322	322	\$50,596	-	\$50,596
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Total Program Changes	357	338	\$50,241	(\$13,435)	\$36,806
FY 2024 Request	8,165	8,144	\$1,834,113	\$338,561	\$2,172,674
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	364	420	\$159,606	(\$19,465)	\$140,141

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE	FY 2022 Enacted		Rate	FTE	FY 2023 Enacted		Rate	FTE	FY 2024 President's Budget		Rate	FTE	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes	
		Amount				Amount				Amount				Amount	Rate
Criminal Investigators	5,665	\$1,393,553		\$245.99	5,425	\$1,398,747		\$257.83	5,654	\$1,547,051		\$273.62	229	\$148,304	\$15.79
Non-LEOs	2,333	\$250,577		\$107.41	2,299	\$273,569		\$118.99	2,490	\$284,695		\$114.34	191	\$11,126	(\$4.66)
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$2,104		-	-	\$2,191		-	-	\$2,367		-	-	\$176	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	7,998	\$1,646,234		\$205.57	7,724	\$1,674,507		\$216.51	8,144	\$1,834,113		\$224.92	420	\$159,606	\$8.41

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Criminal Investigators: HSI Domestic Investigations Criminal Investigators (CIs) support the largest, principal criminal investigative component of DHS in its efforts to investigate and combat TCOs, immigration violators, and other threats to the homeland. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to hiring an additional 229 FTE, the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, annualization of FY 2023 program changes, and the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment.

Non-LEOs: HSI Domestic Investigations Non-LEOs are at the forefront of cyber investigations and provide mission-enhancing support to ongoing casework via administrative and analytical capabilities that boost LEO productivity. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to hiring an additional 191 FTE, the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Other PC&B Costs: Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits costs for HSI Criminal Investigators include Special Personal Services Payments. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to associated Program Changes.

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Domestic Investigations	\$325,828	\$358,026	\$338,561	(\$19,465)
Total	\$325,828	\$358,026	\$338,561	(\$19,465)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$325,828	\$358,026	\$338,561	(\$19,465)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$30,930	\$36,602	\$37,812	\$1,210
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$969	\$2,266	\$2,766	\$500
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$774	-	\$108	\$108
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$804	\$885	\$891	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$23,287	\$20,062	\$23,693	\$3,631
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$40,374	\$69,624	\$55,987	(\$13,637)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,560	\$9,907	\$10,257	\$350
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$12,667	\$12,073	\$12,073	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,466	\$6,466	\$6,466	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	\$425	\$425	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$45	\$37	\$37	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$92,556	\$85,699	\$89,741	\$4,042
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$87	\$87	\$87	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$12,335	\$12,736	\$12,833	\$97
31.0 Equipment	\$78,940	\$88,123	\$72,351	(\$15,772)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$9,283	\$9,283	\$9,283	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,405	\$1,405	\$1,405	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,346	\$2,346	\$2,346	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$325,828	\$358,026	\$338,561	(\$19,465)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Equipment	\$87,312	\$173,822	\$162,089	(\$11,733)
Fleet / Fuel	\$61,578	\$61,702	\$69,379	\$7,677
Special Agents-in-Charge (SAC) Funding	\$76,975	\$79,531	\$66,244	(\$13,287)
Headquarters Contracts	\$13,555	\$11,844	\$12,833	\$989
Other Costs	\$86,408	\$31,127	\$28,016	(\$3,111)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$325,828	\$358,026	\$338,561	(\$19,465)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Equipment: Equipment includes vehicles, radios, network related equipment, security equipment, and other equipment required by Criminal Investigators to carry out ICE's Mission. The funding decrease is associated with FY 2024 program changes.

Fleet / Fuel: Fleet/Fuel supports fuel and general maintenance costs for vehicles and the cost of retrofitting vehicles with tactical radios and safety equipment. The funding increase is associated with FY 2024 program changes.

Special Agents-in-Charge (SAC) Funding SAC funding covers operational travel, training, small contracts, supplies, and equipment. The funding decrease is associated with program change reductions (specifically advisory and assistance services associated with the requested program changes).

Headquarters Contracts: Headquarters contracts provide support for investigative activities and include, but are not limited to, Title-III contracts, IT infrastructure and program management support, and data analytic support to operations. The funding increase is associated with increases in contractual labor rates.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones) to hire additional LEOs. The funding reduction is associated with program changes.

Budget Activities

Goal 1: Preventing Terrorism and Protecting the Homeland

The protection of national security and countering terrorism are among HSI's top priorities. HSI prevents terrorism and combats counterintelligence threats by disrupting the persons or networks seeking to exploit vulnerabilities in U.S. border security, exploit the immigration system, and circumvent customs laws. Primarily, HSI partners with FBI Headquarters' Counterterrorism Division (CTD) and their FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTFs) as well as with FBI Headquarters' Counterintelligence Division and their FBI-led Counterintelligence Task Forces (CITFs) to ensure that HSI authorities and capabilities are leveraged against terrorism subjects and hostile foreign intelligence adversaries.

National Security Division (NSD): HSI is charged with executing top DHS priorities: preventing terrorist attacks against the United States. Within NSD are the following National Security Programs:

- The National Security Unit (NSU): Oversees, manages, and supports counterterrorism (CT) and counterintelligence (CI) investigations within ICE. NSU develops, facilitates, and implements policies in support of the CT and CI missions, and has programmatic oversight of HSI's engagement on the JTTF and CITF. In FY 2022, HSI initiated more than 700 counterterrorism investigations and its personnel assigned to the JTTF obtained 119 criminal indictments, effected 199 criminal arrests and 39 administrative arrests resulting in 135 convictions, executed 86 search warrants, and made 36 seizures related to individuals associated to counterterrorism investigations. While HSI makes up less than three percent of the total JTTF workforce in FY 2022, 88 percent of terrorism-related disruptions were achieved with significant HSI participation. Of those disruptions, 57 percent were led by HSI utilizing our unique and often exclusive authorities, signifying the prominent role that HSI plays in countering terrorism every day. In FY 2022, HSI has taken proactive steps to increase its partnership with the FBI on their developing CITFs throughout the U.S. to ensure that HSI's authorities were considered and employed to disrupt foreign intelligence threats. In FY 2022, HSI has embedded a Senior National Security liaison within the National Counterintelligence Task Force to strategize with over 47 partner agencies on a multitude of counterintelligence initiatives. Though still in its infancy, in FY 2022, HSI's engagement on the CITFs resulted in the initiation of 97 investigations, four arrests of subjects of national security concern, the revocation of two visas for subjects of national security concern, denial of entry into the U.S. of approximately 101 subjects of national security concern, and the seizure of one cell phone, three computer storage devices, and three miscellaneous items.
- The Counter Threat Lead Development Unit (CTLTD): Targets non-immigrants who are public safety or national security concerns and who have violated their immigration status. CTLTD keeps these safety and security concerns from exploiting the legal United States immigration system. In FY 2022, CTLTD manually vetted over 45,000 leads (imported in FY 2022), and sent over 200 leads to the field, resulting in 106 arrests (65 administrative and 41 criminal), 36 indictments, and 32 convictions of individuals who pose a threat to public safety or national security.
- The Human Rights Violators & War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU): Targets foreign war criminals and human rights abusers who seek shelter from justice in the United States to ensure there is no safe haven for these violators. In FY 2022, HRVWCU's Human Rights Target Tracking Team (HRT3) has lodged more than 500 lookouts (approximately 78,800 since 2004) on known or suspected human rights violators. In FY 2022, as a

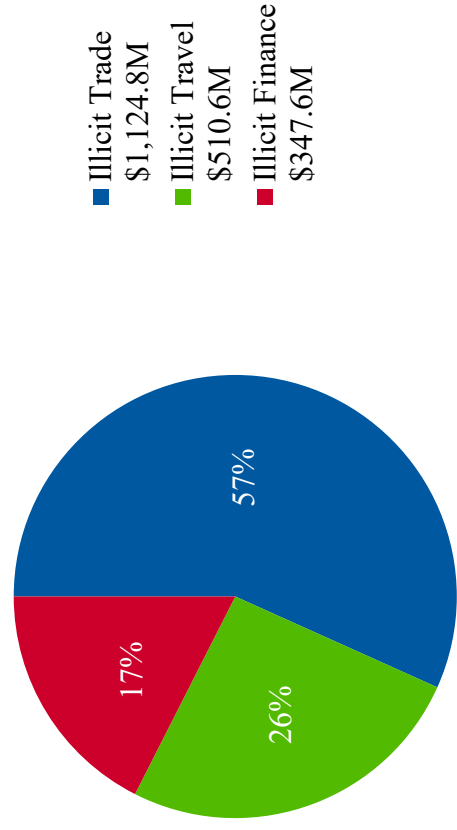
result of all lookouts placed by the HRT3, HSI has successfully prevented the entry of one human rights violator and/or war criminal into the United States

- *Counterproliferation Investigations:* HSI is the only Federal agency with full statutory and regulatory authority to both investigate and enforce all U.S. export laws, including those related to exports of military items, dual-use technology, controlled technical data, and the prevention of exports to sanctioned and embargoed countries, entities, and individuals. HSI agents pursue leads referred by State and local law enforcement, private industry, CBP officers, and other Federal partners. HSI also conducts outreach to industry and higher education. In FY 2022, HSI initiated more than 1,900 investigations related to counterproliferation. HSI continues to implement a state-of-the-art Counterproliferation Investigations Center in Huntsville, AL, referred to as the HSI Exodus Command (EXCOM) – South. This facility works in unison with Counterproliferation Investigations personnel in Washington, D.C. (EXCOM – North) to serve as a Nation-wide focal point for supporting and enhancing the HSI Counterproliferation Investigations throughout the Agency.

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

To understand how HSI prevents the exploitation of the trade, travel, and financial systems of the United States, HSI's efforts can be grouped into three major investigative areas: Illicit Trade, Illicit Travel, and Illicit Finance. In addition to these major areas, HSI devotes a small portion of its funding to investigative support activities that enable HSI's special agents to successfully conduct their investigations. The graph below shows the allocation of Domestic Investigations' total expenditures in the amount of \$1.9B by investigative area as of FY 2022.

FY 2022 Domestic Investigations - Expenditures by Investigative Area (as of September 30, 2022)



Area #1: Illicit Trade: Illicit trade focuses on the flow of narcotics and other illicit or restricted goods entering and exiting the United States. This includes cyber-enabled crime, child exploitation, commercial trade fraud, drug smuggling, illicit procurement and trans-shipment, technology transfer, and falsely labeled commodities, particularly those that endanger public safety.

- *Commercial (Trade) Fraud and Intellectual Property Rights Investigations:* HSI is the lead Federal Agency investigating predatory and illegal trade practices. Intellectual property and commercial fraud investigations address the theft of innovations and technology, and other violations of U.S. trade laws, that can threaten U.S. economic stability, homeland security, and public health and safety. The HSI-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) brings together 29 partner agencies in a task force setting to effectively leverage the resources, skills, and authorities of the partners and provide a comprehensive response to intellectual property theft. In FY 2021, HSI initiated approximately 1,100 investigations of intellectual property theft or commercial fraud related to approximately \$800M worth of seizures. In FY 2022, HSI initiated 1,300 investigations of intellectual property theft or commercial fraud related to approximately \$1.12B worth of seizures.
- *Contraband Smuggling Investigations:* HSI investigations focus on the cross-border movement of all illicit merchandise, including narcotics, financial proceeds, and supply chains utilized by TCOs. HSI special agents have extensive knowledge of the border environments (maritime, land, and air) and the techniques smuggling organizations employ to transport contraband into and out of the United States. HSI agents and analysts utilize a myriad of intelligence, interdiction, and investigative resources to identify and interdict illicit contraband entering, exiting, and transiting the United States. HSI is postured to quickly adapt to changing trends within contraband smuggling, evidenced recently by its ability to address the shift in opioid smuggling from the parcel/express consignment realm to the SWB ports of entry, which now account for most of these seizures. In FY 2022, HSI seized nearly 21,000 lbs. of fentanyl, a 44 percent increase from the over 14,500 lbs. seized in FY 2021.
- *Interagency Task Forces:* HSI leads and participates in a variety of inter-agency task forces, including 120 HSI-led Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) investigative groups at 84 locations throughout the United States, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), Special Operations Unit, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces, financial crime task forces, and the Shadow Wolves, HSI-led tactical patrol units operating on tribal lands in Southern Arizona. In FY 2021, HSI had nearly 3,500 Federal, State, tribal, local, and foreign task force officers assigned within HSI-led investigative groups, which resulted in the seizure of over 14,500 lbs. of opioids. In FY 2022, HSI had over 4,000 Federal, State, tribal, local, and foreign task force officers assigned within HSI-led investigative groups, which resulted in the seizure of nearly 16,900 lbs. of opioids.
- *Child Exploitation Investigations:* HSI funds and promotes public awareness of the child pornography cyber tip line through a cooperative agreement pursuant to 6 USC § 473. HSI Cyber Crimes Center (C3) Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU) investigates producers and distributors of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), as well as individuals who travel abroad for the purpose of engaging in the sexual abuse of minors, also known as transnational child sexual offenders (TCSO). C3 employs the latest technology to collect evidence and track the activities of individuals and organized groups who sexually exploit children using the open internet, DarkNet, chat rooms, social media, peer-to-peer trading, and other App based platforms. C3 aids HSI field offices; coordinates major investigations; and conducts operations throughout the world to identify and rescue victims of sexual abuse and exploitation and identify and apprehend the offenders. C3 delivers training to HSI

personnel as well as State, local, Federal, and international law enforcement partners. In FY 2022, HSI initiated nearly 6,100 investigations related to child exploitation, a 13 percent increase over FY 2021.

- Victim Identification Program (VIP): The HSI VIP combines traditional investigative techniques with cutting edge technology and subject matter expertise to identify and rescue child victims of sexual exploitation, identify, and apprehend the offenders, and identify the location of abuse. In FY 2022, HSI identified and/or rescued over 1,100 victims of child sexual exploitation.
- Angel Watch Center (AWC): Initially created in 2007 as “Operation Angel Watch” and formally established in 2016 through International Megan’s Law, the AWC is managed by HSI as a joint effort with CBP and the U.S. Marshals Service. The AWC plays a crucial role in the global fight against transnational child sexual abuse by targeting individuals who have been previously convicted of sexual crimes against a child and may pose a potential new threat: traveling overseas for the purpose of sexually abusing or exploiting minors. Using flight data, along with the National Sex Offender Registry and publicly available State sex offender websites, HSI and CBP identify and alert foreign law enforcement, through HSI Attaché offices or CBP joint partnerships, of offenders pending arrival to their country. In FY 2022, the AWC provided more than 4,500 notifications to more than 100 countries regarding the travel of child sex offenders. These notifications resulted in more than 1,000 offenders denied entry and returned to the United States. The AWC also referred the passports of more than 2,300 child sex offenders to the U.S. Department of State for a child sex offender endorsement.

- Human Trafficking Investigations: The mission of HSI human trafficking investigations is two-fold: to proactively identify, disrupt and dismantle cross-border human trafficking organizations and minimize the risk they pose to national security and public safety; and to employ a victim-centered approach, whereby equal value is placed on the identification and stabilization of victims and on the deterrence, investigation, and prosecution of traffickers. HSI partners with law enforcement agencies at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels, as well as with foreign law enforcement, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), victim service providers, and private industry to protect victims, prosecute offenders, and prevent trafficking from occurring. In FY 2022, HSI’s efforts to counter human trafficking resulted in the initiation of nearly 1,400 investigations, nearly 3,700 arrests, and over 600 convictions. This represents a 55 percent increase in human trafficking arrests and an 83 percent increase in human trafficking-related convictions from FY 2021. HSI also identified or assisted nearly 800 victims of human trafficking. HSI also leads the DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT), which took significant steps in FY 2022 to advance counter human trafficking law enforcement operations, protect victims, and enhance prevention efforts by aligning DHS’s capabilities and expertise. Among its many accomplishments in FY 2022, the CCHT supported over 70 human trafficking operations across the country; delivered 55 training and outreach events to over 6,400 participants, more than double the number of participants in FY 2021; and increased the number of processed continued presence applications by 10 percent to 337, affording victims of human trafficking a legal means to temporarily live and work in the United States.

- Cyber Investigations: Corporations, businesses, and the U.S. Government depend on the internet and IT systems to operate. The interconnectivity of computers and information systems amplifies criminal activity, such as financial fraud, theft of digital intellectual property, child exploitation, digital money laundering, and use of digital communication platforms to thwart law enforcement detection. The HSI C3 Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU) oversees HSI’s cyber-related investigations and focuses on TCOs that use cyber capabilities to further their criminal enterprise. C3

provides training, investigative support, guidance in emerging cyber technologies, and subject matter expertise. In FY 2022, HSI initiated nearly 1,400 cyber investigations resulting in over 1,600 criminal arrests. These statistics represent a 39 percent increase in cyber investigations and a 233 percent increase in associated criminal arrests over FY 2021.

- Operation Stolen Promise (OSP): In April 2020, HSI initiated Operation Stolen Promise 2.0 (OSP), to protect the Homeland from COVID-19 related fraud and criminal activity attempting to capitalize on public demand. In FY 2022, C3 conducted an analysis of over 7,800 domains, initiated 18 cyber investigations, and generated 27 leads involved in COVID-19 related fraud and criminal activity.
- Operation Cyber Centurion (OCC): In March 2021, HSI established OCC, a proactive cyber disruption initiative. Since its inception, OCC has disseminated 300 leads to field offices identifying cybersecurity vulnerabilities for critical infrastructure networks, and coordinated responses to law enforcement agencies, education institutions, medical facilities, and municipalities. These efforts have led to nearly 100 cybercrime disruptions in FY 2021. In FY 2022, 70 OCC leads were disseminated to field offices for notification and mitigation. Notable victim organizations represented in these leads included a city government of one of the top five largest cities in the U.S., a world-leader in the manufacturing of microprocessors, and a world leading cancer treatment center in New York.
- Computer Forensics: The foundation to the successes recorded in cyber investigations, child exploitation investigations, and many other HSI programmatic areas relies heavily on finding the digital evidence that is necessary to successfully prosecute these crimes. This critical role depends on HSI's pool of digital forensic examiners known as Computer Forensics Agents/Analysts (CFAs). CFAs are the only subject matter experts in HSI responsible for processing all digital evidence and conducting the analysis required to link the subjects of investigations to the digital footprints of the crime.
 - The HSI C3 Computer Forensics Unit (CFU) provides training, equipment, and advanced technical solutions and support to all CFAs. The CFU provides resources to CFAs to overcome the challenges of data encryption on all platforms and devices, especially mobile phones, and to rebuild or repair devices intentionally damaged by subjects of examinations. In FY 2022, the CFU processed approximately 6.4 petabytes of data and completed over 16,600 mobile device examinations.
 - Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Program: As a result of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017, passed December 21, 2018, HSI is charged with administering and overseeing the HERO Child Rescue Corp for all of DHS. Managed by the CFU, the HERO program provides U.S. veterans who have been injured, wounded, or are ill, with 52 weeks of paid computer forensic classroom instruction and on-the-job training at an HSI office to support child exploitation investigations. At the end of the internship, successful interns may be hired as computer forensic analysts for HSI. In FY 2022, HSI has hired 129 HERO graduates into full time positions and currently retains approximately 80 percent of HERO graduates hired.

Area #2: Illicit Travel: Illicit travel focuses on the flow of individuals who cross the borders of the U.S. intending to exploit America's immigration system or workforce. Their criminal activities compromise U.S. national and border security.

- *Human Smuggling:* Human smuggling threatens national security by allowing undocumented noncitizens and/or persons seeking to harm the United States or its interests to enter the country in violation of law. The Human Smuggling Unit (HSU) is responsible for identifying, disrupting, and dismantling TCOs that engage in the illicit travel of undocumented individuals to the United States; including the most prolific criminal travel networks and human smuggling organizations that pose significant threats to national security and public safety. In FY 2021, HSI initiated more than 2,400 human smuggling investigations and made more than 3,700 arrests. In FY 2022, HSI has initiated over 2,200 human smuggling investigations and made more than 4,100 arrests. The Extraterritorial Criminal Travel (ECT) Program, managed by the HSU, incorporates analytical, targeting, and investigative methodologies to identify criminal travel networks that meet certain criteria; specifically, networks and associated human smugglers, who primarily smuggle noncitizens who pose a threat to the national security and public safety of the United States and its international partners. This methodology was designed to leverage the expertise of investigative, analytical, and dedicated prosecutorial resources to identify the most prolific extraterritorial criminal travel networks and then aggressively pursue those networks using law enforcement techniques, including extraterritorial undercover operations and domestic and foreign prosecutions of the most significant human smugglers. ECT designated cases are provided with a dedicated trial attorney from the Human Rights and Special Prosecution Unit at the Department of Justice, a dedicated Criminal Analyst assigned from the HSI Office of Intelligence, and extensive support from the Intelligence Community. Joint Task Force Alpha (JTFA) is an Attorney General and DHS Secretary-mandated, joint effort between the DOJ Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section and HSI's HSU to specifically address transnational crime in and through El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico. JTFA is aggressively investigating and prosecuting those who are smuggling individuals into the United States with a particular focus on individuals and networks who abuse, exploit, or endanger those being smuggled, pose national security threats, or have links to transnational organized crime. The HSU participates in DHS Operation Sentinel, an initiative focused on the targeting and disruption of criminal smuggling organizations in Mexico. National Program Managers and Criminal Analysts validate and deconflict leads to generate new or augment existing HSI investigations. The HSU supports multiple INTERPOL international counter-smuggling operations annually. In FY 2022, HSU supported Joint Task Force Alpha and Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Investigations with a nexus to Mexico and the Northern Triangle region (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) in an effort to disrupt and dismantle foreign-based transnational human smuggling networks.

Area #3: Illicit Finance: TCOs transfer billions of dollars of illicit funds annually through the U.S. financial system to the detriment of the United States and global economies. As the only investigative agency with both border search authority and access to trade data, HSI is uniquely positioned to investigate financial crimes. Every criminal case that HSI investigates has a financial nexus and HSI financial crimes investigations focus on the criminal proceeds that fund TCOs: bulk cash smuggling; illegal money services; trade-based money laundering; and other illicit financial exploitation.

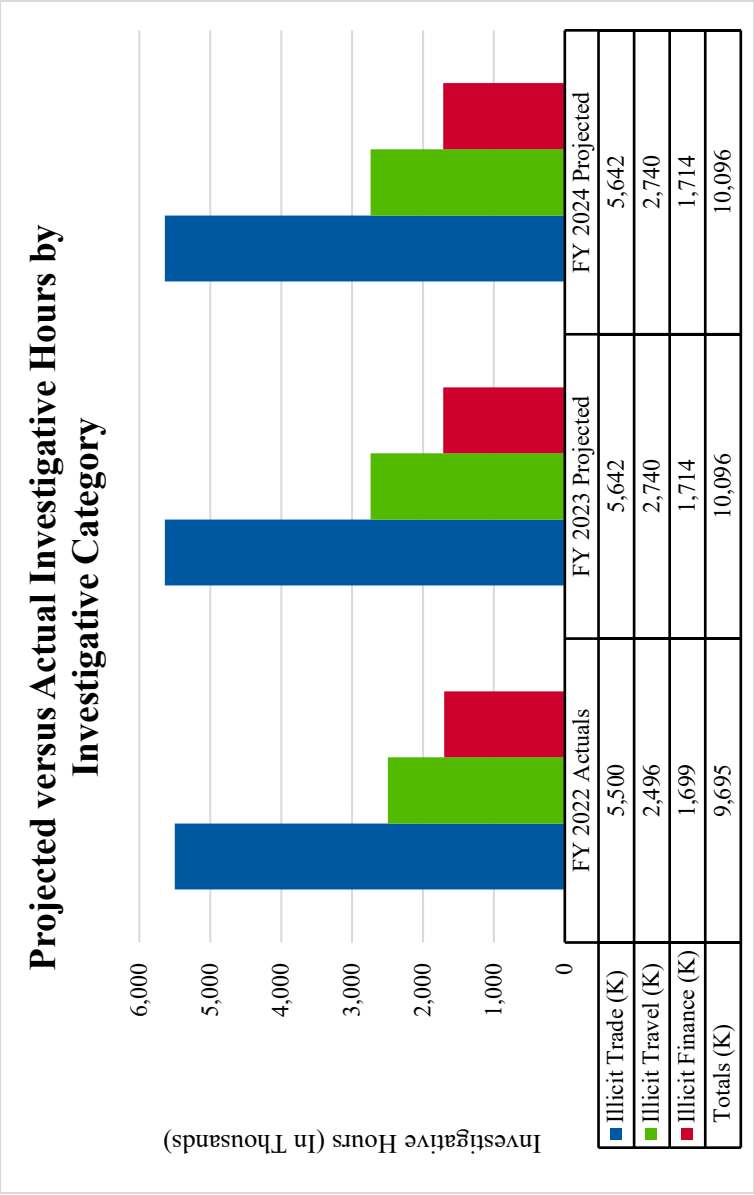
- *Financial Investigations:* HSI works to disrupt and dismantle illicit financial activity, including money laundering and bulk cash smuggling. TCOs utilize legitimate banking, financial, commercial trade, and transportation systems to sustain and expand their operations. One of the most effective ways to eliminate transnational crime is to cut off their sources of funding. HSI disrupts the financial activities of TCOs by collaborating with the private sector, regulatory agencies, international organizations, and law enforcement partners to build their capacity to identify and

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investigate complex financial crimes and money laundering. HSI leads the Cornerstone Outreach Program, which promotes partnerships with private industry partners to detect and close weaknesses that criminal networks exploit within the U.S. financial, trade, and transportation sectors. Since 2004, HSI has led the charge in combatting trade-based money laundering through global partnerships, formalized within a coalition of 19 countries under the Trade Transparency Unit. In 2020, HSI began actively identifying and targeting fraud schemes involving financial relief related to the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) loan programs, State unemployment insurance benefits programs, and distribution of consumer stimulus checks. HSI also heads the Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), an operational and investigative facility that provides real-time operational support to Federal, State, tribal, and local officers involved in the enforcement and interdiction of bulk cash smuggling or transfer of illicit proceeds. In FY 2022, HSI seized nearly \$217M in bulk cash.

The following graph shows the actual number of hours for each of HSI’s major investigative areas in FY 2022, as well as the number of investigative hours HSI projected for each area in FY 2023 and FY 2024:



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 noncitizens entering the country 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 noncitizens and gang members.

- *Labor Exploitation Investigations:* The employment of noncitizens violates both the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and criminal law and facilitates a host of other crimes including human trafficking, human smuggling, document fraud, identity theft, money laundering, and labor violations. The Document, Benefit, and Labor Exploitation Unit (DBLEU) oversees strategies to prevent the exploitation of undocumented individuals through unauthorized employment. HSI works to protect the public from crimes of victimization and exploitation, strategically targeting and investigating individuals, businesses, and networks that engage in labor exploitation, including forced labor, a form of human trafficking. Prioritization is placed on the identification and prosecution of employers who earn their profits on the backs of individuals they believe have no voice and no opportunity to secure lawful employment. This unit creates a culture of business compliance through criminal arrests of employers, the administrative arrest of employees, suspension and debarment of companies exploiting employees, where applicable, compliance 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. By focusing on these priorities, DBLEU targets suspect employers and provides field units with the necessary investigative tools to combat these types of crimes. In FY 2022, DBLEU entered into a partnership with the CCHT to more effectively combat forced labor and labor exploitation. DBLEU and CCHT unified existing expertise and streamlined related programs and efforts with the goal of increasing the field’s access to support and resources to best position HSI to combat forced labor and labor exploitation.
- *Protecting the Public from Transnational Gang Members:* The National Gangs and Violent Crime Unit (NGVCU) develops and implements anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and crimes committed by transnational criminal gangs. HSI conducts organizational investigations under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering statute. In FY 2022, NGVCU deployed special agents to El Salvador in support of Operation CENTAM/Northern Triangle Initiative. The mission of this initiative is to assist with targeting MS-13 gang members, as well as other Northern Triangle-based TCOS operating in the U.S. and assist with the development and furthering OCDETF investigations across CONUS and in the respective Northern Triangle countries. HSI TDY personnel supported the Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) San Salvador, the El Salvador National Civil Police (PNC), the PNC Counter Organized Crime Elite Division, the PNC National and International Investigations Specialized Group, in addition to the Guatemalan Institute of Migration. These efforts resulted in the arrest of more than 400 gang members and associates in furtherance of ongoing and new violent gang investigations, who were charged with offenses ranging from narcotics and/or firearms, terrorist acts, gang association, human smuggling, and money laundering in violation of Salvadoran law. In FY 2022, HSI initiated over 900 gang cases and made nearly 4,800 arrests. This represents a 10 percent increase in cases initiated and a 37 percent increase in gang-related arrests compared to FY 2021.

- *Investigating Document and Benefit Fraud:* Document/identity and benefit fraud threatens homeland security and public safety by creating a vulnerability that may enable terrorists, criminals, and undocumented noncitizens to circumvent border controls, gain entry, and remain in the United States. Further, document/identity and benefit fraud schemes allow unscrupulous individuals to fortify themselves illegally in the United States and eventually gain citizenship. HSI leads Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs) across the country that collaboratively deter, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs involved in identity and benefit fraud. The DBFTFs are currently investigating evolving fraud schemes which combine aspects of traditional immigration related fraud with COVID-19 Relief and other government benefit program fraud. As evidenced, field offices have seen a rise in document fraud and believe the exploitation of certain relief programs such as Unemployment Insurance (UI) are potential reasons for the increase. HSI has determined that these newly evolving fraud schemes further undermine both immigration law and COVID-19 relief efforts. The HSI Forensic Laboratory is a unique resource supporting efforts to combat document fraud in all programmatic areas. Through the National Lead Development Center (NLDC) as well as the numerous existing DBFTFs, HSI collaborates with USCIS to investigate leads arising from fraudulent immigration benefits applications. In FY 2022, HSI made more than 700 arrests for identity and benefit fraud.

Key Issues

The Key Issues section highlights priority issues facing HSI and outlines how HSI plans to combat these issues in FY 2024.

Key FY 2024 Issue #1: Cyber Technology

In FY 2022, HSI initiated nearly 1,400 cyber investigations, of which over 700 were network intrusion related cases, and nearly 6,100 child exploitation investigations. HSI made more than 4,400 arrests for crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children and identified and/or rescued more than 1,100 minor victims. As the lead Agency to combat financial and trans-border cybercrimes, HSI has seen a significant increase in the number of criminal investigations conducted through its efforts to combat cybercrime. From FY 2017 – FY 2021, HSI reported that the number of cyber investigations increased from approximately 500 to nearly 1,000, a 98 percent increase. In FY 2022, HSI increased cyber investigations by approximately 40 percent over FY 2021 from nearly 1,000 to nearly 1,400 investigations.

HSI currently uses covert computer networks, applications, and tools to assist in the detection, disruption, investigation, and prosecution of individuals and TCOs that exploit the Internet for criminal activities. HSI plans to expand its HSI Network Intrusion Program by focusing on capabilities to detect, prevent, disrupt, and investigate malicious cyber activity perpetrated by criminal actors, including state and non-state actors using network infrastructure in the United States and abroad. HSI plans to acquire new and emerging technologies to gather and analyze digital evidence; utilize cutting edge technology to identify and rescue victims of child exploitation and identify offenders; expand the HSI Dark Web Investigations Platform; and support HSI cybercrimes investigations through the hiring of additional Cyber Operations Officers (COOs). HSI plans to expand the size of its digital forensic examiners, increase the breadth of training provided IT Cybersecurity Specialists, and enhance the scope of the equipment provided to ensure the agency is uniquely positioned to face future challenges.

In FY 2024, HSI seeks to maximize investigative resources to effectively secure the Nation from sophisticated malicious actors; provide increased training and capacity building; enhance international collaboration with key law enforcement partners; increase the availability of software, hardware, and other technology-based tools; and develop cutting-edge capabilities.

Key FY 2024 Issue #2: Innovation and Optimizing Operational Support

HSI's continued success in disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations is due in part to the investigative support systems that enable agents and analysts to further analyze and enrich the investigative information developed within their individual investigations with the vast amount of investigative data contained within HSI's investigative holdings.

The Repository for Analytics in Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is a Big Data analytics platform designed and built by the HSI Innovation Lab, which will serve as the central investigative platform and analytics engine for all HSI investigations. RAVEN utilizes best in class open-source technology, leverages the latest in data management technologies, and applies a flexible development philosophy that can quickly adapt to the ever-changing landscape encountered when combating complex criminal organizations. Utilizing a graph-centric approach, RAVEN is designed specifically to help agents and analysts make valuable insights, observations, and connections within their criminal investigations which may otherwise remain obscured.

RAVEN tools are developed with a modular approach so they can be rapidly deployed to solve specific time-sensitive and field-driven problems, while at the same time being able to integrate into the RAVEN technology stack for future deployment to all HSI. The HSI Innovation Lab tackles these problems by using a small team concept whereby the teams are comprised of highly skilled contract developers and computer scientists led by seasoned HSI agents and analysts. These teams are tasked with tackling problems faced by the field that have a significant or widespread impact on real-world law enforcement operations. The HSI Innovation Lab's ultimate objective is to decrease time to action and increase effectiveness while reducing overall cost and avoiding duplication of efforts. The HSI Innovation Lab successfully piloted a machine translation capability with five HSI field offices that demonstrated a cost avoidance of \$10M to \$37M depending on the original language, when compared to traditional translation services.

Key FY 2024 Issue #3: The Opioid Crisis

In FY 2022, HSI seized over 23,600 lbs. of opioids, which includes over 14,500 lbs. of fentanyl. HSI has established a three-pronged approach to combating opioids: international partnerships, law enforcement collaboration, and undercover online operations. HSI is at the forefront of cyber investigations combating online marketplaces and performs an essential role in detecting, investigating, and preventing the sale and distribution of opioids through the internet. With increased capabilities, cyber analytics, trained cyber investigators and analysts, HSI conducts online undercover investigations targeting market operators, vendors, and prolific buyers of fentanyl and other illicit opioids within their primary marketplace, the dark web. HSI's C3 provides increased capabilities, cyber analytics, and advanced training to law enforcement partners conducting cyber investigations that target darknet illicit marketplaces where fentanyl and chemical precursors are often sold. In FY 2022, HSI delivered dark web cyber training to approximately 700 domestic and international students.

In addition to HSI C3, HSI BESTs are the primary platform for investigating opioid smuggling as BESTs eliminate barriers between Federal and local investigators by providing access to both Federal and State prosecutors, closing the gap with international partners in multinational criminal investigations, and creating an environment that minimizes the vulnerabilities that TCOs have traditionally exploited at our Nation's land and sea borders. In FY 2022, HSI operated BESTs in 84 locations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. BESTs target opioid smuggling by leveraging the participation of approximately 1,000 Federal, Tribal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agents (LEAs), officers, and/or personnel representing over 200 LEAs. Along the SWB, HSI expends a significant percentage of non-discretionary criminal investigative work hours and generates thousands of investigations in support of CBP enforcement efforts. SWB drug-related cases from CBP represent 86 percent of HSI's total SWB non-discretionary case work. In FY 2022, HSI performed approximately 399,200 hours of case work based on non-discretionary CBP inspection and port operations-sourced cases on the SWB.

HSI's intellectual property unit leverages its relationship with the pharmaceutical industry to obtain actionable intelligence used to target the trafficking of counterfeit pharmaceuticals. The intellectual property unit concentrates on the investigations of copyright and trademark violations, but it is reasonable to believe that counterfeit pharmaceuticals may at times contain opioids. Agents assigned to the National Cyber-Forensics and Training Alliance work with brand protection representatives to further develop investigative leads for HSI field offices.

The Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC) has developed a Cryptocurrency Intelligence Program (CIP) which identifies unlicensed money services businesses (MSB) in the form of independent cryptocurrency brokers' use of peer-to-peer (P2P) sites, online forums, and classified advertisements, and darknet markets (DNM) to engage in unlicensed MSB activity. A large portion of these unlicensed MSBs is engaged in laundering narcotics proceeds, including opioid trafficking. Continued operation of the CIP will be a facet of the Cross Border Financial Crimes Center located at the HSI Innovation Lab.

Key FY 2024 Issue #4: Human Trafficking and Victim Assistance

Human trafficking and forced labor crimes are a threat to U.S. national security and public safety; they are also a highly lucrative business for TCOs. HSI's human trafficking investigations mission is to proactively identify, disrupt, and dismantle human trafficking organizations and minimize the risk they pose to national security and public safety. On October 20, 2020, DHS formally established the HSI-led Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT), as a whole-of-DHS approach to countering human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor. The CCHT brings together law enforcement and intelligence personnel from 16 Components who are human trafficking subject matter experts and victim support specialists from across DHS to coordinate with Federal, State, and local partners, and non-governmental and private stakeholders to disrupt and dismantle human trafficking organizations and provide support and protection to victims. In FY 2022, HSI initiated more than 1,300 human trafficking cases resulting in over 3,600 criminal arrests, a significant increase from the more than 1,100 human trafficking cases and over 2,300 arrests in FY 2021.

To achieve its mission to combat human trafficking and forced labor crimes, HSI employs a victim-centered approach whereby equal value is placed on the identification and assistance of victims, and on the deterrence, investigation, and prosecution of traffickers. The HSI Victim Assistance

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Program (VAP) works in collaboration with the CCHT to provide assistance to human trafficking victims. In FY 2022, HSI has assisted nearly 800 human trafficking victims. The mission of the VAP is to conduct trauma-informed forensic interviews of victims and witnesses of all ages, both domestically and internationally, and to provide victims with federally mandated assistance and timely access to a wide range of local resources to victims encountered during HSI investigations. The VAP's early involvement is critical, as the victim's perceptions of the criminal justice system can be influenced by their treatment during the first response and throughout the criminal justice process.

The VAP predominately consists of Forensic Interview Specialists (FISs) and Victim Assistance Specialists (VASs) who foster cooperation between law enforcement and the victim, while building trust and rapport. The VAP also consists of Special Agents who serve as Victim Assistance Coordinators (VAC) to provide victim assistance in remote geographic locations in the U.S. The VAP is accountable for HSI's responsibilities concerning victim-related issues, including child pornography, child sex tourism, white collar crime, human rights abuses, financial crimes, and other Federal crimes, as well as human trafficking, within the United States and abroad. In FY 2022, the VAP assisted over 3,300 victims, including over 1,100 child exploitation victims, over 1,100 victims of financial crimes, and over 250 victims in other categories, such as hostage-taking, domestic violence, gangs, extortion, and kidnapping. In FY 2022, the VAP conducted over 1,800 forensic interviews in which 300 additional victims were identified.

The VAP ensures that all HSI investigations, particularly human trafficking, child exploitation, financial, and gang investigations, have access to victim assistance efforts by ensuring a VAS with every HSI-participating human trafficking and/or child exploitation task force, and a FIS in all 30 HSI Special-Agent-in-Charge (SAC) offices nationwide. The VAP's treatment of victims is a direct reflection of HSI's philosophy of assisting crime victims and the commitment to bringing the perpetrators to justice.

International Operations – PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
International Operations	278	263	\$193,991	320	320	\$198,748	325	325	\$208,037	5	5	\$9,289
Total	278	263	\$193,991	320	320	\$198,748	325	325	\$208,037	5	5	\$9,289
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	278	263	\$193,991	320	320	\$198,748	325	325	\$208,037	5	5	\$9,289

PPA Level II Description

The International Operations (IO) Level II PPA supports global investigative and law enforcement activities that target transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) which engage in human trafficking, narcotics, money laundering, firearms, and sensitive technologies, and the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. It also supports the Department of State (DOS) in identifying individuals of concern who are attempting to obtain a U.S. visa and partners with foreign law enforcement to address crimes where the U.S. does not have jurisdiction. It does this through two major programs: International Investigations and the Visa Security Program (VSP). Funding for IO enables International Operations fields personnel in 93 locations, including 15 Department of Defense (DOD) Liaison Offices, in 56 countries, as well as within the United States, to conduct law enforcement activities and provide investigative support to domestic offices combating transnational crime. IO also conducts international law enforcement operations and removals from the United States with foreign and domestic partners to promote good working relationships and greater national and international security. Through the VSP, IO assigns Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) special agents to diplomatic posts worldwide to conduct visa security activities and train Department of State (DOS) officers regarding threats and trends affecting visa adjudication.

International Operations – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	278	263	\$75,028	\$118,963	\$193,991
FY 2023 Enacted	320	320	\$78,366	\$120,382	\$198,748
FY 2024 Base Budget	320	320	\$78,366	\$120,382	\$198,748
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$3,097	-	\$3,097
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,043	-	\$1,043
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$1,392	\$1,392
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$4,399	\$1,392	\$5,791
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$4,399	\$1,392	\$5,791
FY 2024 Current Services	320	320	\$82,765	\$121,774	\$204,539
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$852)	(\$852)
Child Exploitation Investigations	1	1	\$135	\$380	\$515
Countering Fentanyl and Human Smuggling (RAVEN and TCIUs)	-	-	-	\$1,250	\$1,250
Cybercrime Technology	4	4	\$1,072	\$1,513	\$2,585
Total Program Changes	5	5	\$1,207	\$2,291	\$3,498
FY 2024 Request	325	325	\$83,972	\$124,065	\$208,037
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	5	5	\$5,606	\$3,683	\$9,289

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024 President's		FY 2023 to FY 2024		
	FTE	Enacted Amount	Rate	FTE	Enacted Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Criminal Investigators	216	\$62,050	\$287.27	264	\$65,197	\$246.96	269	\$70,072	\$260.49
Non-LEOs	47	\$12,978	\$276.13	56	\$13,169	\$235.16	56	\$13,900	\$248.21
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	263	\$75,028	\$285.28	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	325	\$83,972	\$258.38

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Criminal Investigators: HSI IO Criminal Investigators (CIs) conduct international law enforcement operations and removals from the United States with foreign and domestic partners. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment.

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs provide logistical support to special agents and their families in about 50 countries worldwide. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

International Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
International Operations	\$118,963	\$120,382	\$124,065	\$3,683
Total	\$118,963	\$120,382	\$124,065	\$3,683
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$118,963	\$120,382	\$124,065	\$3,683

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$12,842	\$12,842	\$13,415	\$573
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,691	\$4,691	\$4,691	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8,446	\$8,446	\$8,446	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$8,473	\$8,474	\$8,478	\$4
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$2,555	\$3,974	\$5,050	\$1,076
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$63,810	\$63,810	\$65,213	\$1,403
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$3,193	\$3,193	\$3,193	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$38	\$38	\$38	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,381	\$1,381	\$1,385	\$4
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,835	\$1,835	\$1,844	\$9
31.0 Equipment	\$11,447	\$11,447	\$12,061	\$614
91.0 Unvouchered	\$242	\$242	\$242	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$118,963	\$120,382	\$124,065	\$3,683

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Department of State Charges	\$58,043	\$63,810	\$65,213	\$1,403
Housing Rent	\$22,249	\$20,894	\$21,974	\$1,080
Permanent Change of Station	\$19,994	\$17,292	\$17,509	\$217
Other Costs	\$18,677	\$18,386	\$19,369	\$983
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$118,963	\$120,382	\$124,065	\$3,683

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Department of State Charges: The Bureau of Overseas Building Operations assesses ICE its share of the cost of providing secure, safe, and functional facilities at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad. The increase in funding is associated with increased fees and cost set by the Department of State to support HSI Offices overseas.

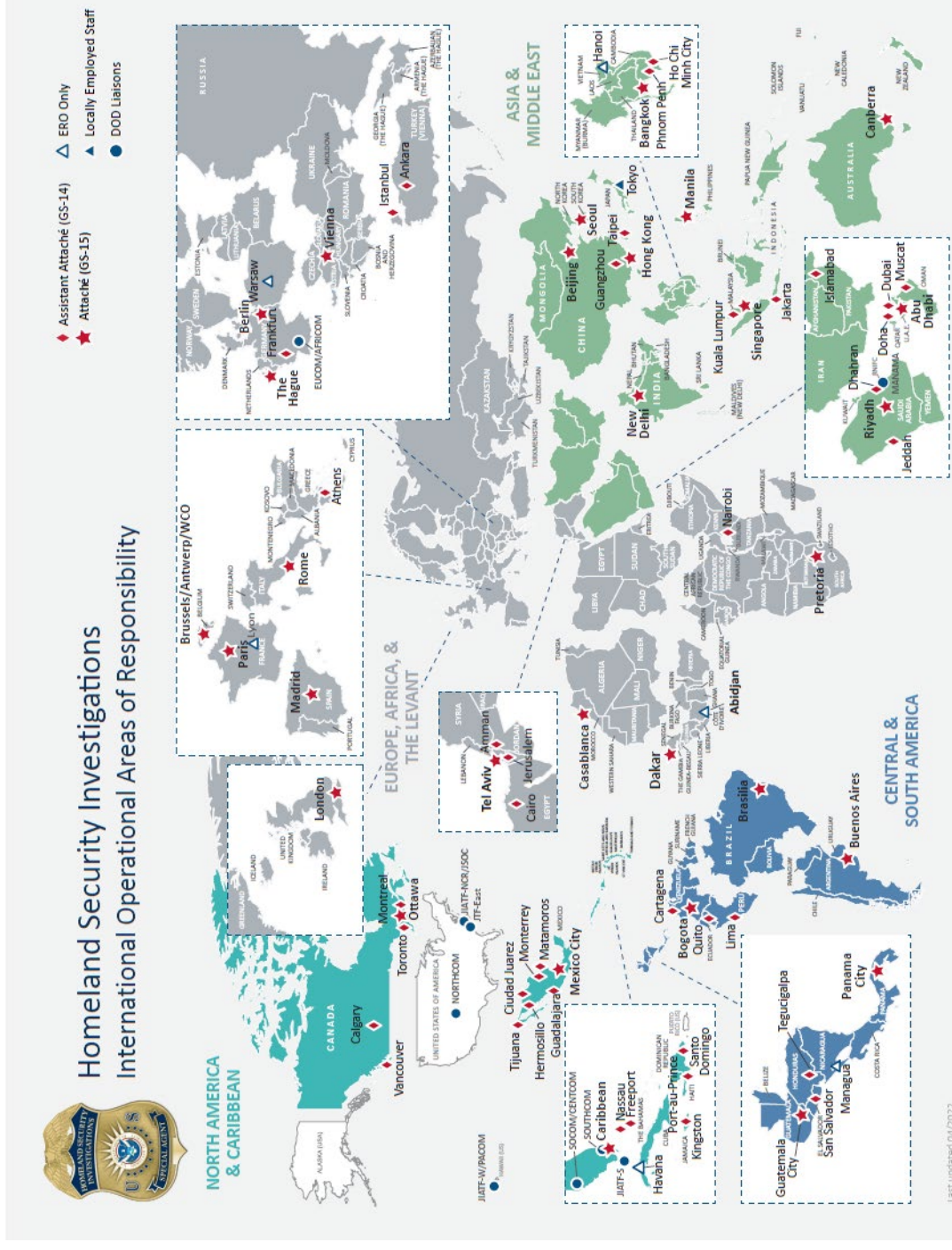
Housing Rent: U.S. citizen employees assigned to U.S. missions abroad may be provided housing in U.S. Government-owned or leased properties. The increase in funding is due to increases in Department of State ICASS costs.

Permanent Change of Station: Permanent Change of Station (PCS) includes the costs associated with relocating U.S. citizen employees assigned to U.S. missions abroad. The increase in funding is due to increased transportation costs of both personnel and goods, as well as increased property management fees for domestic residences.

Other Costs: Other costs include GE associated with International Investigations positions including travel, shipping, and purchase of IT and non-IT equipment, O&M for vehicles. The increase in funding is due to associated Program Changes.

Budget Activities

IO special agents investigate leads provided by HSI Domestic Operations and foreign counterparts, expanding HSI's investigative reach internationally. The graphic below displays IO's global footprint:



The HSI IO workforce includes special agents, ERO deportation officers, analysts, and support staff stationed around the world. This international workforce, which is DHS's largest investigative presence abroad, provides DHS with one of the largest international footprints in U.S. law enforcement. Utilizing its broad legal authority to enforce Federal statutes, IO partners with foreign LEAs to expand HSI's investigative reach, targeting and dismantling drug smugglers, gangs, and other TCOs outside of the United States. By disrupting international TCOs and assisting the law enforcement capacity of foreign partners, IO prevents transnational illicit activity from reaching the United States.

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

Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP): Through BITMAP, HSI leverages the unique expertise of U.S. law enforcement agencies partnering with foreign counterparts to pursue domestic and foreign transnational criminal investigations. BITMAP is a host-country-led initiative in which HSI trains and equips foreign counterparts to conduct tactically targeted collection of biometric and biographic data on suspect individuals via mobile biometric collection devices. Foreign partners share this data with HSI who screens the data prior to its entry into U.S. Government databases, which include holdings from DOD, FBI, and DHS. BITMAP is operational in 17 countries around the world.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs): TCIUs, currently operating in 14 countries, are bilateral, multidisciplinary investigative units led by HSI with foreign law enforcement membership. TCIUs serve as force multipliers, facilitating information exchange and rapid bilateral investigations. They enhance cooperation between HSI and host governments to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal enterprises that threaten regional stability and U.S. national security.

Cultural Property, Arts, and Antiquities Program: This national investigative program targets illicit trade in cultural property from around the world. Through the program, HSI supports investigations, repatriates stolen and looted objects to their rightful owners, and trains law enforcement officers (LEOs), including HSI special agents, customs officers, prosecutors, and international partners, in handling and investigative techniques related to cultural property. Since FY 2007, the program has returned more than 15,000 artifacts and objects to over 40 countries and rightful owners and has trained more than 400 individuals in law enforcement.

Visa Security Program (VSP): The VSP assigns special agents to diplomatic posts across the globe to investigate and disrupt suspect travelers during the visa application process. The program serves as ICE's front line against terrorist and other criminal organizations seeking to gain entry to the United States. While other security efforts primarily focus on screening names against lists of known terrorist or criminal suspects, the VSP leverages HSI's investigative capabilities during the visa application process to identify threats before they reach the United States. Through VSP, deployed special agents utilize advanced analysis, interviews at post, and liaisons with host and domestic partners to identify and prevent the travel of suspect visa applicants. Deployed special agents also train DOS Consular Affairs staff regarding threats and trends affecting visa adjudication.

Through the Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition and Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT), administered by the HSI National Security Division (NSD), the VSP automated the screening of 100 percent of Non-Immigrant Visa applications at VSP posts prior to DOS adjudication. PATRIOT

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

analysts then manually vet suspect visa applicants identified through the automated screening and provide deployed HSI special agents with relevant information prior to conducting interviews and other investigative activities overseas. The VSP is a counterterrorism tool that investigates and disrupts the travel of illicit actors and mitigates threats posed by transnational terrorist and other criminal networks.

VSP operations are currently conducted at 45 visa-issuing posts in 29 countries.

International Operations – PPA II

Intelligence – PPA Level II**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	348	387	\$101,407	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$108,152	-	-	\$3,275
Total	348	387	\$101,407	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$108,152	-	-	\$3,275
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	348	387	\$101,407	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$108,152	-	-	\$3,275

PPA Level II Description

HSI Intelligence Level II PPA collects, analyzes, and shares intelligence to counter threats to public safety and national security in coordination with the DHS Intelligence Enterprise and the Law Enforcement community. HSI Intelligence maintains one of DHS's largest Agency-wide deployments of secure data communication connectivity and prepares ICE for Agency-wide continuity of operations, emergency response, and crisis management. Intelligence identifies modus operandi to counter threats to public safety and national security while also ensuring officer safety.

Intelligence – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	348	387	\$86,049	\$15,358	\$101,407
FY 2023 Enacted	481	481	\$82,791	\$22,086	\$104,877
FY 2024 Base Budget	481	481	\$82,791	\$22,086	\$104,877
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$3,267	-	\$3,267
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$973	-	\$973
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$4,240	-	\$4,240
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$4,240	-	\$4,240
FY 2024 Current Services	481	481	\$87,031	\$22,086	\$109,117
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$965)	(\$965)
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$965)	(\$965)
FY 2024 Request	481	481	\$87,031	\$21,121	\$108,152
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	\$4,240	(\$965)	\$3,275

Intelligence – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Intelligence	348	387	\$86,049	\$222.35	481	481	\$82,791	\$173.57	481	481	\$87,031	\$182.45	-	-	\$4,240	\$8,899
Total	348	387	\$86,049	\$222.35	481	481	\$82,791	\$173.57	481	481	\$87,031	\$182.45	-	-	\$4,240	\$8,899
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	348	387	\$86,049	\$222.35	481	481	\$82,791	\$173.57	481	481	\$87,031	\$182.45	-	-	\$4,240	\$8,899

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$60,277	\$55,963	\$58,848	\$2,885
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,394	\$4,576	\$4,807	\$231
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$21,359	\$22,232	\$23,355	\$1,123
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$86,049	\$82,791	\$87,031	\$4,240
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	348	481	481	-
FTE - Civilian	387	481	481	-
FTE - Military	-	4	4	-

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE	FY 2022 Enacted		FTE	FY 2023 Enacted		FTE	FY 2024 President's Budget		Rate	FTE	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes	
		Amount	Rate		Amount	Rate		Amount	Rate			Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	375	\$83,365	\$222.31	467	\$80,286	\$171.92	467	\$84,397	\$180.72	-	-	\$4,111	\$8.80
Criminal Investigators	12	\$2,684	\$223.67	14	\$2,505	\$178.93	14	\$2,634	\$188.14	-	-	\$129	\$9.21
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	387	\$86,049	\$222.35	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	\$87,031	\$180.94	-	-	\$4,240	\$8.81

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Non-LEO investigative support staff, such as Intelligence Research Specialists (IRSs), offer cost-effective, force-multiplying support to special agents without requiring the same high level of expertise or training. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Criminal Investigators: HSI Intelligence Criminal Investigators (CIs) collect, analyze, and share intelligence on illicit trade, travel, and financial activity. Other HSI CIs, along with DHS and intelligence community partners, use this intelligence to counter threats to public safety and national security. The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Intelligence	\$15,358	\$22,086	\$21,121	(\$965)
Total	\$15,358	\$22,086	\$21,121	(\$965)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$15,358	\$22,086	\$21,121	(\$965)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,929	\$3,928	\$3,928	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$578	\$578	\$578	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$81	\$81	\$81	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$2,923	\$9,651	\$8,686	(\$965)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$265	\$265	\$265	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$1,789	\$1,789	\$1,789	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,872	\$4,872	\$4,872	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$466	\$466	\$466	-
31.0 Equipment	\$455	\$456	\$456	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$15,358	\$22,086	\$21,121	(\$965)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Intelligence Systems	\$7,803	\$9,916	\$8,951	(\$965)
Classified Connectivity	\$1,594	\$1,789	\$1,789	-
Contract Support	\$823	\$922	\$922	-
Other Costs	\$5,138	\$9,459	\$9,459	-
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$15,358	\$22,086	\$21,121	(\$965)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Intelligence Systems: Intelligence Systems costs directly support Intelligence efforts (e.g., Falcon, Big Data Environment [BDE], CBP Analytical Framework for Intelligence [AFI], etc.). The decrease in funding is associated with the ATB Efficiency.

Classified Connectivity: Classified Connectivity costs support deployment of SECRET and TS/SCI systems across the Agency. There is no change in funding.

Contract Support: Contract Support provides funds for HSI Intelligence field offices and headquarters activities (e.g., Intelligence Research Specialist [IRS] Career Path Development/Support, data analysis support from the DOD Joint Improvised Defeat Organization, etc.). There is no change in funding.

Other Costs: Other costs include GE associated with new positions including furniture, uniforms, and O&M for vehicles. There is no change in funding.

Budget Activities

HSI Intelligence activities include field-level investigative case support (criminal analysis) from nearly 1,000 Criminal Analysts (CA). CAs further and drive investigations through criminal network linkages, interviews, database checks, telephone/call data record analysis, and other criminal analysis activities. These activities are critical to a successful investigation, but do not always require the expertise of a highly trained Special Agent. CAs enable Special Agents to focus on the core law enforcement functions of an investigation. The mission-specific training and capabilities of CAs are a force multiplier for HSI field offices. In FY 2022, CAs have directly supported approximately 17 percent of all HSI investigative cases, which accounts for a disproportionate 37 percent of all Agency-wide criminal arrests. Analyses of investigative workload and outcome data show that criminal arrests are almost twice as likely in cases that receive CA investigative support than in cases that do not. Also, Significant Case Investigations with CA support are more than twice as likely to achieve an arrest and more than twice as likely to achieve an indictment as those without CA support.

In addition to CAs, the Intelligence Level II PPA funds the following organizational units:

Intelligence Integration and Emergency Management Operations Division (IEMOD)

IEMOD is a multi-unit division involved in all aspects of the ICE mission. IEMOD has the responsibility of ensuring the Agency is prepared for all forms of significant events and emergency situations and can always maintain continuity of operations. The Emergency Management Unit serves as the Agency's focal point for executing all aspects of continuity of operations through proper planning, training, and exercising, but also serves as the agency lead for crisis management during emerging events and maintains critical communications with leadership and external stakeholders.

Both the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) and the HSI Tip Line serve key support functions for the agency's 24/7 investigative and enforcement missions. The JIOC Watch Operation receives, coordinates, and disseminates classified and unclassified information and facilitates the exchange of law enforcement and national security information between ICE Directorates, headquarters and field leadership, and the Department. The HSI Tip Line serves as the public tip intake center within DHS that receives, analyzes, documents, and disseminates investigative leads that apply to the more than 400 Federal statutes under the ICE mission and authorities.

Collections Division (CD)

CD is responsible for collecting and sharing information of intelligence value, leveraging U.S. government resources to fill information gaps, in support of criminal investigations and criminal investigative priorities, protecting the agency from threats, and conducting maritime-focused law enforcement technical collection activities. To execute the aforementioned tasks, CD reduces strategic surprise and provides support to operations by identifying and closing our Agency's information gaps; the congressionally mandated reporting of ICE-origin intelligence; counterintelligence and protective intelligence awareness, education, reporting, and referral services; and sophisticated technical collection activities in support of maritime counter-narcotics efforts.

CD serves as the official bridge between ICE and the Intelligence Community. CD also provides guidance, oversight, and protection to ICE personnel who consume, collect, or report intelligence information. CD is also the home of integrated HSI and ERO intelligence efforts, geared toward mutual operational and enforcement support. CD is comprised of the Protective Intelligence and Reports Officer Unit, the Technical Collection and Requirements Unit, and the Combined Intelligence Unit.

Criminal Analysis & Production Division (CAPD)

CAPD's mission is to consistently produce timely, comprehensive, and accurate criminal analysis that enables criminal investigators to identify, prioritize, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist, transnational, and other criminal organizations that threaten or seek to exploit the customs and immigration laws of the United States. CAPD is aligned to corresponding HSI investigative programs to facilitate streamlined and efficient support. CAPD consists of the Counter Transnational Organized Crime Intelligence Unit 1 (corresponding to HSI CTOC1), the Counter Transnational Organized Crime Intelligence Unit 2 (corresponding to HSI CTOC2), the Global Trade & Cyber Intelligence Unit (corresponding to HSI GTD and C3), the International Intelligence Unit (corresponding to HSI International Operations), and the Major Case Intelligence Unit (corresponding to HSI Domestic Operations' HOMECORT and Tier 1 investigations).

Enterprise Services Division (ESD)

ESD leads HSI's Office of Intelligence's programmatic planning and engagement efforts with HSI field offices, Investigative Programs, DHS Intelligence Enterprise, and other key stakeholders. ESD has the responsibility of recruiting, hiring, and executing the training and career development for the Intelligence Enterprise to include the Homeland Security Investigations Criminal Analyst Training (HSICAT). Additionally, the Division provides ICE with critical classified connectivity efforts and leads the effort in implementing criminal analyst analytical tools and technology innovation. The Division's foundation is embedded in the Framework for Criminal Analysis.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	5,341	5,418	\$2,874,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	5,225	5,175	\$2,409,873	370	320	(\$470,608)
Custody Operations (Title V)	-	-	\$86,958	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	733	733	\$161,008	12	12	\$11,819
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,689	1,651	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,411	1,411	\$308,765	52	52	\$19,967
Alternatives to Detention	367	507	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	733	711	\$363,401	45	23	(\$79,261)
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	-	-	\$102,700	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	127	108	\$429,769	39	20	\$9,113
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$168,200	-	-	\$168,200
Total	8,258	8,424	\$4,415,444	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	8,229	8,138	\$3,841,016	518	427	(\$680,428)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,258	8,424	\$4,415,444	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	8,229	8,138	\$3,841,016	518	427	(\$680,428)

PPA Level I Description

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable noncitizens, 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 noncitizens who pose a threat to national security, noncitizens who pose a threat to border security, and noncitizens who pose a threat to public safety.

ERO operates in a dynamic and shifting immigration landscape. As such, ERO works with other DHS Components, States, counties, and localities across the United States to uphold U.S. immigration laws at, within, and beyond the borders through efficient enforcement and removal operations.

This PPA contains the following Level II PPAs:

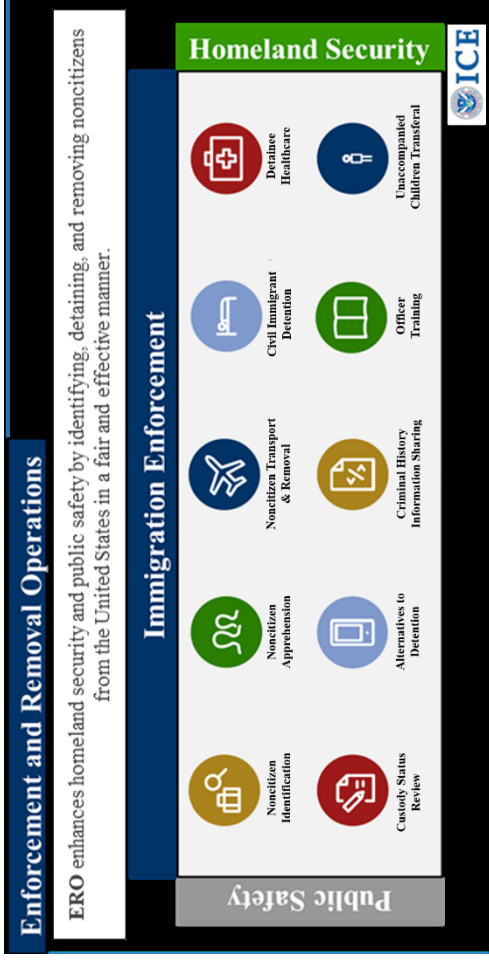
Custody Operations: Custody Operations oversees the immigration detention system and manages the cases of detainees undergoing proceedings and, if applicable, removal.

Custody Operations (Title V): FY 2022 Enactment Section 543 and FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements.

Fugitive Operations: Fugitive Operations identifies, locates, and arrests removable noncitizens present in the United States.

Criminal Apprehension Program: Criminal Apprehension Program (CAP) apprehends and removes criminal noncitizens who are at-large or incarcerated within Federal, State, and local prisons and jails.

Alternatives to Detention: Alternatives to Detention (ATD) supervises certain individuals using a combination of home and office visits, alert response, court tracking, and monitoring technology as an alternative to detention, allowing participating individuals to remain in their communities while their cases are processed.



Operations and Support

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Alternatives to Detention (Title V): FY 2022 Enactment Section 543 and FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements.

Transportation and Removal Program: Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) coordinates the safe and secure transportation of noncitizens who either are subject to final orders of removal or require custodial transfer within the United States, which may ultimately include transportation to the noncitizen’s final destination if ICE determines in its discretion that such transportation is necessary.

Transportation and Removal Program (Title V): FY 2022 Enactment Section 543 and FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$4,415,444	\$4,521,444	\$3,841,016
Carryover - Start of Year	\$69,564	\$5	-
Recoveries	\$2,911	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$214,688	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$4,702,607	\$4,521,449	\$3,841,016
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$42,525	\$7,300	\$7,300
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$4,745,132	\$4,528,749	\$3,848,316
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$4,739,255	\$4,528,749	\$3,828,316
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,258	7,711	8,229
Enacted/Request FTE	8,424	7,711	8,138
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,843	7,711	8,110
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,883	7,711	8,053

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Collections – Reimbursable Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	4	\$36,923	-	-	\$5,500	-	-	\$5,500
Department of Justice	-	-	\$5,602	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,700	-	-	\$1,700
Total Collections	-	4	\$42,525	-	-	\$7,300	-	-	\$7,300

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	8,258	8,424	\$1,522,517	\$2,892,927	\$4,415,444
FY 2023 Enacted	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$2,989,300	\$4,521,444
FY 2024 Base Budget	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$2,989,300	\$4,521,444
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of ICE Health Services Corps	-	25	\$4,066	-	\$4,066
Non-recur of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	-	(\$129)	(\$129)
Non-Recur of Title V funding	-	-	-	(\$339,658)	(\$339,658)
Total Annualizations and Non-Rekurs	-	25	\$4,066	(\$339,787)	(\$335,721)
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$60,589	-	\$60,589
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$17,315	-	\$17,315
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$7,500	-	\$7,500
Adult Bed Rate Adjustment	-	-	-	\$99,622	\$99,622
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$85,404	\$99,622	\$185,026
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	25	\$89,470	(\$240,165)	(\$150,695)
FY 2024 Current Services	7,711	7,736	\$1,621,614	\$2,749,135	\$4,370,749
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Adult ADP Reduction	-	-	-	(\$555,176)	(\$555,176)
Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$6,304)	(\$6,304)
Enforcement and Removal Assistants	150	75	\$3,601	\$4,301	\$7,902
IT for Fear Screening and Visitation	-	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management	45	23	\$3,734	\$4,154	\$7,888
Pay Restoration	284	284	\$40,930	-	\$40,930
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
Transportation Staffing	39	20	\$3,457	\$3,370	\$6,827
Total Program Changes	518	402	\$51,722	(\$581,455)	(\$529,733)
FY 2024 Request	8,229	8,138	\$1,673,336	\$2,167,680	\$3,841,016
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	518	427	\$141,192	(\$821,620)	(\$680,428)

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Custody Operations	\$1,915,771	\$1,918,754	\$1,354,616	(\$564,138)
Custody Operations (Title V)	\$86,958	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Fugitive Operations	\$8,630	\$4,552	\$6,501	\$1,949
Criminal Apprehension Program	\$29,283	\$26,345	\$24,124	(\$2,221)
Alternatives to Detention	\$316,211	\$298,576	\$208,340	(\$90,236)
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Transportation and Removal Program	\$403,374	\$401,415	\$405,899	\$4,484
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200
Total	\$2,892,927	\$2,989,300	\$2,167,680	(\$821,620)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$2,892,927	\$2,989,300	\$2,167,680	(\$821,620)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$454,984	\$403,207	\$403,940	\$733
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,322	\$3,322	\$3,322	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,892	\$2,892	\$2,892	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$14,425	\$14,342	\$14,443	\$101
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$428,473	\$382,819	\$235,873	(\$146,946)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$38,903	\$25,034	\$25,513	\$479
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$5,106	\$212,863	\$5,105	(\$207,758)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$23,254	\$23,253	\$23,253	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$516	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$57,935	\$96,743	\$190,043	\$93,300
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$51,892	\$51,153	\$49,277	(\$1,876)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,774,411	\$1,737,188	\$1,173,634	(\$563,554)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$29,761	\$28,866	\$26,167	(\$2,699)
31.0 Equipment	\$3,709	\$3,758	\$10,358	\$6,600
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,397	\$2,397	\$2,397	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$946	\$946	\$946	-
Total – Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$2,892,927	\$2,989,300	\$2,167,680	(\$821,620)

Custody Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	5,341	5,418	\$2,874,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	5,225	5,175	\$2,409,873	370	320	(\$470,608)
Total	5,341	5,418	\$2,874,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	5,225	5,175	\$2,409,873	370	320	(\$470,608)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	5,341	5,418	\$2,874,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	5,225	5,175	\$2,409,873	370	320	(\$470,608)

PPA Level II Description

Custody Operations oversees the immigration detention system and manages the cases of detainees undergoing immigration proceedings and, if applicable, removal. Custody Operations seeks to meet evolving detention capacity requirements in as cost-effective manner as possible, managing an increasing number of criminal noncitizens, noncitizen families, and special population detainees.

Custody Operations – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	5,341	5,418	\$958,710	\$1,915,771	\$2,874,481
FY 2023 Enacted	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$1,918,754	\$2,880,481
FY 2024 Base Budget	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$1,918,754	\$2,880,481
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of ICE Health Services Corps	-	25	\$4,066	-	\$4,066
Non-recrur of ICE Health Services Corps	-	-	-	(\$129)	(\$129)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	25	\$4,066	(\$129)	\$3,937
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$38,101	-	\$38,101
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$11,154	-	\$11,154
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$4,914	-	\$4,914
Adult Bed Rate Adjustment	-	-	-	\$99,622	\$99,622
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$54,169	\$99,622	\$153,791
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	25	\$58,235	\$99,493	\$157,728
FY 2024 Current Services	4,855	4,880	\$1,019,962	\$2,018,247	\$3,038,209
Realignment of Third Party Medical Care from ERO/CO to ERO/MED	-	-	-	(\$108,000)	(\$108,000)
Total Transfers	-	-	-	(\$108,000)	(\$108,000)
Adult ADP Reduction	-	-	-	(\$555,176)	(\$555,176)
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$9,756)	(\$9,756)
Enforcement and Removal Assistants	150	75	\$3,601	\$4,301	\$7,902
IT for Fear Screening and Visitation	-	-	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Pay Restoration	220	220	\$31,694	-	\$31,694
Total Program Changes	370	295	\$35,295	(\$555,631)	(\$520,336)
FY 2024 Request	5,225	5,175	\$1,055,257	\$1,354,616	\$2,409,873
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	370	320	\$93,530	(\$564,138)	(\$470,608)

Custody Operations – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	5,341	5,418	\$958,710	\$176.94	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	5,225	5,175	\$1,055,257	\$203.79	370	320	\$93,530	\$5.83
Total	5,341	5,418	\$958,710	\$176.94	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	5,225	5,175	\$1,055,257	\$203.79	370	320	\$93,530	\$5.83
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	5,341	5,418	\$958,710	\$176.94	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	5,225	5,175	\$1,055,257	\$203.79	370	320	\$93,530	\$5.83

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$504,007	\$507,925	\$562,860	\$54,935
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$3,235	\$1,991	\$2,107	\$116
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$178,175	\$178,175	\$195,331	\$17,156
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$597	\$597	\$628	\$31
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$272,696	\$273,039	\$294,331	\$21,292
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$958,710	\$961,727	\$1,055,257	\$93,530
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	5,341	4,855	5,225	370
FTE - Civilian	5,418	4,855	5,175	320
FTE - Military	3	-	-	-

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	4,059	\$761,842	\$187.69	3,637	\$764,241	\$210.13	3,857	\$836,292	\$216.82	220	\$72,051	\$6.69
Non-LEOs	1,359	\$196,271	\$144.42	1,218	\$196,889	\$161.65	1,318	\$218,337	\$165.66	100	\$21,448	\$4.01
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$597	-	-	\$597	-	-	\$628	-	-	\$31	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	5,418	\$958,710	\$176.84	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	5,175	\$1,055,257	\$203.79	320	\$93,530	\$5.83

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Custody Operations manages the immigration detention system. DDOs focus primarily on detention bed space and detainee management. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment, and the pay restoration.

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs assist with supporting activities for the Custody and Resource Coordination program and ICE Health Services Corps such as the coordination of supplies, equipment, healthcare, food, and clothing for detainees. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the annualization of a FY 2023 program change, the hiring Enforcement and Removal Assistants, and the pay restoration.

Other PC&B Costs: Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits costs for ERO Deportation Officers include Special Personal Services Payments. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment.

Custody Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Custody Operations	\$1,915,771	\$1,918,754	\$1,354,616	(\$564,138)
Total	\$1,915,771	\$1,918,754	\$1,354,616	(\$564,138)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,915,771	\$1,918,754	\$1,354,616	(\$564,138)

Non Pay by Object Class*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$7,691	\$7,691	\$7,988	\$297
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,893	\$2,893	\$2,893	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$427	\$427	\$427	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$10,535	\$10,535	\$10,590	\$55
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$24,573	\$30,573	\$31,196	\$623
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,754	\$18,827	\$19,099	\$272
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$4,676	\$4,676	\$4,676	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$20,471	\$20,471	\$20,471	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$19,973	\$21,781	\$21,781	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$36,712	\$36,712	\$34,782	(\$1,930)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,737,183	\$1,737,183	\$1,173,629	(\$563,554)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$23,031	\$22,933	\$20,086	(\$2,847)
31.0 Equipment	\$508	\$708	\$3,654	\$2,946
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,397	\$2,397	\$2,397	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$946	\$946	\$946	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$1,915,771	\$1,918,754	\$1,354,616	(\$564,138)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$1,567,421	\$1,571,309	\$1,156,905	(\$414,404)
Contracts - Detainee Healthcare Services (Adult)	\$217,772	\$217,772	\$115,916	(\$101,856)
Other Costs	\$130,578	\$129,673	\$81,795	(\$47,878)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$1,915,771	\$1,918,754	\$1,354,616	(\$564,138)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult): FY 2024 funding was derived from an ADP of 24,000 adult detention beds at a rate of \$131.71 (the Beds/Guards and other direct cost portions of the bed rate) multiplied by 366. The remaining 1,000 adult detention beds are fee funded. The decrease in funding is associated with the 9,000 Adult ADP reduction.

Contracts - Detainee Healthcare Services (Adult): FY 2024 funding was derived from an ADP of 24,000 adult detention beds at a rate of \$25.49 (the Healthcare portion of the bed rate) multiplied by 366. The remaining 1,000 adult detention beds are fee funded. The decrease in funding is associated with the 9,000 Adult ADP reduction and the Third Party Medical Care realignment.

Other Costs: Other Costs include non-bed GE and one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional Law Enforcement Officers. The decrease is associated with the ATB Efficiency.

Budget Activities

Custody Operations funding comprises three major components: payroll, which supports 5,158 law enforcement and non-law enforcement personnel; detention bed funding, which supports ICE’s detention network, including detention guards, healthcare, food, and clothing; and non-bed general expenses (GE), which cover overhead items, such as supplies, travel, training, and equipment, that enable mission success.

A primary focus of Custody Operations is detention bed space management, which accounts for approximately 50 percent of total costs. DHS guidance requires personnel to take enforcement actions in accordance with applicable law. Such actions include the lawful detention, pending a final determination of removal, of noncitizens who arrive in the United States and are deemed inadmissible as described in section 235(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Detention prevents such noncitizens from committing crimes if otherwise at-large in the United States, ensures that noncitizens will appear for their removal proceedings, and substantially increases the likelihood that noncitizens lawfully ordered removed will be removed.

Bed Rate Methodology:

The cost of detention varies for each noncitizen based on criminal status, facility type, length of detention stays, and geographic region. ICE utilizes an analytical model which projects the average daily cost for adult beds based on direct costs, including bed and guard costs, detainee healthcare costs, and other direct costs. ICE calculates the custody requirement by multiplying the projected ADP by the average daily bed rate and the number of days in the fiscal year.

Adult Beds:

In FY 2024, ICE projects that the average daily rate for direct costs will total \$157.20 for adult beds. Consistent with OMB Circular A-87, ICE defines direct costs as costs directly attributable to a noncitizen in ICE custody. Direct costs include detention bed/guard contracts, healthcare, and other costs directly tied to execution of the detention program. Examples of other direct costs include noncitizen 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 shown in the table below, the Bed/Guard rate in FY 2024 is projected to increase based upon the results of the 5-year regression analysis methodology, following the overall trend and accounting for year-to-year volatility from FY 2017 to FY 2021. The Health Care costs are projected using the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Health Care Satellite Account change in the Health Price Indexes and the Other Direct Costs are projected using the BEA change in the GDP Price Index.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA**Custody Operations – PPA II**

Historic and Projected Adult Bed Costs	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
Bed/Guard Costs	\$121.56	\$115.398	\$125.83
Health Care Costs	\$17.31	\$23.38	\$25.49
Other Direct Costs	\$3.57	\$5.39	\$5.88
Total Bed Rate	\$142.44	\$144.16	\$157.20

ICE houses detainees in several types of detention facilities. The projected direct costs associated with housing detainees for FY 2024 are shown by facility type in the table below:

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	Average Cost (Weighted by ADP)
Bed/Guard	\$258.29	\$160.51	\$77.37	\$113.47	\$179.58	\$104.00	\$125.83
Healthcare	\$25.49	\$25.49	\$25.49	\$25.49	\$25.49	\$25.49	\$25.49
Other Direct	\$7.91	\$6.65	\$4.00	\$6.55	\$11.31	\$7.81	\$5.88
Total	\$291.69	\$192.65	\$106.86	\$145.51	\$216.38	\$137.30	\$157.20

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA**Custody Operations – PPA II**

Types of Other Facilities are described in the table below. ICE ADP is provided for each type.

Type of Other Facilities	Description	ADP
Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Facility	Facility operated by/under the management of the Federal BOP	33
Hold Facility	Holding facility	58
Hospital Facility	Medical facility	40
Juvenile Facility	IGSA facility capable of housing juveniles (separate from adults) for a temporary period of time	4
Staging Facility	Facility used for Staging purposes	273
Other Facility	Facilities including but not limited to transportation-related facilities, hotels and/or other short-term facilities	30
Total		438

The ICE detention network is organized into 25 Areas of Responsibility (AORs). The direct costs associated with housing detainees are shown by AOR in the following table.

FY 2024 Adult Bed Rate by AOR				
AOR	Bed / Guard Costs	Healthcare Costs	Other Direct Costs	Total Direct Costs
Atlanta (ATL)	\$106.84	\$25.49	\$5.01	\$137.34
Baltimore (BAL)	\$59.02	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$89.50
Boston (BOS)	\$80.29	\$25.49	\$4.98	\$110.76
Buffalo (BUF)	\$171.08	\$25.49	\$4.98	\$201.55
Chicago (CHI)	\$75.73	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$106.21
Dallas (DAL)	\$51.56	\$25.49	\$4.98	\$82.03
Denver (DEN)	\$217.23	\$25.49	\$14.07	\$256.79
Detroit (DET)	\$79.60	\$25.49	\$5.85	\$110.94
El Paso (ELP)	\$185.42	\$25.49	\$5.74	\$216.65
				2,118
				55
				370
				430
				813
				1,610
				431
				503
				879

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Custody Operations – PPA II

FY 2024 Adult Bed Rate by AOR					
AOR	Bed / Guard Costs	Healthcare Costs	Other Direct Costs	Total Direct Costs	ADP
Harlingen (HLG)	\$145.07	\$25.49	\$5.02	\$176.20	1,863
Houston (HOU)	\$176.07	\$25.49	\$5.06	\$206.62	1,029
Los Angeles (LOS)	\$304.33	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$334.80	573
Miami (MIA)	\$144.73	\$25.49	\$4.98	\$175.21	1,858
Newark (NEW)	\$134.54	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$165.02	506
New Orleans (NOL)	\$80.51	\$25.49	\$4.98	\$110.98	3,664
New York (NYC)	\$87.86	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$118.34	495
Philadelphia (PHI)	\$112.66	\$25.49	\$5.03	\$143.18	745
Phoenix (PHO)	\$92.50	\$25.49	\$5.81	\$123.80	2,213
Seattle (SEA)	\$258.39	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$288.87	507
San Francisco (SFR)	\$483.10	\$25.49	\$12.07	\$520.67	308
Salt Lake City (SLC)	\$79.65	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$110.13	476
San Antonio (SNA)	\$127.20	\$25.49	\$5.43	\$158.12	3,257
San Diego (SND)	\$177.01	\$25.49	\$14.81	\$217.31	1,187
St. Paul (SPM)	\$73.36	\$25.49	\$4.99	\$103.84	521
Washington (WAS)	\$158.68	\$25.49	\$5.07	\$189.24	450
Average (weighted by ADP)	\$125.83	\$25.49	\$5.88	\$157.20	25,000

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

FY 2024 Adult Bed Summary (Dollars in Thousands)	Adult Beds	
	ADP	Funding
O&S Custody Operations	24,000	\$1,380,821
Immigration Inspection User Fees	653	\$37,570
Breached Bond Detention Fund	347	\$19,964
FY 2024 Total	25,000	\$1,438,355

Detention Capacity Utilization:

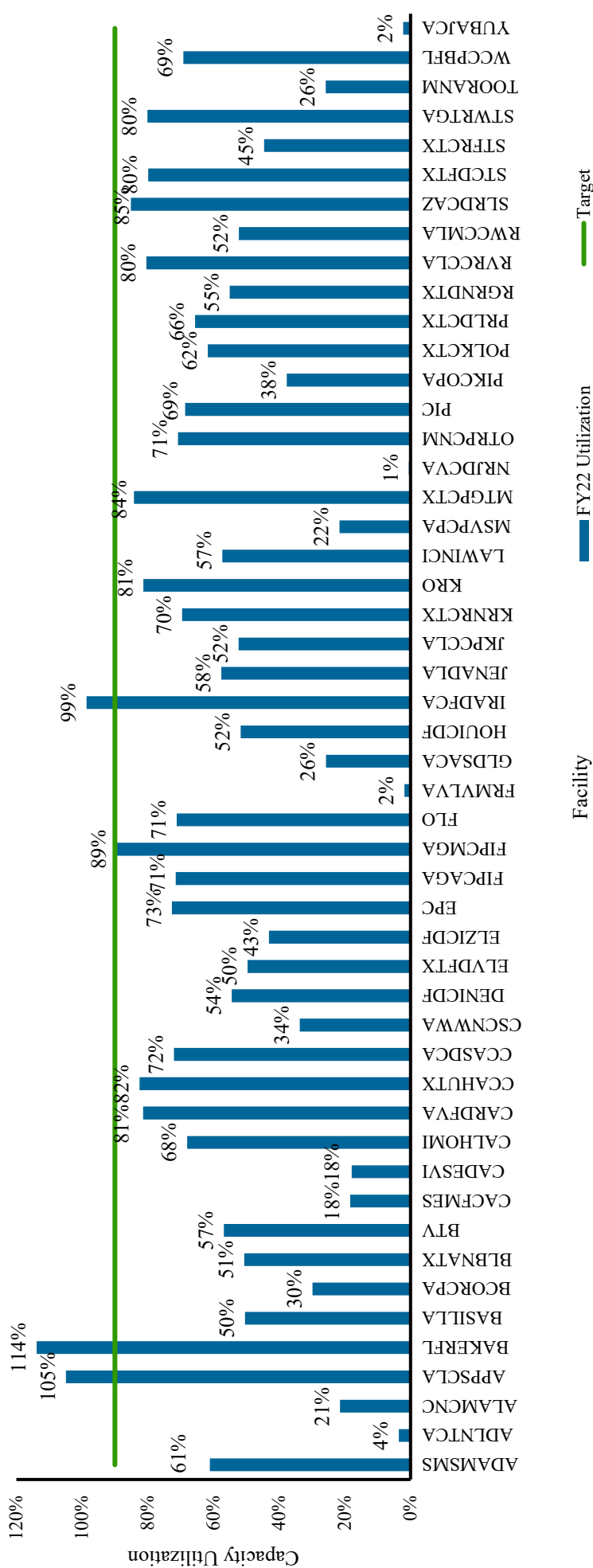
ICE’s current classification system requires that detained noncitizens be protected from harm through the assignment of housing with individuals of similar background and criminal history. This classification system ensures the safe and orderly operation of detention facilities and protects staff and noncitizens from harm. Filling every available bed in a detention facility would necessitate housing individuals of varied threat levels together, posing serious safety concerns for them, officers, and staff. ICE consequently maintains a target utilization rate of about 85 to 90 percent of total facility capacity. However, from FY 2020 to the end of FY 2022, the effects of COVID-19 on ICE operations and the immigration landscape greatly decreased bed utilization across the detention portfolio due to implementation of the ICE Pandemic Response Requirements (PRR) which limits normal target utilization policies. The target utilization also allows for flexibility to respond to emergencies or other unforeseen circumstances that might require immediate availability of detention beds (e.g., charter flight cancellations, surges, or smuggling loads). ICE always makes safety and security the primary operational concern at all facilities, including facilities with guaranteed minimums.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Custody Operations – PPA II

As the following graph demonstrates the COVID-19 impacted detention levels. ICE’s FY 2024 funding maintains ICE’s ability to effectively manage fluctuations in its detained noncitizen population within current enforcement guidelines.

FY 2022 Capacity Utilization by Facility



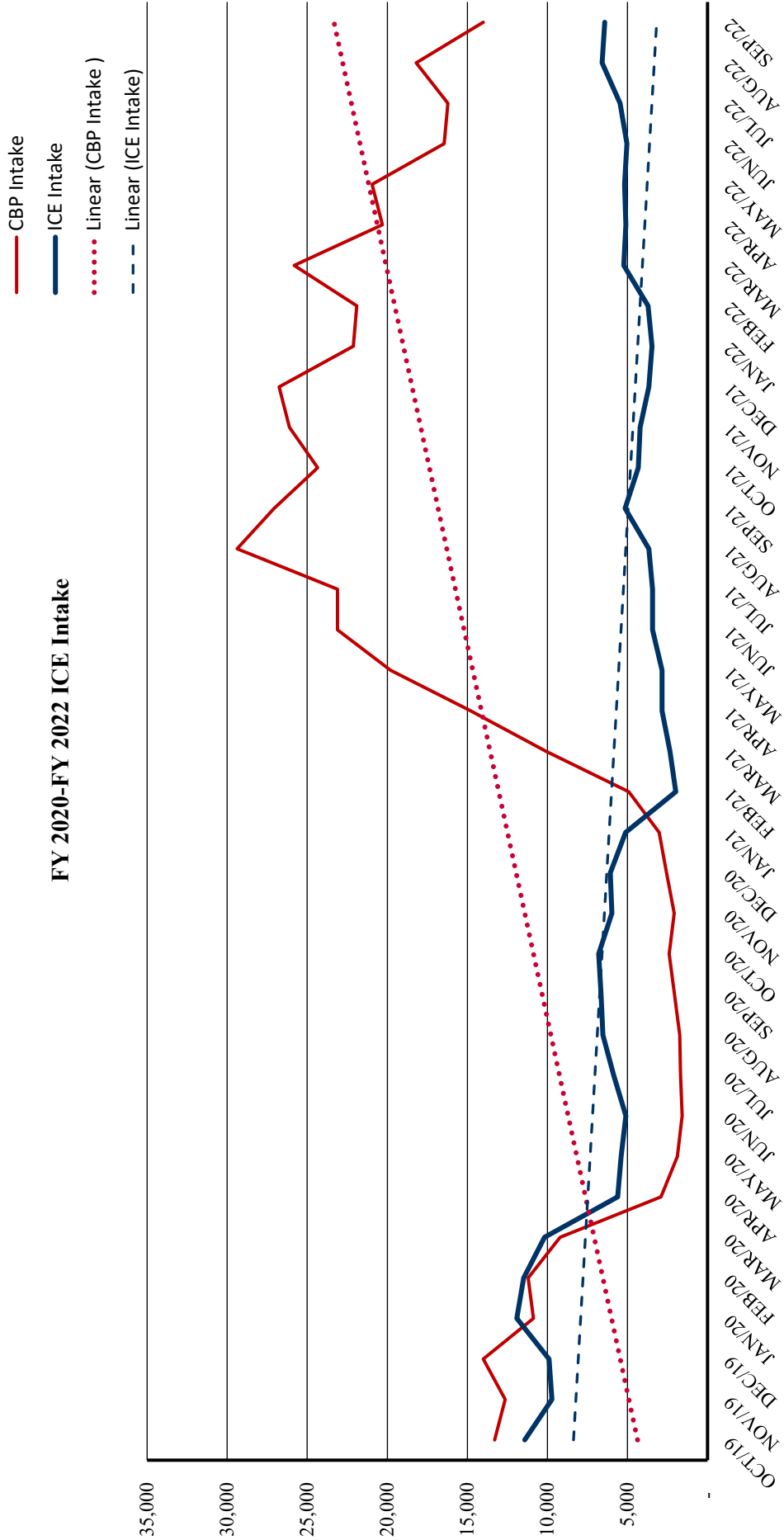
Detention Capacity Requirements:

As shown in the following graph, ICE intake was a factor of approximately three times CBP intake by the end of FY 2020, but by the end of FY 2021 CBP’s intake was nearly six times that of ICE’s. Both ICE and CBP intake metrics can be volatile and is sensitive to geopolitical events, environmental factors, and policy decisions beyond either Agency’s control. Given this uncertainty, a continuing requirement exists for a sustained investment in detention capacity. ICE’s out-year ADP estimates may change due to the difficulty of projecting ADP related to CBP intake nearly two years in advance.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Custody Operations – PPA II

FY 2020-FY 2022 ICE Intake



Custody Operations anticipates the following developments to impact detention capacity and funding requirements in FY 2024:

Overall, ICE faces many environmental, political, and policy developments that have various levels of impact to the migration patterns of noncitizens who seek to enter the United States. In any given fiscal year, one or more factors may weigh more heavily than another and influences who ICE is able to detain within available detention capacity. Migration may surge at particular ports of entry, claims of Credible Fear and Asylum may rise, or ICE may encounter noncitizen populations from geographic regions not historically trending in great numbers. Also, ICE's access to detention capacity may also be negatively impacted by litigation, which limits ICE's ability to detain noncitizens in certain locations, as well as state/local legislation which limits ICE's ability to respond to shifting migration patterns.

In FY 2022, DHS issued the Asylum Officer (AO) Rule to improve expedited processing of asylum claims from noncitizens, ensuring those eligible are granted relief quickly, and those not eligible are removed promptly. Under this rule, processing times and detention stays have been reduced as noncitizens subject to expedited removal for whom CIS has found a positive credible fear finding may be eligible for release on parole and enrolled in ATD. The sections below highlight typical ICE operational tempo areas and resulting metrics.

Population and Migration Fluctuations and Interior Enforcement Activity: Migration patterns vary depending on political and economic trends in foreign countries, particularly those in the Southern Hemisphere. In FY 2020 the CBP SWB Encounters level was 458,088 and in FY 2021 the CBP SWB Encounters increased to 1,734,686, an increase of 279 percent. Furthermore, ICE arrests in FY 2020 totaled 103,603, charging document issuances totaled 78,816, and ICE detainees totaled 122,233. In FY 2021, ICE interior enforcement efforts were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, arrests, charging documents, and detainees decreased significantly, totaling 74,082, 74,872, and 65,940 respectively. In 2022, CBP SWB encounters were 2,378,944 while ICE arrests were 142,750, charging documents issued were 220,833, and detainees totaled 78,829. ICE will continue to address immigration enforcement areas of priority, including migrant surges, and allocate law enforcement resources as efficiently as possible within current enforcement guidelines.

Detaining Criminal Noncitizens: Through the majority of FY 2022, ICE has prioritized detention and removal based on the noncitizen threat to national security, border security, and public safety. In FY 2021, ICE removed 39,149 criminal noncitizens, a 62 percent decrease from FY 2020 criminal noncitizen removal figure of 103,762. In FY 2022 ICE removed 38,447 criminal noncitizens. In addition, screening and vetting of noncitizens currently on probation or parole in state detention facilities led to arrests totaling 2,290 in FY 2019. In FY 2020 probation and parole arrests totaled 1,256, and in FY 2021, there were 724 probation and parole arrests. In FY 2022 probation and parole arrests increased to 1,616.

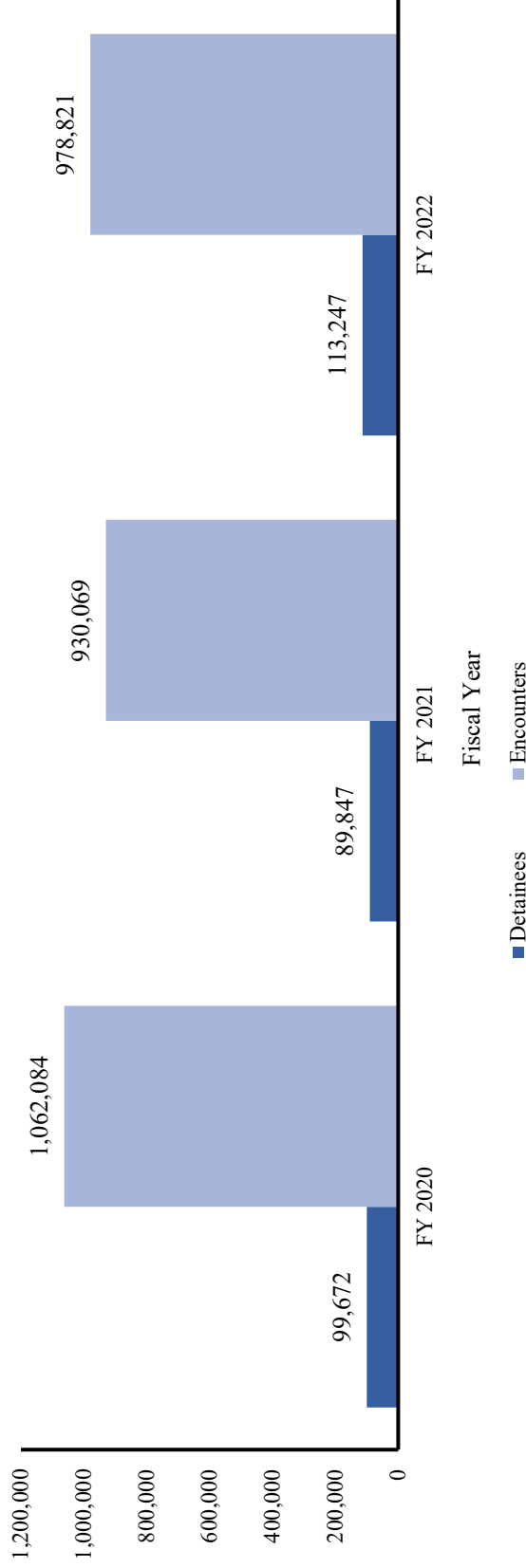
Average Length of Stay (ALOS): In FY 2021, the ICE ALOS was 43.1 days, a decrease of 32.1 percent from FY 2020 levels, but an increase of 25.7 percent above FY 2019 levels. In FY 2022 the ICE ALOS was 25.9 days, a decrease of 39.9 percent from the FY 2022 level. The overall ALOS varies due to the mix of outcomes from border encounters and interior enforcement activities, and the proportion of cases that result from each. CBP-encountered cases generally have lower lengths of stay due to expedited removals and decreased instances of cases requiring a hearing, whereas interior criminal cases are typically more complicated, and many are not subject to expedited removal.

Central American Population: Noncitizens from countries other than Mexico spend more time in the detention system compared to arrivals from Mexico due to their claims for protection, which require more time to adjudicate. In FY 2021, the Mexican ALOS was 35.6 days compared to 70.4, 61.2, and 42.5 days for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, respectively. In FY 2022, the Mexican ALOS was 21.9 days compared to 51.3, 40.9, and 38.7 for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Travel documents required for removal also take longer to acquire from these countries than they do from Mexico. To address this, the Electronic Nationality Verification Program (ENVP) was significantly expanded in July 2019 and is designed to return nationals of the participating countries in an expeditious manner by verifying the nationality electronically versus the traditional manner of having a travel document issued by a consular official. Currently, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Northern Triangle Countries) are active participating nations.

ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC)

IHSC provides the safe delivery of high-quality health care to those in ICE custody. In FY 2021 and FY 2022, IHSC provides direct care to detainees housed at 19 designated facilities throughout the Nation, to include medical, dental, mental health care, and public health services. IHSC manages health care services at these facilities via an electronic health records system (eHR) that allows IHSC to maintain patient files, perform analytics and reporting, and ensure high quality care. Health care at non-IHSC-staffed detention facilities is managed either on-site by the contracted detention vendor or its subcontractor. These costs are included in the overall detention contract, or are off-site expenses, where costs are processed by the VA Finance Services Center (FSC), approved by IHSC, and paid by ICE. Through field medical coordinators, IHSC provides case management and health oversight for detainees housed at these facilities and is responsible for initial detainee screenings for COVID-19, and communicable diseases like tuberculosis, chronic disease management, and referrals for off-site medical treatment. The graph below displays the number of detainees covered by eHR at the 19 IHSC-staffed facilities, as well as the total number of encounters these ICE detainees have with IHSC medical personnel. Encounters represent the number of medical procedures performed on ICE detainees. A single detainee may incur more than one encounter or require more than one procedure. In FY 2022, including facilities that do not utilize eHR (and are thus not shown in the graph below), IHSC provided services to 140,941 individuals for a total of 1,111,196 encounters. The following procedures were conducted: 74,273 physical examinations; 120,021 intake screenings; and 18,133 emergency room and off-site referrals. IHSC also conducted an additional 11,398 dental visits, 16,904 urgent care visits, 110,359 sick call visits, 40,050 mental health interventions, and filled 202,071 prescriptions.

Detainees Covered by eHR and Encounters



Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Custody Operations – PPA II

Third Party Medical Care Provisioning: In FY 2022, IHSC oversaw health care for over 120,000 detainees housed in 163 non-IHSC-staffed facilities, totaling over 51,000 beds. The contracted detention vendor or its subcontractor manages health care at these non-IHSC-staffed facilities. These costs are included in the overall detention contract, or are off-site expenses, where costs are processed by the Veterans Affairs (VA) Finance Services Center (FSC), approved by IHSC, and paid by ICE. The FY 2024 Budget realigns the funding for this function to the new Level II PPA Third Party Medical Care.

Revising the Detention System: ICE is committed to ensuring that all detention facilities are inspected pursuant to the most recent versions of immigration detention standards. On December 18, 2019, ICE released National Detention Standards (NDS) 2019, which is generally applied to non-dedicated facilities. These standards took effect on March 1, 2020, and supersede the NDS 2000. This updated version of the NDS, designed for non-dedicated facilities, streamlines many of the original requirements and provides additional requirements to account for important changes in relevant law, policy, and practice similar to the Performance Based National Detention Standards 2011, which were revised in 2016, and are generally used by dedicated facilities. Key changes include streamlining of standards for: Food Service, Environmental Health and Safety, Security Inspections, and Voluntary Work Program. The NDS 2000 standards regarding administrative and disciplinary special management units were combined, descriptions of ICE's responsibilities and commitments to its detainees were removed, and areas where language access is particularly important were highlighted throughout the updated standards. Additionally, three new standards were added: Searches of Detainees, which was reserved in NDS 2000; Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention and Intervention, which fully implements facility requirements in the DHS Final Rule, 6 CFR Part 115, Standards to Prevent, Detect and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Assault in Confinement Facilities (March 7, 2014), also known as DHS Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA); and Disability Identification, Assessment and Accommodation, which obligates facilities to provide detainees with disabilities the accommodations, auxiliary aides and modifications to policies, practices and/or procedures to allow them equal opportunity to access, participate in, or benefit from detention programs, services, and activities. ICE plans to continue to revise and streamline the current detention standards and oversight system on an as-needed basis.

Implementing DHS Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Regulations: DHS PREA regulations require that all new, renewed, or substantively modified detention facility contracts incorporate PREA standards. As of the end of FY 2020, ICE has incorporated DHS PREA standards into contracts at facilities covering approximately 94 percent of the ICE ADP (this excludes ICE ADP at USMS and BOP facilities, which are obligated to comply with DOJ PREA regulations). ICE OPR, in coordination with other Agency programs and with CBP, solicited and secured a third-party contract vendor to perform audits, which began in February 2017. In FY 2021, OPR facilitated the completion of 30 PREA audits, distributing all reports to ERO for further action, if required. As of March FY 2022, OPR has facilitated the completion of 34 audits, with 8 reports pending distribution to ERO.

Custody Operations Title V – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations (Title V)	-	-	\$86,958	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)
Total	-	-	\$86,958	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$86,958	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)

PPA Level II Description

The FY 2022 Enactment Section 543 and FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements for Custody Operations.

Custody Operations Title V – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	-	\$86,958	\$86,958
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$74,900	\$74,900
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$74,900	\$74,900
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recur of Title V funding	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)

Custody Operations Title V – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Custody Operations (Title V)	\$86,958	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Total	\$86,958	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$86,958	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$5,380	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,457	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$37,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$37,221	-	-	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$86,958	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Third Party Medical Bills	\$37,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Family Processing Capacity	\$37,221	-	-	-
Custody Resource Coordinators	\$6,457	-	-	-
Addressing Language Deficiencies	\$4,010	-	-	-
Expanded Legal Access	\$1,370	-	-	-
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$86,958	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Third Party Medical Bills: Border management cost associated with off-site medical expenses, where costs are processed by the Veterans Affairs (VA) Finance Services Center (FSC), approved by IHSC, and paid by ICE.

Family Processing Capacity: Border management cost associated with processing family units.

Custody Resource Coordinators: Border management cost associated with Custody Resource Coordinators.

Addressing Language Deficiencies: Border management cost associated with translating detainee forms. In FY 2022, forms were translated into Spanish, Portuguese, and Punjabi.

Expanded Legal Access: Border management cost associated with detainee access to counsel and Know Your Rights Presentations.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	733	733	\$161,008	12	12	\$11,819
Total	792	783	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	733	733	\$161,008	12	12	\$11,819
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	792	783	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	733	733	\$161,008	12	12	\$11,819

PPA Level II Description

Fugitive Operations identifies, locates, and arrests removable noncitizens present in the United States. The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) performs its duties to apprehend individuals who present a heightened threat to national security and public safety, such as transnational gang members, child sex offenders, and noncitizens with prior convictions for violent crimes. Fugitive arrests require more time and resources than the custodial arrests enacted by the Criminal Apprehension Program. To affect a fugitive arrest, officers must investigate a fugitive's physical location and status, surveil that location to identify the fugitive, and develop a plan for arrest. Due to the increased risk associated with fugitive arrests, Fugitive Operations requires officers to conduct arrests in large teams, which increases costs and workload requirements for each arrest. In FY 2022, the NFOP components combined to make 16,996 arrests, of which 25 percent (4,289) had prior criminal convictions.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	792	783	\$140,559	\$8,630	\$149,189
FY 2023 Enacted	721	721	\$144,637	\$4,552	\$149,189
FY 2024 Base Budget	721	721	\$144,637	\$4,552	\$149,189
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$5,705	-	\$5,705
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,636	-	\$1,636
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$776	-	\$776
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$8,117	-	\$8,117
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$8,117	-	\$8,117
FY 2024 Current Services	721	721	\$152,754	\$4,552	\$157,306
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$1,949	\$1,949
Pay Restoration	12	12	\$1,753	-	\$1,753
Total Program Changes	12	12	\$1,753	\$1,949	\$3,702
FY 2024 Request	733	733	\$154,507	\$6,501	\$161,008
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	12	12	\$9,870	\$1,949	\$11,819

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$140,559	\$179.51	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	733	733	\$154,507	\$210.79	12	12	\$9,870	\$10,181
Total	792	783	\$140,559	\$179.51	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	733	733	\$154,507	\$210.79	12	12	\$9,870	\$10,181
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	792	783	\$140,559	\$179.51	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	733	733	\$154,507	\$210.79	12	12	\$9,870	\$10,181

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$71,956	\$74,744	\$80,368	\$5,624
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$43	\$43	\$45	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$24,883	\$25,883	\$27,567	\$1,684
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$43,677	\$43,967	\$46,527	\$2,560
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$140,559	\$144,637	\$154,507	\$9,870
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	792	721	733	12
FTE - Civilian	783	721	733	12

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	628	\$125,800	\$200.32	566	\$129,450	\$228.71	577	\$136,711	\$236.93	11	\$7,261	\$8.22
Non-LEOs	155	\$14,759	\$95.22	155	\$15,187	\$97.98	156	\$17,796	\$114.08	1	\$2,609	\$16.10
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	783	\$140,559	\$179.51	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	733	\$154,507	\$210.79	12	\$9,870	\$10.18

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs) The DDOs make up Fugitive Operations Teams that identify, locate, and arrest fugitive noncitizens. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment, and the pay restoration.

Non-LEOs: DDOs are enabled by non-LEOs who provide mission support in the form of file development, target analysis, and criminal history verifications. Non-LEOs also ensure that DDOs receive sufficient support to maximize their effectiveness. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the pay restoration.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Fugitive Operations	\$8,630	\$4,552	\$6,501	\$1,949
Total	\$8,630	\$4,552	\$6,501	\$1,949
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$8,630	\$4,552	\$6,501	\$1,949

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$268	\$250	\$250	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$94	\$94	\$94	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$27	\$27	\$27	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$283	\$200	\$200	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$466	\$465	\$2,414	\$1,949
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,747	\$262	\$262	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,697	\$2,954	\$2,954	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$797	\$100	\$100	-
31.0 Equipment	\$251	\$200	\$200	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$8,630	\$4,552	\$6,501	\$1,949

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Fugitive Operations Contracts	\$3,632	\$2,525	\$2,592	\$67
Equipment	\$1,319	\$1,319	\$1,319	-
Travel	\$362	\$268	\$334	\$66
Other Costs	\$3,317	\$440	\$2,256	\$1,816
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$8,630	\$4,552	\$6,501	\$1,949

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Fugitive Operations Contracts: Fugitive Operations contracts provide advanced data analytics, data processing, and data access services. Specific contracts include but are not limited to: Lexis/Nexis - National Crime Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC), Thomson Reuters Special Services (TRSS), and ThunderCat. The increase in funding is associated with the ATB efficiency.

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. There is no change in funding.

Travel: Travel by prior year and current year hires, associated with mission critical travel (e.g., Mobile Criminal Alien Teams (MCATs)) and/or surges (e.g., Operation Cross Check, Operation Sex Offender Alien Removal) in order to apprehend fugitive and criminals at-large. The increase in funding is associated with the ATB efficiency.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (e.g., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The increase in funding is associated with the ATB efficiency.

Budget Activities

Fugitive Operations funds the following programs:

Fugitive Operation Teams (FOTs):

ERO has 129 FOTs concentrating on noncitizens who threaten public safety or national security. FOTs identify, locate, and arrest criminal noncitizens, gang members, and individuals who have violated U.S. immigration laws, including noncitizens who illegally re-entered the country after being removed, and those ordered removed by an Immigration Judge.

Probation and Parole:

NFOP coordinates with Federal, State, and Local Parole and Probation Offices to identify, arrest, and remove foreign-born nationals who are released from incarceration (paroled) or who are placed on probation without being incarcerated, that are found to be in violation of immigration laws. In FY 2022, there were 1,616 probation and parole arrests, with 1,200 criminal convictions (74 percent), compared to 724 arrests and 686 convictions (95 percent) in FY 2021.

Transnational Law Enforcement Operations (TLEO):

TLEO partners with international and U.S. law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to advance the law enforcement interests of the United States, to share criminal justice, humanitarian, and public safety information between U.S. law enforcement and its foreign counterparts, and to facilitate transnational investigative efforts that enhance the safety and security of the United States. TLEO develops and disseminates actionable real time intelligence data via investigative referrals on criminals and security threats who are violating U.S. Federal code and/or immigration laws to conduct criminal and/or violent activities, while exploiting international borders to elude law enforcement. TLEO operates within host agencies at great benefit to the ERO mission. The following liaison positions support our law enforcement officer partners: U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC), U.S. National Central Bureau International Police (USNCB INTERPOL), Customs and Border Protection (CBP) National Targeting Center (NTC), European Police (EUROPOL), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC):

The NCATC, the national enforcement operations center for the ERO Targeting Operations Division (TOD), supports ERO enforcement personnel by generating high-value criminal and intelligence analysis from a wide variety of sources. The NCATC identification and analysis services underpin the at-large enforcement initiatives of ICE Directorates and program offices which seek to identify, arrest, and remove priority noncitizens who pose a threat to community safety or national security.

Using technology and partnerships with domestic and international LEAs, interagency stakeholders, and regulatory and intelligence agencies, the NCATC analyzes large amounts of person-centric data to develop leads and investigative referrals and disseminate those leads to ICE field components. The NCATC prioritizes its resources for the investigation and generation of leads on members of transnational street gangs, sex offenders, and noncitizens with convictions for violent crimes and works with ICE field units, law enforcement task forces, and other Federal and international LEAs to provide stakeholders with thousands of referrals each year. Through the second quarter of FY 2022, the NCATC vetted

targeting and investigative referrals on over 2.3 million individuals. The NCATC provides targeting and operational support for the following ongoing, multi-agency investigative and intelligence activities: Parole and Probation violators; ATD violators; Sex Offender Registration (SOR); Return to Sender; Operation No Safe Haven; Security Alliance for Fugitive Enforcement (SAFE); National Cross Check operations; and ERO's Most Wanted Program. The NCATC is responsible for the investigation of noncitizens referred to ICE by USCIS's Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) who have been convicted of, or are suspected of being convicted of, egregious crimes. Crimes include, but are not limited to murder, rape, sexual abuse of a minor, child pornography, trafficking of controlled substances, and offenses relating to explosive materials or firearms. The NCATC analyzes all Egregious Public Safety (EPS) referrals received from USCIS. By leveraging specialized training, experience, technology, and law enforcement partnerships, this immigration enforcement effort advances public safety and national security.

Since 2009, ERO's NCATC has partnered with the HSI Counter Threat Development Unit (CTLTD) on the investigation of nonimmigrant visa violators. Once CTLTD has completed its internal vetting process, cases that fall outside of HSI's targeting parameters are forwarded to the NCATC; this amounts to approximately 800,000 cases annually. Upon receiving the pre-vetted case records from CTLTD, NCATC employs both automated and a manual review process that analyze a wide range of person-centric information from several DHS systems, to identify individuals that may pose a public safety risk.

Since 2013, SOR data has been received by the NCATC on a weekly basis. The data is processed for development of actionable leads which are then forwarded to the respective Field Offices. In FY 2022, NCATC generated and disseminated 554 SOR Initiative leads to ERO field offices. These leads resulted in 273 arrests.

NFOP conducts the following activities to increase criminal noncitizen arrests and improve investigative targeting:

Operation Cross Check: Operation Cross Check is NFOP's flagship enforcement initiative targeting specific noncitizen populations, such as at-large criminals convicted of violent offenses, members of transnational criminal gangs, and convicted sex offenders. The specific nature of an Operation Cross Check effort may be predicated on national events or situations unique to a particular AOR, requests by ICE counterparts or other agencies, or directives from an ERO component. In FY 2022, Cross Check operations made 656 arrests of which 73 percent (417) resulted in a criminal conviction.

Most Wanted Program: The Most Wanted Program aids ICE in the location and arrest of dangerous fugitives and at-large criminal noncitizens, 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 2021, ERO arrested seven noncitizens on ERO's Top 10 Most Wanted List. In FY 2022, ERO has arrested one noncitizen on ERO's Top 10 Most Wanted List.

Mobile Criminal Alien Teams (MCATs):

MCATs assist with enforcement efforts in areas where the criminal noncitizen workload requires additional personnel, including where cooperation with local law enforcement is incongruent with ERO’s operational needs. MCATs conduct at-large field enforcement activities designed to investigate, locate, and arrest noncitizens for removal from the United States, especially criminal noncitizens who were released from the custody of jurisdictions that do not honor ICE detainers. There are several MCATs in locations in which ERO previously had no permanent presence, increasing public safety within these regions and eliminating the need for field offices to detail personnel to these underserved areas. MCATs are also ideally situated to address probation and parole enforcement leads. MCATs are assigned to 10 of the 25 ERO AORs. In FY 2022, MCATs made 671 arrests with an 24percent criminal conviction rate (162).

Special Response Teams (SRTs):

SRTs are specialized teams that conduct high-risk enforcement actions and other specialized duties or activities, as authorized, in the furtherance of ICE’s immigration enforcement and public safety missions within the scope of ICE authorities. Certain ERO enforcement activities require specialized training, tactics, and equipment beyond those of the typical ERO enforcement officer to ensure safe and successful resolution of mission activities.

SRT enforcement actions include an elevated probability that an encounter will be made with an individual with a history of violence, or otherwise involve sensitive circumstances. These high-risk enforcement activities may include the service of high-risk warrants, high-risk transports, high profile removals, and special high-risk charter flights.

SRTs are now active in 22 of the 25 field offices, with two additional approved teams pending certification in FY 2023. In FY 2022, SRTs completed 903 missions. The mission activity breakdown includes 388 high-risk missions, 306 high-risk arrest warrants, 26 high-profile removals, 48 high-risk transports, and 135 security missions.

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,689	1,651	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,411	1,411	\$308,765	52	52	\$19,967
Total	1,689	1,651	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,411	1,411	\$308,765	52	52	\$19,967
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,689	1,651	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,411	1,411	\$308,765	52	52	\$19,967

PPA Level II Description

The Criminal Apprehension Program (CAP) supports the apprehension and removal of criminal noncitizens who are at-large or incarcerated within Federal, State, and local prisons and jails noncitizen. CAP is responsible for screening and interviewing incarcerated noncitizens in over 4,300 local and State jails, and prisons throughout the United States. To identify individuals for screening, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and correctional facilities provide ICE biometric and biographic leads. ICE then uses biometric information sharing and analysis to confirm the validity of these leads. Following confirmation, CAP issues documents explaining the violation, lodges a detainer to ensure the facility releases the criminal noncitizen to ICE and places the individual into removal proceedings. Apprehension of incarcerated noncitizens is more efficient and much safer than apprehension of those that are at-large.

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II**Summary of Budget Changes***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	1,689	1,651	\$259,515	\$29,283	\$288,798
FY 2023 Enacted	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$26,345	\$288,798
FY 2024 Base Budget	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$26,345	\$288,798
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$10,355	-	\$10,355
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,057	-	\$3,057
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$1,293	-	\$1,293
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$14,705	-	\$14,705
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$14,705	-	\$14,705
FY 2024 Current Services	1,359	1,359	\$277,158	\$26,345	\$303,503
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	(\$2,221)	(\$2,221)
Pay Restoration	52	52	\$7,483	-	\$7,483
Total Program Changes	52	52	\$7,483	(\$2,221)	\$5,262
FY 2024 Request	1,411	1,411	\$284,641	\$24,124	\$308,765
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	52	52	\$22,188	(\$2,221)	\$19,967

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,689	1,651	\$259,515	\$157.19	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,411	1,411	\$284,641	\$201.73	52	52	\$22,188	\$8.61
Total	1,689	1,651	\$259,515	\$157.19	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,411	1,411	\$284,641	\$201.73	52	52	\$22,188	\$8.61
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,689	1,651	\$259,515	\$157.19	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,411	1,411	\$284,641	\$201.73	52	52	\$22,188	\$8.61

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes	
11.1 Full-time Permanent		\$130,459		\$133,397		\$145,999		\$12,602
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent		\$761		\$761		\$2,420		\$1,659
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		\$42,806		\$42,806		\$44,991		\$2,185
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		\$85,489		\$85,489		\$91,231		\$5,742
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits		\$259,515		\$262,453		\$284,641		\$22,188
Positions and FTE								
Positions - Civilian		1,689		1,359		1,411		52
FTE - Civilian		1,651		1,359		1,411		52

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	1,093	\$207,612	\$189.95	860	\$204,381	\$237.65	906	\$223,607	\$246.81	46	\$19,226	\$9.15
Non-LEOs	558	\$51,903	\$93.02	499	\$58,072	\$116.38	505	\$61,034	\$120.86	6	\$2,962	\$4.48
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	1,651	\$259,515	\$157.19	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,411	\$284,641	\$201.73	52	\$22,188	\$8.61

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): CAP DDOs apprehend and remove at-large criminal noncitizens and criminal noncitizens incarcerated within Federal, State, and local prisons and jails in the United States. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment, and the pay restoration.

Non- LEOs: Non-LEOs assist with mission-critical administrative functions, such as data and records management, to enable DDOs to process an increased number of administrative removals. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the pay restoration.

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Criminal Apprehension Program	\$29,283	\$26,345	\$24,124	(\$2,221)
Total	\$29,283	\$26,345	\$24,124	(\$2,221)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$29,283	\$26,345	\$24,124	(\$2,221)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,197	\$1,197	\$1,197	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$186	\$186	\$186	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$781	\$781	\$781	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$10,644	\$7,706	\$5,485	(\$2,221)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,085	\$3,085	\$3,085	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$101	\$100	\$100	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$1	-	-	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,389	\$8,393	\$8,393	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$2	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$4,628	\$4,628	\$4,628	-
31.0 Equipment	\$260	\$260	\$260	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$29,283	\$26,345	\$24,124	(\$2,221)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
LESA	\$16,514	\$11,330	\$11,330	-
Travel	\$2,016	\$1,383	\$1,383	-
Equipment	\$1,411	\$1,228	\$1,228	-
LESC	\$832	\$602	\$602	-
Other Costs	\$8,510	\$11,802	\$9,581	(\$2,221)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$29,283	\$26,345	\$24,124	(\$2,221)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

LESA: This cost driver includes contracts for project management support and law enforcement systems and analysis (LSEA). It provides for 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 to improve data analysis and technology of immigration policy. There is no change in funding.

Travel: Travel includes operational travel within the interior of the United States for the arrest of at-large criminal noncitizens. It is derived from projected mission critical travel and/or surges to apprehend and arrest at-large criminal noncitizens. There is no change in funding.

Equipment: This cost driver includes vehicles, radios, and other law enforcement equipment required by LEOs to carry out ICE’s mission. There is no change in funding.

LESC: Law enforcement support contracts (LESC) and field offices travel 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. There is no change in funding.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones) to hire additional LEOs. The decrease in funding is associated from the ATB efficiency.

Budget Activities

CAP performs its duties in accordance with *Executive Order 13993: Revision of Civil Immigration Enforcement Policies and Priorities*, focusing enforcement efforts to ensure public safety and border security.

CAP leverages Secure Communities technology, which employs specialized IT systems to query FBI and DHS databases, to identify noncitizens and take enforcement actions. LEAs initiate integrated record checks of criminal history and immigration status for individuals in their custody and refer those who are of interest to ICE for further investigation. In addition to managing the referrals provided by over 4,300 LEAs via Secure Communities, ERO CAP Officers must also locate and interview unidentified criminal noncitizens through other channels and pursue Secure Communities leads lacking the information required to make identity or status determinations. Once cases of interest are identified, ERO Officers make a status determination, lodge detainees on those in LEA custody who are of interest to ICE, issue charging documents to initiate removal proceedings, and, upon release, arrest and transport the individuals into ICE custody.

The primary measures of CAP workload are noncitizens encounters, charging documents issued, and apprehensions made. These include both actions taken against those in LEA custody and those at-large. Physical removals from the United States measure the outcome of these actions.

287(g) Program:

The 287(g) Program derives its authority under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The Program facilitates the processing of noncitizens who are booked into a LEA's custody after being arrested for violation of a State or local criminal law. Under a joint Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with State and local LEAs, ICE cross-designates non-Federal LEOs as Designated Immigration Officers (DIOs) to perform specific immigration enforcement roles under the supervision of an ICE officer.

The 287(g) Program currently operates two models: The Jail Enforcement Model (JEM) and the Warrant Service Officer (WSO) Program. Through FY 2022, JEM had a total of 64 signed MOAs, of which 59 were operational in 19 States while the WSO Program had a total of 76 MOAs, of which 57 were operational in 11 different States. These programs are examples of coordination between ICE and the State and the local law enforcement agencies that comprise key parts of the larger homeland security enterprise. ICE recognizes the importance of its relationships with State and local law enforcement partners, and will continue to share information, and coordinate operations, with those partners in a way that best serves local needs and ICE's important national security and public safety missions.

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 noncitizens pending removal from the United States. In return, ICE receives otherwise inaccessible foreign conviction, identity documents, and gang data. These records assist in the identification and classification of additional noncitizens within ICE's removal priorities and identifies foreign criminal wants and warrants of fugitives from foreign partners. The list of CHIS

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foreign partners consists of: the Bahamas, Cape Verde, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. CHIS is currently engaging with the governments of Australia and New Zealand in an effort to expand the program. Since 2015, CHIS has utilized an encrypted email platform to transmit biometric based and bi-directional criminal history information to CHIS foreign partners. The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is currently working on the modernization of the existing platform by creating a more secured web-based user interface which will greatly enhance bilateral communication between ICE and CHIS foreign partners. In FY 2022, CAP provided 39,587 outbound transmissions through CHIS to international law enforcement partners and received 7,997 inbound transmissions that led to 47 international wants/warrants.

Institutional Hearing and Removal Program (IHRP):

The IHRP brings together ICE attorneys, ERO, BOP or State prisons, EOIR IJs, and USCIS in a system designed to expedite the removal process of incarcerated criminal noncitizens. IHRP's objective is to complete the judicial and administrative removal proceedings prior to the completion of a noncitizen's incarceration. This process reduces or eliminates the need for further detention once the inmate enters ICE custody for the purposes of removal. In FY 2022, IHRP made 2,340 administrative arrests and ordered 1,728 noncitizens removed (74 percent).

ERO Criminal Prosecutions (ECP):

The ECP enforces penalties related to violations of the U.S. Criminal Code (USCC) discovered through ICE enforcement activities. The priority prosecution of criminal noncitizens offenders identified by ICE enforcement officers, in conjunction with the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, enhances public safety, and deters recidivism. In FY 2021, ECP enforcement resulted in 2,312 criminal arrests, 2,344 Federal indictments, and 2,771 criminal convictions. In FY 2022, ECP enforcement resulted in 2,208 criminal arrests, 2,182 Federal indictments, and 2,199 criminal convictions.

Operational Footprint:

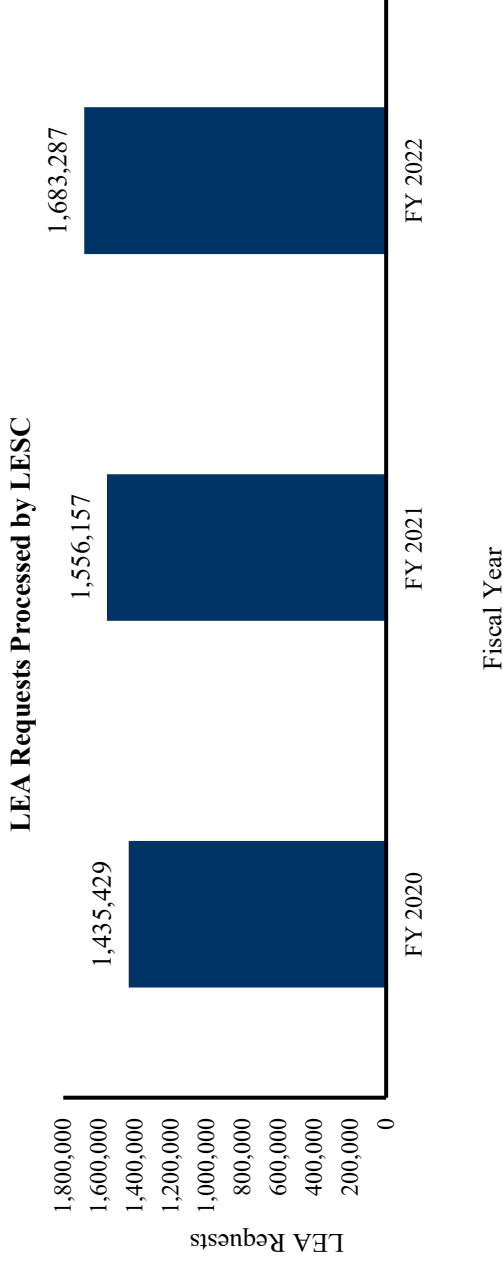
In addition to the programs mentioned above, CAP is also responsible for management of the following operational centers, which support the identification and removal of criminal noncitizens:

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Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC):

The LESC in Burlington, Vermont provides LEAs with data and intelligence, including information regarding immigration status and criminal history of persons under investigation, in custody, or otherwise encountered. The LESC operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. In addition, the LESC operates a call center, which provides LEAs with real time assistance over the phone. In FY 2021, the LESC processed 1,556,157 LEA request or identity and immigration status inquiries. In FY 2022, LESC processed 1,683,287 LEA request of identity and immigration status inquiries.



LESC supports Federal, State, local, tribal, and international law enforcement partners, including INTERPOL and ICE Attaché offices, using the full range of DHS and other Federal intelligence resources. LESC also administers ICE records within the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which plays a fundamental role in the Nation’s security and public safety and helps prevent gun violence by providing immigration status information to the FBI’s National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) for Federal background checks on firearms purchases. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2018, the LESC entered a partnership with the HSI Tipline to investigate information received about removable noncitizens within the United States.

Pacific Enforcement Response Center (PERC):

PERC supports the ERO Los Angeles Field Office 24/7 and provides mission critical after-hours support to 17 additional field offices encompassing 42 States and two Territories, delivering near real-time detainee issuance, intelligence support, and proactive, risk-based targeting of removable criminal noncitizens. PERC targeting focuses on those who pose a threat to national security and public safety. PERC disseminates real-time intelligence in the form of actionable leads associated with both in-custody and at-large criminal noncitizens. During FY 2021, PERC processed 191,177 IARs, issued 19,352 detainees/notifications, and made 98,153 CAP and at-large referrals. During FY 2022, PERC processed 227,613 IARs, issued 27,740 detainees/notifications, and made 115,493 CAP and at-large referrals.

Criminal Apprehension Program Surge Enforcement Team (CAPSET):

CAPSET and CAP surge operations enable ERO field offices to “surge” environments whose target population outweighs local enforcement capabilities by drawing on personnel resources throughout the country. In FY 2022, ERO conducted a combined 10 CAPSETs and CAP surge operations targeting incarcerated noncitizens, processing 1,640 noncitizen encounters, issuing 607 charging documents, and lodging 455 immigration detainees. CAPSET aims to accomplish the following:

- Increase the number of noncitizens 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 surge; and
- Identify best practices that may be replicated in other locations.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention	367	507	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	733	711	\$363,401	45	23	(\$79,261)
Total	367	507	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	733	711	\$363,401	45	23	(\$79,261)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	367	507	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	733	711	\$363,401	45	23	(\$79,261)

PPA Level II Description

Alternatives to Detention (ATD) supervises certain noncitizens using a combination of home and office visits, alert response, court tracking, and monitoring technology as an alternative to detention, allowing participating noncitizens to remain in their communities while their cases are processed. ATD is a monitoring tool that utilizes both technology and case management to increase compliance with release conditions and facilitates noncitizen compliance with court hearings and final orders of removal. Noncitizens may be eligible for ATD under certain conditions: participants must be 18 years of age or older, removable, and at some stage of an immigration proceedings (i.e., issued a Notice to Appear (NTA)). Those that pass a credible fear screening and do not present a public safety or flight risk may also be eligible. ATD provides a high level of supervision with the assistance of contractor support. Funding for ATD supports case management and the technology used to monitor and facilitate compliance with ATD supervision. It also funds facilitating activities to expand participation in case management services provided by non-government organizations and community partners.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	367	507	\$126,451	\$316,211	\$442,662
FY 2023 Enacted	688	688	\$144,086	\$298,576	\$442,662
FY 2024 Base Budget	688	688	\$144,086	\$298,576	\$442,662
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$5,661	-	\$5,661
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,063	-	\$1,063
FY 2024 FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment	-	-	\$517	-	\$517
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$7,241	-	\$7,241
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$7,241	-	\$7,241
FY 2024 Current Services	688	688	\$151,327	\$298,576	\$449,903
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$2,610	\$2,610
Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management	45	23	\$3,734	\$4,154	\$7,888
Total Program Changes	45	23	\$3,734	(\$90,236)	(\$86,502)
FY 2024 Request	733	711	\$155,061	\$208,340	\$363,401
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	45	23	\$10,975	(\$90,236)	(\$79,261)

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total						
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate				
Alternatives to Detention	367	507	\$126,451	\$249,41	688	688	\$144,086	\$209,43	733	711	\$155,061	\$218,09	45	23	\$10,975	\$8,66
Total	367	507	\$126,451	\$249,41	688	688	\$144,086	\$209,43	733	711	\$155,061	\$218,09	45	23	\$10,975	\$8,66
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	367	507	\$126,451	\$249,41	688	688	\$144,086	\$209,43	733	711	\$155,061	\$218,09	45	23	\$10,975	\$8,66

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$65,402	\$83,037	\$89,704	\$6,667
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$22	\$22	\$23	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$19,484	\$19,484	\$21,250	\$1,766
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$41,543	\$41,543	\$44,084	\$2,541
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$126,451	\$144,086	\$155,061	\$10,975
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	367	688	733	45
FTE - Civilian	507	688	711	23

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	421	\$107,085	\$254.36	571	\$119,918	\$210.01			
Non-LEOs	86	\$19,366	\$225.19	117	\$24,168	\$206.56			
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	507	\$126,451	\$249.41	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	711	\$155,061	\$218.09
							23	\$10,975	\$8.66

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): ATD DDOs supervise noncitizens eligible for ATD through home visits, alert response, and contractor-supported oversight. ATD can perform its function with a low FTE/participant ratio due to reliance on the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) IV's technology and contractor support. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment, and the Non-Detained Docket Case Management program.

Non-LEOs: ATD non-LEOs perform administrative duties, such as court case tracking and case management, to allow ATD LEOs to focus on their mission-facing functions. The increase in funding the 2024 Pay Raise and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Alternatives to Detention	\$316,211	\$298,576	\$208,340	(\$90,236)
Total	\$316,211	\$298,576	\$208,340	(\$90,236)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$316,211	\$298,576	\$208,340	(\$90,236)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,139	\$1,339	\$1,420	\$81
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$91	\$91	\$91	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,334	\$1,334	\$1,334	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,604	\$1,604	\$1,619	\$15
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$304,277	\$286,642	\$194,185	(\$92,457)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,276	\$2,276	\$2,349	\$73
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$329	\$329	\$329	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$516	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$62	\$62	\$62	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,536	\$1,536	\$1,561	\$25
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$599	\$499	\$576	\$77
31.0 Equipment	\$2,443	\$2,343	\$4,293	\$1,950
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$316,211	\$298,576	\$208,340	(\$90,236)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
ATD Contracts	\$306,505	\$286,196	\$189,196	(\$97,000)
Other Costs	\$9,706	\$12,380	\$19,144	\$6,764
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$316,211	\$298,576	\$208,340	(\$90,236)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

ATD Contracts: ATD’s primary non pay cost driver is non-detained monitoring contracts (known as ISAP IV). ISAP IV 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 funding decrease is associated with the ATD Reduction.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The funding increase is associated with costs associated with hiring in the Non-Detained Docket (NDD) Case Management program and the ATB efficiency.

Budget Activities

To use its available detention capacity for high-risk noncitizens, ICE maintains the ATD program for low-risk individuals or those not suitable for detention. Examples of individuals not suitable for detention are family units and individuals with significant medical issues, among other categorical assessments.

Intensive Supervision Appearance Program IV (ISAP IV):

ISAP IV is the fourth iteration of the ISAP contract and provides ATD officers with case management services and technology monitoring options. Upon a noncitizen's placement in ATD, an ATD law enforcement officer (LEO) conducts a risk evaluation of the noncitizen and assigns that noncitizen an appropriate level of supervision. As part of this evaluation, the LEO selects the type of monitoring technology (i.e., telephonic, SmartLINK, or GPS) and the levels of case management, such as frequency of home and office visits, court tracking, and alert management. ATD LEOs can review and adjust case management levels and technology assignment 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.

ISAP IV enhances ICE's operational effectiveness. ICE has developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) that have maintained significant program success rates while operating at a low average daily cost. As of FY 2022, the ISAP IV contract incurred costs of approximately \$4.01 per day for every participant, down from the \$4.10 average under the former ISAP III agreement. The ISAP IV contract enables ICE to significantly increase participant compliance with release conditions, including attending immigration hearings, and obtaining travel documentation.

The ISAP IV contract also offers Enhanced Case Management Services (ECMS). ECMS provides higher level of access to case management for those participants who have been identified as having suffered significant trauma or who have direct dependents in need. ECMS provides participants all the services that were initially provided under the Family Case Management Program (FCMP) but at 1/6th of the cost of FCMP and is available in 54 locations rather than just five metropolitan areas. ECMS assistance to participants includes:

- Helping families identify and prioritize challenges;
- Developing specific, measurable goals and outcomes with corresponding action plans;

- Identifying and connecting to available community resources to help achieve program objectives;
- Working with non-profit and community-based organizations to provide direct services, such as Know your Rights and Cultural Orientations;
- Developing Stability and Well Being Assessments that address a variety of areas including living arrangements, transportation, medical, legal, financial services, cultural orientation, among others; and
- Providing effective referrals that align with needs, as well as verifying that participants engage with provided referrals by following up after appointments.

The ISAP IV contract also offers Wraparound Stabilization Services (WSS). WSS is designed for a vulnerable population of noncitizens who have significant challenges and would benefit from supplemental services that were not originally provided under ISAP. WSS services are available at all 25 AORs. The contractor coordinates with non-profit organizations to facilitate WSS services. These services are voluntary on behalf of the noncitizen. Medical records, diagnosis, and other protected information are not collected by the contractor and are not shared with ICE. Services that WSS provides to participants include:

- Trafficking Screening;
- Trauma Informed Individual Therapy;
- Trafficking Group Education;
- Family Therapy;
- Individual Rehabilitation; and
- Supplemental Services Evaluation.

Additionally, the Contractor will provide stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback and engage in programming dialogue through a Community Reference Committee. The ISAP IV became operational on August 1, 2020.

ATD has established 19 staging areas (S sites) on the border and at some detention facilities. ICE enrolls eligible noncitizens directly from major border processing areas for travel across the United States to these sites. In FY 2021, ICE enrolled 71,159 S site participants. In FY 2022, ICE enrolled 153,351 S sites participants. These S sites are located in: Phoenix, AZ; Tucson, AZ; Yuma, AZ; Oakdale, CA; Santa Ana, CA; San Diego, CA; Adelanto, CA; Imperial, CA; Otay Mesa, CA; San Ysidro, CA; Berks, PA; El Paso, TX; McAllen, TX; Dilley, TX; Karnes, TX; Harlingen, TX; Houston, TX; and Port Isabel, TX. ATD can track the participants via GPS as they leave the border areas and travel to a new Area of Responsibility (AOR). Once they arrive in a new AOR, the ATD officer determines their continued suitability for the ATD program and possible transition to a C, G, or T site, as described below.

C sites: These are standalone contractor-operated facilities providing case management services and monitoring. Contractor Case Specialists (CSs), at the direction of ICE, conduct case management activities, including unscheduled home visits, scheduled office visits, support service referrals, court tracking, and alert management for C site participants. The CSs assign the participant a monitoring technology based upon the ATD officer's request.

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Alternatives to Detention – PPA II

A participant may be eligible for support services, including medical services, legal and translation services, local transportation-related information services, and court date reminders.

G sites: These are locations where the contractor works within the local ERO office. Capacity is limited to 100 participants; however, transition to a C site is possible upon request and with a demonstration of need. The CS can perform the same functions as that of a C site. ICE also has Super G sites which can supervise 200 participants. In this case, rather than one, two CSs will operate within the local ERO office.

T sites: These are ERO offices where ATD officers directly supervise the participants using contractor-provided software and equipment. ATD officers are responsible for case management but have the option of assigning court tracking and initial alert resolution to the contractor.

ATD program participation rates have increased rapidly rising from 26,625 daily average program participants/ADP in FY 2015 to the end of FY 2021, which had an ADP of 97,901. As a result of the prolonged surge at the SWB, the ATD ADP was 208,444 at the end of FY 2022.

ICE continues to take an analysis-based approach towards efficiencies and program application. In FY 2019, ICE developed and implemented ATD's version of a risk-score which, when considering several factors, generated a number from one to five. The higher the number, the higher the perceived risk of ATD non-compliance. Each time an automated alert is generated, the participant's risk score is given so the case officers can prioritize operational responses towards higher-risk participants. A preliminary analysis indicates that since the implementation of the risk score, ICE has decreased response times to those participants who are the highest risk of absconding. ICE will continue to track risk score data and monitor if any correlation to rates of compliance result.

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	-	-	\$102,700	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)
Total	-	-	\$102,700	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$102,700	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)

PPA Level II Description

The FY 2022 Enactment Section 543 and FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements for Alternatives to Detention.

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	\$20,000	\$82,700	\$102,700
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$57,000	\$57,000
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$57,000	\$57,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recur of Title V funding	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$11,771	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,237	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,992	-	-	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$20,000	-	-	-
Positions and FTE				

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted Amount	FY 2023			FY 2024			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
		Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount
LEO Details to Southwest Border	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Explanation of Pay Cost Driver

LEO Details to Southwest Border: Border management cost associated with LEO detailees to the Southwest Border.

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Total	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
ATD Increased ISAP IV Enrollment	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$82,700	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

ATD Increased ISAP IV Enrollment: Border management cost associated with case management services and technology monitoring options.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	127	108	\$429,769	39	20	\$9,113
Total	69	65	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	127	108	\$429,769	39	20	\$9,113
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	69	65	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	127	108	\$429,769	39	20	\$9,113

PPA Level II Description

The Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) coordinates the safe and secure transportation of noncitizens who either are subject to final orders of removal or require custodial transfer within the United States, which may ultimately include transportation to the noncitizen’s final destination if ICE determines in its discretion that such transportation is necessary. TRP also manages custody determinations, travel document issuance, and removal processes for post final order cases. TRP consists of three divisions: The Removal Management Division (RMD); ICE Air Operations (IAO); and the International Operations Division (IOD). TRP also coordinates the custodial transfer of Unaccompanied Children (UC) from CBP to Health and Human Services (HHS) shelters through the Juvenile and Family Management Division.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	69	65	\$17,282	\$403,374	\$420,656
FY 2023 Enacted	88	88	\$19,241	\$401,415	\$420,656
FY 2024 Base Budget	88	88	\$19,241	\$401,415	\$420,656
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$767	-	\$767
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$405	-	\$405
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$1,172	-	\$1,172
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,172	-	\$1,172
FY 2024 Current Services	88	88	\$20,413	\$401,415	\$421,828
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiency	-	-	-	\$1,114	\$1,114
Transportation Staffing	39	20	\$3,457	\$3,370	\$6,827
Total Program Changes	39	20	\$3,457	\$4,484	\$7,941
FY 2024 Request	127	108	\$23,870	\$405,899	\$429,769
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	39	20	\$4,629	\$4,484	\$9,113

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 President's Budget				FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$17,282	\$265.88	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	127	108	\$23,870	\$221.02	39	20	\$4,629	\$2.37
Total	69	65	\$17,282	\$265.88	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	127	108	\$23,870	\$221.02	39	20	\$4,629	\$2.37
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	69	65	\$17,282	\$265.88	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	127	108	\$23,870	\$221.02	39	20	\$4,629	\$2.37

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$9,805	\$11,764	\$14,638	\$2,874
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$318	\$318	\$338	\$20
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$2,538	\$718
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,339	\$5,339	\$6,356	\$1,017
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$17,282	\$19,241	\$23,870	\$4,629
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	69	88	127	39
FTE - Civilian	65	88	108	20

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	47	\$13,783	\$293.26	64	\$15,457	\$241.52	80	\$19,495	\$243.69	16	\$4,038	\$2.17
Non-LEOs	18	\$3,499	\$194.39	24	\$3,784	\$157.67	28	\$4,375	\$156.25	4	\$591	(\$1.42)
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	65	\$17,282	\$265.88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	108	\$23,870	\$221.02	20	\$4,629	\$2.37

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): TRP DDOs transport noncitizens safely and securely. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS Law Enforcement Officer Adjustment, and the Transportation Staffing program change.

Non- LEOs: TRP non-LEOs include Air Operations staff who coordinate ICE charter air flights in the United States and around the world and arrange commercial flights for the removal of noncitizens. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 Pay Raise, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the Transportation Staffing program change.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Transportation and Removal Program	\$403,374	\$401,415	\$405,899	\$4,484
Total	\$403,374	\$401,415	\$405,899	\$4,484
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$403,374	\$401,415	\$405,899	\$4,484

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$394,689	\$392,730	\$393,085	\$355
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$58	\$58	\$58	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,095	\$1,095	\$1,095	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,222	\$1,222	\$1,253	\$31
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$433	\$433	\$2,593	\$2,160
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$584	\$584	\$718	\$134
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,782	\$2,782	\$2,782	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,558	\$1,558	\$1,587	\$29
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$706	\$706	\$777	\$71
31.0 Equipment	\$247	\$247	\$1,951	\$1,704
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$403,374	\$401,415	\$405,899	\$4,484

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Contracts - Ground Transportation	\$216,352	\$211,033	\$212,873	\$1,840
Contracts - Charter Aircraft	\$119,430	\$116,088	\$117,942	\$1,854
Contracts - Unaccompanied Children (UC)	\$59,341	\$62,932	\$63,046	\$114
Other Costs	\$8,251	\$11,362	\$12,038	\$676
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$403,374	\$401,415	\$405,899	\$4,484

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts – Ground Transportation: Ground transportation allows for nationwide movement of detained noncitizens in preparation for removal from the United States. These costs are impacted by regional and national transportation movements, including local bus/van transports for removal of detained noncitizens. The funding increase is associated with the ATB Efficiency.

Contracts – Charter Aircraft: Charter aircraft are used by ICE Air Operations to conduct deportations of detained noncitizens back to their home countries. The funding increase is associated with the ATB Efficiency

Contracts – Unaccompanied Children (UC): UC transport requires officer escorts in the transfer of these minors to the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). The funding increase is associated with ATB Efficiency.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The funding increase from is associated with the ATB Efficiency and the Transportation Staffing program change.

Budget Activities

TRP utilizes the managerial tools and resources described below to coordinate removals from the United States to countries around the world in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), Departmental policies, and country-specific requirements. The process to verify an individual's country of citizenship can be cumbersome and is often contingent upon information obtained from the noncitizen in ICE custody or under ICE supervision, DHS and Department of State (DOS) data systems, and direct engagement with foreign governments via ERO Assistant Attachés for Removal. Domestically, ERO provides any information that can be gathered to support an individual's identity to the appropriate consulate or embassy. Each country has their own verification process, with some requiring personal interviews or extensive in-country investigations involving visits to previous addresses prior to verifying nationality and accepting the return of their national. When ERO has exhausted all its means to return a noncitizen, ERO will request assistance from DOS to engage with the foreign government either domestically or abroad. Despite ERO's efforts there are numerous countries that refuse to cooperate in taking back their citizens. ICE does not have the authority to force removals upon a sovereign nation.

Uncooperative countries represent a significant challenge to efficient and effective removal proceedings. The Removal Division continues to make progress with historically recalcitrant countries using the Removal Cooperation Initiative (RCI) tool, which ranks foreign countries' cooperation with the removal process as Uncooperative, At Risk of Non-Compliance (ARON), or Cooperative. The Removal Division's Removal Management Division uses this information to focus the engagement of appropriate U.S. and foreign government interlocutors to improve foreign governments' cooperation with ICE's removal efforts. While progress has been made, obtaining approval to return nationals to many countries outside of the northern triangle and Mexico has been historically more difficult to obtain, thus requiring constant and continued engagement with these countries to ensure that approvals continue to be granted. Both the coordination efforts and the physical removal are much more labor intensive, costly, and at times take longer to coordinate and organize. These challenges in removing individuals via commercial airlines to some African, Middle Eastern, Pacific Islands, and Southeast Asian countries, often result in the need for ICE to utilize Special High-Risk Charter flights at a substantially higher cost than commercial removals.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing issues with removals to countries that closed their borders in response to prevent the spread of the pandemic over the past two fiscal years. Multiple destination countries' COVID-19-related entry requirements include stipulations such as full vaccination proof, pre-departure negative test results documentation, mandatory and/or randomized testing upon/or after arrival, quarantine/self-isolation upon arrival (at the traveler's expense), and/or COVID-19 travel insurance coverage (at the traveler's expense) have continued to challenge ICE's ability to affect its removal mission.

However, with successful diplomatic engagement, ICE was able to continue removals to these regions with the use of Special High-Risk Charter flights, which as previously noted, comes at substantially higher cost than commercial removals.

TRP accomplishes removals through three Divisions of ERO's Removal Directorate -- the Removal Management Division (RMD), International Operations Division (IOD), and ICE Air Operations (IAO). RMD and IOD oversee removal operations and liaise with foreign governments, both

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA II

domestically and abroad, to coordinate timely removal of individuals with final orders of removal. By obtaining the proper clearances and issuing necessary notifications for pending missions, IOD provides logistical assistance for escorted and unescorted commercial air removals. IOD also provides on-the-ground support, when needed, and helps officers during escorts when issues arise in transit or with foreign countries. To assist with overseas coordination, IOD administers Deputy Attachés for Removal (DARs) and Assistant Attachés for Removal (AARs) that provide field offices and Headquarters staff with assistance on removal-related matters from strategically located overseas stations to expedite travel document (TD) issuance and elicit host country cooperation. In FY 2018, IOD embarked on a five-year expansion plan to add new strategically located DAR/AAR positions/posts based on specific criteria and has prepared memos justifying each respective position's chosen location. In FY 2018, two new overseas positions were added (AARs Kenya and Senegal). In FY 2019 one new position was added (AAR Vietnam). In FY 2020 six new positions were added (DAR Guatemala (in addition to existing AAR Guatemala) and AARs Cuba, Haiti, Barbados, Israel, and Cambodia). In FY 2021 one new position was added (AAR Cote D'Ivoire). In FY 2022, one new position was added (AAR Dhaka, Bangladesh). The FY 2022 - 2023 plan is to approve DAR/AAR placement with cooperative countries, which include Romania, Bahrain, Peru, and the Philippines. As part of the strategic review IOD updated its four forecasted locations to include Turkey (Europe/ Rome AOR), Ethiopia (Africa/ Morocco AOR), Bangladesh (Asia/ India AOR), and Monterrey, Mexico (Central America/ Guatemala AOR). As of July 2022, AAR Dhaka, Bangladesh have been approved by DHS/DOS and is now part of the ICE/ ERO Removal portfolio. AARs Ankara, Turkey, and Addis Abba, Ethiopia are projected for FY 2023.

ICE Air Operations (IAO):

IAO provides and manages air transportation support for removals by scheduling removal and domestic transfer flights in support of ERO's 25 Field Offices. In addition, IAO is responsible for air charter contract oversight, aviation safety, training, and provides aviation transport services to all ICE ERO field offices and to U.S Customs and Border Protection. IAO Air Charter Operations conducts routine flight operations from locations in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas in support of all ERO field offices.

IAO transports noncitizens via air charters and commercial flights. ICE uses routine air charters to remove noncitizens to countries with high removal volumes and special air charters for failure-to-comply cases, noncitizens ineligible for removal via commercial air, and for high-profile individuals. ICE can rapidly adjust to changing flight requirements, such as dates, times, and routes using charters procured through the GSA Schedule. ICE uses commercial flights to facilitate the transfer, staging, and removal of noncitizens via land POEs, following the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), and for repatriations to countries with a low volume of removals. Increases in removals and additional domestic flight requirements resulting from high ADP increase air transportation costs substantially.

In FY 2021, IAO conducted 61 Special High-Risk Charter (SHRC) flights, removing a total of 893 noncitizens to 62 different countries, as compared to 76 SHRC flights in FY 2020, removing a total of 3,728 noncitizens. In FY 2022, IAO conducted 31 SHRC flights and removed 198 noncitizens. These flights directly result from the IOD's overseas expansion and RMD's focused engagements with foreign embassies and consulates. Overall, ICE removed a total of 72,177 noncitizens in FY 2022.

Ground Transportation:

Ground transportation includes noncitizen pick-ups, transfers, removals, and court and medical appointments. Ground transportation provides integral support to other ICE activities, including custody management, enforcement, removals, and local field operations. The Transportation Management Office (TMO) was established by ERO to manage noncitizen ground transportation requirements more effectively. The TMO works directly with field and headquarters stakeholders to collect and analyze transportation data, to identify and implement efficiencies, and develop business process improvements and policies for ground transportation operations.

In FY 2020 TRP purchased an estimated 17.0 million miles of contractor ground transportation and over 1.2 million contractor guard hours directly tied to transportation. In FY 2021, TRP purchased an estimated 16.2 million miles of contractor ground transportation and 1.2 million contractor guard hours directly related to transportation. In FY 2022, ICE utilized 16.3 million miles of contractor guard transportation and 1.23 million guard hours. These services occur via individual transportation contracts in New York City, Baltimore, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Phoenix, as well as transportation contracts that are combined with local detention services contracts in remaining AORs. The decentralized ground transportation network allows field offices to control local transportation networks and assets.

Unaccompanied Children (UCs):

In addition to the removal of noncitizens, ICE transfers UCs to the care of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) upon the assignment of bed space. ERO is responsible for transporting UCs from the DHS apprehending agency to the designated HHS ORR facility. The Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit coordinates with HHS ORR directly for placement of UCs encountered in the interior of the United States by other DHS Components. ICE safeguards UC welfare by adhering to Stated UC ratio guidelines and by separating minors by age, gender, and criminality. ERO uses commercial air travel to conduct the majority of UC and FAMU movements. Costs increase substantially with the number of UC book-ins. In FY 2021, ICE transported 122,946 UC, 704 percent higher than the total number of 15,289 in FY 2020, at a total contracted transportation cost of \$105.9M. In FY 2022, ICE transported 127,042 UC at a total contracted transportation cost of \$115.99M. This is primarily due to the number of UC encountered by CBP along the SWB.

Transportation and Removal Program Title V – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)
Total	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)

PPA Level II Description

The FY 2022 Enactment Section 543 and FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements for the Transportation and Removal Program.

Transportation and Removal Program Title V – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	-	\$50,000	\$50,000
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$207,758	\$207,758
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$207,758	\$207,758
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recur of Title V funding	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)

Transportation and Removal Program Title V – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Total	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$50,000	-	-	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	-	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)

Non Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Transportation	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$50,000	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

Transportation: Border management cost associated with transportation of detained noncitizens.

Third Party Medical Care – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$168,200	-	-	\$168,200
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$168,200	-	-	\$168,200
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$168,200	-	-	\$168,200

PPA Level II Description

The Third Party Medical Care PPA provides ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC) oversight and administration of third-party medical claims reimbursement for offsite medical care to detained noncitizens in both ICE and CBP custody.

Third Party Medical Care – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	-	-
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Realignment of Third Party Medical Care from ERO/CO to ERO/MED	-	-	-	\$108,000	\$108,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	\$108,000	\$108,000
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	\$60,200	\$60,200
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200

Third Party Medical Care – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200
Total	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200

Non Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Third Party Medical Bills	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	\$168,200	\$168,200

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

Third Party Medical Bills: Third-party medical claims reimbursement for offsite medical care provided to detained noncitizens in both ICE and CBP custody. The rising cost of healthcare is attributed to economic factors as well as increase in encounters along the Southwest Border.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2024

Congressional Justification

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Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$13,321	\$10,563	-	(\$10,563)
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$21,000	\$12,434	\$35,420	\$22,986
Construction and Facility Improvements	\$17,379	-	\$15,100	\$15,100
Total	\$51,700	\$22,997	\$50,520	\$27,523
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$51,700	\$22,997	\$50,520	\$27,523

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides the funding necessary for investment planning, operational development, engineering, and procurement of headquarters and field office operational assets and systems prior to transitioning to the operations and maintenance (O&M) sustainment phase. ICE programs receiving funding through the PC&I appropriation represent a collaboration between programs and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, through the Office of Assets and Facilities Management (OAFM), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer. These investments support the improvement, deployment, and modernization of facilities, Information Technology (IT) applications, and systems, which provide the necessary infrastructure and tools to support the ICE front-line mission operators and enable them 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 Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs):

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure: This PPA supports the development, modernization, and enhancement of ICE-centralized business administration systems and ICE-wide IT infrastructure.

Operational Communications/Information Technology: This PPA supports the development, modernization, and enhancement of Directorate and mission-specific IT systems.

Construction and Facility Improvements: This PPA supports necessary improvements and critical repairs of existing ICE-owned facilities, as well as tenant improvement (TI) to meet new and existing leased facility requirements. These investments ensure facilities requirements are met to support the operational mission in a safe, reliable, and sustainable manner.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$51,700	\$22,997	\$50,520
Carryover - Start of Year	\$87,485	\$52,346	\$3,934
Recoveries	\$8,889	\$1,056	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$148,074	\$76,399	\$54,454
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$148,074	\$76,399	\$54,454
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$95,728	\$72,465	\$24,970
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	\$51,700
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	\$22,997
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-
RAVEN	-	-	\$35,420
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	-	-	\$15,100
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$50,520
FY 2024 Request	-	-	\$50,520
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	\$27,523

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	-	-	\$20,420	\$20,420
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$4,300	-	(\$4,300)
31.0 Equipment	\$34,321	\$18,697	\$15,000	(\$3,697)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$17,379	-	\$15,100	\$15,100
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$51,700	\$22,997	\$50,520	\$27,523

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	\$13,321	\$10,563	-
024_000005384 - T-8	Non-Major	IT	No	\$6,000	\$8,134	-
024_000005360 - RAVEN	Level 3	IT	Yes	\$15,000	-	\$35,420
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	-	\$4,300	-
N/A - Mission Capacity Expansion	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$11,900	-	-
N/A - Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$5,479	-	\$15,100

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	\$13,321	\$10,563	-	(\$10,563)
Total	\$13,321	\$10,563	-	(\$10,563)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$13,321	\$10,563	-	(\$10,563)

PPA Level I 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 that receive funding through this PPA allow ICE personnel to operate in a modern IT environment and to access ICE and DHS Component enterprise applications and tools. Business administration systems encompass financial management, acquisition, human resources, training, personnel security and safety, and task/correspondence tracking, as well as the following corporate IT applications: email; collaboration tools; cybersecurity; Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) services; networks; and platforms, such as the Cloud.

This PPA is comprised of the following investment/activity:

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS): This investment funds the modernization of ICE’s core financial system, which will provide improved analytical and data recording capabilities.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$13,321	\$10,563	-
Carryover - Start of Year	\$2,400	\$6,002	-
Recoveries	\$529	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$16,250	\$16,565	-
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$16,250	\$16,565	-
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$10,248	\$16,565	-
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	\$13,321
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	\$10,563
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	(\$10,563)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,321	\$10,563	-	(\$10,563)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$13,321	\$10,563	-	(\$10,563)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	\$13,321	\$10,563	-

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	\$13,321	\$10,563	-

Investment Description

The Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) Program was established to support DHS Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) Program mission, goals, and objectives. Establishing CIFS was necessary given ICE's role as a financial management service provider to other DHS Components. It also serves to support development of staging for financial data in preparation for migration to a target system, as well as developing functions to ensure DHS customer Components have access to efficient financial transaction processing using a fully integrated financial, acquisition, and asset management solution. CIFS also supports ICE's objective of achieving better programmatic expenditure reporting by linking acquisition transactions to specific programs. ICE is transitioning to an integrated financial management solution that standardizes business processes to eliminate duplication and inefficiencies; delivers more robust automated financial reporting; complies with Federal requirements and guidelines; and provides a fully automated, integrated, and streamlined core financial system. The solution will eliminate many existing manual work-around processes and will increase workforce efficiencies and enhance productivity. The future integrated enterprise level financial management, procurement, and asset management system will reside on a shared platform that will be utilized by ICE and its DHS customer Components, including Departmental Management and Operations, which now includes the Federal Protective Service and the Office of Biometric Identify Management; the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; the Science and Technology Directorate; and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. The program selected the platform to use for the solution in FY 2023, which will operate in a single cloud-based environment.

Justification

The FY 2024 Budget does not include ICE PC&I funding for CIFS.

FY 2022 Key Milestone Events

Premigration Activities:

- Completed ICE FSM functional and technical requirements documents.
- Added additional ICE FSM PMO support resources.
- Completed baseline data validations for all finance, accounting, reporting, master data, procurement, and asset data sets for ICE.
- Supported all FSM-Cube data cleansing activities; provide staffed and stable financial data model and data staging repository.
- Updated program artifacts to complete all acquisition program actions.
- Supported FSM-Cube Component data migration activities.
- Provided program management, oversight and governance for all program activities including organizational change management, project risk,

schedule, performance management, and integrated project teams.

FY 2023 Planned Key Milestone Events**Migration Activities:**

- Complete selection of software solution set.
- Complete selection of system integrator and begin engagement with program discovery actions.
- Complete Discovery Phase ICE and all Cube Component customers.
- Support FSM Discovery fit-gap analysis to meet functional requirements.
- Jointly develop Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Enhancements, Forms, Workflows (RICE-FW) solution configuration with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO; address gaps identified during the Discovery fit-gap analysis.
- Execute customer migration activities, to include test planning and test execution.
- Support ICE FSM-Cube data cleansing activities.
- Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 2A with approval to proceed with FSM implementation.
- Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).

FY 2024 Planned Key Milestone Events**Migration Activities:**

- Complete Data Conversion and Migration.
- Finalize initial development of baseline Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Enhancements, Forms, Workflows (RICE-FW) solution configuration with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO; address gaps identified during the Discovery fit-gap analysis.
- Finalize baseline configuration; prepare for first operational deployment.
- Complete architectural reviews.
- Complete training and operational change management functions.
- Complete integration and implementation planning for USCIS, ICE, and FPS.
- Test system hosting; finalize operational environment.
- Complete operational Test and Evaluation (T&E).
- Establish and test baseline Service Desk Operations.
- Establish and test baseline Application Maintenance.
- Finalize operational licenses, tools, and subscriptions.
- Certify data conversion and migration.
- Certify Component-specific designs and requirements.
- Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).
- Complete data staging; finalize data migration and archive legacy finance, asset, and procurement data.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Prior Years	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Operations and Support	\$24,803	\$2,275	\$1,806	\$2,642
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$12,450	\$13,321	\$10,563	-
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	-			
Total Project Funding	\$37,253	\$15,596	\$12,369	\$2,642
Obligations	\$37,253	\$2,829		
Expenditures	\$36,228	\$1,820		

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 (Dollars in Thousands)
47QRAD20D1162 70CMSW22FR0000132	Aver	FFP	09/2022	09/2022	09/2026	No	\$18,309
47QRAD20D1003 70CMSW22FR0000142	Amaze	FFP	09/2022	09/2022	09/2027	No	\$9,919
47QRAD19DU201/ 70CMSW20FR0000106	Ernst & Young	FFP	09/2020	09/2020	09/2025	No	\$8,830
HSHQDC-16-D-P2003/ 70CMSW18FR0000106	Flatter, Inc.	FFP	09/2018	09/2018	09/2023	No	\$8,053
47QTCB21D0395 70CMSW22FR0000013	FedraTech	LH	01/2022	01/2022	01/2026	No	\$3,986

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2022			
Support customer migration activities	-	-	FY 2022 Q1	Ongoing
Support selection of software and system integrator	-	-	FY 2022 Q3	FY 2023 Q4
Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities	-	-	FY 2022 Q1	Ongoing
Complete ICE FSM functional and technical requirement documents	-	-	FY 2022 Q1	FY 2023 Q4
	FY 2023			
Support customer migration activities	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2025 Q4
Complete Discovery Phase for ICE and customers	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q3
Support ICE FSM-Cube fit-gap analysis	-	-	FY 2023 Q3	FY 2023 Q3
Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2026 Q4
	FY 2024			
Support customer migration activities	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY2026 Q4
Support ICE FSM-Cube fit-gap analysis	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q1
Support IT infrastructure requirements	-	-	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2026 Q4
Develop RICE-FW solution configuration with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4
Resolve gaps identified during the Discovery fit-gap analysis	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4
Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 2A with approval to proceed with FSM implementation	-	-	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q2
Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).	-	-	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3
Support FSM program implementation and integration – USCIS, ICE, and FPS	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY2026 Q4

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
T-8	\$6,000	\$8,134	-	(\$8,134)
RAVEN	\$15,000	-	\$35,420	\$35,420
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	-	\$4,300	-	(\$4,300)
Total	\$21,000	\$12,434	\$35,420	\$22,986
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$21,000	\$12,434	\$35,420	\$22,986

PPA Level I 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 Principle Legal Advisor (OPLA), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Directorates. Activities funded through this PPA strengthen law enforcement case management, expand tactical radio communications coverage, and deploy capabilities that directly support the ICE mission of enforcing Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

This PPA is comprised of the following investments/activities:

T-8: This investment funds a multi-year IT modernization initiative, which provides incremental delivery of improved reporting capabilities, system enhancements, data governance process improvements, the elimination of paper and manual processes, and efficiencies such as reducing the number of hours spent manually processing, reviewing, and disseminating the results of complex queries in support of ERO's mission set.

RAVEN: The Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is the technical platform supporting the HSI Innovation Lab and powering the agency's advanced analytic capabilities. RAVEN enhances HSI's ability to support its mission to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, fight terrorism, and protect the homeland.

Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items: This supports the development, modernization, and/or procurement of IT, communication systems, and information repository, analytics, and sharing capabilities that exceed the \$250,000 PC&I threshold but are not included on the DHS MAOL.

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$21,000	\$12,434	\$35,420
Carryover - Start of Year	\$7,183	\$7,830	\$3,839
Recoveries	\$590	\$800	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$28,773	\$21,064	\$39,259
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$28,773	\$21,064	\$39,259
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$20,943	\$17,225	\$16,408
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	\$21,000
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	\$12,434
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-
RAVEN	-	-	\$35,420
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$35,420
FY 2024 Request	-	-	\$35,420
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	\$22,986

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	-	-	\$20,420	\$20,420
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$4,300	-	(\$4,300)
31.0 Equipment	\$21,000	\$8,134	\$15,000	\$6,866
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$21,000	\$12,434	\$35,420	\$22,986

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
024_000005384 - T-8	Non-Major	IT	No	\$6,000	\$8,134	-
024_000005360 - RAVEN	Level 3	IT	Yes	\$15,000	-	\$35,420
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	-	\$4,300	-

T-8 – Investment
Capital Investment Exhibits
Procurement/Acquisition Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
024_000005384 - T-8	Non-Major	IT	No	\$6,000	\$8,134	-

Investment Description

The USC – Title 8 Aliens and Nationality (T-8) initiative, formerly known as Immigration Data Modernization (IDM), is a multi-year IT modernization initiative providing incremental delivery of improved reporting capabilities, system enhancements, data analytics and reporting, data governance process, and mission operational efficiencies in support of the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)’s mission. T-8 is an ERO portfolio of projects for building data management tools to reduce redundant processes and enhance officer decision making. Government audits and Congressional inquiries have highlighted ICE ERO deficiencies and vulnerabilities that the T-8 Portfolio addresses.

The graphic that follows illustrates the details of the first deliverable within the portfolio and prioritizes the development of functionality based on current IT system gaps, dependencies, benefits, risks, and ERO mission impacts. The T-8 Program 1 Roadmap consists of independent development projects implemented on an integrated platform. The expected productivity improvements will have significant positive impacts across each phase of ERO’s mission to identify, apprehend, and remove noncitizens more quickly and efficiently. These productivity improvements from the portfolio include:

- Reduced incidence of user errors and user time to perform mission tasks;
- Improved user acceptance of the system;
- Eliminated paper and manual processes outside the official systems of record;
- Improved use of high-assurance identification and verification methods for individuals throughout the immigration lifecycle;
- Enabled access to changed data, reporting and analysis capabilities that support person-centric, event-centric, and attribute centric queries that are timely, comprehensive, and accurate;
- Reduced the number of hours spent manually processing, reviewing, and disseminating the results of complex queries;
- Eliminated disjointed tasks and user environments, enabling field personnel to focus on value added activities; and
- Enhanced data collection for comprehensive reporting.

	FY2020 Q1/2	FY2020 Q3/4	FY2021 Q1/2	FY2021 Q3/4	FY2022 Q1/2	FY2022 Q3/4	FY2023 Q1/2	FY2023 Q3/4	FY2024 Q1/2	FY2024 Q3/4
Leads & Arrests	Planning and Analysis						Leads Management/Operations Planning			
	Unplanned requirements		AART 11/26/21							
			FOAS 11/28/21							
Custody Management	Planning and Analysis		Bed Request System 8/18/21							
Case and Docket		Planning and Analysis	Comprehensive Search & Query							
						Planning and Analysis		Forms		
Non-Detained						Planning and Analysis		Bonds		
Removal Logistics and Operations					1/14/22					
	Planning and Analysis		ICE Air Operations - Charter					ICE Air Operations - Commercial		
						Planning and Analysis		Travel Documents		
Reporting & Analytics	Planning and Analysis		HQ Reporting & Analytics							
ALF Milestones			ADE-2A			IAO Charter IOC			FOC	ADE-3

Justification

The FY 2024 Budget does not include ICE PC&I funding for T-8.

FY 2022 Key Milestone Events

- Continued and completed development of the Leads Management application.
- Deployed ICE AirOps – Charter.
- Completed development of Comprehensive Search and Query.
- Continued development of the HQ Reporting and Analytics application, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.
- Began development of ICE Air Operations – Commercial, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.

FY 2023 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Continue development of Leads Management Application, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.
- Begin development of Travel Documents, Forms, and Bonds application.
- Continue development of the HQ Reporting and Analytics application.
- Continue development ICE Air Operations – Commercial application.

FY 2024 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Reach Full Operational Capability.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Prior Years	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Operations and Support	\$10,340	\$5,872	\$8,774	\$8,774
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$16,300	\$6,000	\$8,134	-
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	\$7,150			
Total Project Funding	\$33,790	\$11,872	\$16,908	\$8,774
Obligations	\$27,413	\$6,000		
Expenditures	\$18,198	\$218		

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

T-8

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo./yr.)	Start Date (mo./yr.)	End Date (mo./yr.)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (Dollars in Thousands)
70CTD020FR0000211	Government CIO	FFP	09/2020	09/2020	09/2025	No	\$24,348
HHSN316201200126W / 70CTD020FR0000093	CyberData, Technologies Inc.	FFP	06/2020	06/2020	06/2023	No	\$5,703

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
			FY 2022	
Leads Management Application Development	-	FY 2022 Q2	FY 2022 Q2	FY 2024 Q3
Reporting and Analytics Application Development	-	FY 2020 Q4	FY 2021 Q1	FY 2022 Q3
ICE AirOps Commercial	FY 2022 Q3	FY2023 Q1	FY2023 Q1	FY 2024 Q3
			FY 2023	
Development of Forms	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q3	FY 2024 Q4
Development of Bonds applications	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q3	FY 2024 Q4
Development of Travel Documents	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q3	FY 2024 Q4
			FY 2024	
N/A	-	-	-	-

RAVEN – Investment
Capital Investment Exhibits
Procurement/Acquisition Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
024_000005360 - RAVEN	Level 3	IT	Yes	\$15,000	-	\$35,420

Investment Description

The Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is the technical platform supporting the HSI Innovation Lab and powering the Agency’s advanced analytic capabilities. RAVEN enhances HSI’s ability to support its mission to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, fight terrorism, and protect the homeland.

The Monroe Project is a recent DHS-wide effort aimed at targeting criminal organizations responsible for distributing illicit fentanyl that killed more than 77,000 Americans last year. A key component of the Monroe Project is the consolidation of information to enable better data driven decision making. RAVEN is the DHS asset designated to consolidate this information and illuminate these criminal networks. The current focus of RAVEN is delivering investigative analytical capabilities needed by HSI special agents and criminal analysts.

Justification

Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN): \$15.0M of this funding will be used to continue development efforts within RAVEN necessary to achieve Full Operation Capability (FOC) on schedule for FY 2028. PC&I funding will be focused on building the platform to facilitate and sustain constant evolution. The new capabilities will allow HSI to better identify and address criminal networks involved in transnational organized crime, terrorism, and other crimes to include child exploitation and fentanyl distribution. This investment will be the foundation which all future investment will be built upon.

RAVEN enhancements will improve agent and analyst efficiency and safety by using machine learning and data science to execute complex queries to identify correlations between criminal elements. Funding will allow HSI, the DHS Enterprise, and the Inter-agency to better leverage limited personnel resources while also increasing operational efficiency. The exact number of hours that will be saved per user is impossible to estimate; however, the following example demonstrates the significant cost and time savings realized by investing in RAVEN: In October of 2022 DHS initiated the Monroe Project, a DHS wide effort aimed at targeting the criminal organization responsible for distributing the illicit fentanyl that killed more than 77,000 Americans last year according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The centralization of information and the application of advanced analytics have been identified as key components for this effort to succeed. DHS has identified the ongoing investment in RAVEN as the best solution to support the Monroe Project data fusion efforts. In the short time that RAVEN has been supporting the project impressive operational results have been obtained including replacing analysis processes that traditionally take at least a month to perform manually with repeatable processes that run-in seconds.

Additionally, RAVEN was able to reveal connections between investigations that were otherwise hidden in the complexity of the source data. In one example 17 investigations targeting a specific criminal organization were examined by RAVEN analytics which revealed more than 300 connecting investigations. In another example an analysis of border crossing records fused with investigative holdings from fentanyl investigations revealed more than 90 suspect smugglers or criminal associates which will be targeted for inspection. This effort has also further reinforced the need to complete the development effort to deliver the features and capabilities of RAVEN's FOC state scheduled for FY 2028. This PC&I investment is the only way to ensure this development is completed.

Counter Fentanyl and Human Smuggling - RAVEN and TCIU: \$20.4M of this funding is to support Monroe Project Operations along the Southwest Border (SWB) to combatting illicit drug operations. RAVEN is the primary technical platform powering HSI's advanced analytic capabilities. This funding is part of a multi-year request to enhance RAVEN making it technically feasible to instantiate a separate instance to support the HSI Mexico Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU).

This funding will continue to improve and streamline the platforms' data cleaning processes and shift from manual efforts to automated capabilities. This shift will allow HSI, the DHS Enterprise, and the Inter-agency to better leverage limited personnel resources while also increasing operational efficiency. The funding will be utilized for system enhancements, contractor support, cloud hosting, installation, software, and hardware.

Funding will also focus on building and solidifying the RAVEN platform to facilitate and sustain constant evolution. Enhancements to the platform will continue across all capability gaps, with significant emphasis placed on closing gaps associated with mission requirements "Enable Information Collection" and "Enable Ingestion and Transformation."

FY 2022 Key Milestone Events

- Completed RAVEN IOC – March 2022.
- Completed RAVEN Email Analytics IOC.
- Completed RAVEN Lead Tracker – Tip Line Module IOC.
- Completed RAVEN Go IOC.
- Implemented Initial Graph-Based Storage.

FY 2023 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Implement full roll out of RAVEN as Primary Enterprise Solution for Investigative Analytics.
- Implement full field-wide deployment of RAVEN Email Analytics.
- Implement full field-wide deployment of RAVEN Mobile Device Analytics.
- Implement Text Translation – Phase 1.
- Implement Notification Service.
- Implement Custom Data: Excel File Import.
- Implement Custom Data: Image File – Object Detection.

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA**RAVEN**

- Implement Data Alignment: People/Organization.
- Implement Search: Keywords and Logical Operators.
- Implement Saved Searches.
- Implement Reports: Basic Reports.
- Implement Chat: Web to Mobile Chat.

FY 2024 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Implement Content Extraction from Text-Based Files.
- Implement Scheduled/Automatic Queries.
- Implement Mobile Records Query.
- Implement Text Translation – Phase 2.
- Implement Quality of Evidence – Phase 1.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands) *</i>	Prior Years	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Operations and Support	-	\$8,600	\$10,853	\$19,913
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	\$15,000	-	\$35,400
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	-			
Total Project Funding	-	\$23,600	\$10,853	\$55,313
Obligations	-	\$23,475		
Expenditures	-	\$8,331		

*Reflects RAVEN Platform only.

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo./yr.)	Start Date (mo./yr.)	End Date (mo./yr.)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (Dollars in Thousands)
70CTD022FR0000002	Booz Allen Hamilton	Hybrid	09/2022	09/2022	09/2026	No	\$69,477
70CTD021FR0000235	Alethix	Hybrid	09/2021	09/2021	09/2026	No	\$67,697
70CTD022FR0000009	Acuity	Hybrid	02/2022	02/2022	09/2026	No	\$59,048
70CTD020FR0000280	Alpha Omega Integration	Hybrid	09/2020	09/2020	09/2025	No	\$48,619

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2022			
Content Isolation Container	-	-	FY 2022 Q4	FY 2027 Q1
Monroe	-	-	FY 2022 Q4	FY 2027 Q4
Development and implementation of advanced logic-based queries and graph analytics	-	-	FY 2022 Q2	FY 2028 Q2
	FY 2023			
Continued refinement of entity extraction from user ingested data	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2028 Q4
Continued advancement of automated data conditioning	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2028 Q4
	FY 2024			
Development of the ability to share investigative data between mobile and web interfaces	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2028 Q4
Advanced analytics to improve efficiencies in automated target identification and valuation	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2028 Q4

Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items – Investment Itemized Procurements

End Items Purchases

(Dollars in Thousands)

N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
	Non-Major	IT	No	-	\$4,300	-

End Items Description

The Operational Communications/Information Technology (IT) End Items supports the development, modernization, and/or procurement of IT and communication systems that exceed the \$250,000 PC&I threshold but are not included on the DHS MAOL. The items that fall under this activity include the following:

End Items Breakdown (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	-	-	\$4,300	-	-
Total	-	-	-	\$4,300	-	-

- Cybercrime Technology Enhancement: The technical equipment and software at the HSI Victim Identification Lab require continuous and frequent updating due to the technology applications leveraged by perpetrators. These items include increased power and cooling capabilities, and ergonomic additions to improve working conditions within the Victim Identification Lab.

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Mission Capacity Expansion	\$11,900	-	-	-
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	\$5,479	-	\$15,100	\$15,100
Total	\$17,379	-	\$15,100	\$15,100
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$17,379	-	\$15,100	\$15,100

PPA Level I Description

The Construction and Facility Improvements PPA provides resources to support construction and improvements to existing ICE-owned and leased facilities. ICE maintains 532 operational sites, comprised of approximately 9.2 million square feet. These sites provide both office and mission space for ICE LEOs and attorneys, as well as mission support employees, and the sites serve the operational requirements of medical screening, processing, and housing for alien detainees.

The ICE-owned portfolio consists of 18 separate sites across the country as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, situated on approximately 620 acres. These sites contain more than 230 buildings comprising approximately 1.6 million square feet. They also include approximately 253 non-habitable structures and infrastructure, such as security fences, communications towers, electrical distribution centers, firing ranges, roads, and water-treatment systems. The most recently conducted Facilities Condition Assessments (FCAs) in FY 2013 valued ICE-owned facilities (both buildings and non-habitable structures and infrastructure) at approximately \$623.0M. ICE’s leased portfolio consists of 514 leased facilities across all 50 States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Saipan. It comprises approximately 7.7 million usable square feet. This PPA is further allocated into the following investments/activities:

Mission Capacity Expansion: This activity funds acquisition of real property, construction of new ICE-owned facilities, major tenant improvements to leased facilities and renovations to existing owned and/or leased facilities to support approved new/priority mission requirements or expansion of existing mission activities.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA

Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement: This activity funds major repairs, renovations, tenant improvements, restoration, and modernization to owned and leased facilities and/or associated building systems (HVAC, electrical, water, etc.) with the objective of improving efficiency and sustaining current operations. This activity also includes construction of new ICE-owned facilities to replace existing facilities that have exceeded their useful life and/or are no longer able to support current ICE missions.

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

Enacted/Request	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Carryover - Start of Year	\$17,379	-	\$15,100
Recoveries	\$77,826	\$38,419	-
	\$7,751	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$102,956	\$38,419	\$15,100
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$102,956	\$38,419	\$15,100
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$64,537	\$38,419	\$8,562
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	\$17,379
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	-	-	\$15,100
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$15,100
FY 2024 Request	-	-	\$15,100
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	\$15,100

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$17,379	-	\$15,100	\$15,100
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$17,379	-	\$15,100	\$15,100

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
N/A - Mission Capacity Expansion	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$11,900	-	-
N/A - Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$5,479	-	\$15,100

Mission Capacity Expansion – Investment
Capital Investment Exhibits

Construction
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
				\$11,900	-	-
N/A - Mission Capacity Expansion	Non-Major	Non-IT	No			

Construction Description

The Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement provides resources to accomplish major repairs, renovations, and replacement of existing facilities and/or critical building systems throughout ICE’s real property portfolio.

Funding for replacement, repairs, and improvements at ICE-owned facilities ensures ICE is able sustain the facilities necessary to process, detain, and house noncitizens. As noncitizens pass through immigration proceedings, detention facilities enable ICE to keep immigration law violators in custody during removal proceedings. ICE must provide accommodations in compliance with Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), Federal and State occupational safety and health standards, and Federal and State environmental protection standards. To comply with regulatory standards and pass audits and inspections, ICE must properly maintain, repair, and modernize its owned facilities portfolio. Funding is required to prevent failure or breakdown of critical systems, such as heating and cooling, plumbing and sanitation, food services, security, and lighting. Loss or major degradation of any one of these critical systems may necessitate a shutdown of the affected detention facility. Shutdown of a detention facility requires the transfer of all detainees to contract detention facilities, which would be cost prohibitive and severely detrimental to ICE’s ability to fulfill its mission. In some cases, ICE-owned facilities have exceeded their useful/service life and can no longer sustain current ICE missions. These facilities are not economical to repair and must be demolished and replaced with new facilities that comply with modern building design, safety, and environmental/sustainability standards.

Funding for replacement, repairs, and tenant improvements at facilities leased through the General Services Administration (GSA) ensures ICE has sufficient presence throughout the U.S. and its Territories to conduct existing/ongoing investigative, removal, and legal missions. This often requires relocation from one or multiple existing leased facilities to others due to expiring leases, market conditions, and/or local political climate. There are situations in which third party landlords force ICE to relocate out of a current facility and a suitable in-kind replacement is subsequently required. ICE is also periodically required to relocate from private leases into Federal buildings at lease expiration provided the Federal building supports mission requirements. At the beginning of each new lease and prior to occupancy, ICE must complete tenant improvements and associated build out to ensure the new facility can support ICE mission and functional requirements.

Justification

The FY 2024 Budget does not include any funding in the ICE Mission Capacity Expansion Investment.

Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget
N/A - Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$5,479	-	\$15,100

Construction Description

The Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement provides resources to accomplish major repairs, renovations, and replacement of existing facilities and/or critical building systems throughout ICE's real property portfolio.

Funding for replacement, repairs, and improvements at ICE-owned facilities ensures ICE is able sustain the facilities necessary to process, detain, and house noncitizens. As noncitizens pass through immigration proceedings, detention facilities enable ICE to keep immigration law violators in custody during removal proceedings. ICE must provide accommodations in compliance with Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDs), Federal and State occupational safety and health standards, and Federal and State environmental protection standards. To comply with regulatory standards and pass audits and inspections, ICE must properly maintain, repair, and modernize its owned facilities portfolio. Funding is required to prevent failure or breakdown of critical systems, such as heating and cooling, plumbing and sanitation, food services, security, and lighting. Loss or major degradation of any one of these critical systems may necessitate a shutdown of the affected detention facility. Shutdown of a detention facility requires the transfer of all detainees to contract detention facilities, which would be cost prohibitive and severely detrimental to ICE's ability to fulfill its mission. In some cases, ICE-owned facilities have exceeded their useful/service life and can no longer sustain current ICE missions. These facilities are not economical to repair and must be demolished and replaced with new facilities that comply with modern building design, safety, and environmental/sustainability standards.

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Justification

The FY 2024 Budget includes \$15.1M to support the below listed projects. The ICE Office of Asset and Facility Management (OAFM) identified these projects in conjunction with ICE mission programs to define and prioritize owned and leased PC&I requirements and submitting projects to the Real Property Investment Review Board to ensure alignment with Agency strategy.

Project #1: Renovate Multi-Purpose Building at Port Isabel Detention Center, Los Fresnos, TX

Funding Requirement: \$3.1M to renovate the existing multi-purpose building at Port Isabel Detention Center (PIDC).

Description: Renovate an existing 9,830 SF multi-purpose building to support a safe and secure working environment for ERO staff and the secure processing of female detainees at PIDC.

Justification: The current multi-purpose building is past its useful life and requires renovation to meet current ERO mission requirements. The facility is 9,830 SF and houses 45 staff processing 700 female detainees annually. This is the only facility at PIDC which can support required American Correctional Association (ACA) training for ERO staff. During a 2021 Facility Condition Assessment, over \$1.5M in needed repairs were identified at this facility. Building systems including HVAC, plumbing, lighting, and electrical/emergency generation need to be replaced. The building needs a new roof, windows, flooring, and interior architectural repairs, along with exterior sidewalk repairs/replacement.

Impact: Completing this renovation will recapitalize this critical facility at ICE’s largest detention center and provide ERO the continued mission capability required to process female detainees in a safe and secure manner. It will support a safe working environment for ERO staff to conduct daily operations and training by mitigating the significant repair backlog associated with this now dilapidated facility.

Construction Award Schedule:

Activity	Estimated Schedule
Design Contract Solicitation	FY 2024 Q3
Design Award	FY 2025 Q2
Design Complete	FY 2026 Q2
Construction Award	FY 2026 Q4
Construction Start	FY 2027 Q1
Construction Complete	FY 2028 Q1

Project #2: Upgrade Medical Facility at Port Isabel Detention Center, Los Fresnos, TX

Funding Requirement: \$7.5M to upgrade the existing medical facility at Port Isabel Detention Center (PIDC) to incorporate functions from an adjacent temporary modular facility.

Description: Upgrade and expand the existing medical facility at PIDC to integrate capabilities and functions in the adjacent modular trailer which treats 200 patients per day and houses five staff members. Once upgrades are complete, the modular facility will be demolished.

Justification: The existing dilapidated 1,000 SF temporary modular medical trailer has exceeded its useful life, and is plagued with leaks, electrical issues and degraded flooring that has been repaired on multiple occasions. This modular trailer can no longer support the five medical staff members and equipment providing care to over 200 noncitizen patients per day. The current medical facility at PIDC is not large enough to support modern medical equipment and operations, provides challenges to dispensing medications, and is not appropriate to treat patients requiring urgent medical care.

Impact: Funding upgrades to the existing medical facility will allow ICE to adequately provide medical treatment for detainees at PIDC placed in our care. Additionally, it will enable a safer working environment for medical staff and patients. Demolishing the modular trailer will eliminate ongoing maintenance and safety concerns at this facility due to age and condition. Sustainable design features will also be incorporated into the medical facility to reduce energy consumption, improve efficiency, and comply with numerous Federal mandates.

Construction Award Schedule:

Activity	Estimated Schedule
Design Contract Solicitation	FY 2024 Q3
Design Award	FY 2024 Q2
Design Complete	FY 2025 Q2
Construction Award	FY 2025 Q4
Construction Start	FY 2026 Q2
Construction Complete	FY 2027 Q4

Project #3: Facility Renovation and Consolidation, El Centro, CA

Funding Requirement: \$4.5M to renovate an existing building at the El Centro Service Processing Center (SPC) and reconfigure an existing leased facility where ERO and HSI are co-located in El Centro, CA.

Description: Renovate an existing 10,000 SF building at the El Centro SPC to accommodate 60 ERO staff at a nearby GSA-leased facility at 2051 N Waterman Avenue in El Centro, CA. Reconfigure the affected leased facility to optimize space for remaining HSI staff and missions at this location.

Justification: Renovating an existing ICE-owned building at the El Centro SPC will enable ICE to consolidate ERO personnel supporting SPC operations and reduce our footprint by 9,500 SF by accommodating 60 ERO staff from a nearby leased facility. Additionally, the current leased space located in a commercial shopping center will be properly demised, configured, and secured to effectively support long-term HSI operations.

Impact: This project reduces risk for ERO to maintain an enduring presence in Imperial County / El Centro by leveraging existing Federal space and avoid ongoing challenges in securing leased space in CA. Reducing the ICE footprint by 9,500 SF at 2051 N. Waterman Avenue is expected to avoid nearly \$0.3M in annual rent and operating costs. Reconfiguring and securing the remaining leased space will enable HSI to efficiently conduct operations at their only location in Imperial County, CA.

Construction Award Schedule:

Activity	Estimated Schedule
Design Contract Solicitation	FY 2024 Q4
Design Award	FY 2025 Q2
Design Complete	FY 2026 Q1
Construction Award	FY 2026 Q4
Construction Start	FY 2027 Q1
Construction Complete	FY 2028 Q2

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Immigration Inspection User Fees



Fiscal Year 2024
Congressional Justification

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Immigration Inspection User Fees

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-

Fee Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1356: 8 CFR Part 2: The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), codified under Title 8 USC Sec. 1356(d), provides the authority to impose user fees for travelers arriving in the United States by a commercial vessel or commercial aircraft at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry (POEs), including the Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF). The IIUF is currently set at \$7.00 for passengers arriving via an air or sea POE when the trip originated abroad, and \$3 for passengers arriving at a sea POE when the trip originated in the United States, Mexico, or Canada.

Fee Uses: IIUF collections provide budgetary resources that helps fund frontline mission activities of both U.S. Customs and Border Protections (CBP) and ICE. Specifically, IIUF finances a portion of CBP, and ICE expenses related to deterring, detecting, adjudicating, and removing passengers attempting to make unauthorized arrivals or bring noncitizens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea POEs.

Although proceeds to ICE are governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1356(h)(2)(A), the use of user fees is governed by section 1356(i). That section states, in relevant part: “only to the extent provided in appropriations Acts, any amounts collected under this subsection shall be credited as offsetting collections to the currently applicable appropriation, account, or fund of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, remain available until expended, and be available for the purposes for which such appropriation, account, or fund is authorized to be used.”

Fees are collected by CBP from foreign passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea POEs. In FY 2024, CBP will receive 82.6 percent and ICE will receive 17.4 percent of total collections. Estimates remain at current statutorily established levels.

The U.S. response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, notably border closures, has had a significant, adverse impact on the receipts CBP receives. This impacts ICE and its planning for applying of its IIUF proceeds amongst ICE Directorates and Programs. This request presents a pre-Pandemic scenario during which ICE would seek to leverage \$135 million in IIUF allotments to programs. In FY 2022, ICE allotted to ERO and to HSI, preserving fee balances for exigent circumstances, and continues to prioritize these two Program areas into FY 2024.

IIUF reimburses costs incurred in four ICE Directorates within the O&S appropriation. ICE determines the allocation of IIUF for each Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) based on the level of activity each program contributes toward related work, as determined by the annual ICE Immigration User Fee Study. The PPAs include:

- Mission Support: IIUF funds the expansion, operation, and maintenance of information systems for non-immigrant control and debt collection. Funds also sustain Mission Support activities indirectly associated with the detection, detention, adjudication, and removal of noncitizen criminals and those illegally present in the U.S, as well as for any purpose for which the Mission Support PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.
- Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): IIUF collections compensate OPLA for costs incurred for removal and asylum proceedings of inadmissible noncitizens 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 noncitizen who is inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) for having attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea POEs, as well as for any purpose for which the OPLA PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.
- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): IIUF funds activities related to the detection of fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States, including for the training of and technical assistance to commercial airline personnel regarding such detection. Additionally, funds are used to cover the operational costs that support investigations of noncitizens arrested at air or sea POEs, and for the development of Homeland Security Intelligence Reports that support CBP inspection and pre-inspection activities. IIUF collections also partially reimburse base funding to cover fuel and maintenance costs for vehicles, as well as for any purpose for which the HSI PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.
- Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): IIUF funds detention and removal services for inadmissible noncitizens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels, and for any noncitizen who is inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) for having attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of inspection at an air or sea POE. In FY 2024, the ERO IIUF allocation to Custody Operations will fund an estimated 653 of 25,000 adult detention beds, at an average daily rate of \$157.20. The remaining 24,347 adult detention beds are funded by ICE's O&S appropriation and from the Breached Bond Detention Fund account. IIUF collections also may partially reimburse base funding to cover fuel and maintenance costs for vehicles, as well as for any purpose for which the ERO PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.

Change Mechanism: Any proposed fee amount changes must be submitted by legislative proposal.

Previous Changes: Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. 8 U.S.C. 1356, passed in 1986, allowed the INS to begin charging a fee for the inspection of passengers on commercial aircraft or vessels. The fee was initially set at \$5.00 per passenger in 1986, increased to \$6.00 per passenger in 1993 and to \$7.00 per passenger in May 2002. The legislation that increased the fee to \$7.00 introduced a second fee of \$3.00 per

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**Immigration Inspection User Fees**

passenger effective February 27, 2003. This second fee applied to vessel passengers whose journey originated in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. Passengers to whom the \$3.00 fee applied had previously been exempt.

Recovery Rate: The fee rate does not properly recover the cost of the activities being conducted but supplements other appropriated and non-appropriated sources.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Five-Year Total
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$163,569	\$161,394	\$93,977	\$45,770	\$119,121	583,831
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$168,741	\$137,089	\$124,272	\$106,999	\$166,113	703,214
Cost Recovery %	96.9%	117.7%	75.6%	42.8%	71.7%	83.0%

Immigration Inspection User Fees Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$81,688	\$47,148	\$97,126
Recoveries	\$16,628	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$4,181)	(\$620)	\$7,410
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$15,879)	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$213,256	\$181,528	\$239,536
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$213,256	\$181,528	\$239,536
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$166,108	\$84,402	\$135,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

In FY 2022, the Reprogramming/Transfers line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections of \$119.1M.

Immigration Inspection User Fees
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fees
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Total	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,490	\$6,490	\$6,490	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,508	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$129	\$129	\$129	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$163	\$163	\$163	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$11,612	\$11,612	\$11,612	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,772	\$14,772	\$14,772	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$6,520	\$6,520	\$6,520	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$57,236	\$57,236	\$57,236	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$26,053	\$26,053	\$26,053	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,715	\$4,715	\$4,715	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$4,371	\$4,371	\$4,371	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,419	\$1,419	\$1,419	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$69,979	\$69,979	\$37,570	(\$32,409)
Headquarters Contracts	\$24,599	\$24,599	\$34,599	\$10,000
Fleet / Fuel	\$15,609	\$15,609	\$25,609	\$10,000
Permanent Change of Station	\$9,826	\$9,826	\$15,826	\$6,000
Other Costs	\$14,987	\$14,987	\$21,396	\$6,409
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts – Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult): Adult detention costs have several components, including detention bed acquisition, guard services, detainee meals, welfare items, health care, and other indirect costs. The FY 2024 Budget funds 25,000 adult beds. A total of 24,000 adult detention beds are funded within ICE's O&S appropriation, with the remaining 1,000 funded by fee accounts. In FY 2024, ICE will use IIUF collections to fund the equivalent of 653 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$157.20 for direct costs.

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 IT equipment purchases.

Fleet/Fuel: IIUF funds partially reimburse base-appropriated expenses to cover fuel and maintenance costs for over 6,000 ICE vehicles.

Permanent Change of Station (PCS): PCS includes the costs associated with relocating employees to domestic or overseas offices.

Other Costs: Other costs include one-time charges for travel, temporary duty travel (TDY), rental utilities, and equipment.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Breached Bond Detention Fund



Fiscal Year 2024
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Breached Bond Detention Fund

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-

Fee Authority:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund (BBDF) is authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). This Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. 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 noncitizens detained by Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field offices, as authorized by Title 8 of C.F.R. Subsection 103.6; and,
2. Application fees authorized by Section 245(i) of the Legal Immigrant and Family Equity (LIFE) Act.

Fee Uses: The BBDF provides budgetary resources for detention bed expenses and other Bond Management Unit (BMU) costs incurred by ERO. 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. ERO’s BMU administers the BBDF and supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management. The BMU also ensures 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 for financial reporting.

The BBDF offsets costs incurred in the ERO Directorate within ICE’s O&S appropriation. ERO uses BBDF collections as follows:

- Supporting the detention of noncitizens, including for related costs such as health care and non-bed general expenses;
- Financing the collection of breached bonds, bond management, and litigation activities to target compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations; and
- BMU administrative support, including mission related travel, training, bond reviews, and IT systems requirements.

In FY 2024, ICE plans to use BBDF collections to fund 347 of the requested 25,000 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$157.20 for direct costs, provided proceeds materialize. The remaining 24,653 adult detention beds will be funded from the O&S appropriation and from Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF) proceeds collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

ICE faces significant challenges in BBDF, where historically these fees had offset about \$50 million in bed costs and reduced the overall bed rate through their application. Over the past three years, ICE experienced substantial reductions in its collections of BBDF. In FY 20219, ICE collected \$73.4M, but in FY 2022, ICE collected only \$15.9M. ICE will continue to monitor these fees and offset as needed with appropriated funding for these beds.

Change Mechanism: Any proposed changes in the amounts designated in the annual President’s Budget require an authorization from the Office of Management and Budget.

Previous Changes: In 1998, Immigration Detention Account receipts merged into this account. Congress enacted the LIFE Act, which extended the eligibility date for 245(i) of the INA from 1998 to 2000.

Recovery Rate: Title 8 does not specify whether the intention of this fee was full cost recovery. Pursuant to statute, all fees in excess of the first \$8.0M are available until expended. Fees are not set based on expected costs.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$64,121	\$73,443	\$51,420	\$26,610	\$15,852	\$231,446
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$50,954	\$54,931	\$840*	\$114,050	\$23,020	243,795
Cost Recovery %	125.8%	133.7%	6,121.4%*	23.3%	68.9%	94.9%

*While COVID-19 did not heavily impact BBDF collections in FY 2020, detention bed contracts saw low execution rates.

Breached Bond Detention Fund **Budget Authority and Obligations** *(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$15,596	\$10,475	\$39,954
Recoveries	\$1,451	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$590	(\$521)	\$1,425
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$39,149)	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$33,488	\$64,954	\$96,379
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$33,488	\$64,954	\$96,379
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$23,013	\$25,000	\$23,010
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

In FY 2022, the Reprogramming/Transfers line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections of \$15.9M.

Breached Bond Detention Fund**Summary of Budget Changes***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Total	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$953	\$435	\$435	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$3	\$521	\$521	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$51,944	\$51,944	\$51,944	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,628	\$1,628	\$1,628	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$228	\$228	\$228	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$235	\$235	\$235	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$49,963	\$49,963	\$19,965	(\$29,998)
Other Costs	\$5,037	\$5,037	\$35,035	\$29,998
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Explanation of Non-Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts – Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult): Adult detention costs have several components, including detention bed acquisition, guard services, detainee meals, welfare items, health care, and other indirect costs. The FY 2024 Budget funds 25,000 adult beds. A total of 24,000 adult detention beds are funded within ICE’s O&S appropriation, with the remaining 1,000 funded by fee accounts. In FY 2024, ICE will use BBDF collections to fund the equivalent of 347 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$157.20 for direct costs.

Other Costs: BBDF resources are also used to provide non-pay administrative support to the BMU, which administers the BBDF and supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management. This support includes mission related travel, training, bond reviews, and IT system requirements.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Student and Exchange Visitor Program



Fiscal Year 2024
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Student and Exchange Visitor Program

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Total	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-

Fee Authority: 8 U.S.C. § 1372(e):

The Secretary of Homeland Security is specifically authorized to collect fees for the Student and Exchange Visitor program (SEVP) from prospective F and M students, and J exchange visitors, subject to certain limits for certain J-1 noncitizens, per 8 U.S.C. § 1372(e)(1). Further, Section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Secretary to collect fees for adjudication and naturalization services at a level that would ensure recovery of the full costs of providing such services. All fees collected are deposited as offsetting receipts into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (INS section 286(m)(n)) and are available until expended.

Fee Uses: SEVP is an enforcement program that helps to keep the United States safe while facilitating the participation of non-U.S. students and exchange visitors in domestic academic programs. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) uses SEVP funds to enhance national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs hosting participants. The HSI National Security Investigations Division (NSID) administers SEVP, which includes overseeing the School Certification Program and managing the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors who have been approved to work while in their program. HSI uses SEVP funds to collect, maintain, analyze, and provide information so that only legitimate foreign students or exchange visitors can gain entry to the United States. HSI also uses SEVP resources to verify that the over one million international students and their dependents holding temporary visas in the United States comply with U.S. laws, to enforce compliance with school certification programs, and to work with NSID partners to reduce both the risk of benefit fraud and the exploitation of the student visa system.

Change Mechanism: The Secretary is authorized to periodically revise program participation fees, with certain exceptions, to consider changes in the overall cost of carrying out the program.

Previous Changes: After an internal review to determine if existing fees would cover the full cost of operations, ICE proposed to adjust SEVP fees and to receive public comment via a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. The fee increase was approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security, effective June 24, 2019.

Recovery Rate: Section 286(m) of the INA authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to collect fees for adjudication and naturalization services at a level that would ensure recovery of the full costs of providing such services, including the costs of providing similar services without charge to asylum applicants and certain other noncitizens. Additionally, pursuant to INA section 286(m), the level that is set may include recovery of any additional costs associated with the administration of the fees themselves. Section 51.13 of OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget, December 2019, directs agencies to develop user charge estimates based on the full cost recovery policy set forth in OMB Circular A-25, User Charges (budget formulation and execution policy regarding user fees). SEVP is intended to be full-cost recovery.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$123,953	\$138,523	\$85,317	\$170,860	\$239,905	\$758,558
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$175,192	\$170,176	\$58,735 ¹	\$144,219	\$142,641	\$690,963
Cost Recovery %	70.8%	81.4%	145.3%¹	118.5%	168.2%	109.8%

1 - Eligible expenses include only those expenses in SEVP's Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS). In FY 2020, an additional \$70.8M in reprogrammed funds were expensed in ICE's base/annual TAFS, due to a decline in proceeds resulting from the global response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$186,610	\$186,610	\$186,610
Carryover - Start of Year	\$119,570	\$219,993	\$233,656
Recoveries	\$7,095	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$3,936)	\$1,182	\$9,455
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$53,295	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$362,634	\$407,785	\$429,721
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$362,634	\$407,785	\$429,721
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$142,641	\$174,129	\$186,610
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	397	397	397
Enacted/Request FTE	376	376	376
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	303	397	397
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	327	376	376

In FY 2022, the Reprogramming/Transfers line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections of \$239.9M.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program**Summary of Budget Changes***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	397	376	\$72,855	\$113,755	\$186,610
FY 2023 Enacted	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
FY 2024 Base Budget	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Current Services	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	-	-

Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09
Total	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent		\$47,102		\$33,727	\$33,727	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		\$7,301		\$7,301	\$7,301	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		\$18,452		\$19,541	\$19,541	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits		\$72,855		\$60,569	\$60,569	-
Positions and FTE						
Positions - Civilian		397		397	397	-
FTE - Civilian		376		376	376	-

Pay Cost Drivers

	FY 2022 Enacted		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 President's Budget		FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	223	\$49,155	\$220.43	223	\$49,155	\$220.43	-	-	-
Criminal Investigators	153	\$23,700	\$154.90	153	\$23,700	\$154.90	-	-	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-

ICE is using carryover balances to supplement in-FY collections in order to fund increasing pay costs due to civilian pay increases

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs support SEVP law enforcement officers (LEOs) in collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students. Over one million international students and their dependents already hold temporary visas and SEVP Non-LEOs play an integral role in managing this program element.

Criminal Investigators: SEVP LEOs protect national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and programs that host them. LEOs also enforce compliance with school certification programs and work with the HSI Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) to reduce the risk of benefit fraud and the exploitation of the student visa system. CTCEU uses risk-based targeting of enforcement leads related to school fraud and exploitation of our immigration system by students. LEOs work to identify leads and actionable criminal/administrative investigations which have a nexus to F, M, and J visas. These leads are developed into cases of fraud, visa overstay, and counterterrorism.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	11	11	11	-
GS-14	64	64	64	-
GS-13	280	280	280	-
GS-12	17	17	17	-
GS-11	12	12	12	-
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-7	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	397	397	397	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	365	365	365	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	32	32	32	-
Position Locations				
Headquarters Civilian	56	56	56	-
U.S. Field Civilian	341	341	341	-
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$187,453	\$192,654	\$200,360	\$7,706
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$100,662	\$124,329	\$129,302	\$4,973
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$113,755	\$126,041	\$126,041	-
Total	\$113,755	\$126,041	\$126,041	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$113,755	\$126,041	\$126,041	-

Non Pay by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,436	\$2,861	\$2,861	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$16	\$16	\$16	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$11,727	\$11,727	\$11,727	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$24	\$24	\$24	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$502	\$502	\$502	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$3,463	\$28,504	\$28,504	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,324	\$23,910	\$23,910	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$12,451	\$12,451	\$12,451	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$14,061	\$14,061	\$14,061	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$53,777	\$27,011	\$27,011	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$305	\$305	\$305	-
31.0 Equipment	\$4,665	\$4,665	\$4,665	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$113,755	\$126,041	\$126,041	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Contract Support	\$60,454	\$60,454	\$60,454	-
CTCEU Contracts	\$24,008	\$24,008	\$24,008	-
Government Services	\$12,451	\$12,451	\$12,451	-
SEVIS Modernization	\$8,067	\$8,067	\$8,067	-
SEVIS Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	\$5,378	\$5,378	\$5,378	-
Other Costs	\$3,397	\$3,397	\$3,397	-
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$113,755	\$113,755	\$113,755	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contract Support: SEVP contracts enable strategic development as the program expands and supports mitigating program vulnerabilities related to data entry, IT system performance, and noncitizen status monitoring.

CTCEU Contracts: CTCEU contracts inform management, supply manpower to perform mission critical functions, and provide technical expertise to support CTCEU's mission of noncitizen enforcement. Contract-provided services include noncitizen status and location data, lead processing, and big-data, open-source, and statistical analysis.

Government Services: This program element and funding includes nine Interagency Agreements (IAAs), which cover personnel supporting SEVP within DHS, the Department of State (DOS), and the General Services Administration (GSA).

SEVIS Modernization: SEVIS modernization was deployed in FY 2020. This program element and funding supports agile-developed modernization of the student portal, information sharing, information management, applications for certification/designation, adjudication, and tracking compliance.

SEVIS Operations and Maintenance (O&M): This program element and funding supports operations and maintenance of the modernized system.

Other Costs: Other costs include supplies, fuel, and other ancillary expenses.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Detention and Removal Office Fee



Fiscal Year 2024
Congressional Justification

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Detention and Removal Office Fee**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 President's Budget			FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-

Fee Authority: The U.S. Attorney General may stay the removal of a noncitizen arriving at an air or seaport of entry (POE) when the noncitizen is needed to testify in the prosecution of a person for a violation of law of the U.S. of any State. Section 241(c)(2)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides the Attorney General the authority to release the noncitizen upon the individual’s filing of a bond not less than \$1,500, and Section 241(c)(2)(C)(iii) allows the Attorney General to prescribe additional conditions.

Under these circumstances, a noncitizen may request release by submitting an Application for Stay of Removal and pay the release bond. The individual may request a length of stay for up to one year. Anything over one year must be renewed by filing a new application. The Application for Stay of Deportation or Removal (I-246) fee – currently \$155 per application – is collected and deposited into the Immigration Examination Fee Account (Title 8 USC Sec. 1356(m) and (n)). U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) collected these fees prior to FY 2009, but the Detention and Removal Office (DRO) Fee’s collections were transitioned to ICE in FY 2009. ICE began accounting for this fee account formally in the FY 2022 President’s Budget submission. Cases and application statuses—I-246, in conjunction with other relevant ICE forms—are monitored for compliance by the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Field Offices at which they are filed and submitted.

Fee Uses: DRO fee collections cover the costs incurred by DRO during a stay of deportation or removal. The collections are also used to fund some Custody Operations non-bed general expenses (GE).

Change Mechanism: While there is no legislative requirement to adjust the fee, any fee changes must be published in the Federal Register.

Previous Changes: There are no known previous changes.

Recovery Rate: Because obligations in this mandatory account are historically minimal, the costs are known to be fully recovered.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020 ¹	FY 2021	FY 2022 ¹	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$1,194	\$707	\$437	\$300	\$238	\$2,876
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$1,349	\$717	-	\$774	-	\$2,840
Cost Recovery %	88.5%	98.6%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%	101.3%

1 – There were no eligible expenses in FY 2020 or FY 2022.

Detention and Removal Office Fee Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Enacted/Request	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$47	\$285	\$3,285
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$2,762)	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$285	\$3,285	\$6,285
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$285	\$3,285	\$6,285
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	\$3,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

In FY 2022, the Reprogramming/Transfers line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections of \$0.2M.

Detention and Removal Office Fee Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2022 Enacted	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
FY 2024 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Current Services	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Request	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
FY 2023 TO FY 2024 Change	-	-	-	-	-

Detention and Removal Office Fee
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
Detention and Removal Office Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Change
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2023 to FY 2024 Total Changes
Contracts – Medical Services and Detention	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Medical Services and Detention: Costs include contracts for medical services, detention services, and costs incurred by the Detention and Removal Office. This funding further supports ICE’s detention network. Non-bed GE such as supplies, travel, training, and equipment are also included.

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<https://www.wsj.com/articles/illegal-immigration-mexico-us-border-deaths-c35cf892>

'It's Like a Graveyard': Record Numbers of Migrants Are Dying at the U.S. Border

More men, women and children are trying to navigate dangerous waters and isolated terrain to evade authorities

By *Santiago Pérez* [Follow](#) and *Alicia A. Caldwell* [Follow](#) | Photographs by Paul Ratje for *The Wall Street Journal*

March 17, 2023 10:45 am ET

EAGLE PASS, Texas—Local officials keep a refrigerated truck to hold the bodies of migrants who drown in the currents of the Rio Grande while trying to cross the border into the U.S.

Across the river, families having picnics or walking along the waterfront promenade of Piedras Negras, Mexico, say they sometimes see bodies floating by or bobbing among the reeds under a bridge. “We had times when we received four or five bodies a week,” said Hugo González, owner of Funerarias González in Piedras Negras. “At one point, there were a lot of corpses and there was nowhere to put them. We just didn’t have enough refrigerators at the funeral home.”

A spike in deaths along the most dangerous stretches of the U.S.-Mexico border reflects the escalating number of migrants seeking to cross into the U.S. from troubled home countries. At the same time, U.S. immigration policies are allowing fewer of them legal entry. Many migrants have turned to human smugglers and WhatsApp messages to help them navigate more lightly patrolled—and treacherous—sections of the border to enter illegally, U.S. officials said.



Maverick County Sheriff Tom Schmerber standing by the refrigerated truck trailer used to hold bodies of migrants who died trying to cross into the U.S.

PHOTO: PAUL RATJE FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The bodies of more than 890 migrants, a record number, were recovered by U.S. authorities along the border in the 2022 fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, according to the Biden administration, a 58% increase over 2021. They drowned in fast-moving sections of the Rio Grande or, after successfully crossing, died falling from cliffs along mountain passes or from dehydration while lost, said U.S. border agents and police who recover the bodies. Hundreds more were reported missing. In July, 53 migrants were found dead inside the back of a sweltering tractor trailer found parked in San Antonio. U.S. and Mexican authorities estimate that dozens also died last year on the Mexico side of the border or were lost at sea.

U.S. Border Patrol agents made a record 2.2 million arrests along the 1,958-mile border in the 2022 fiscal year, up from 1.65 million arrests in 2021. In the 245-mile section of the border that federal authorities identify as the Del Rio Sector in Texas, which includes Eagle Pass, there were 481,000 apprehensions in fiscal 2022, an 85% increase over the previous year. Many of the arrests were in Eagle Pass's Maverick County, population 58,000.

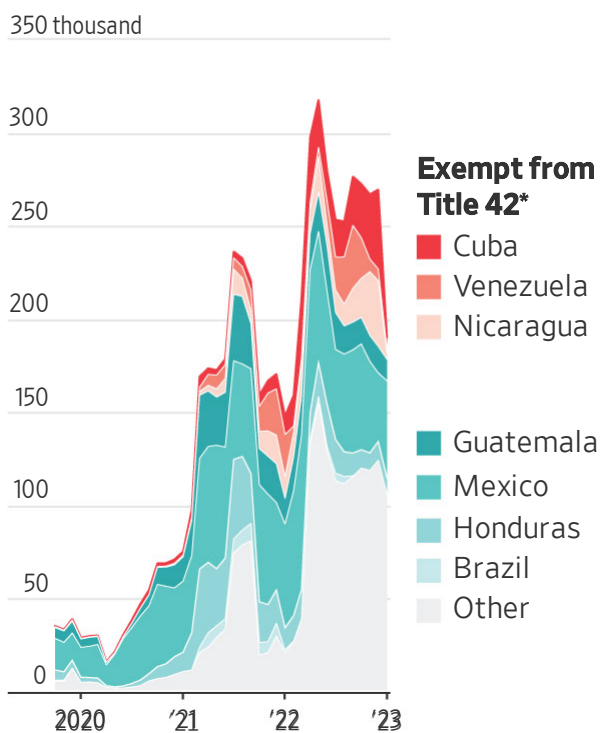
The Del Rio Sector is one of the most perilous places to cross the Rio Grande. Currents below the surface are strong enough to sweep away logs, cattle and people. Even experienced rescuers face risks in this stretch of the river, which claimed the lives of as many as 250 migrants last year, U.S. and Mexican officials said.

First responders in Eagle Pass have reported finding as many as 30 bodies a month in the river since March 2022, according to a federal government filing. "It's like a graveyard," said Maverick County Sheriff Tom Schmerber, who grew up in the area. "I've been working on the border for almost four decades and never saw tragedies of this magnitude."

There also was a surge in the number of dead and missing migrants who tried to cross the Caribbean to the U.S. from Haiti and Cuba, according to the United Nations migration agency, which tallied 256 deaths at sea last year. The U.S. Coast Guard recovered the bodies of 65 migrants in the Caribbean and off the coast of Florida in the 2022 fiscal year, compared with five in 2021. On the West Coast, the bodies of eight people were found in the sea and along the shore of San Diego last weekend, after a pair of open fishing boats suspected of smuggling migrants to the U.S. capsized. A Spanish-speaking woman who called 911 from one of the boats said the vessel carried 15 people. No survivors were found.

Border agents, human-rights advocates and local officials say riskier crossings were driven in part by Title 42, a pandemic-era policy that allowed border patrol agents to quickly expel migrants. Previously, migrants who were apprehended were more likely to be released in the U.S. to await a court hearing on their request for asylum.

Apprehensions and expulsions at the U.S.-Mexico border



*Until Jan. 6, 2023

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

The Biden administration in January added more countries to the Title 42 restrictions and, in a separate measure, announced that migrants caught trying to cross the border illegally would soon be barred from requesting asylum in the U.S. if they didn't ask for asylum in countries they crossed en route. The administration said it expected an increase in illegal immigration when Title 42 ends in May with expiration of the national emergency for Covid-

19. The government said the new rule for asylum seekers is aimed at deterring migrants from using smugglers and taking riskier routes.

“These actions alone that I’m going to announce today aren’t going to fix our entire immigration system, but they can help us a good deal in better managing what is a difficult challenge,” President Biden said when unveiling the changes.

Human-rights groups are skeptical the policies will help. “Putting obstacles in the way of migration doesn’t stop it, but it does make it more dangerous,” said Dana Graber, who leads the Mexico unit of the U.N.’s International Organization for Migration.

Republican lawmakers have said Mr. Biden has failed to properly enforce immigration laws, and many have pushed for more detentions and faster deportations.

Panama this week reported that more than 49,000 migrants from Haiti, Ecuador and China crossed into their country in January and February, compared with around 9,000 during the same period last year. Most said they were headed to the U.S., according to local officials.



A migrant crossing spot on the Rio Grande, seen from Piedras Negras, Mexico, in the early morning. Eagle Pass, Texas, is on the other side.

PHOTO: PAUL RATJE FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Fatal crossing

Irma Huete, her 3-year-old daughter Sofía Caballero and Ms. Huete’s brother Nolvin Huete left Nicaragua on May 10 last year, a month before Sofía’s fourth birthday. The girl’s father had reached the U.S. a few months earlier and was working at an auto body shop in Wisconsin. Once across the border, migrants often take a bus or a flight to meet relatives or acquaintances, largely in communities where low-skill jobs are available.

After traveling 2,000 miles through Central America and Mexico, Ms. Huete and her family stood in the dark with a group of migrants on the Mexico side of the Rio Grande, across from Eagle Pass. She sent a hopeful message to her mother-in-law in Nicaragua: They were only a few yards away from the U.S.



Sofía Caballero in an undated photo provided by her family.

PHOTO: CABALLERO FAMILY / FUNDACION PARA LA JUSTICIA

Migrants who had earlier made it across shared the riverbank location via WhatsApp with others heading north to the border, local officials and U.S. Border Patrol agents said.

Smugglers had promised a raft to Ms. Huete's group for crossing the Rio Grande, but there was none when they arrived. Instead, the smugglers assembled a group of about 100 migrants, most of them from Central America, and formed a human chain to wade across a shallower stretch of the river, based on accounts survivors gave Mexican state authorities and Fundación para la Justicia, a Mexico-based human rights group.

Mr. Huete put Sofía on his shoulders, and Ms. Huete followed him into the waters, according to state authorities in Mexico. About 35 feet from the U.S. side, Mr. Huete lost his footing and passed Sofía to Ms. Huete before the current swept him away. The river carried him about 350 feet, and he was able to cross into the U.S., migrants who were with him told Fundación para la Justicia.

Ms. Huete and her daughter also were caught in the current and swept away. Ms. Huete's body was found at dawn, on the Mexico side of the bank, officials said. Sofía remains missing.

"We've seen a sharp increase in the number of migrants who lost their lives in this area," said Víctor Rodríguez, the chief prosecutor for the northern region in Mexico's Coahuila state where Piedras Negras is located.

In April, a Texas National Guard soldier drowned trying to help rescue migrants across the river. Last month, Mexican officials sighted an Ecuadorean woman on an embankment under the bridge from Piedras Negras to Eagle Pass. She had her 5-year-old son in her lap. The child's father, who had tried to cross with them, was taken by the current.



Members of the Texas National Guard boarding rafts on the banks of the Rio Grande in Eagle Pass.

PHOTO: PAUL RATJE FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

There also have been dozens of migrant deaths upriver in the Big Bend Sector of southwest Texas. It is another favored destination because it is isolated and more lightly patrolled than other crossing points. A walk from the border to the nearest U.S. town takes days, passing across craggy mountains and deep canyons. Summer temperatures reach 100 degrees with little shade.

Sean McGoffin, who leads the U.S. Border Patrol's Big Bend Sector said his agents in recent years have been rescuing more migrants in remote, hard-to-reach areas and finding more bodies. "One death is too many," he said.

Farther west, in Tucson, Ariz., Border Patrol agents logged thousands of rescue calls in the past year from lost or exhausted migrants, including those with life-threatening injuries. Migrants often underestimate the challenge and are ill-prepared for long routes on foot, U.S. and Mexican officials say.

Sheriff Schmerber, of Maverick County, said the work of recovering bodies and trying to identify and repatriate the dead takes time away from law-enforcement duties of his 22 officers. "We don't have enough staff," he said.



Nicaraguan migrants in Mexico looking across the Rio Grande at Texas. Strong currents prevented them from crossing the river.

PHOTO: PAUL RATJE FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Mass grave

Mr. González, owner of the funeral home across the river in Mexico, said about half of the migrants found dead weren't carrying identification. "Some of them have a phone number hidden on their belt or shoe," he said. Using the number, he calls to break the news and offer embalming and repatriation.

Mr. González built six mausoleum drawers to temporarily keep as many as 12 bodies at a time, including the unidentified and those unclaimed by relatives. The bodies are later buried in a mass grave at one of Piedras Negras's municipal graveyards.

The number of migrant deaths reported in the Piedras Negras area doubled last year to nearly 70, and more than 16 people trying to enter the U.S. have been reported missing, according to Familias Unidas, a civic group that searches for missing people.

In mid-January, members of Mexico's National Guard alerted the rescuers about screams coming from one of the small islets of the Rio Grande between Piedras Negras and Eagle Pass. The Beta team, the Mexican immigration agency's rescue unit, found three Salvadoran sisters, ages 6, 9 and less than 2 years. Mexican officials suspect the girls were abandoned by migrant smugglers.

Local residents and officials are especially taken by the case of Ms. Huete and her missing daughter, Sofía. The Search Commission of Coahuila state issued an alert with a photo of Sofía, smiling and her hair in two ponytails. Fliers with Sofía's photo were put up on lampposts and walls around town in the months after she disappeared in the Rio Grande.

Ms. Huete's mother-in-law, Elia Centeno, said she used to care for Sofía while her parents were working. The purpose of Ms. Huete's trip to the U.S. was to reunite the girl with her father.

"If I could, I would give my life to find Sofía," said Ms. Centeno in a phone call from Nicaragua. "There isn't a second that I don't think about her."



The terrain in Presidio County, Texas, one spot where migrants travel to evade the U.S. Border Patrol after crossing illegally into the U.S.

PHOTO: PAUL RATJE FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

— *René Arellano contributed to this article.*

Write to Santiago Pérez at santiago.perez@wsj.com and Alicia A. Caldwell at alicia.caldwell@wsj.com

Appeared in the March 18, 2023, print edition as 'Record Numbers of Migrants Are Dying at U.S.-Mexico Border'.

1 understanding is there one that -- where ICE agrees
2 to provide transportation from the border?

3 **A. Yes.**

4 Q. All right. Does ICE also agree to
5 transport aliens back to their country of origin as
6 part of the memorandum?

7 **A. Yes.**

8 Q. Okay. And another I guess relationship
9 that ICE and Border Patrol has is that ICE agrees to
10 accept transfer aliens that need to be detained; is
11 that correct?

12 **A. That's correct.**

13 Q. All right. And for -- strike that. Would
14 it be fair to say that Border Patrol often detains
15 aliens that it encountered at the southern border
16 until they can be processed and turned over to ICE?

17 **A. Yes.**

18 Q. Would you agree, Chief Ortiz, that the
19 southern border is currently in crisis?

20 MR. DARROW: Objection.

21 **A. Yes.**

22 Q. Would you agree, Chief Ortiz, that historic

1 numbers in '21 and '22 is the southern border?

2 MR. DARROW: Objection.

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Okay. From your 31 years of experience,
5 has the Border Patrol in a year ever had the number
6 of encounters that it's going to have in 2022?

7 MR. DARROW: Objection.

8 A. No.

9 Q. Is the crisis that is currently ongoing at
10 the southern border making the border less safe for
11 Americans and aliens alike?

12 MR. DARROW: Objection.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Before I move on, turning back for a minute
15 to I think it was Exhibit 3, has to your knowledge
16 Exhibit 3 ever been implemented?

17 A. No.

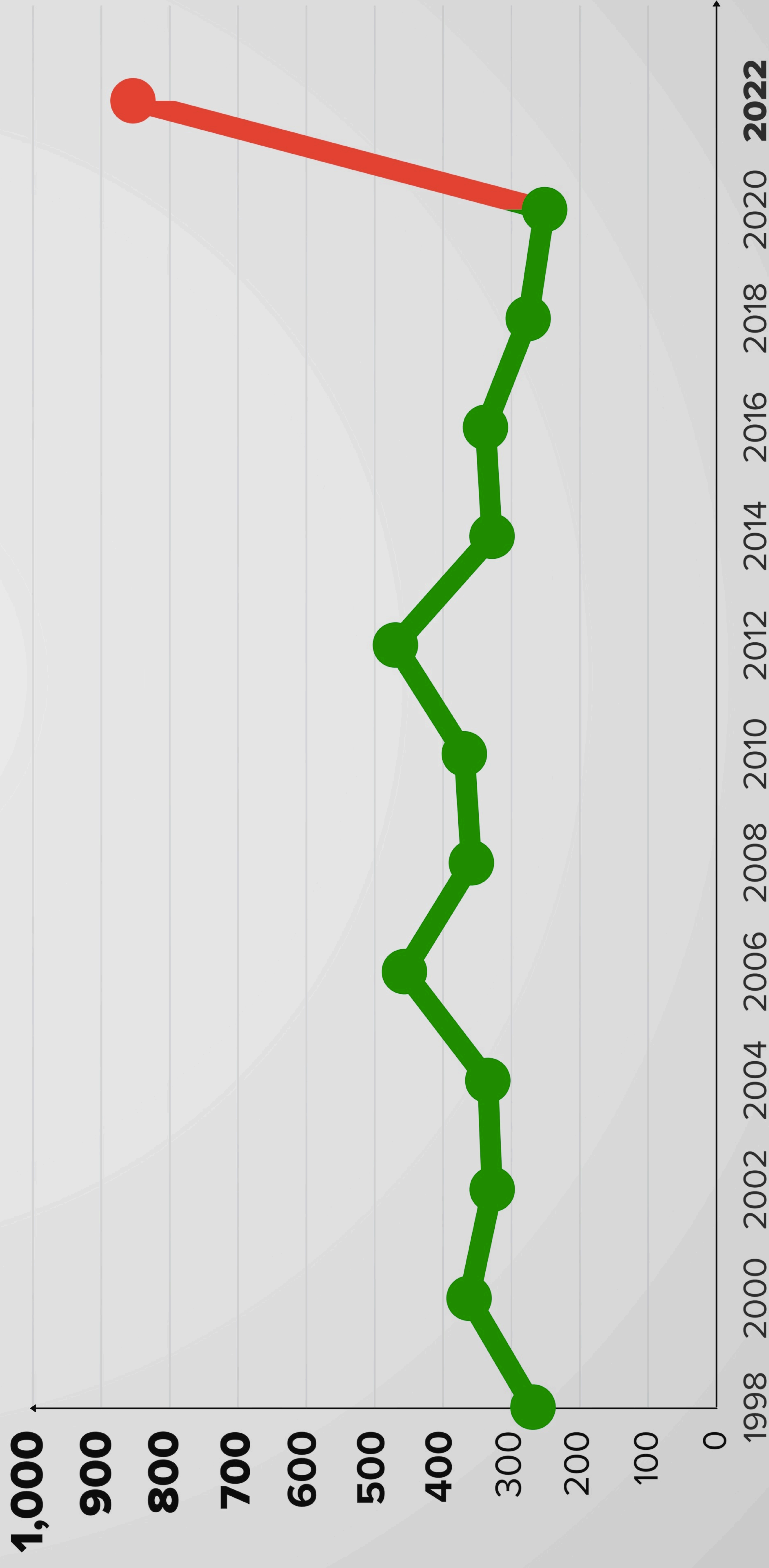
18 Q. Okay. Chief Ortiz, are you aware that more
19 aliens have died trying to illegally enter the United
20 States in the last two years than ever before?

21 MR. DARROW: Objection.

22 A. Yes.

Migrant Deaths Recorded by U.S. Border Patrol

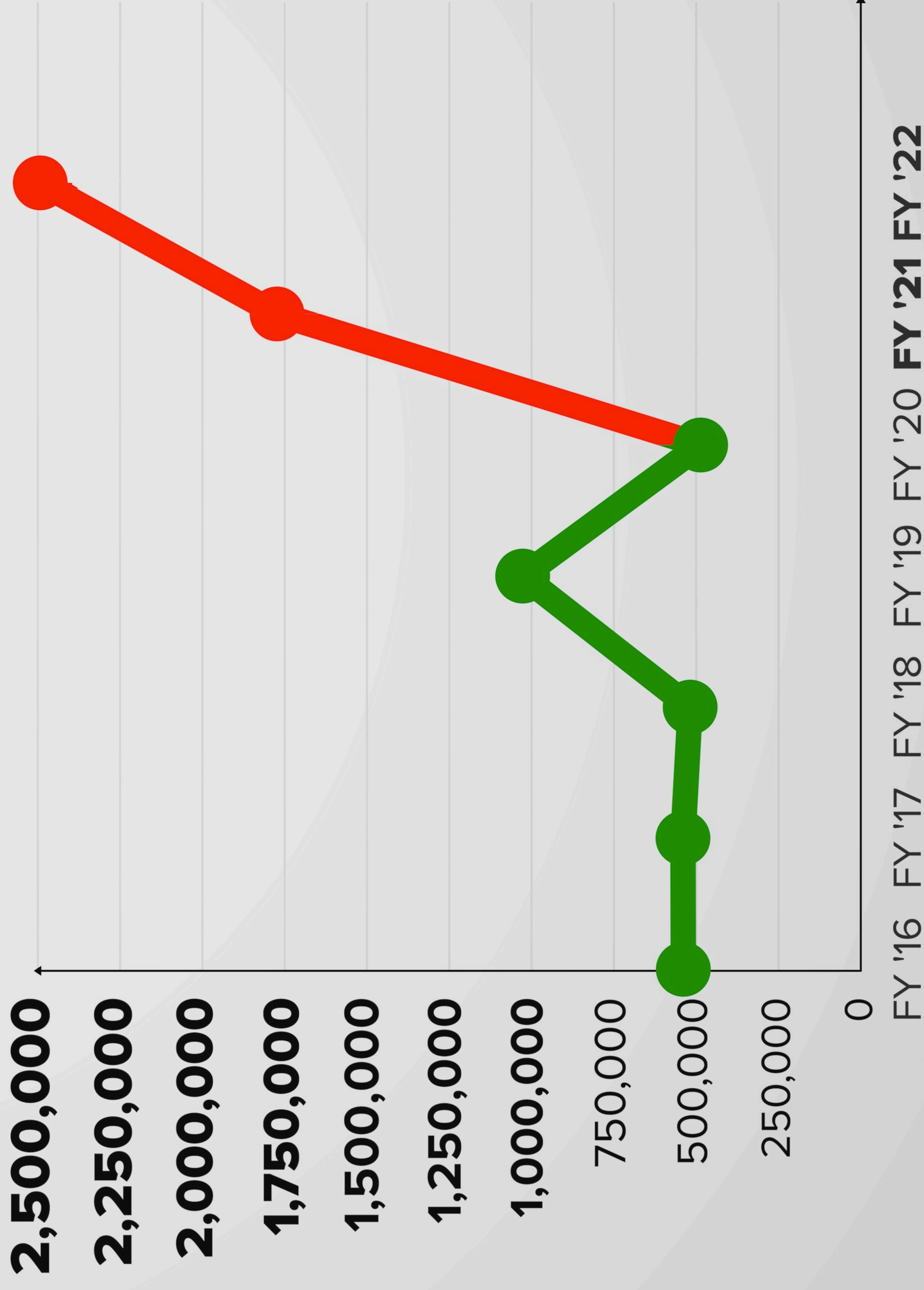
Between Fiscal Years 1998 and 2022



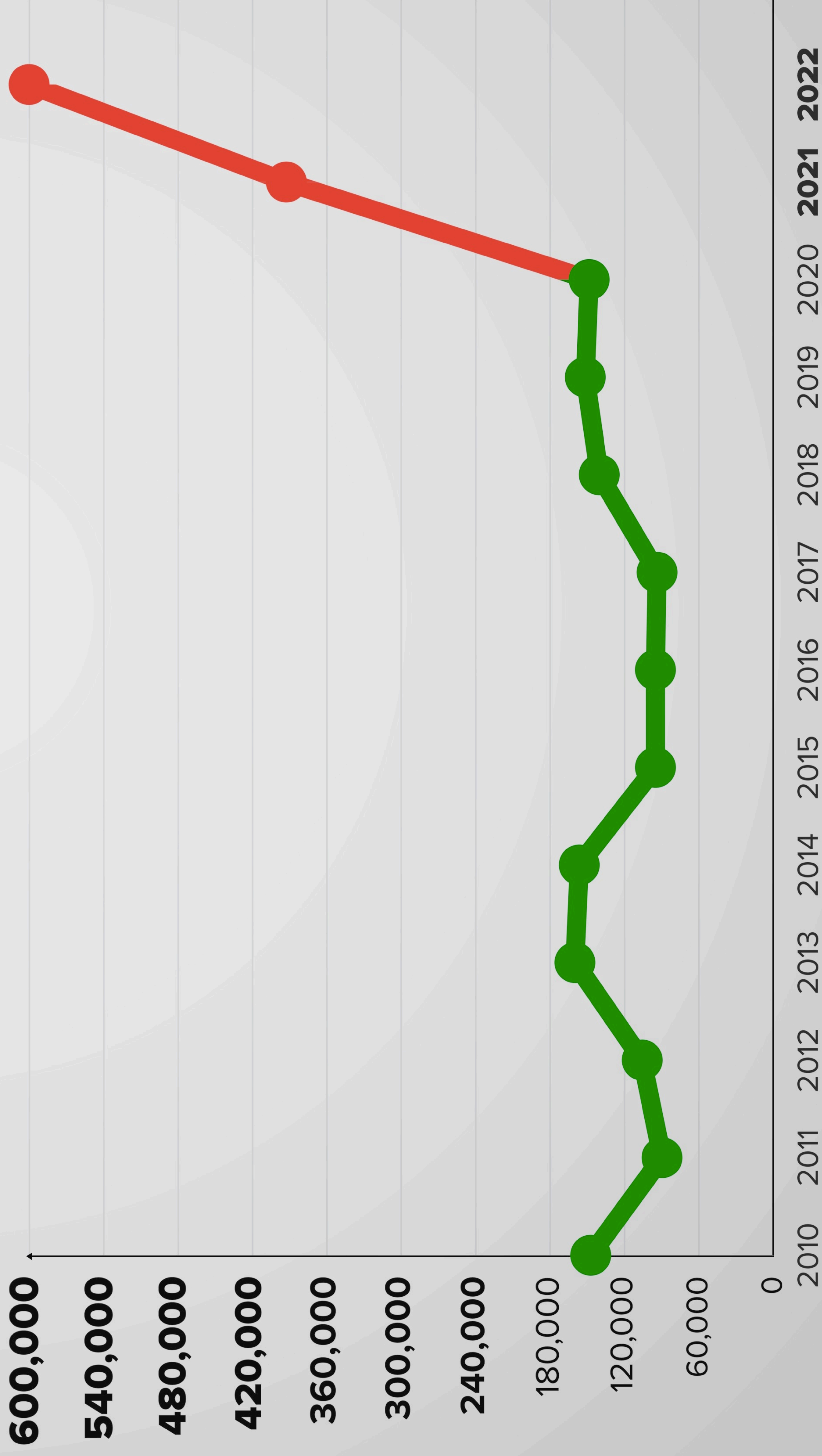
Source: U.S. Border Patrol Data Obtained By CBS News

<https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021-Aug/U.S.%20Border%20Patrol%20Fiscal%20Year%20Southwest%20Border%20Sector%20Deaths%20%28FY%201998%20-%20FY%202020%29%20%28508%29.pdf>

CBP Encounters of Illegal Entry Attempts at the Southwest Border 2016-2022

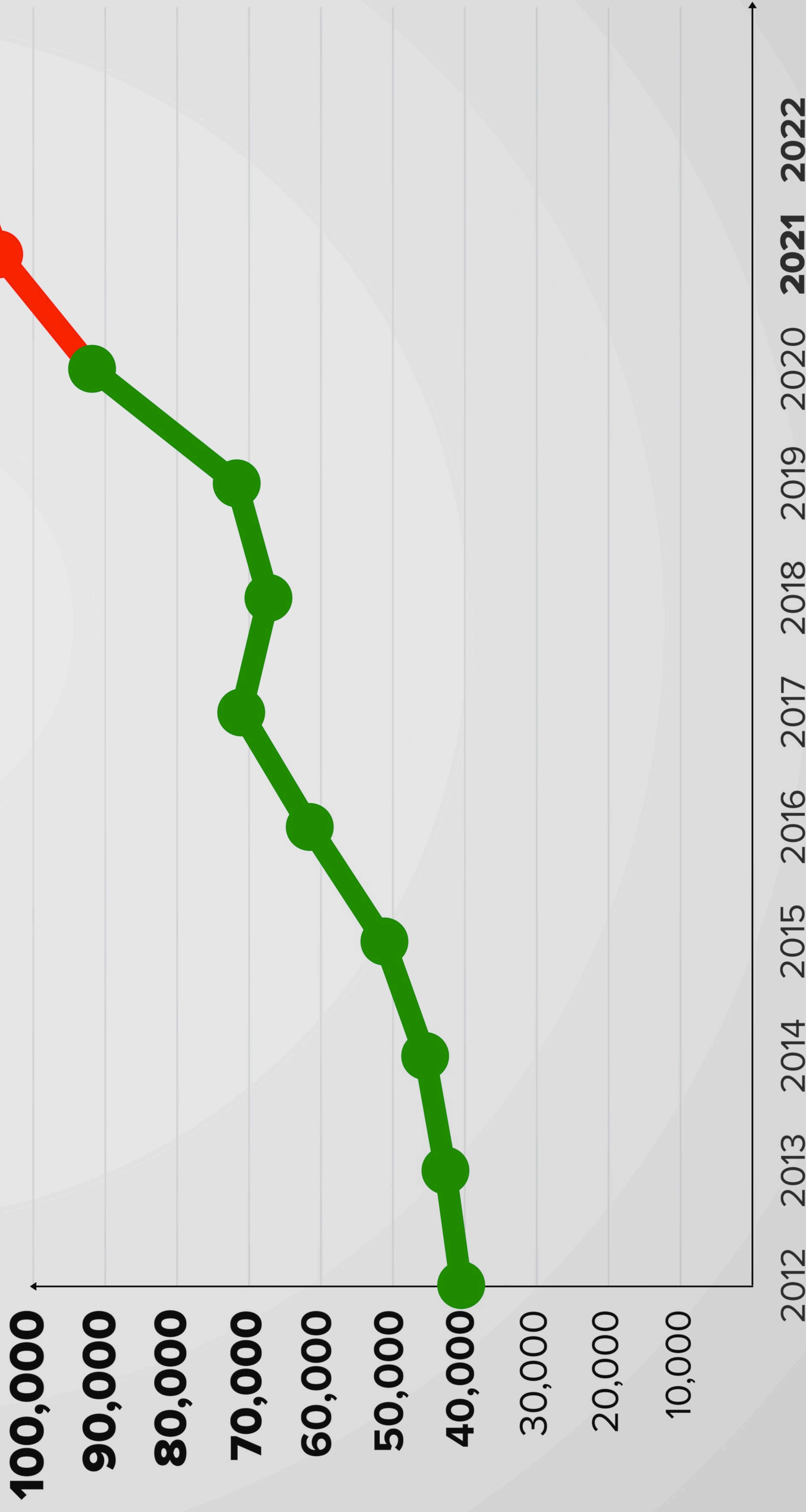


Known “Got-Aways” at Southwest Border, by Year



Source: DHS Border Security Metrics Report FY2021, Testimony of Hon. Alejandro Mayorkas on April 28, 2022 before House Judiciary Committee, and Fox News, October 2, 2022.

All Drug Overdose Deaths



Source: National Safety Council, <https://www.injuryfacts.nsc.org>;
Centers for Disease Control, <https://www.cdc.gov>

