

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2022

Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement1

Appropriation Organization Structure.....3

Budget Comparison and Adjustments.....5

Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....10

Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....11

Supplemental Budget Justification Exhibits13

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
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Homeland Security Investigations	PPA	
Domestic Investigations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
International Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Intelligence	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Enforcement and Removal Operations	PPA	
Custody Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Fugitive Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Criminal Alien Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Alternatives to Detention	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Transportation and Removal Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	Appropriation	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Operational Communications/Information Technology	PPA	
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	PPA Level II	
T-8	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
TACCOM	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Construction and Facility Improvements	PPA	
Mission Capacity Expansion	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Critical Repair Requirement	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Immigration Inspection User Fees	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee

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

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 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
Operations and Support	\$8,032,801	\$7,875,730	\$7,939,786
Mission Support	\$1,271,110	\$1,304,434	\$1,364,419
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$290,337	\$313,664	\$341,214
Homeland Security Investigations	\$2,042,321	\$2,138,730	\$2,167,725
Domestic Investigations	\$1,769,410	\$1,853,933	\$1,875,754
International Operations	\$178,806	\$186,626	\$192,384
Intelligence	\$94,105	\$98,171	\$99,587
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$4,429,033	\$4,118,902	\$4,066,428
Custody Operations	\$3,142,520	\$2,836,128	\$2,775,100
Fugitive Operations	\$139,622	\$145,141	\$146,660
Criminal Alien Program	\$265,228	\$278,422	\$284,161
Alternatives to Detention	\$319,213	\$440,122	\$440,476
Transportation and Removal Program	\$562,450	\$419,089	\$420,031
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$47,270	\$97,799	\$51,700
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	-	\$3,060	\$13,321
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$13,321
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	-	\$3,060	-
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$10,300	\$21,478	\$21,000
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	-	-	\$15,000
T-8	\$10,300	-	\$6,000
TACCOM	-	\$21,478	-
Construction and Facility Improvements	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	\$51,761	\$11,900
Critical Repair Requirement	\$36,970	\$21,500	\$5,479
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$85,000	\$186,610	\$186,610

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000
Total	\$8,310,071	\$8,350,139	\$8,371,096

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations and Support	20,930	20,536	\$8,032,801	21,102	20,711	\$7,875,730	21,268	20,881	\$7,939,786	166	170	\$64,056
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	\$47,270	-	-	\$97,799	-	-	\$51,700	-	-	(\$46,099)
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$94,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$51,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$85,000	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000
Total	21,327	20,912	\$8,310,071	21,499	21,087	\$8,350,139	21,665	21,257	\$8,371,096	166	170	\$20,957
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,930	20,536	\$8,080,071	21,102	20,711	\$7,973,529	21,268	20,881	\$7,991,486	166	170	\$17,957
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$230,000	397	376	\$376,610	397	376	\$379,610	-	-	\$3,000

Component Budget Overview

The FY 2022 Budget includes \$8.4B; 21,665 positions; and 21,257 full-time equivalents (FTE) for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The requested funding and positions will fill critical operational and resource gaps to effectively carry out ICE's mission. The FY 2022 Budget also includes funding for infrastructure and information technology. This funding level represents an increase of \$21.0M over the FY 2021 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 2022 Budget includes an increase of 100 Attorney positions for Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), 30 staff positions for the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Victim Assistance Program, 24 staff positions for the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), and 10 T-8 support staff positions. These enhancements will address the backlog of immigration cases. The FY 2022 President's Budget also includes funding for infrastructure and information technology (IT) to support new and existing staff while improving overall efficiency of ICE IT.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$8,310,071	\$8,350,139	\$8,371,096
Carryover - Start of Year	\$327,876	\$476,829	\$592,343
Recoveries	\$24,090	\$14,186	\$4,700
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$8,999)	(\$3,756)	(\$9)
Net Sequestered Resources	\$8,266	\$1,358	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$28,262	-	-
Supplementals	\$85,600	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$8,775,166	\$8,838,756	\$8,968,130
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$132,006	\$179,635	\$158,349
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$8,907,172	\$9,018,391	\$9,126,479
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$8,415,320	\$8,429,673	\$8,557,660
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	21,327	21,499	21,665
Enacted/Request FTE	20,912	21,087	21,257
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,468	24,532	26,947
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,049	21,187	24,872

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	98	92	\$21,500	98	92	\$42,000	-	140	\$42,000
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$77,421	-	-	\$86,421	-	330	\$90,500
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135
Department of Homeland Security - United States Secret Service	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$6,685	-	-	\$6,714	-	-	\$6,714
Working Capital Fund	258	235	\$25,000	-	-	\$25,500	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000
Total Collections	356	327	\$132,006	98	92	\$179,635	-	470	\$158,349

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

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations and Support	20,930	20,536	\$3,673,901	\$178.77	21,102	20,711	\$3,862,164	\$186.35	21,268	20,881	\$4,043,618	\$193.52	166	170	\$181,454	\$7.17
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$4,178	\$11.11	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-	-
Total	21,327	20,912	\$3,678,079	\$175.76	21,499	21,087	\$3,935,019	\$186.48	21,665	21,257	\$4,116,473	\$193.53	166	170	\$181,454	\$7.04
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,930	20,536	\$3,673,901	\$178.77	21,102	20,711	\$3,862,164	\$186.35	21,268	20,881	\$4,043,618	\$193.52	166	170	\$181,454	\$7.17
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$4,178	\$11.11	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-	-

The FTE Rate calculation does not include Object Class 11.8-Special Personal Services Payments or 13.0-Benefits for Former Personnel.

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,097,622	\$2,236,028	\$2,321,104	\$85,076
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$23,263	\$24,143	\$24,876	\$733
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$474,074	\$505,571	\$521,921	\$16,350
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,621	\$2,621	\$2,701	\$80
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,080,499	\$1,166,656	\$1,245,871	\$79,215
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,678,079	\$3,935,019	\$4,116,473	\$181,454
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	21,327	21,499	21,665	166
FTE - Civilian	20,912	21,087	21,257	170

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

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Operations and Support	\$4,358,900	\$4,013,566	\$3,896,168	(\$117,398)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$47,270	\$97,799	\$51,700	(\$46,099)
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$80,822	\$113,755	\$113,755	-
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total	\$4,631,992	\$4,415,120	\$4,254,623	(\$160,497)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,406,170	\$4,111,365	\$3,947,868	(\$163,497)
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$225,822	\$303,755	\$306,755	\$3,000

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$594,713	\$453,450	\$447,122	(\$6,328)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12,329	\$11,839	\$11,758	(\$81)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$332,238	\$357,753	\$392,687	\$34,934
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$24,116	\$26,194	\$26,699	\$505
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$77,036	\$78,244	\$74,517	(\$3,727)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$574,950	\$570,037	\$550,790	(\$19,247)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$216,640	\$222,717	\$207,182	(\$15,535)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$118,018	\$124,017	\$118,666	(\$5,351)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,138,315	\$1,980,487	\$229,713	(\$1,750,774)
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$76,806	\$48,086	\$39,535	(\$8,551)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$178,707	\$234,556	\$220,366	(\$14,190)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$7,961	\$7,144	\$1,674,394	\$1,667,250
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$75,931	\$60,722	\$53,520	(\$7,202)
31.0 Equipment	\$112,517	\$104,302	\$130,706	\$26,404
32.0 Land and Structures	\$62,997	\$106,765	\$48,161	(\$58,604)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$26,129	\$25,702	\$25,702	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$4,631,992	\$4,415,120	\$4,254,623	(\$160,497)

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

Working Capital Fund

Appropriation and PPA <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
Operations and Support	\$10,919	-	-
Mission Support	\$10,919	-	-
Total Working Capital Fund	\$10,919	-	-

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2017	November 1, 2017	FY 2017 SAC Report 114-264	Comprehensive Strategy for Overstay Enforcement and Deterrence	Transmitted – March 18, 2020
2017	December 1, 2017	FY 2017 HAC Report 114-668	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Second Semiannual FY 2017	Drafted – Under Review
2017	N/A	FY 2017 Appropriations P.L. 115-31	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Detention Requests: FY 2017 Q1-Q4	Transmitted – March 20, 2019
2018	April 24, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	ICE Notification of Non-PBNDs Detention Contracts (Nye, Sherburne, and Webb County)	Transmitted – April 02, 2018
2018	June 21, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Detention Contracts and IGSA's	Pending
2018	June 21, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Detention Contracts and Intergovernmental Agreements	Drafted – Under Review
2018	July 1, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 1	Drafted – Under Review
2018	August 23, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Hurricane Payments and Training	Transmitted – September 13, 2018
2018	September 18, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	HERO Pilot	Transmitted – October 23, 2018
2018	October 31, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	International Mobile Subscriber Identity Catchers	Transmitted – May 18, 2020
2018	October 31, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Removal of Aliens Claiming U.S.-Born Children - First Half, CY 2018	Transmitted – April 10, 2019
2018	November 15, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources	Transmitted – October 30, 2018
2018	November 16, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Comprehensive Overstay Enforcement and Deterrence Strategy	Transmitted – December 31, 2020
2018	November 29, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	287(g) End-of-Year Annual Report	Transmitted – January 27, 2020
2018	December 1, 2018	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 2	Drafted – Under Review
2018	December 14, 2018	FY 2017 HAC Report 115-239	Forced Labor and Forced Child Labor	Transmitted – May 24, 2019
2018	March 1, 2019	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	State Police Crime Lab Support	Transmitted – July 23, 2019
2018	April 30, 2019	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Removal of Aliens Claiming U.S.-Born Children CY 2018 - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – September 30, 2019

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

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2018	N/A	FY 2018 Appropriations P.L. 115-141	Secure Communities May to Sep Reports Combined	Transmitted - November 04, 2020
2019	April 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) 5 Year Plan	Drafted – Under Review
2019	May 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Detention Report - Weekly 1	Transmitted – May 20, 2020
2019	May 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Detention Contracts and IGSA's	Drafted - Under Review
2019	May 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	ICE Homeland Security Investigations Tactical Intelligence Center	Transmitted – May 1, 2020
2019	May 16, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Enforcement and Removal Operations' Forms Translation	Transmitted – November 14, 2019
2019	June 15, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Public Access to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Offices	Transmitted – August 05, 2020
2019	July 1, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 1	Drafted – Under Review
2019	August 14, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Immigrant Enforcement Activity Effects on Victims	Transmitted – November 06, 2020
2019	August 14, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Comprehensive Strategy for Overstay Enforcement and Deterrence	Transmitted – July 17, 2020
2019	September 30, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children - CY 2019 - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – April 13, 2020
2019	November 14, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources	Transmitted – October 23, 2020
2019	November 29, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	287(g) Program	Transmitted – June 24, 2020
2019	November 29, 2019	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 2	Drafted – Under Review
2019	February 17, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Forced Labor Law Enforcement Activities	Transmitted – June 26, 2020
2019	March 02, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	State Police Crime Labs - Fiscal Year 2019	Transmitted – October 28, 2019
2019	March 31, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children - CY 2019 - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – July 23, 2020
2019	N/A	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Secure Communities – Q1 to Q4	Transmitted – November 19, 2020
2019	N/A	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deaths in Custody	Transmitted – July 26, 2020
2019	N/A	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Non-PBNDs 2011-Compliant Detention Contracts	Transmitted – July 26, 2020

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

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2020	February 3, 2020	FY 2020 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	287(g) Agreements Data	Pending
2020	February 18, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention)	Pending
2020	March 19, 2020	FY 2020 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	ICE Homeland Security Investigations Tactical Intelligence Center	Transmitted – May 01, 2020
2020	March 19, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Detainee Forms Translation	Transmitted – August 07, 2020
2020	March 19, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Detention Contracts and Intergovernmental Agreements	Drafted – Under Review
2020	March 19, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Removals of Aliens with Denied, Revoked, or Pending U Visa Petitions	Drafted – Under Review
2020	June 17, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Immigration Enforcement at Sensitive Locations	Drafted – Under Review
2020	June 17, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Improving Conditions at ICE Field Offices and Sub-Offices	Pending
2020	July 1, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 1	Drafted – Under Review
2020	July 31, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deportation of Former Military Members - CY 2019 - Semiannual 1	Pending
2020	July 31, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-born Children - CY 2020 - Semiannual 1	Drafted – Under Review
2020	August 31, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Pregnant Women in Immigration Detention - Semiannual 1	Drafted – Under Review
2020	October 30, 2020	FY 2020 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	State Police Crime Labs	Transmitted – February 23, 2020
2020	November 13, 2020	FY 2020 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources	Transmitted – February 18, 2020
2020	December 1, 2020	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) (formerly Alternatives to Detention) - Semiannual 2	Drafted – Under Review
2020	January 29, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deportation of Former Military Members - CY 2019 - Semiannual 2	Pending
2020	January 29, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-born Children - CY 2020 - Semiannual 2	Pending
2020	January 31, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Detainee Healthcare Costs - FY 2020	Pending
2020	March 1, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Pregnant Women in Immigration Detention - Semiannual 2	Pending
2020	March 17, 2021	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Forced Labor and Forced Child Labor	Drafted – Under Review
2020	N/A	FY 2020 Appropriations P.L. 116-93	Detention Report	Pending

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

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2020	N/A	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Secure Communities – Dec 19 to Mar 20	Transmitted –November 23, 2020
2020	N/A	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Secure Communities – Apr 20 to Jun 20	Transmitted –November 23, 2020
2020	N/A	FY 2019 Appropriations P.L. 116-6	Secure Communities Jul to Sep 2020	Drafted – Under Review

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

Budget Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	Last year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2022 President's Budget
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Operations and Support	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,692³	\$3,032,094² / N/A⁴	\$7,939,786
Mission Support	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,692 ³	N/A ⁴	\$1,364,419
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$341,214
Homeland Security Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$2,167,725
Enforcement and Removal Operations	2003	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$4,066,428
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2003¹	N/A	\$693,969	\$51,700
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$313,321
Operational Communications and Information Technology	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$21,000
Construction and Facility Improvements	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$17,379
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A		\$3,726,063	\$7,991,486
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, PL 108-11.

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

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

5 - PPA did not exist in the 2003 INS Appropriations.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Proposed Legislative Language

Operations and Support

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for operations and support [to enforce immigration and customs laws] including the purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; overseas vetted units; and maintenance, minor construction, and minor leasehold improvements at owned and leased facilities; [\$7,875,730,000] \$7,939,786,000; [of which not less than \$2,301,605,000 is for homeland security investigations operations;] 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, 2023*; of which not less than \$1,500,000 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 [\$5,704,621,000] \$4,066,428,000 shall be for enforcement, detention, and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: Provided, That not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That [of the amounts provided under this heading for homeland security investigations operations,] not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081): 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 of the amounts provided under this heading for enforcement, detention, and removal operations,] 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.

Language Provision	Explanation
[to enforce immigration and customs laws]	Mission Clarification, language deleted for FY22.
[\$7,875,730,000] \$7,939,786,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[of which not less than \$2,301,605,000 is for homeland security investigations operations;]	Mission Clarification, language deleted for FY22.
<i>of which \$46,696,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2023</i>	Language updated for FY22.
[\$5,704,621,000] \$4,066,428,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[of the amounts provided under this heading for homeland security investigations operations,]	Mission Clarification, language deleted for FY22.

Language Provision	Explanation
[That of the amounts provided under this heading for enforcement, detention, and removal operations,]	Mission Clarification, language deleted for FY22.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for procurement, construction, and improvements, [\$97,799,000] \$51,700,000, of which \$34,321,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2023] 2024, and of which \$17,379,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026. [of which not less than \$31,100,000 shall be available for facilities repair and maintenance projects; and of which \$42,161,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2025 for the design and construction and renovation of space in the Varick Street Federal Building of New York City.]

Language Provision	Explanation
[\$97,799,000] \$51,700,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
of which \$34,321,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2023] 2024	Provides three-year funding in PC&I for equipment and system procurement, deployment, modernization activities.
and of which \$17,379,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026.	Provides five-year funding in PC&I for facilities repair, maintenance, and construction projects.
[of which not less than \$31,100,000 shall be available for facilities repair and maintenance projects; and of which \$42,161,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2025 for the design and construction and renovation of space in the Varick Street Federal Building of New York City.]	Remove FY 2021 funding request

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context



Fiscal Year 2022

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 illegal immigrants, detaining those individuals pending final determination of removability, and removing them from the United States. ERO prioritizes the apprehension, arrest, and removal of convicted criminals, those who pose a threat to national security, fugitives, recent border entrants, and those who thwart immigration controls. 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: Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal noncitizens prior to removal from the United States (in days)							
Description: This measure provides an indicator of efficiencies achieved in working to drive down the average length of stay for convicted criminals in ICE's detention facilities. Decreases in the average length of stay can significantly reduce the overall costs associated with detention prior to removal.							
Fiscal Year:	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	≤ 37.5	≤ 44.0	≤ 44.0	≤ 44.0	≤ 44.0	≤ 57.8	≤ 53.3
Results:	43.9	48.8	47.4	46.1	53.4	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Measure: Number of convicted criminal noncitizens who were returned or were removed from the United States							
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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	158,664	140,000	126,000	151,000	151,000	97,440	97,440
Results:	138,669	127,699	145,262	150,141	103,762	TBD	TBD

Measure: Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving a final acceptable inspection rating							
Description: This measure gauges the percent of detention facilities, with an Average Daily Population (ADP) greater than 10, that have received an overall rating of acceptable or above within the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Detention Standards Program as measured against the Performance Based National Detention Standards. Through a robust inspections program, the program ensures facilities utilized to detain aliens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with the Performance Based National Detention Standards.							
Fiscal Year:	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Results:	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	TBD	TBD

Measure: Total number of noncitizens who were returned or removed from the United States							
Description: This measure describes the total number of noncitizens returned and/or removed from the United States by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). The measure includes both noncitizens who have entered the country illegally, but do not already have prior criminal conviction, along with those who have had a prior criminal conviction. This measure provides a complete picture of all the returns and removals accomplished by the program.							
Fiscal Year:	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	210,000	238,000	238,000	167,420	167,420
Results:	---	---	256,085	267,258	185,884	TBD	TBD

Management Measures

Measure: Average daily population of noncitizens maintained in detention facilities							
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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	30,539	30,539	40,520	45,000	45,274	34,000	32,500
Results:	34,376	38,106	42,188	50,165	33,724	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Measure: Estimated average direct adult bed cost per day for detention							
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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	≤ \$123.86	≤ 124.13	≤ 125.06	≤ 142.44
Results:	---	---	---	\$119.06	\$143.92	TBD	TBD

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: Number of enforcement-related actions against employers that violate immigration-related employment laws							
Description: This measure is a cumulative result of enforcement-related actions against employers that hire labor illegally. Enforcement-related actions include criminal arrests, audits, and final orders of fines of employers related to worksite enforcement. This measure demonstrates the impact of worksite enforcement operations to ensure that employers do not violate immigration-related employment and labor laws.							
Fiscal Year:	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	3,000	3,000	3,000
Results:	1,880	1,730	6,398	6,921	4,415	TBD	TBD

Measure: Number of significant Homeland Security Investigation cases that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement							
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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	366	369
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Management Measures

Measure: Number of significant drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement							
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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	21	21
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure: Number of significant national-security and counter-proliferation investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement							
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 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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	66	66
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure: Number of significant non-drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement							
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 combatting transnational human smuggling organizations; or 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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	121	122
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Measure: Number of significant transnational gang investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement							
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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	9	9
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

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.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of final administrative orders that result in orders of removal from the United States							
Description: This measure indicates the percent of total final administrative orders secured by Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) attorneys that result in removal of those found to be in the United States in violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). OPLA attorneys play an integral role in enforcing the nation's immigration laws by litigating cases in immigration court and securing orders of removal against those found to be in violation of the INA.							
Fiscal Year:	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Targets:	---	---	---	65.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%
Results:	---	---	---	76.0%	77.8%	TBD	TBD

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support



Fiscal Year 2022

Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

<i>U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement</i>	1
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	4
Summary of Budget Changes	8
Justification of Pricing Changes	10
Justification of Program Changes	16
Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	26
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	28
<i>Mission Support – PPA</i>	30
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	30
Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	36
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	38
<i>Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA</i>	46
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	46
Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	50
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	52
<i>Homeland Security Investigations – PPA</i>	58
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	58
Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	63
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	64
<i>Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II</i>	66
<i>International Operations – PPA Level II</i>	83
<i>Intelligence – PPA Level II</i>	92
<i>Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA</i>	100
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	100
Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	105
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	106
<i>Custody Operations – PPA Level II</i>	108
<i>Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II</i>	125

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Operations and Support
<i>Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II</i>	134
<i>Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II</i>	145
<i>Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II</i>	154

Operations and Support

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	2,210	2,092	\$1,271,110	2,258	2,118	\$1,304,434	2,287	2,158	\$1,364,419	29	40	\$59,985
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,735	1,612	\$290,337	1,735	1,697	\$313,664	1,838	1,749	\$341,214	103	52	\$27,550
Homeland Security Investigations	8,784	8,511	\$2,042,321	8,856	8,551	\$2,138,730	8,885	8,600	\$2,167,725	29	49	\$28,995
Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,201	8,321	\$4,429,033	8,253	8,345	\$4,118,902	8,258	8,374	\$4,066,428	5	29	(\$52,474)
Total	20,930	20,536	\$8,032,801	21,102	20,711	\$7,875,730	21,268	20,881	\$7,939,786	166	170	\$64,056
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,930	20,536	\$8,032,801	21,102	20,711	\$7,875,730	21,268	20,881	\$7,939,786	166	170	\$64,056

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation provides funds 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 in O&S to deter illegal immigration, and protect the Nation from physical and cyber threats in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and 57 countries around the world. ICE fulfills these missions by conducting investigations, dismantling transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), and enforcing immigration laws through actions against removable noncitizens.

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, it 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) conducts background investigations of personnel and oversees the inspections of ICE detention facilities.

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). OPLA also provides legal advice to ICE law enforcement Directorates on 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 when they are challenged in Federal court. Support personnel provide administrative assistance, including paperwork-intensive removal proceedings before EOIR, thereby allowing attorneys to focus on coordination of Federal litigation with DOJ.

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 uses its legal authorities to investigate immigration and customs violations, including those related to export control, human rights abuses, narcotics, firearms and contraband smuggling, financial crimes, cybercrime, human trafficking and smuggling, child exploitation, intellectual property infringements, transnational gangs, and immigration benefit fraud. 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) programs when appropriate, and removing them 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 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 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$8,032,801	\$7,875,730	\$7,939,786
Carryover - Start of Year	\$36,847	\$126,781	\$86,000
Recoveries	\$10,253	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$8,999)	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$28,262	-	-
Supplementals	\$85,600	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$8,184,764	\$8,002,511	\$8,025,786
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$132,006	\$179,635	\$158,349
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$8,316,770	\$8,182,146	\$8,184,135
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$8,174,966	\$8,096,015	\$8,128,135
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	20,930	21,102	21,268
Enacted/Request FTE	20,536	20,711	20,881
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,134	24,198	26,613
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,734	20,872	24,557

Operations and Support
Collections – Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	98	92	\$21,500	98	92	\$42,000	-	140	\$42,000
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$77,421	-	-	\$86,421	-	330	\$90,500
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135
Department of Homeland Security - United States Secret Service	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$6,685	-	-	\$6,714	-	-	\$6,714
Working Capital Fund	258	235	\$25,000	-	-	\$25,500	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000
Total Collections	356	327	\$132,006	98	92	\$179,635	-	470	\$158,349

Operations and Support

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	20,930	20,536	\$8,032,801
FY 2021 Enacted	21,102	20,711	\$7,875,730
FY 2022 Base Budget	21,102	20,711	\$7,875,730
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$78,820
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$30,007
GSA Rent	-	-	\$31,095
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$46,794
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	\$2,411
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	84	\$14,588
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$8,038)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$109,689)
Enterprise Wide Cost Increases	-	-	\$1,352
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	\$4,382
Total Pricing Changes	-	84	\$91,722
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	84	\$91,722
FY 2022 Current Services	21,102	20,795	\$7,967,452
Adult ADP Adjustment	-	-	(\$77,985)
IT Refresh Field Office Infrastructure	-	-	\$10,469
Management Efficiency	-	-	(\$5,000)
Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support System	2	1	\$6,892
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	17	9	\$10,000
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Automation and Modernization	7	4	\$5,833
OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	100	50	\$15,000
Title 8 (T-8)	10	6	\$2,925

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**Operations and Support**

Victims Assistance Program	30	16	\$4,200
Total Program Changes	166	86	(\$27,666)
FY 2022 Request	21,268	20,881	\$7,939,786
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	166	170	\$64,056

Operations and Support

Justification of Pricing Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$78,820
Mission Support	-	-	\$7,509
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$6,159
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$35,900
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$32,487
International Operations	-	-	\$1,765
Intelligence	-	-	\$1,648
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$29,252
Custody Operations	-	-	\$18,853
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$2,802
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	\$5,177
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$1,736
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$684
Pricing Change 2 - Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$30,007
Mission Support	-	-	\$2,920
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$2,524
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$13,387
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$12,081
International Operations	-	-	\$649
Intelligence	-	-	\$657
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$11,176
Custody Operations	-	-	\$7,296
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$1,052
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	\$1,922
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$646

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Operations and Support

Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$260
Pricing Change 3 - GSA Rent	-	-	\$31,095
Mission Support	-	-	\$31,095
Pricing Change 4 - FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$46,794
Mission Support	-	-	\$3,417
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$2,576
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$22,869
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$21,331
International Operations	-	-	\$780
Intelligence	-	-	\$758
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$17,932
Custody Operations	-	-	\$11,923
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$194
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	\$3,277
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$1,915
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$623
Pricing Change 5 - FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	\$2,411
Mission Support	-	-	\$2,411
Pricing Change 6 - Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	84	\$14,588
Mission Support	-	22	\$6,014
Homeland Security Investigations	-	34	\$4,437
Domestic Investigations	-	30	\$3,752
International Operations	-	1	\$348
Intelligence	-	3	\$337
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	28	\$4,137
Custody Operations	-	9	\$1,437
Alternatives to Detention	-	19	\$2,700
Pricing Change 7 - Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$8,038)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$3,181)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	(\$2,387)

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**Operations and Support**

Domestic Investigations	-	-	(\$1,982)
International Operations	-	-	(\$366)
Intelligence	-	-	(\$39)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	(\$2,470)
Custody Operations	-	-	(\$372)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	(\$2,098)
Pricing Change 8 - ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$109,689)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$19,419)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	(\$5,662)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	(\$50,235)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	(\$46,808)
International Operations	-	-	(\$1,607)
Intelligence	-	-	(\$1,820)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	(\$34,373)
Custody Operations	-	-	(\$24,396)
Fugitive Operations	-	-	(\$2,529)
Criminal Alien Program	-	-	(\$4,637)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	(\$2,186)
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	(\$625)
Pricing Change 9 - Enterprise Wide Cost Increases	-	-	\$1,352
Mission Support	-	-	\$1,352
Pricing Change 10 - International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	\$4,382
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$4,382
International Operations	-	-	\$4,382
Total Pricing Changes	-	84	\$91,722

Pricing Change 1 – Civilian Pay Raise Total: This Pricing Change reflects the increased pay costs due to the first three quarters of the 2.7 percent civilian pay increase for 2022. It reflects these costs for all pay funding included in the base, modified by any transfers of pay funding.

Pricing Change 2 – Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise: This Pricing Change reflects the full year increased pay costs of the 1.0 percent civilian pay increase for 2021. It reflects these costs for all pay funding included in the base, modified by any transfers of pay funding.

Pricing Change 3 – GSA Rent: This pricing change reflects increases in the cost of facilities leased from GSA.

Pricing Change 4 – FERS Adjustment: Per OMB Circular A-11, agency Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) contributions increased. The regular FERS agency contribution increased by 1.1 percent – from 17.3 percent in FY 2021 to 18.4 percent in FY 2022. The Law Enforcement FERS agency contribution increased by 1.8 percent – from 35.8 percent to 37.6 percent. The pricing change increase reflects changes in contribution to FERS due to this increase for all pay funding included in the base, any transfers of pay funding, the fourth quarter of the 2021 Pay Raise, the first three quarters of the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and all annualizations and non-recurs of FY 2021 program changes.

Pricing Change 5 – FPS Fee Adjustment: This pricing change reflects anticipated increases in Federal Protective Service (FPS) services.

Pricing Change 6 – Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes: This Pricing Change reflects the total costs of annualizing all Program Changes for this appropriation included in the FY 2021 Omnibus. This Pricing Change also reflects the total non-recurring savings from one-time costs associated with all Program Changes for this appropriation in the FY 2021 Omnibus. The following tables detail each individual annualization and non-recurring cost.

Program Change	FTE	Dollars in Thousands
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	7	\$1,383
Office of Information Governance and Privacy/FOIA	4	\$782
ICE Safety Program Expansion	7	\$1,299
OCIO Cyber Defense	4	\$730
HSI Domestic Staffing	16	\$2,697
HSI International Staffing	1	\$390
HSI Intelligence Staffing	3	\$411
HERO	14	\$1,910
ERO ATD Staffing	4	\$787
Non-Detained Docket Staffing	15	\$2,520
T-8	9	\$1,679
Total	84	\$14,588

Pricing Change 7 – Non-Recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes: This Pricing Change also reflects the total non-recurring savings from one-time costs associated with all Program Changes for this appropriation in the FY 2021 Omnibus. The following table details each individual non-recur.

Program Change	FTE	Dollars in Thousands
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	-	(\$217)
Office of Information Governance and Privacy/FOIA	-	(\$123)
ICE Safety Program Expansion	-	(\$202)
OCIO Cyber Defense	-	(\$110)
HSI Domestic Staffing	-	(\$2,690)
HSI International Staffing	-	(\$463)
HSI Intelligence Staffing	-	(\$83)
HERO	-	(\$381)
ERO ATD Staffing	-	(\$770)
Non-Detained Docket Staffing	-	(\$2,427)
T-8	-	(\$572)
Total	-	(\$8,038)

Pricing Change 8 – Adjustment to Base (ATB) Efficiencies: To fully fund the FY 2022 Civilian Pay Raise of 2.7 percent, the annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise, GSA Rent, EWC Expense Increases, and critical IT projects, ICE will strategically reduce non-Pay (GE) contract spending, equipment purchases, operation and maintenance of equipment, and other cost containment efforts.

Pricing Change 9 – Enterprise Wide Cost Increases: Enterprise Wide Cost (EWC) comprise ICE-wide services integral to continuous operations, some of which are governed by statute. EWCs represent centrally-managed funding to ensure funding availability to meet these “must pay” commitments. EWC expenses have increased over the last few years with no commensurate adjustment-to-base. Pricing changes include a 4.0 percent increase in direct leasing costs, and a 2.0 percent increase in Overtime Utilities expenses.

Pricing Change 10 – International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS): This pricing change reflects an increase in ICASS fees and costs, set by the Department of State, to support HSI offices overseas. 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 by the Embassy. Due to the overall international footprint expansion, the cost of Wi-Fi expenses is projected to increase significantly by over 200 percent from FY 2021 to FY22.

Operations and Support

Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 1 - Adult ADP Adjustment	-	-	(\$77,985)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	(\$77,985)
Custody Operations	-	-	(\$77,985)
Program Change 2 - IT Refresh Field Office Infrastructure	-	-	\$10,469
Mission Support	-	-	\$10,469
Program Change 3 - Management Efficiency	-	-	(\$5,000)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$5,000)
Program Change 4 - Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support System	2	1	\$6,892
Mission Support	-	-	\$41
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2	1	\$6,851
Program Change 5 - Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	17	9	\$10,000
Mission Support	17	9	\$10,000
Program Change 6 - Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Automation and Modernization	7	4	\$5,833
Mission Support	7	4	\$5,833
Program Change 7 - OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	100	50	\$15,000
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	100	50	\$15,000
Program Change 8 - Title 8 (T-8)	10	6	\$2,925
Mission Support	5	3	\$709
Enforcement and Removal Operations	5	3	\$2,216
Custody Operations	5	3	\$2,216
Program Change 9 - Victims Assistance Program	30	16	\$4,200
Mission Support	-	-	\$630
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1	1	\$102
Homeland Security Investigations	29	15	\$3,468

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**Operations and Support**

Domestic Investigations	29	15	\$3,468
Total Program Changes	166	86	(\$27,666)

The table below represents the new position enhancements requested in the FY 2022 Budget:

FY 2022 New Positions by Program	Positions	FTE
Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support System	2	1
Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Litigation Team Augmentation	100	50
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	17	9
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Automation and Modernization	7	4
Title 8 (T-8)	10	6
Victims Assistance Program	30	16
Total New Hire Request	166	86

Program Change 1 – Adult Average Daily Population (ADP) Adjustment:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes a decrease of \$78.0M to support an adult ADP of 30,000 (27,693 appropriated/2,307 fee funded), representing a decrease of 1,500 from the FY 2021 Enacted adult ADP of 31,500. The average daily rate for direct costs is projected to be a total of \$142.44 for adult beds and includes facilities, guards, healthcare, and other costs directly tied to administering the detention program. The base for this program is \$1.9B.

Justification

Funding an ADP of 30,000 will maintain ICE's ability to effectively manage its current detainee population flows and is reflective of impacts from combating the pandemic, and recent decreases in interior enforcement activity. However, surging migrant patterns along the Southwest Border have recently increased, and ICE must remain flexible in its detention bed portfolio to avoid the challenges it confronted during the FY 2019 border crisis. Supporting an ADP of 30,000 will provide ICE with the adequate flexibility and capacity to detain immigration law violators and those who pose a security threat.

ICE expects that several factors could significantly impact operational conditions in FY 2022, including policy changes impacting interior enforcement, inconsistent cooperation from recalcitrant countries, an increase in illegal processing due to EOIR Immigration Judge growth resulting in additional orders of removal, and increases in noncitizen encounters ineligible for a quick-turn apprehension and removal. These factors have the potential to increase the ADP level. Supporting an ADP of 30,000 will provide ICE with the forecast, necessary capacity to carry out its mission.

Performance

A reduction in detention 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. As noncitizens pass through immigration proceedings, sufficient and appropriate detention capacity provides ICE with requisite 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.

Program Change 2 – IT Refresh Field Office Infrastructure:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes an increase of \$10.5M to augment the technology refresh program for IT equipment, including for: servers, switches, and video teleconferencing equipment (VTC) and Voice over IP (VOIP) systems for ICE Field Offices across the enterprise. The base for this program is 17 Positions, 17 FTE, and \$41.1M.

Justification

ICE is mandated by the Department to manage and recapitalize IT infrastructure assets on a regular basis to ensure the IT infrastructure is secure, efficient, resilient, and supportive of both mission and business operations. Field Office IT infrastructure includes servers for local media storage, switches for network connectivity, VTC equipment to improve virtual collaboration, and VOIP systems for secure, reliable communications. When servers and switches experience outages, it results in a loss of data communication for the site resulting in the office being unable to access mission critical systems. Replacement parts for these end of life (EOL) devices are difficult to obtain and, in many cases, unavailable. Replacing these EOL devices with current technologies will minimize the risk of failure and improve the security posture of the ICE network.

The FY 2022 Budget will also address an aging VOIP infrastructure and provide a cloud-based voice solution. ICE has phone systems in the enterprise that are near or at EOL – 65 percent of the systems in operation are over 15-years old. Therefore, upgrading the systems across the enterprise will benefit ICE employees' ability to perform critical core mission work by increasing their ability to communicate effectively. This initiative will enable ICE to deploy current-generation infrastructure equipment in a more strategic and predictable manner. ICE will be able to leverage cost savings by negotiating consolidated bulk acquisitions to maximize the Government's collective buying power, and mitigate the risks of technology obsolescence, poor performance, and compromised security associated with aging equipment.

Performance

ICE will establish a five-to-seven year standard technology refresh cycle for field office IT infrastructure, and will reduce the overall number of EOL, obsolete, and non-secure devices. New technology will be procured based on an enterprise view of ICE needs and levels of IT obsolescence. Refreshing switches and local file and print servers will ensure field offices are not negatively impacted by performance or cyber security risks. Technology refresh of aging VTC and VOIP equipment will improve the quality of field office virtual collaboration.

Program Change 3 – Management Efficiency:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes a reduction of \$5.0M in Mission Support. The base in Mission Support is 2,258 Positions, 118 FTE, and \$1.3B.

Justification

Mission Support will incur a \$5.0M reduction in FY 2022 as it realigns costs to priority mission critical operations. This will be done by reducing available General Expenses (GE) and realizing savings from the Joint Task Force (JTF) termination. GE cuts may include curtailing expenses on advisory and assistance contracts, restructuring contracts, and foregoing equipment purchases, among other efficiency strategies.

Performance

The \$5.0M reduction in Mission Support funding will be strategically mitigated by applying funding cuts across available areas (i.e., restructuring contracts, limiting equipment purchases across offices, limiting travel across offices) to present no discernable impact to ICE programs.

Program Change 4 – Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support System:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes an increase of 2 Positions, 1 FTE, and \$6.9M to support ICE's Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support (CMS) system. The base for OPLA CMS is 1,838 Positions, 1,749 FTE, and \$341M.

Justification

The FY 2022 Budget will fund software licensing, security, hosting, maintenance, technical support, and development necessary to sustain and enhance the OPLA CMS, also referred to as "PLAnet," as well as associated eDiscovery (Relativity) and eService platforms. As PLAnet, eService, and Relativity capabilities have grown, so have maintenance and operations costs. PLAnet serves as a repository for the following: 1) over five million cases, with approximately 32 million associated case events; 2) over 48,000 projects and over 509,000 project event records; and 3) other legal documents needing to be managed and synchronized to minimize data storage needs. At the end of FY 2020, ICE's immigration court caseload included over 1,248,000 cases, an increase of 14 percent over the same period in FY 2019. Given the expected growth in the number and complexity of cases, OPLA requires two Quality Assurance (QA) specialists to produce timely, standardized, and dependable data, as well as performance management reports for internal and external reporting needs. Improving data collection and enhancing real-time operational case management within PLAnet is important as ICE litigates increasingly complex and high priority cases.

As the data management requirements and capabilities in PLAnet have grown and evolved, so has ICE's need for specialized resources to assist with licensing, engineering, and other data management requirements. To perform this role, the two QA specialists will produce timely, consistent, and reliable data required to support legal operations, as well as for reporting to key external stakeholders, such as DHS, the Office of Management and Budget, and to the Congress. These additional resources will enable ICE to enhance data quality; provide enterprise-wide analysis of data entry; and ensure consistent policy, procedures, and corrective action regarding PLAnet data collection.

Performance

This funding will allow timely processing of case files within PLAnet, further ease reliance on paper A-files, and support case preparation through access of related research and previous legal work. Furthermore, the funding will allow ICE to sustain and enhance PLAnet, eService, and Relativity, as well as produce timely, consistent, and reliable data required to meet eFederal litigation requirements. The two Data Manager positions will improve efficiency of immigration courts by enhancing data collection and reporting for HQ and 25 operating locations, enabling better response to the myriad of reports and data requests from key stakeholders.

Program Change 5 – Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR):**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes an increase of 17 Positions, 9 FTE, and \$10.0M to enable the OPR to increase the number of Management Inspections, grow ICE's classified and intelligence requirements, support ICE's physical security operations, and conduct additional background investigations. The base for this program is 588 Positions, 548 FTE, and \$148.0M.

Justification

Funding will enable ICE to expand management inspections in domestic and international ICE facilities, programs, and offices, to ensure compliance with DHS, ICE, and program policies and procedures. Management Inspections provide ICE leadership with an independent review of the Agency's organizational health, an assessment of any obstacles that may affect the accomplishment of mission needs, and any systemic deficiencies such as simple administrative errors, patterns of waste, fraud and abuse, or potential security risks. This FY 2022 funding also supports continued growth in ICE's classified and intelligence requirements, to include maintaining classified facility integrity and accreditation standards of Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) and communication security systems. The additional staff and resources will enable OPR to create ICE's own evidence certification program, as well as enhance facility security and its badge and credential program. The additional staff includes a request for background investigations personnel to support ICE's need to complete background investigations and reinvestigations, enhance compliance with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA), and maintain delegative investigation authority. To accommodate a facility space for the additional staff, the increase includes a request of \$976,200 for infrastructure build out, which will enable OPR to reconfigure current facility space, in keeping with the ICE workplace transformation initiative, and procure additional seating-cubicles to accommodate the additional personnel.

Performance

The FY 2022 Budget will enable ICE to gain greater clarity of its organizational health and morale, identify mission-impacting safety issues and systemic deficiencies, and improve the ability to process and safeguard classified and intelligence information. Current funding allows OPR to conduct 45 Management Inspections, or eight percent of ICE program offices, per year. With the additional resources, OPR will increase managements inspection activity to approximately 118 inspections, a 162 percent increase over the existing capability.

Over the last five fiscal years, OPR sustained a 73 percent increase in ICE classified spaces with no commensurate increase in personnel. Additional personnel and resources will enable OPR to fully support the current level of operations as well as the expansion of 15 new SCIFs and 23 new HSDN

sites, which are planned through FY 2023. The additional facility security will help protect ICE personnel from threats and assaults and ensure their ability to work in a safe and secure environment. A stronger ICE badge and credential program will result in the timely issuance of ICE credentials. Current funding allows OPR to conduct approximately 13,681 background investigations each year; however, from FY 2017 – FY 2020 the average number of background investigations required was 19,195. OPR requests additional personnel to support the initiation, scheduling, and adjudication of an additional 1,000 background investigations and reinvestigations for Federal and contractor ICE positions. The enhanced personnel vetting will also aid ICE in identifying individuals involved in domestic extremism and quickly evaluate allegations of participation in domestic extremism activities.

Program Change 6 – Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Automation and Modernization:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes an increase of 7 Positions, 4 FTE, and \$5.8M in O&S funds for OPR to develop and enhance its automated systems with the goal of modernizing the detention facility inspection process, enhancing the personnel security process, addressing external threats to ICE staff, and enabling full compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12 standards for ICE. The base for this program is 555 Positions, 588 FTE, and \$148.0M.

Justification

OPR conducts investigations, security checks, and inspections of ICE personnel, facilities, and information. The program increase will enhance and automate an existing IT analytical software tool to simplify the process of conducting inspections of all ICE facilities, thereby allowing OPR personnel to improve their ability to provide reliable comparative and quantitative analysis of current and historical findings. In addition, OPR is responsible for ICE's suitability, fitness, and security programs. This funding will improve the efficiency of the Personnel Security Unit's (PSU) adjudication of over 27,000 inquiries each year, which requires an inordinate amount of manpower, by developing an automated web-based system capable of relaying status information and provides a software solution to reduce errors and transmission time. Moreover, the FY 2022 resources provide staffing and capabilities to implement the requirements outlined in the National Insider Threat Policy (NITP) and DHS Directives to assist OPR with detecting, preventing, and mitigating threats from ICE insiders, including funds for facilities build-out of a secure IT space. Finally, this request will provide OPR with specialized information security personnel to support the Enterprise Physical Access System (E-PACS), which implements HSPD-12 standards for ICE.

This initiative aligns to E.O. 13587, "*Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information*", which mandates that agencies improve protections of classified and sensitive information and develop and implement a program to deter, detect, and mitigate the threat of authorized personnel disclosing classified information. The FY 2022 Budget will enable ICE to continue to meet the cybersecurity auditing controls and validation protocols, comply with the DHS Modernization Strategy for E-PACS, and maintain access to secure workspaces for thousands of ICE employees.

Performance

An automated systems platform will allow OPR to generate and disseminate inspection reports timely, automate business processes, and provide reliable comparative and quantitative analysis. OPR will be able to create agency efficiencies by quickly identifying systemic risks and trends within

and across ICE programs, facilities and offices, enabling ICE leadership to identify issues at their lowest levels and implement effective, mitigating solutions. In addition, OPR will drastically improve personnel security processing times by implementing automation solutions to support the adjudication process. OPR dedicates six Federal Personnel Security Adjudicators on a full-time basis to address approximately 27,000 inquiries each year. An automated system will eliminate the manpower needed to address these inquiries in almost all cases and enable their reassignment to conduct adjudicative functions, thereby improving PSU's timeliness for the benefit of ICE's hiring needs and in furtherance of existing Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) requirements for national security cases. Moreover, funding allows ICE to mitigate the agency's vulnerabilities by exposing threats posed by insiders and address the rising number of external threats to the agency. Finally, additional funding for E-PACS will ensure ICE's continued compliance with the DHS Modernization Strategy, providing access to secure workspaces for thousands of ICE employees.

Program Change 7 – OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes an increase of 100 Positions, 50 FTE, and \$15.0M for OPLA, of which \$12.1M is for new attorney positions, and \$2.9M for O&S facilities, to support an increased workload associated with EOIR immigration judge (IJ) team hiring and courtroom expansion. Complementing this O&S request is an \$11.9M enhancement in the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) account for build-out of required office space to address significant EOIR courtroom expansion. The base for OPLA is 1,838 Positions, 1,749 FTE, and \$341M.

Justification

Since FY 2018, the growth of EOIR's IJ teams has rapidly outpaced the growth of ICE's attorney and support staff. For example, EOIR has received an increase of 250 IJ teams (six positions per team for a total of 1,500 Positions), compared to ICE's increase of 289 total Positions (248 attorneys and 41 support staff). According to the ICE Workload Staffing Model (WSM), ICE requires 3.9 attorneys and legal support (one litigation team) to cover the caseload associated with each IJ team. Based on the WSM, OPLA's staffing deficit was 373 personnel, including 244 attorneys, to support 529 IJs at the end of Q2 FY 2021. However, EOIR is expected to have 580 IJs on the bench by the end of FY 2021, which would increase OPLA's onboard staffing deficit to 573 personnel, including 401 attorneys. EOIR has expanded, and is funded to open, new immigration courts in cities where ICE has had no presence, such as in Sacramento and Van Nuys, California; Loudoun County, Virginia; Laredo, Texas; and Silver Spring, Maryland. This EOIR expansion requires funding for ICE to address its corresponding facilities projects to provide attorney offices near these new courts. By FY 2022, EOIR is expected to add 134 new courtrooms for a total of 619 courtrooms nationwide. Funding ICE's litigation teams proportionate to EOIR enhancements and growth will maximize court efficiencies in responding to the backlog of nearly 1.3 million pending immigration cases.

Performance

By statute and delegation, OPLA is the sole representative of the U.S. Government in removal proceedings before EOIR immigration courts. By funding the additional resources requested, ICE will be able to appear in immigration court at every EOIR location and support operational activities. These activities include providing high quality legal support to core Enforcement and Removal Operations and Homeland Security Investigations missions, and preventing immigration benefits and status from being granted to dangerous criminals, terrorists, and human rights violators, through prosecutions by OPLA attorneys in immigration court.

In FY 2020, ICE made 103,603 arrests; issued 78,816 charging documents; and obtained 122,233 detainers. The resources associated with this request enable OPLA to review 15,049 more notices to appear (NTA); enable ICE to secure 19,302 more final orders of removal; and permit ICE to appear in 117,848 additional hearings, annually.

Program Change 8 – Title 8 (T-8):**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes 10 Positions, 6 FTE, and \$2.9M to provide personnel support for IT modernization project delivery for the T-8 initiative. The FY 2022 Budget also includes \$6.0M in PC&I funding for a total request of \$8.9M. The base is 10 Positions, 6 FTE, and \$2.9M in O&S.

Justification

The T-8 initiative is a multi-year IT modernization effort providing incremental delivery of improved reporting capabilities, system enhancements, data processes, and operational efficiencies for ERO. The current T-8 Program 1 Roadmap prioritizes the development of systems based on current IT system gaps, dependencies, benefits, risks, and impact to the ICE mission. FY 2020 Enacted Appropriations Act provided additional funding for T-8 to accelerate modernization of ICE's immigration information technology systems, data platform, and reporting and analytics capabilities. T-8 will also support more effective allocation of detention bed capacity, by providing detention officers timely and accurate data related to bed space utilization by providing greater visibility into available bed space in all facilities across the country in a single application. It will also standardize and streamline the process for determining and approving detention facility/ bed assignments.

In FY 2022, the funding will continue the implementation and delivery of T-8 Program 1 and will support the start of development of ICE Air Operations - Commercial, Forms, Bonds and Travel Document, as well as support the T-8 applications scheduled to be built in FY 2020/2021. This includes the Leads Management, Operation Planning, Comprehensive Search & Query, HQ Reporting and Analytics, and ICE Air Operations Charter. Each of the nine projects illustrated in the T-8 Program 1 Roadmap will have a Subject Matter Expert (SME) and a Product Owner. The SMEs will assist in capturing business processes using their expertise from the field offices. The Product Owners will prioritize requirements, ensure they are met, and determine when the Minimally Viable Product (MVP) is achieved.

Performance

T-8 applications will maximize the use of existing data to limit the amount of repeated manual entry while improving use of high-assurance identification and verification methods for individuals throughout the immigration lifecycle. Additionally, T-8 will deliver a leads management and planning capability to speed up the identification and apprehension of at-large criminal targets. The requested funding allows for the build out of an application to enable officers to auto-populate forms based on existing data, which will streamline the current manual process. Currently, it takes approximately 10-20 minutes per form to manually fill out, depending on the form complexity. The auto fill process will take approximately less than 30 seconds. For example, T-8 will leverage cloud-based technologies to increase the speed, accuracy, and depth (i.e., person-centric, event-centric, and attribute centric) of immigration data queries, which collectively will reduce the number of hours spent manually processing, reviewing, and disseminating the results of complex queries. T-8 will deliver several applications to automate and streamline processes for assigning noncitizens to detention facilities and on removal flights to their home country. Currently it takes approximately 3-4 hours to create a flight profile, which is required before a seat can be requested and booked on a flight. The current manual process requires the operator to swivel-chair between Outlook and various Excel spreadsheets to complete the flight profile. The ICE Air Operation Charter will create a flight plan in approximately one minute. The 10 positions are required to support the requirements of development, test, delivery and deployment of new T-8 applications.

Program Change 9 – Victim Assistance Program:**Description**

The FY 2022 Budget includes 30 Positions, 16 FTE, and \$4.2M for training and equipment in efforts to adequately expand the HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP). HSI VAP provides assistance to victims identified in HSI investigations. VAP is comprised of 6 LEOs, 72 Non-LEOs, 1 Attorney, and 55 FTE. The base for HSI Domestic is 8,259 Positions, 7,941 FTE, and \$1.9B.

Justification

Human trafficking and child sexual exploitation investigations are complex, and transnational organized crime investigations normally involve victimized witnesses who are often children. These victims require adequate and appropriate support and services as soon as possible in order to avoid the perils of falling victim again in order to begin taking the necessary steps to stabilize and rebuild their lives. The VAP personnel, which consists of Social Science Program Specialists, specifically the Forensic Interview Specialists (FISs) and Victim Assistance Specialists (VASs), play a critical role in identifying victims, providing authorize services, and coordination victim assistance efforts with appropriate State and local officials and victim assistance and compensation providers who work to restore and stabilize victims, thereby contributing to a victim's ability to become an effective witness.

VASs, are unarmed civilian employees who frequently have a social work background and are responsible for assessing victims' needs, making referrals for support services, and working with investigators and other law enforcement to ensure victims are assisted throughout an investigation and prosecution. Having a VAS with extensive training in victim-centered, trauma-informed approaches as the main point of contact for a victim's engagement with a law enforcement agency helps increase a victim's trust, confidence, and cooperation. Upon survivor recovery, victims can participate as witnesses in the criminal justice process, so traffickers and child sex offenders are brought to justice. Currently, over 130 ICE HSI

Special Agents (SA) serve collateral duty as Victim Assistance Coordinators (VACs). As a collateral duty, Agents respond to the high demand for victim assistance support to ensure HSI upholds its statutory obligations that victims who ICE/HSI encounters are informed of their rights.

Performance

Increasing the number of VASs will lead to increased witness support. There are many more potential victim witnesses that VASs can leverage in identifying and preventing human trafficking and child exploitation. In FY 2020, ICE HSI identified and assisted 2,188 victim witnesses. Despite this significant increase, there are many more victim witnesses, and the funding will allow HSI to help and provide support to them.

The HSI VAP program is requesting an expansion to hire additional VAS personnel to be embedded in HSI field offices where human trafficking and/or child exploitation task forces have been established. The VAP personnel enhancement is critical to ensure that all HSI human trafficking and child exploitation investigations, as well as other investigations, benefit from HSI's victim assistance effort. The expansion of VAS personnel will free up a majority of the 130 agents who are currently serving as VACs, in a collateral capacity, to focus on their investigations. With the increase of VAS personnel, the VAP program can strengthen baseline management, legal, financial, and administrative support to ensure victims receive adequate care and the oversight they need.

Operations and Support

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	2,210	2,092	\$340,948	\$162.98	2,258	2,118	\$367,878	\$173.69	2,287	2,158	\$388,061	\$179.82	29	40	\$20,183	\$6.13
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,735	1,612	\$277,721	\$172.28	1,735	1,697	\$301,602	\$177.73	1,838	1,749	\$321,865	\$184.03	103	52	\$20,263	\$6.30
Homeland Security Investigations	8,784	8,511	\$1,675,033	\$196.57	8,856	8,551	\$1,759,350	\$205.51	8,885	8,600	\$1,837,711	\$213.44	29	49	\$78,361	\$7.93
Enforcement and Removal Operations	8,201	8,321	\$1,380,199	\$165.80	8,253	8,345	\$1,433,334	\$171.69	8,258	8,374	\$1,495,981	\$178.57	5	29	\$62,647	\$6.88
Total	20,930	20,536	\$3,673,901	\$178.77	21,102	20,711	\$3,862,164	\$186.35	21,268	20,881	\$4,043,618	\$193.52	166	170	\$181,454	\$7.17
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,930	20,536	\$3,673,901	\$178.77	21,102	20,711	\$3,862,164	\$186.35	21,268	20,881	\$4,043,618	\$193.52	166	170	\$181,454	\$7.17

The FTE Rate calculation does not include Object Class 11.8-Special Personal Services Payments or 13.0-Benefits for Former Personnel.

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,094,595	\$2,191,976	\$2,277,052	\$85,076
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$23,261	\$24,143	\$24,876	\$733
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$474,004	\$498,270	\$514,620	\$16,350
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,621	\$2,621	\$2,701	\$80
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,079,420	\$1,145,154	\$1,224,369	\$79,215
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,673,901	\$3,862,164	\$4,043,618	\$181,454
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	20,930	21,102	21,268	166
FTE - Civilian	20,536	20,711	20,881	170

Operations and Support
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Total, SES	102	105	105	-
GS-15	1,114	1,000	1,000	-
GS-14	3,334	3,516	3,635	119
GS-13	7,412	6,975	7,019	44
GS-12	5,318	5,426	5,421	(5)
GS-11	1,050	1,293	1,301	8
GS-10	23	4	4	-
GS-9	853	980	980	-
GS-8	482	456	456	-
GS-7	797	884	884	-
GS-6	178	193	193	-
GS-5	237	252	252	-
GS-4	18	11	11	-
GS-3	8	3	3	-
GS-2	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	20,930	21,102	21,268	166
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	20,625	20,807	20,970	163
Unfilled Positions EOY	305	295	298	3
Position Locations				
Headquarters Civilian	2,376	2,245	2,340	95
U.S. Field Civilian	18,086	18,382	18,458	76
Foreign Field Civilian	468	475	470	(5)
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$184,183	\$186,597	\$188,463	\$1,866
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$116,353	\$116,353	\$117,516	\$1,163
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

Operations and Support
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Mission Support	\$930,162	\$936,556	\$976,358	\$39,802
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$12,616	\$12,062	\$19,349	\$7,287
Homeland Security Investigations	\$367,288	\$379,380	\$330,014	(\$49,366)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$3,048,834	\$2,685,568	\$2,570,447	(\$115,121)
Total	\$4,358,900	\$4,013,566	\$3,896,168	(\$117,398)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,358,900	\$4,013,566	\$3,896,168	(\$117,398)

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$590,543	\$445,089	\$438,761	(\$6,328)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10,631	\$10,314	\$10,233	(\$81)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$332,238	\$346,026	\$380,960	\$34,934
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$24,072	\$26,041	\$26,546	\$505
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$76,754	\$77,579	\$73,852	(\$3,727)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$451,361	\$545,371	\$535,712	(\$9,659)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$196,101	\$190,613	\$181,078	(\$9,535)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$109,826	\$105,046	\$99,695	(\$5,351)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,102,677	\$1,856,728	\$102,954	(\$1,753,774)
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$57,765	\$20,404	\$11,853	(\$8,551)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$173,968	\$175,836	\$161,646	(\$14,190)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$7,140	\$7,140	\$1,674,390	\$1,667,250
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$66,706	\$55,811	\$48,609	(\$7,202)
31.0 Equipment	\$104,373	\$89,268	\$90,301	\$1,033
32.0 Land and Structures	\$26,027	\$33,504	\$30,782	(\$2,722)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$26,129	\$25,691	\$25,691	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$4,358,900	\$4,013,566	\$3,896,168	(\$117,398)

*Mission Support – PPA***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	2,210	2,092	\$1,271,110	2,258	2,118	\$1,304,434	2,287	2,158	\$1,364,419	29	40	\$59,985
Total	2,210	2,092	\$1,271,110	2,258	2,118	\$1,304,434	2,287	2,158	\$1,364,419	29	40	\$59,985
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,210	2,092	\$1,271,110	2,258	2,118	\$1,304,434	2,287	2,158	\$1,364,419	29	40	\$59,985

PPA Level I Description

The Mission Support PPA funds the Management and Administration (M&A) Directorate, providing 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, congressional liaison activities, composition and evaluation of policies, and acquisition governance. The Mission Support PPA also supports the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), which is responsible for background investigations, and compliance inspections.



Mission Support 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. Mission Support funds management of IT products and services, including technical infrastructure support, Tactical Communications (TACCOM), and centrally supported applications. Additionally, Mission Support provides firearms and tactical training to special agents and officers, manages the regulatory process and development of ICE policies, and procures goods and services for the Agency.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$1,271,110	\$1,304,434	\$1,364,419
Carryover - Start of Year	-	\$4,365	-
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$1,271,110	\$1,308,799	\$1,364,419
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$28,706	\$50,806	\$55,941
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$1,299,816	\$1,359,605	\$1,420,360
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$1,292,816	\$1,362,240	\$1,420,360
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	2,210	2,258	2,287
Enacted/Request FTE	2,092	2,118	2,158
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,994	2,218	2,272
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,956	2,027	2,216

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,000	-	330	\$34,500
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	\$14,000	-	-	\$14,000
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135
Department of State	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	\$2,306	-	-	\$2,306
Working Capital Fund	258	235	\$25,000	-	-	\$25,500	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000
Total Collections	258	235	\$28,706	-	-	\$50,806	-	330	\$55,941

Mission Support – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	2,210	2,092	\$1,271,110
FY 2021 Enacted	2,258	2,118	\$1,304,434
FY 2022 Base Budget	2,258	2,118	\$1,304,434
Non-MAOL Investment Sustainment	-	2	-
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	\$5,185
Total Technical Changes	-	2	\$5,185
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$7,509
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,920
GSA Rent	-	-	\$31,095
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$3,417
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	\$2,411
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	22	\$6,014
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$3,181)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$19,419)
Enterprise Wide Cost Increases	-	-	\$1,352
Total Pricing Changes	-	22	\$32,118
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	24	\$37,303
FY 2022 Current Services	2,258	2,142	\$1,341,737
IT Refresh Field Office Infrastructure	-	-	\$10,469
Management Efficiency	-	-	(\$5,000)
Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support System	-	-	\$41
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	17	9	\$10,000
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Automation and Modernization	7	4	\$5,833
Title 8 (T-8)	5	3	\$709
Victims Assistance Program	-	-	\$630

Operations and Support**Mission Support – PPA**

Total Program Changes	29	16	\$22,682
FY 2022 Request	2,287	2,158	\$1,364,419
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	29	40	\$59,985

Mission Support – PPA Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	2,210	2,092	\$340,948	\$162.98	2,258	2,118	\$367,878	\$173.69	2,287	2,158	\$388,061	\$179.82	29	40	\$20,183	\$6.13
Total	2,210	2,092	\$340,948	\$162.98	2,258	2,118	\$367,878	\$173.69	2,287	2,158	\$388,061	\$179.82	29	40	\$20,183	\$6.13
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,210	2,092	\$340,948	\$162.98	2,258	2,118	\$367,878	\$173.69	2,287	2,158	\$388,061	\$179.82	29	40	\$20,183	\$6.13

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$226,923	\$239,203	\$250,855	\$11,652
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$2,148	\$2,243	\$2,311	\$68
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$18,581	\$25,620	\$26,487	\$867
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$93,296	\$100,812	\$108,408	\$7,596
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$340,948	\$367,878	\$388,061	\$20,183
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	2,210	2,258	2,287	29
FTE - Civilian	2,092	2,118	2,158	40

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	1,500	\$220,903	\$147.27	1,526	\$239,790	\$157.14	1,566	\$255,216	\$162.97	40	\$15,426	\$5.84
IT Specialists	291	\$50,448	\$173.36	291	\$53,828	\$184.98	291	\$55,827	\$191.85	-	\$1,999	\$6.87
Criminal Investigators	240	\$55,493	\$231.22	240	\$59,211	\$246.71	240	\$61,410	\$255.88	-	\$2,199	\$9.16
Detection and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	61	\$14,104	\$231.21	61	\$15,049	\$246.71	61	\$15,608	\$255.88	-	\$559	\$9.16
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	2,092	\$340,948	\$162.98	2,118	\$367,878	\$173.69	2,158	\$388,061	\$179.82	40	\$20,183	\$6.13

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 2022 to provide critical mission-enhancing support to frontline staff. The rate increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to the hiring of 16 additional non-LEO FTEs in FY 2022 Program Changes, FY 2022 Pay Raise, Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise and Annualization of 22 FY 2021 Enacted FTE.

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 rate increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Criminal Investigators (CIs): Mission Support 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 rate increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. The rate increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Mission Support – PPA Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Mission Support	\$930,162	\$936,556	\$976,358	\$39,802
Total	\$930,162	\$936,556	\$976,358	\$39,802
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$930,162	\$936,556	\$976,358	\$39,802

Non Pay by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,042	\$6,236	\$6,601	\$365
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$769	\$769	\$769	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$332,231	\$344,991	\$379,376	\$34,385
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$13,423	\$13,858	\$14,615	\$757
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$35,759	\$35,277	\$35,574	\$297
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$114,286	\$123,206	\$123,000	(\$206)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$52,034	\$49,424	\$49,483	\$59
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$85,626	\$80,147	\$77,329	(\$2,818)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$65,731	\$70,520	\$70,018	(\$502)
25.6 Medical Care	\$240	\$286	\$337	\$51
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$97,807	\$98,845	\$100,292	\$1,447
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$6,608	\$6,688	\$6,771	\$83
31.0 Equipment	\$86,674	\$64,877	\$70,761	\$5,884
32.0 Land and Structures	\$9,758	\$18,258	\$18,258	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$23,174	\$23,174	\$23,174	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$930,162	\$936,556	\$976,358	\$39,802

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Rent (part of Enterprise-Wide Costs)	\$328,409	\$352,211	\$386,258	\$34,047
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$127,529	\$112,998	\$116,761	\$3,763
OPR Support	\$59,935	\$68,650	\$71,339	\$2,689
OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh and O&M	\$53,972	\$54,372	\$54,372	-
Fleet Replacement Plan	\$55,178	\$30,178	\$30,178	-
Other Costs	\$305,139	\$318,147	\$317,450	(\$697)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$930,162	\$936,556	\$976,358	\$39,802

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

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

Rent (part of Enterprisewide Costs): This cost driver funds all rental payments at GSA-leased and ICE-occupied facilities across the country. The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is driven by both the rent pricing change and additional rent costs from proposed staffing calculated using the modular cost table.

Other Enterprisewide Costs: It includes the realigned Servicewide 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 from FY 2021 to FY 2022 primarily reflects additional Worker’s Compensation and FPS costs.

Office of Professional Responsibility Support: The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) conducts investigations, security checks, and inspections of ICE personnel, facilities, and information. OPR takes a layered security approach to protecting ICE from criminal and/or terrorist organization and screens applicants and employees through initial and periodic background investigations. Costs include travel and equipment for investigators and contract support for investigative activities. The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to a rise in general expenses related to processing initial background investigations and reinvestigations to support ICE hiring of ICE applicants, contractors, and employees. The increase is also associated with the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes and FY 2022 Program Changes.

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 FY 2022 Budget maintains the FY 2021 Enacted reduction of \$25.0M for Fleet.

OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh and O&M: The FY 2022 Budget maintains the FY 2021 Enacted level for TACCOM.

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 decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the realignment of costs including OPR and EWC costs from Other into OPR Support and Other Enterprise Wide Costs to more accurately reflect Non Pay Cost Drivers.

Budget Activities

Primary Mission Support Offices

The Mission Support PPA funds six primary offices, which combined, furnish ICE employees with the supporting infrastructure necessary to perform their duties enforcing the Nation's immigration laws.

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 includes the Executive Associate Director (EAD) for M&A and oversees the 12 offices that support ICE's operations. OD's responsibilities include employee training and development, human resources management (including the protection of employee and applicant rights), and compliance with the Privacy Act and related policies. 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, providing timely and accurate responses to Congressional, stakeholder, and delivering public correspondence, and responding to FOIA requests.

Office of Acquisition (OAQ)

OAQ 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. In FY 2020, OAQ processed 7,427 contract actions totaling \$3.5B in obligations.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO manages ICE's financial and physical assets through the delivery of financial management services, real property and leasehold services while eliminating weaknesses that prevent adverse audit opinions, and directing the development, execution, and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets.

To support ICE, OCFO is modernizing its operations by transitioning from a legacy financial management system to a modern integrated financial system to improve our capabilities as a Shared Service Provider; using a managerial cost accounting model to calculate the cost of moving a noncitizen through the immigration enforcement cycle; implementing a Workload Staffing Model to determine appropriate staffing and funding requirements; managing ICE’s vehicle fleet; consolidating and renovating facilities and; conducting multi-sector workforce assessments to determine the appropriate mix of contractor and Federal resources.

ICE’s FY 2020 funding lapse was less than 0.1 percent of its annual budget, which provides maximum flexibility to all ICE programs to make positive impacts on their respective operations through the entire fiscal year.

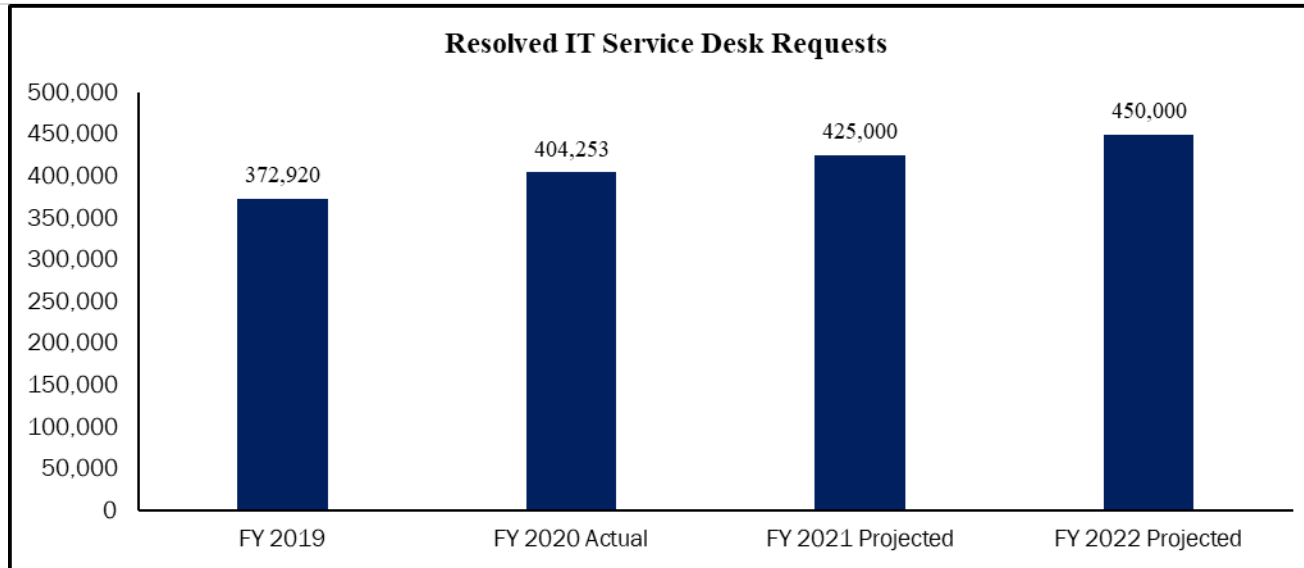
Office of Human Capital (OHC)

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. In FY 2020, OHC processed 203,248 personnel/payroll actions. OHC also scanned and uploaded 17,223 documents into eOPF in FY 2020 and continues to maintain the customer help desk system, HC Link, which facilitates the receipt, assignment, and tracking of customer inquiries and requests.

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 70 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).

The number of resolved service desk requests, as seen in the chart below, is an indicator of OCIO’s workload. OCIO projects an increase in FY 2021 and in FY 2022 due to a combination of planned new software releases and projected increases in ICE staffing.

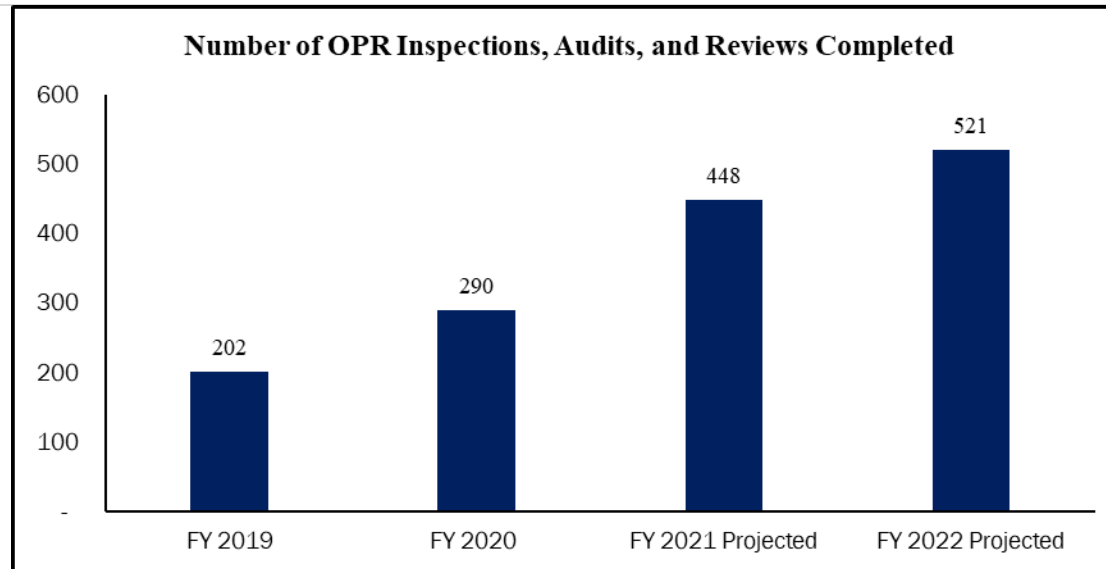


Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)

OPR upholds DHS integrity and professionalism standards within ICE, promoting public confidence in ICE by impartially executing its mission and ensuring organizational integrity through investigations, inspections, and security activities. OPR comprises the following divisions:

- *Inspections and Detention Oversight Division:* 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.
- *Investigations Division:* Investigates allegations of criminal and serious administrative misconduct. 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.
- *Security Division:* 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.

The graph below depicts the number of anticipated audits, inspections, and reviews completed by OPR. In FY 2021 and FY 2022, OPR will increase inspections and investigative activities resulting from ICE's enhanced enforcement priorities and the expected onboarding of new positions.



EWC

M&A is responsible for the management, formulation, and execution of EWCs which comprise ICE-wide services integral to continuous operations, some of which are governed by statute. EWCs require centralized funding to protect their nature as enterprise expenses and ensure funding availability to meet these “must pay” commitments. The table below presents projected FY 2022 EWC by cost category.

EWC by Category <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President’s Budget
Accident and Workers Compensation	\$23,796	\$23,796	\$24,038
Alien Files	\$8,600	\$8,600	\$8,600
Clinical Health Units	\$805	\$805	\$805
DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF)*	\$13,655	-	-
Direct Leasing	\$6,512	\$6,512	\$7,269
Energy and Environment	\$1,361	\$1,361	\$1,361
Federal Protective Service (FPS) Security Charges	\$63,768	\$61,741	\$64,152
Forms and Distribution-Regulation	\$116	\$116	\$116
Headquarters Health Unit	\$232	\$232	\$232

Operations and Support**Mission Support – PPA**

EWC by Category <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
Overtime Utilities	\$6,774	\$6,774	\$7,369
Postage and Mail Management	\$1,193	\$1,193	\$1,193
Printing and Graphics	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,700
Rent	\$321,897	\$319,471	\$354,042
Transit Subsidy	\$4,739	\$4,739	\$5,451
Unemployment Compensation	\$790	\$790	\$790
Total, ICE	\$455,938	\$437,830	\$477,118

1) DHS WCF was processed as a transfer in the FY 2021 Congressional Budget Justification.

Brief descriptions of the EWC categories are provided below:

- *Accident and Workers' Compensation:* Reimburses the Department of Labor's (DOL) Office of Workers' Compensation Programs for costs incurred under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) for injuries, illnesses, and deaths incurred by ICE employees.
- *Unemployment Compensation:* Funds reimbursement for the unemployment compensation costs billed to ICE by DOL.
- *Alien Files:* Funds Alien File management support provided by USCIS.
- *Clinical Health Units:* Provides a systematic assessment of employees exposed or potentially exposed to occupational hazards such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, and HIV. The Clinical Health Unit also provides outreach nurses for flu immunizations, travel immunizations for employee travel abroad, and on-site first aid, immunizations, blood pressure, and glucose monitoring through health awareness programs at select Federal locations.
- *Headquarters Health Unit:* Provides a nurse, medical services, supplies, and select equipment costs for ICE Headquarters employees. Services include immunizations, on-site first aid, health screenings, allergy treatments, blood pressure and glucose monitoring, and health awareness programs.
- *Printing and Graphics:* Provides shared-service Government Publishing Office (GPO) procurements, graphics, media/branding, and printed forms distribution support ICE-wide.
- *Transit Subsidy:* Disbursement of virtual media to ICE employees eligible to receive a non-taxable transit subsidy fringe benefit, consistent with the IRS established monthly maximum.
- *Postage and Mail Management:* Provision of U.S. Postal Service postage fees, leased/rented metering equipment, mail surety support, and express delivery services to 400+ ICE locations.
- *Federal Protective Service (FPS) Security Charges:* Provides funding to the FPS for the protection of all ICE personnel and property.
- *Energy and Environment:* Upholds energy, environment, and sustainability compliance efforts for the entire Agency. Ensures that ICE meets all Federal laws, mandates, and EOs regarding cost savings, compliance issues, technical standards, codes, and regulations at all ICE worksites and locations.

- *Overtime Utilities*: Provides funding for costs associated with use of utilities beyond hours identified in the lease agreement in GSA-leased buildings. Also provides funding for utilities at facilities via negotiated agreement.
- *Rent*: Provides funding for GSA-leased space.
- *Direct Leasing*: Payment of monthly rent obligations resulting from direct leases.
- *DHS WCF*: Provides funding to the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) for ICE services and activities.
- *Forms and Distribution-Regulation*: Provides a central forms management and collections capability for the Agency to conform to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

ICE Workplace Transformation Initiative

M&A has leveraged existing resources to address changes in how we work and in proactively addressing the growing cost of our infrastructure. The ICE Workplace Transformation Initiative (WTI) is designed to enable and capitalize on the changing vision of work, the workplace, and the needs of the workforce. In this regard, ICE is proactively evaluating its mission and business environments seeking to leverage opportunities to become more mobile and seek efficient solutions that meet workforce needs while addressing growing costs. Central tenets of WTI include: enhanced mobility; flexible, adaptable, workplace designs to enable collaboration, engagement, and changing mission needs; increased shared and flexible spaces lead to higher utilization and lower cost; and seeking realignment of resources through cost avoidance to the mission, among other employee wellness and sustainability elements.

Three drivers underpin ICE WTI efforts: 1) Leverage telework opportunities where it makes sense to do so; 2) address the growth in the ICE real estate footprint which consume growing base resources for leasing and rent charges; and 3) seek cost-effective solutions including workplace trends that use space more effectively and mitigate overhead growth.

ICE has evaluated various scenarios and business cases to determine the feasibility of WTI for its portfolio, spanning multiple locations, project sizes, and Programs. Early success in this area includes an Otay Mesa, CA, HSI initiative that included new space build out implementing innovative space design and hoteling concepts to optimize space and provide increasingly flexible schedules to employees. This first success presents potential cost avoidance of \$4.2M over 10-years, and it also is the proof-of-concept location for the workplace reservation system. Other projects underway include a Southern California ERO Pacific Enforcement Response Center (PERC) initiative to optimize space and maximize employee and space flexibilities, and a San Francisco project for OPLA to digitize case files enabling mobility and improving business operations. Additional projects in development include HSI offices in New York City, NY; and Tampa, FL, as well as ERO offices in San Diego, CA.

ICE will leverage a WTI team and contract support initially to ensure tenets of WTI are considered for all future projects to provide the best match of space and capabilities considering the WTI tenets.

*Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,735	1,612	\$290,337	1,735	1,697	\$313,664	1,838	1,749	\$341,214	103	52	\$27,550
Total	1,735	1,612	\$290,337	1,735	1,697	\$313,664	1,838	1,749	\$341,214	103	52	\$27,550
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,735	1,612	\$290,337	1,735	1,697	\$313,664	1,838	1,749	\$341,214	103	52	\$27,550

PPA Level I Description

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. OPLA serves as the exclusive DHS representative in removal proceedings before the DOJ Executive Office for Immigration Review (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 also work full-time at U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs) as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs), prosecuting criminal cases generated by DHS components in Federal district court. OPLA attorneys also 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 provides legal expertise through its three branches:

- Field Legal Operations;
- Enforcement and Litigation; and
- General and Administrative Law.



Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$290,337	\$313,664	\$341,214
Carryover - Start of Year	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$290,337	\$313,664	\$341,214
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$290,337	\$313,664	\$341,214
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$290,337	\$313,664	\$341,214
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	1,735	1,735	1,838
Enacted/Request FTE	1,612	1,697	1,749
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,783	2,232	3,021
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,530	1,740	2,887

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	1,735	1,612	\$290,337
FY 2021 Enacted	1,735	1,697	\$313,664
FY 2022 Base Budget	1,735	1,697	\$313,664
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$6,159
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,524
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$2,576
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$5,662)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$5,597
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$5,597
FY 2022 Current Services	1,735	1,697	\$319,261
Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) Case Management Support System	2	1	\$6,851
OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation	100	50	\$15,000
Victims Assistance Program	1	1	\$102
Total Program Changes	103	52	\$21,953
FY 2022 Request	1,838	1,749	\$341,214
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	103	52	\$27,550

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	1,735	1,612	\$277,721	\$172.28	1,735	1,697	\$301,602	\$177.73	1,838	1,749	\$321,865	\$184.03	103	52	\$20,263	\$6.30
Total	1,735	1,612	\$277,721	\$172.28	1,735	1,697	\$301,602	\$177.73	1,838	1,749	\$321,865	\$184.03	103	52	\$20,263	\$6.30
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,735	1,612	\$277,721	\$172.28	1,735	1,697	\$301,602	\$177.73	1,838	1,749	\$321,865	\$184.03	103	52	\$20,263	\$6.30

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$201,867	\$217,567	\$230,857	\$13,290
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$6,440	\$6,508	\$6,706	\$198
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$10,465	\$12,103	\$12,572	\$469
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$58,949	\$65,424	\$71,730	\$6,306
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$277,721	\$301,602	\$321,865	\$20,263
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,735	1,735	1,838	103
FTE - Civilian	1,612	1,697	1,749	52

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Attorneys	1,299	\$247,692	\$190.68	1,384	\$270,789	\$195.66	1,434	\$289,831	\$202.11	50	\$19,042	\$6.46
Non-Attorneys	313	\$30,029	\$95.94	313	\$30,813	\$98.44	315	\$32,034	\$101.70	2	\$1,221	\$3.25
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,612	\$277,721	\$172.28	1,697	\$301,602	\$177.73	1,749	\$321,865	\$184.03	52	\$20,263	\$6.30

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Attorneys: OPLA attorneys provide legal counsel and representation, personnel training, and litigation support to ICE's programs. ICE requests 100 additional attorneys in FY 2022 to support increased workload. The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is attributable to the attorney staffing enhancement request, and for increased personnel-related expenses, such as for benefits, and the FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Non-Attorneys: Non-attorney OPLA staff provide critical legal and administrative assistance to increase the effectiveness of attorneys serving within OPLA. Cost drivers also are attributable to pay and benefits increases. The rate increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$12,616	\$12,062	\$19,349	\$7,287
Total	\$12,616	\$12,062	\$19,349	\$7,287
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$12,616	\$12,062	\$19,349	\$7,287

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,005	\$2,267	\$1,442	(\$825)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$455	\$455	\$455	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7	\$7	\$1,583	\$1,576
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,009	\$1,063	\$724	(\$339)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$319	\$319	\$319	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$537	\$565	\$606	\$41
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$3,044	\$2,961	\$1,845	(\$1,116)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$885	\$885	\$3,207	\$2,322
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$11	\$11
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$230	\$230	\$6,984	\$6,754
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$898	\$1,032	\$630	(\$402)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,085	\$136	\$533	\$397
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,976	\$1,976	\$844	(\$1,132)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$166	\$166	\$166	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$12,616	\$12,062	\$19,349	\$7,287

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Case Management System	\$5,359	\$6,319	\$13,000	\$6,681
Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support	\$3,936	\$4,501	\$5,107	\$606
Other Costs	\$3,321	\$1,242	\$1,242	-
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$12,616	\$12,062	\$19,349	\$7,287

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 2022 is due to the FY 2022 CMS program change.

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 from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is associated with the proposed hiring in FY 2022.

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 increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is associated with the proposed hiring in FY 2022.

Budget Activities

The OPLA PPA funds three primary divisions:

Field Legal Operations (FLO)

There were over 1.25 million administrative immigration removal cases pending before EOIR at the end of September 2020, an increase of 15 percent since the beginning of FY 2020. Over 1,000 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. At the end of FY 2020, FLO had

Operations and Support

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

eight full-time SAUSAs assigned to prosecute criminal immigration and law violations in Federal court, and SAUSAs processed over 1,800 USAO case receipts, securing over 400 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 (OCAHO), resulting in the recovery of millions of dollars in fines per year. FLO attorneys are also responsible for most detention-related individual habeas proceedings. Additionally, FLO attorneys train ICE operational components on legal topics covering the entirety of ICE's statutory investigative and arrest authorities; provide daily immigration advice to USAOs and DHS Components; and complete reviews of DHS-generated NTAs, ensuring consistent interpretation and application of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), nationwide. As of the end of FY 2020, FLO reviewed 106,652 NTAs and obtained over 157,000 removal orders.

Enforcement and Litigation

Through close client engagement and specialized legal advice and counsel, Enforcement and Litigation advances ICE's homeland security and public safety missions by enforcing 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 immigration judges (IJ) and the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), prioritizing cases involving national security, border security, and public safety. The Enforcement and Litigation Branch has six divisions:

District Court Litigation Division (DCLD): DCLD 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 General Counsel and DOJ to defend lawsuits challenging ICE's law enforcement authorities, including the use of detainers; family detention; border search authority; and mandatory detention of certain criminal noncitizens. DCLD is also responsible for significant habeas litigation and is currently handling 133 class actions, which is approximately 25 percent of DCLD's caseload. In FY 2020, DCLD received 180 administrative tort claims and adjudicated 130, and defended against over \$685M in damages sought, adjudicating and paying out less than \$660,000 of that total in completed cases and claims. As of the end of FY 2020, OPLA had received 172 new declaratory, injunctive, and *Bivens* lawsuits.

ERO Law Division (EROLD): EROLD provides legal advice and training to ERO Headquarters divisions: Field Operations, Enforcement, Custody Management, Removal, and ICE Health Service Corps, on various issues, including ERO's general arrest authority, Fourth Amendment searches and seizures, authority under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Visa Waiver 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. In FY 2020, EROLD reviewed 630 U.S. citizenship claims. EROLD also provides legal support to the ICE Office of Policy in the preparation of ICE regulations in accordance with ICE policy and assists with EO 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 offices. 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, the 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, and worksite enforcement matters. HSILD's vital legal support contributed to the success of HSI, which had 31,915 criminal arrests, 17,194 criminal indictments, and 11,846 criminal convictions in FY 2020.

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, 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. As of the end of FY 2020, HRVLD and ICE partners obtained removal orders and secured the removal and/or departure of 1,237 known or suspected human rights abusers and managed approximately 1,675 active human rights cases.

Immigration Law and Practice Division (ILPD): ILPD provides immigration-related legal advice to 25 OPLA Field Locations, ICE components, the DHS OGC, 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 2020, ILPD filed 814 briefs in support of DHS appeals (in addition to approximately 3,000 additional termination appeal briefs); perfected 33 stays of custody decisions for noncitizens who posed a danger to the community or were otherwise ineligible for bond; handled 19 supplemental briefing requests from the BIA and two briefs on referral to the Attorney General; and represented DHS in three oral arguments before the BIA. ILPD has continued to assist with appeals resulting from IJ terminations of NTAs based on erroneous application of *Pereira v. Sessions*, 138 S. Ct. 2105 (2018), including approximately 880 such appeals in FY 2020.

National Security Law Division (NSLD): NSLD reviews and approves recommendations to lodge national security charges during immigration proceedings and advises on national security-related detention provisions; criminal prosecutions of terrorist noncitizens; and provides guidance to FLO regarding national security issues. NSLD supports the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) by overseeing all administrative proceedings for the nearly 8,077 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

Operations and Support

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

detention authority due to security or terrorism concerns. During FY 2020, NSLD supported the investigations, removal proceedings, and criminal prosecutions of 3,184 cases with a national security nexus, 404 of which were pending Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) investigation.

General and Administrative Law

General and Administrative Law has four divisions and represents the Agency in matters related to contract law, employment law, information law, and ethics standards.

Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD): CALD represents and advises ICE in the areas of fiscal, procurement, administrative, revenue recovery, suspension and debarment, and environmental law. CALD represents ICE before the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in bid protest litigation and before the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals in contract disputes and Federal Travel Regulation appeals. CALD is also counsel to DOJ and the ICE Suspension and Debarment Official. CALD collects on debts owed to ICE, including immigration surety bonds and past due worksite enforcement fines, and reviews contracts and non-contractual agreements.

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.

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 for the purpose of promoting 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 the majority of *Touhy* requests that are received by ICE Headquarters. GILD serves as the main OPLA point of contact concerning the disclosure of ICE information relating to the 287(g) Program, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g), and state sunshine laws, and provides legal advice on all matters related to the sharing of agency information, to include letters of intent, memoranda of understanding and agreements, both at the national and international level. 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 congressional staff communication, 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 FOIA litigation and administrative workload, with 140 active cases, over 500 appeals adjudicated annually, and nearly 1,600 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 3,000 financial

Operations and Support**Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA**

disclosure reports annually using web-based integrated systems of review. IEO oversees OPLA's Attorney Professional Conduct program, 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)*

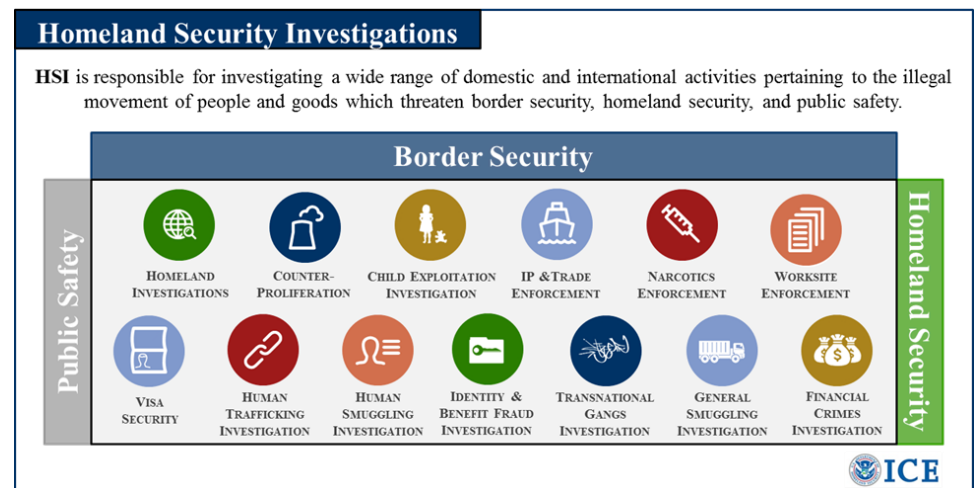
	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	8,167	7,872	\$1,769,410	8,230	7,905	\$1,853,933	8,259	7,950	\$1,875,754	29	45	\$21,821
International Operations	275	260	\$178,806	278	262	\$186,626	278	263	\$192,384	-	1	\$5,758
Intelligence	342	379	\$94,105	348	384	\$98,171	348	387	\$99,587	-	3	\$1,416
Total	8,784	8,511	\$2,042,321	8,856	8,551	\$2,138,730	8,885	8,600	\$2,167,725	29	49	\$28,995
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,784	8,511	\$2,042,321	8,856	8,551	\$2,138,730	8,885	8,600	\$2,167,725	29	49	\$28,995

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 unique 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.

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, and sensitive technologies, and the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. International Operations assist 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.

Intelligence: Intelligence collects, analyzes, and shares intelligence to counter threats to public safety and national security in coordination with DHS and other intelligence community 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 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$2,042,321	\$2,138,730	\$2,167,725
Carryover - Start of Year	\$1,629	\$6,617	\$9,000
Recoveries	\$10,253	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$8,999)	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$6,862	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$2,052,066	\$2,145,347	\$2,176,725
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$101,629	\$127,129	\$100,708
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$2,153,695	\$2,272,476	\$2,277,433
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$2,134,690	\$2,260,710	\$2,288,433
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,784	8,856	8,885
Enacted/Request FTE	8,511	8,551	8,600
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,419	9,268	10,545
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,388	8,628	10,627

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	98	92	\$21,500	98	92	\$42,000	-	140	\$42,000
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$77,421	-	-	\$77,421	-	-	\$56,000
Department of Homeland Security - United States Secret Service	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$2,708	-	-	\$2,708	-	-	\$2,708
Total Collections	98	92	\$101,629	98	92	\$127,129	-	140	\$100,708

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	8,784	8,511	\$2,042,321
FY 2021 Enacted	8,856	8,551	\$2,138,730
FY 2022 Base Budget	8,856	8,551	\$2,138,730
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	(\$2,826)
Total Technical Changes	-	-	(\$2,826)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$35,900
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$13,387
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$22,869
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	34	\$4,437
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$2,387)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$50,235)
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	\$4,382
Total Pricing Changes	-	34	\$28,353
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	34	\$25,527
FY 2022 Current Services	8,856	8,585	\$2,164,257
Victims Assistance Program	29	15	\$3,468
Total Program Changes	29	15	\$3,468
FY 2022 Request	8,885	8,600	\$2,167,725
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	29	49	\$28,995

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	8,167	7,872	\$1,514,900	\$192.18	8,230	7,905	\$1,592,158	\$201.15	8,259	7,950	\$1,663,632	\$209.00	29	45	\$71,474	\$7.84
International Operations	275	260	\$83,202	\$320.01	278	262	\$86,462	\$330.01	278	263	\$89,980	\$342.13	-	1	\$3,518	\$12.12
Intelligence	342	379	\$76,931	\$202.98	348	384	\$80,730	\$210.23	348	387	\$84,099	\$217.31	-	3	\$3,369	\$7.08
Total	8,784	8,511	\$1,675,033	\$196.57	8,856	8,551	\$1,759,350	\$205.51	8,885	8,600	\$1,837,711	\$213.44	29	49	\$78,361	\$7.93
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,784	8,511	\$1,675,033	\$196.57	8,856	8,551	\$1,759,350	\$205.51	8,885	8,600	\$1,837,711	\$213.44	29	49	\$78,361	\$7.93

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$936,325	\$981,968	\$1,016,378	\$34,410
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$10,341	\$10,817	\$11,146	\$329
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$195,039	\$205,177	\$211,848	\$6,671
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,042	\$2,042	\$2,104	\$62
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$531,286	\$559,346	\$596,235	\$36,889
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,675,033	\$1,759,350	\$1,837,711	\$78,361
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,784	8,856	8,885	29
FTE - Civilian	8,511	8,551	8,600	49

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Domestic Investigations	\$254,510	\$261,775	\$212,122	(\$49,653)
International Operations	\$95,604	\$100,164	\$102,404	\$2,240
Intelligence	\$17,174	\$17,441	\$15,488	(\$1,953)
Total	\$367,288	\$379,380	\$330,014	(\$49,366)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$367,288	\$379,380	\$330,014	(\$49,366)

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$47,140	\$48,157	\$43,521	(\$4,636)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$5,768	\$5,768	\$5,687	(\$81)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$634	\$1	(\$633)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,200	\$9,200	\$9,039	(\$161)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$26,340	\$26,602	\$23,129	(\$3,473)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$50,065	\$50,065	\$44,543	(\$5,522)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$103,838	\$107,470	\$102,325	(\$5,145)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$14,452	\$15,968	\$15,415	(\$553)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,475	\$6,475	\$6,475	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$48	\$65	\$48	(\$17)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$61,512	\$61,604	\$38,400	(\$23,204)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$87	\$87	\$87	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$13,609	\$14,014	\$12,390	(\$1,624)
31.0 Equipment	\$13,888	\$18,405	\$15,678	(\$2,727)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,873	\$10,873	\$9,283	(\$1,590)
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	\$367,288	\$379,380	\$330,014	(\$49,366)

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	8,167	7,872	\$1,769,410	8,230	7,905	\$1,853,933	8,259	7,950	\$1,875,754	29	45	\$21,821
Total	8,167	7,872	\$1,769,410	8,230	7,905	\$1,853,933	8,259	7,950	\$1,875,754	29	45	\$21,821
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,167	7,872	\$1,769,410	8,230	7,905	\$1,853,933	8,259	7,950	\$1,875,754	29	45	\$21,821

PPA Level II Description

Funding for the HSI Domestic Investigations Level II PPA is vital to combating 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 8,900 special agents, 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 special agents target illicit cells and expansive networks that pose a threat to U.S. national security. HSI special agents conduct investigations in cities throughout the United States, including in 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 special agents. Criminal analysts and investigative assistants perform database and telephone record checks, analyze criminal networks, and prepare case documentation that would otherwise consume HSI special agents' field investigative hours. Highly skilled cyber operations officers (COOs) and Information Technology (IT) cybersecurity specialists assist the HSI investigative team in developing innovative tools and leveraging emerging technical capabilities to combat cyber threats. Forensic accountants analyze financial data and work together with special agents to trace and link funding sources to criminal activity and national security threats. Additionally, specially trained investigative support staff assist with a broad range of functions requiring specialized knowledge and capabilities that are investigative work force multipliers in mission-critical areas. These areas include fingerprint and polygraph examinations, fraudulent document detection, computer forensics, victim witness protection, technical enforcement, worksite investigations, and seized property.

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

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	8,167	7,872	\$1,769,410
FY 2021 Enacted	8,230	7,905	\$1,853,933
FY 2022 Base Budget	8,230	7,905	\$1,853,933
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	(\$2,508)
Total Technical Changes	-	-	(\$2,508)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$32,487
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,081
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$21,331
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	30	\$3,752
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$1,982)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$46,808)
Total Pricing Changes	-	30	\$20,861
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	30	\$18,353
FY 2022 Current Services	8,230	7,935	\$1,872,286
Victims Assistance Program	29	15	\$3,468
Total Program Changes	29	15	\$3,468
FY 2022 Request	8,259	7,950	\$1,875,754
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	29	45	\$21,821

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	8,167	7,872	\$1,514,900	\$192.18	8,230	7,905	\$1,592,158	\$201.15	8,259	7,950	\$1,663,632	\$209.00	29	45	\$71,474	\$7.84
Total	8,167	7,872	\$1,514,900	\$192.18	8,230	7,905	\$1,592,158	\$201.15	8,259	7,950	\$1,663,632	\$209.00	29	45	\$71,474	\$7.84
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,167	7,872	\$1,514,900	\$192.18	8,230	7,905	\$1,592,158	\$201.15	8,259	7,950	\$1,663,632	\$209.00	29	45	\$71,474	\$7.84

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$844,674	\$886,381	\$917,458	\$31,077
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$2,096	\$2,534	\$2,611	\$77
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$181,273	\$190,528	\$196,679	\$6,151
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,042	\$2,042	\$2,104	\$62
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$484,815	\$510,673	\$544,780	\$34,107
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,514,900	\$1,592,158	\$1,663,632	\$71,474
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,167	8,230	8,259	29
FTE - Civilian	7,872	7,905	7,950	45

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
CIs	5,615	\$1,286,193	\$229.37	5,630	\$1,350,805	\$245.50	5,643	\$1,408,983	\$249.69	13	\$58,177	\$4.19
Non-LEOs	2,257	\$226,665	\$100.56	2,275	\$239,311	\$107.65	2,307	\$252,545	\$109.47	32	\$13,235	\$1.82
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$2,042	-	-	\$2,042	-	-	\$2,104	-	-	\$62	-
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	7,872	\$1,514,900	\$192.18	7,905	1,592,158	\$201.15	7,950	\$1,663,632	\$209.00	45	\$71,474	\$7.84

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

CIs: HSI Domestic Investigations 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 2021 to FY 2022 is due to the annualization of 13 FY 2021 Enacted FTE, and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

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 2021 to FY 2022 is due to the hiring of 15 non-LEO FTE in FY 2022 Program Changes, the annualization of 17 FY 2021 Enacted FTE, and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other PC&B Costs: Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits costs for HSI Criminal Investigators include Special Personal Services Payments.

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Domestic Investigations	\$254,510	\$261,775	\$212,122	(\$49,653)
Total	\$254,510	\$261,775	\$212,122	(\$49,653)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$254,510	\$261,775	\$212,122	(\$49,653)

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$30,951	\$31,443	\$27,483	(\$3,960)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$954	\$954	\$954	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$557	-	(\$557)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$754	\$754	\$754	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$17,794	\$18,030	\$14,736	(\$3,294)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$38,996	\$38,996	\$34,384	(\$4,612)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$61,026	\$61,843	\$53,140	(\$8,703)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$10,119	\$10,992	\$10,615	(\$377)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,466	\$6,466	\$6,466	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$10	\$26	\$10	(\$16)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$59,194	\$59,275	\$36,262	(\$23,013)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$87	\$87	\$87	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$11,370	\$11,710	\$10,089	(\$1,621)
31.0 Equipment	\$2,165	\$6,018	\$4,108	(\$1,910)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,873	\$10,873	\$9,283	(\$1,590)
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	\$254,510	\$261,775	\$212,122	(\$49,653)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Headquarters Contracts	\$61,026	\$61,843	\$87,523	\$25,6810
Special Agents-in-Charge (SAC) Funding	\$46,308	\$49,473	\$50,090	\$617
Equipment	-	\$70,148	\$40,370	(\$29,778)
Fleet / Fuel	\$10,574	\$10,890	\$10,574	(\$316)
Other Costs	\$136,602	\$69,421	\$23,565	(\$45,856)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$254,510	\$261,775	\$212,122	(\$49,653)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Headquarters Contracts: Headquarters contracts provide support for investigative activities and include, but are not limited to, Title-III contracts and multiple tracking and data analysis systems. The increase in FY 2022 is associated with realigning additional Advisory and Assistance Services costs from Other into Headquarters Contracts to more accurately reflect actuals.

Special Agents-in-Charge (SAC) Funding: SAC funding covers purchase card expenditures, post travel, and miscellaneous post obligations. The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is associated with the proposed hiring.

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 decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Equipment: Equipment includes vehicles, radios, network related equipment, security equipment, and other equipment required by Criminal Investigators to carry out ICE's Mission. This is a new Cost Driver in FY 2022 so therefore does not have funding called out in FY 2020 Enacted. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones) to hire additional LEOs. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the realignment of costs to more accurately reflect actuals. This includes adding "Equipment" as its own Non Pay Cost Driver, realining Advisory and Assistance Services costs out of Other into Headquarters Contract, as well as the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Goal 1: Preventing Terrorism and Protecting the Homeland

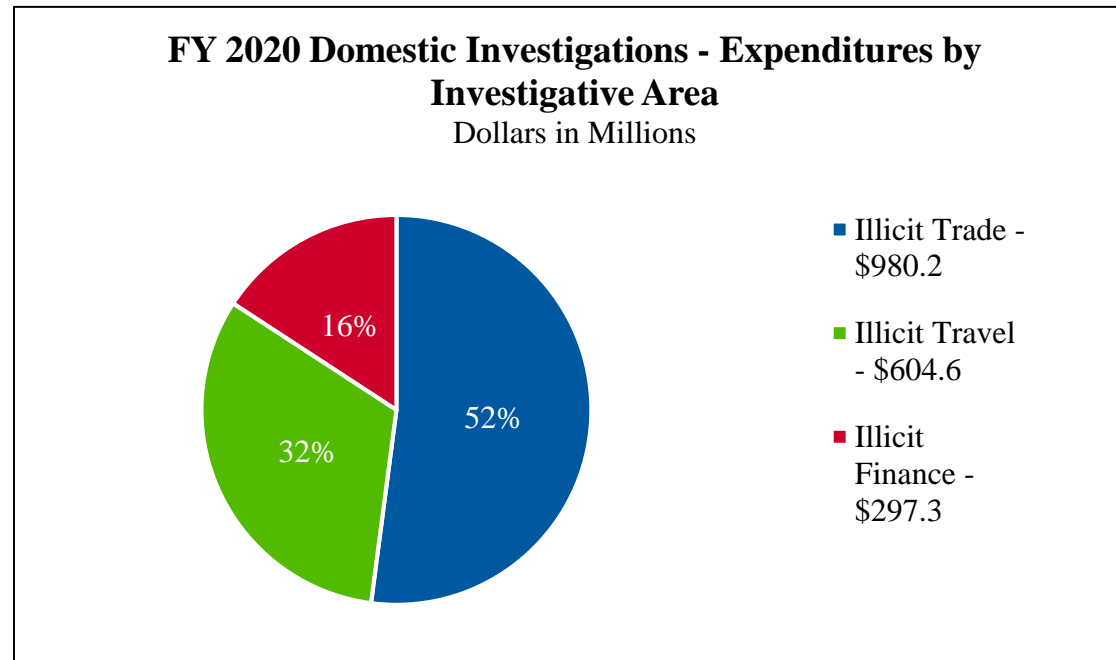
The protection of national security and countering terrorism are among HSI's top priorities. HSI prevents terrorism and combats counterintelligence threats by disrupting the persons or networks seeking to exploit vulnerabilities in U.S. border security, exploit the immigration system, and circumvent customs laws. Primarily, HSI partners with FBI Headquarters' Counterterrorism Division (CTD) and their FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Forces (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 Investigations Division (NSID)*: HSI is charged with executing top DHS priorities: preventing terrorist attacks against the United States. Within NSID 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 2020, HSI initiated more than 550 counterterrorism investigations and its personnel assigned to the JTTF obtained 91 criminal indictments, effected 132 criminal arrests and 56 administrative arrests resulting in 49 convictions, executed 122 search warrants, and made 40 seizures related to individuals associated to counterterrorism investigations. While HSI makes up less than 3 percent of the total JTTF workforce, in FY 2020, 87 percent of terrorism-related disruptions were achieved with significant HSI participation. Of those disruptions, 45 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 2020, HSI also took 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. Though still in its infancy, in FY 2020, HSI's engagement on the CITFs resulted in the initiation of more than 45 investigations, 10 arrests of subjects of national security concern, the revocation of 147 visas for subjects of national security concern, denial of entry into the U.S. of 162 subjects of national security concern, and the seizure of one firearm.
 - The Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU), targets non-immigrants who are public safety or national security concerns and who have violated their immigration status. CTCEU keeps these safety and security concerns from exploiting the legal United States immigration system.
 - 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 2020, HRVWCU's Human Rights Target Tracking Team (HRT3) lodged 1,225 lookouts (77,484 Lifetime) on known or suspected human rights violators. In FY 2020, and as a result of all lookouts placed by the HRT3, DHS successfully prevented the entry of 15 human rights violators and/or war criminals 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 2020, HSI initiated

more than 1,500 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 will work 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 \$1,882.1M by investigative area for FY 2020:



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 25 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 2020, HSI initiated approximately 1,000 investigations of intellectual property theft or commercial fraud related to more than \$300M worth of assets.
- *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 Southwest Border ports of entry, which now account for the majority of these seizures. Specifically related to fentanyl, there were 6,105 pounds seized in FY 2020, a 65.5 percent increase from FY 2019 in pounds seized and investigations by HSI throughout the United States, to include Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- *Interagency Task Forces:* HSI leads and participates in a variety of inter-agency task forces, including 112 HSI-led Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) investigative groups at 74 locations throughout the United States, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), and Special Operations Division (SOD). In FY 2020, HSI had 3,081 Federal, Tribal State, Local and Foreign task force officers assigned within HSI-led investigative groups, which resulted in the seizure of more than 18,769 lbs. of opioids.
- *Child Exploitation Investigations:* HSI funds at least \$305,000 for promoting public awareness of the child pornography cyber tip line through a cooperative agreement pursuant to 6 USC § 473. The HSI Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU) investigates producers and distributors of child sexual abuse material or child pornography, as well as individuals who travel abroad for the purpose of engaging in sex with minors, also known as transnational child sexual abuse. The CEIU employs the latest technology to collect evidence and track the activities of individuals and organized groups who sexually exploit children through the use of the dark web, chat rooms, peer-to-peer trading, and other internet-based platforms. The CEIU also provides assistance to HSI field offices; coordinates major investigations; conducts operations throughout the world to identify and rescue child victims, and to identify and apprehend offenders; and delivers training to HSI personnel as well as State, local, Federal, and international law enforcement partners. In FY 2020, HSI initiated more than 5,300 investigations related to child exploitation.
 - *Victim Identification Program (VIP):* VIP combines traditional investigative techniques with cutting edge technology to identify and rescue child victims of sexual exploitation, identify and apprehend the offenders, and identify the location of abuse.

- 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 the CEIU 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 who 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, CEIU and CBP identify and alert foreign law enforcement, through HSI Attaché offices or CBP joint partnerships, of offenders pending arrival to their country.
- 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 Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child Rescue Corp for all of DHS. 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, many are hired as full-time HSI computer forensic analysts to continue their mission to combat child exploitation.
- *Human Trafficking Investigations:* 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. HSI achieves this by employing a victim-centered approach whereby equal value is placed on the identification, rescue and stabilization of victims, and on the deterrence, investigation, and prosecution of traffickers. HSI provides expertise, leadership, tips, and strategies to successfully combat human trafficking to law enforcement agencies at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels as well as to 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 2020, HSI initiated more than 900 human trafficking investigations resulting in over 1,700 criminal arrests. The DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT) was formally established on October 20, 2020. HSI leads the CCHT which brings together resources and expertise from 16 components within DHS to combat human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor.
- *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 Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU), located within the ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3), oversees HSI's cyber-related investigations and focuses on TCOs that use cyber capabilities to further their criminal enterprise. The CCU provides training, investigative support, guidance in emerging cyber technologies, and subject matter expertise. In FY 2020, HSI initiated more than 800 cyber investigations resulting in over 300 criminal arrests. Approximately 25 percent of these investigations were related to cyber intrusions where threat actors sought financial gain through ransomware, compromised point of sale systems, and selling unauthorized network access to U.S. organizations. The remaining 75 percent were related to illicit darknet marketplaces offering the sale of illegal narcotics, illegal arms, and stolen personally identifiable information.
- Operation Stolen Promise (OSP): In April 2020, HSI launched OSP, which is an initiative targeting criminals who are attempting to exploit the COVID-19 pandemic by conducting fraudulent schemes using the internet and the global supply chain. The CCU has been conducting daily cyber operations targeting publicly reachable websites used to facilitate criminal activity. During FY 2020, the CCU conducted analysis of over 64,000 websites and referred over 11,000 suspect websites for disruption by the internet governance industry.

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.

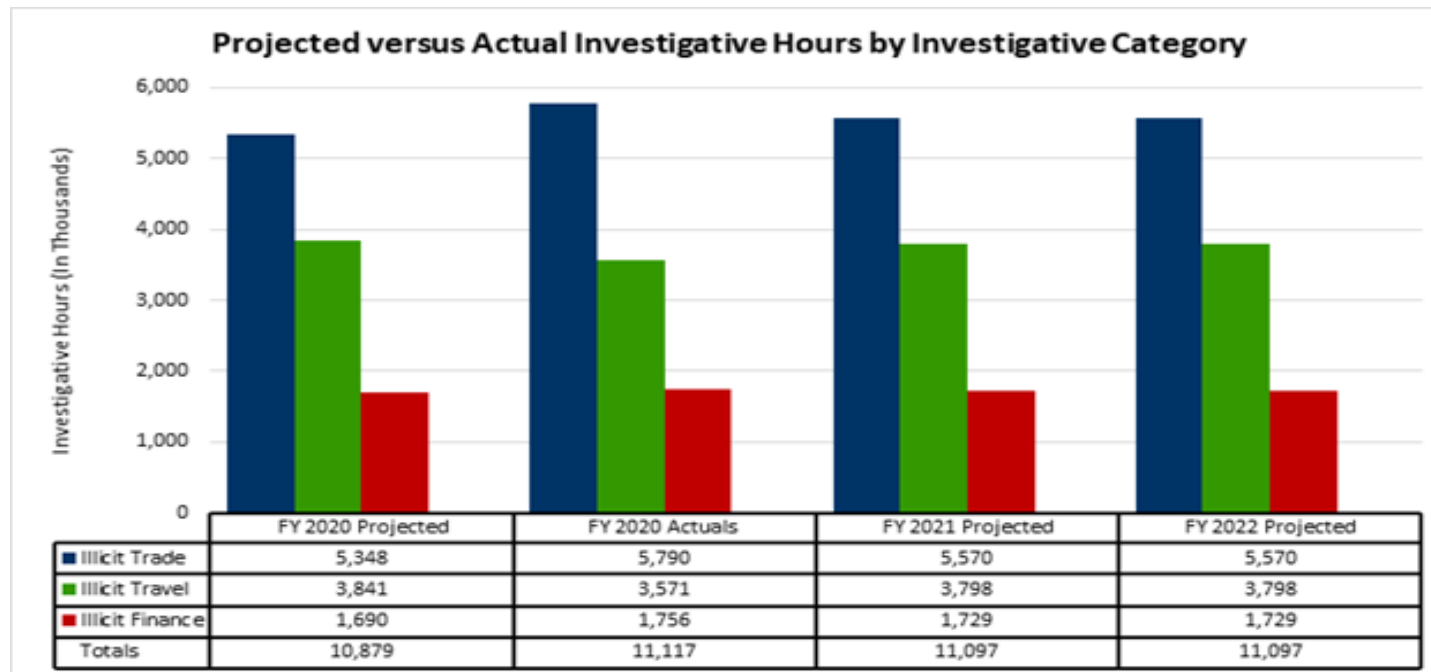
- *Human Smuggling:* Human smuggling threatens national security by allowing illegal noncitizens and/or persons seeking to harm the United States or its interests to enter the country. The Human Smuggling Unit (HSU) is responsible for identifying, disrupting, and dismantling criminal travel networks and human smuggling organizations that pose the greater national security and public safety threats. In FY 2020, HSI initiated more than 2,400 human smuggling investigations. The Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT), managed by the HSU, incorporates intelligence, 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 potential 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 significant extraterritorial criminal travel networks and then aggressively pursue those networks through the use of 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 support from the Intelligence Community. Operation Noble Guardian (ONG) addresses the ongoing problem of minor noncitizen children being used for the purpose of committing family unit fraud. By representing themselves as a family unit, parents and/or others avoid being prosecuted for illegal entry and are subsequently released in an expedited fashion. Upon arriving at their U.S. destinations, the children are then flown back to their home country. This scheme has developed into a structured system to defraud the U.S. government utilized by numerous facilitators with direct ties to arriving family units for financial gain. In May 2019, ONG was initiated within HSU, focusing on source countries. The ONG team also supports field investigations. The HSU, in support of Operation Red Umbrella, is working to identify, disrupt, and dismantle human smuggling organization engaged in the smuggling of Chinese nationals to the U.S.

Area #3: Illicit Finance: Organized criminals 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 manipulate legitimate banking, financial, and commercial trade systems to sustain and expand their operations. HSI recognizes that 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 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 17 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 2020, HSI seized more than \$177.8M in bulk cash.

The graph below shows the actual and planned number of hours for each area in FY 2020, as well as the projected number of investigative hours HSI projects for each area in FY 2021 through FY 2022:



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.

- *Enforcing Worksite Compliance:* The employment of noncitizens violates both the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and criminal law, and facilitates a host of other crimes including human smuggling, document fraud, identity theft, money laundering, and labor violations. The Worksite Enforcement Unit oversees strategies to prevent the employment of undocumented workers. This unit creates a culture of business compliance through criminal arrests of employers, the administrative arrest of employees, 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.
- *Protecting the Public from Transnational Gang Members:* The National Gang Unit develops and implements anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and crimes with a nexus to the border. HSI conducts organizational investigations under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering statute.
- *Preventing Document and Benefit Fraud:* Identity and benefit fraud threatens homeland security and public safety by creating a vulnerability that may enable terrorists, criminals, and noncitizens to circumvent border controls, gain entry, and remain in the United States. HSI leads 36 Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs) across the country that collaboratively deter, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs involved in identity and benefit fraud. 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 cooperates with USCIS to investigate leads arising from fraudulent immigration benefits applications. In FY 2020, HSI made over 1,300 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 2021.

Key FY 2021 Issue #1: The Opioid Crisis

In FY 2020, ICE HSI seized 18,769 lbs. of opioids, a 50.6 percent increase over FY 2019, which includes 6,105 lbs. of fentanyl, a 65.5 percent increase over FY 2019. 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. Since October 2017, HSI has delivered this training course in over 70 locations worldwide to more than 12,000 State, local, Federal, and international law enforcement personnel.

In addition to HSI C3, HSI BESTs investigate opioid smuggling domestically. As of the end of FY 2020, HSI operates BESTs in 74 locations throughout the United States. BESTs target opioid smuggling by leveraging the participation of more than 3,081 Federal, Tribal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agents and officers representing over 200 law enforcement agencies (LEAs). Along the Southwest Border (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 make up 49 percent of HSI's total SWB non-discretionary hours toward drug smuggling cases. In FY 2020, HSI performed 458,000 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 that contain opioids. For example, 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 BCSC has developed a Cryptocurrency Intelligence Program (CIP) which identifies unlicensed money services businesses 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 money services businesses (MSB) activity. A large portion of these unlicensed MSBs are engaged in laundering narcotics proceeds, including opioid trafficking.

Key FY 2021 Issue #2: Gang Investigations

In FY 2020, HSI made 3,671 criminal arrests and 316 administrative arrests of gang members. More specifically, ICE HSI made 337 criminal arrests and 62 administrative arrests of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang members.

On August 16, 2019, United States Attorney General William Barr issued a Memorandum creating Joint Task Force Vulcan calling for the "Destruction of MS-13" as its mission. In the Memo, AG Barr directed a "whole of Government, interagency endeavor against a significant transnational adversary." Through this document, AG Barr ordered DOJ, HSI, FBI, DEA, ATF, USMS to bring to bear every available law enforcement tool to destroy MS-13 in the United States. The fundamental purpose of JTFV is to coordinate the Department's effort against MS-13 by deploying resources, including a team of prosecutors, to partner with U.S. Attorney's Offices in their respective districts. On July 15, 2020, after a national enforcement action of an HSI-led Vulcan case, the President announced during a press conference at the White House that 17 members of the organization were arrested and charged.

Through Operation Community Shield (OCS), HSI partners with other Federal, State, local, and tribal LEAs to target transnational gang members. Additionally, HSI and its DHS partners participate in an MS-13 Working Group to bridge intelligence gaps, eliminate redundancies, and convert intelligence into enforcement actions.

HSI's National Gang Unit (NGU) is a critical part of ICE's mission to bring the fight to TCOs by developing and implementing HSI's enforcement strategy targeting transnational criminal gangs. NGU develops intelligence on gang membership, associations, activities, and international

movements. By tracing and seizing cash, weapons, and other assets derived from illicit activities, it also deters and disrupts gang operations. With assistance from State, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement partners, NGU helps HSI locate, investigate, prosecute, and immediately remove gang members from neighborhoods and ultimately from the United States. NGU uses a strategy to coordinate gang investigations nationwide in order to link cases and targets so that it can use its full array of resources in order to maximize the results.

Key FY 2021 Issue #3: Worksite Enforcement

HSI is responsible for the enforcement of laws associated with the employment of noncitizens. Since unlawful employment is a key magnet for illegal immigration, worksite enforcement is fundamentally linked to securing the border. Worksite enforcement helps to protect jobs for U.S. citizens and others who are lawfully authorized to be employed, eliminates unfair competitive advantages for companies that hire an illegal workforce, and strengthens public safety and national security.

In FY 2020, the ICE HSI worksite enforcement program initiated 4,326 new investigations and conducted 3,903 Form I-9 inspections that resulted in 1,001 arrests (582 administrative arrests and 419 criminal arrests). HSI's worksite enforcement strategy focuses on protecting the United States' critical infrastructure, reducing the demand for illegal employment, and protecting employment opportunities for the lawful workforce. This strategy uses enforcement (criminal arrests of employers and administrative arrest of employees), compliance (employment verification inspections, civil fines, and referrals for debarment), and outreach (IMAGE) to instill a culture of compliance and accountability.

To more effectively promote this culture of employer compliance, HSI will increase collaboration within HSI and ICE and cooperate more closely with external partners, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Social Security Administration (SSA), Department of Labor (DOL), Department of Justice (DOJ), State and local agencies, and law enforcement. HSI will continue to initiate surge operations designed to increase the number of worksite audits conducted and ensure that businesses of all sizes and geographic areas are fully aware of HSI's worksite enforcement efforts. With millions of businesses operating in the United States, HSI needs increased training and staffing to achieve effective enforcement nationwide

In FY 2020, offices continued to reallocate resources, dedicating additional manpower to focus on worksite investigations. There continues to be a backlog of I-9 forms requiring audit and subsequent investigations. HSI has hired 86 Junior Compliance Officers (JCO) nationwide to assist auditors with the existing backlog. HSI is implementing more efficient procedures for the service of Notices of Inspections (NOIs) to businesses, including service via certified mail. HSI will conduct additional advanced worksite training classes at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and in the field. HSI is undertaking a major effort to automate I-9 Form audits. The result of this effort is the Compliance Automation Tool (CAT, formerly known as HAWKe), which greatly enhances HSI's audit capabilities thus allowing offices the ability to release resources back to the field to conduct additional criminal worksite investigations. A test pilot of CAT was released to the Employer Compliance Inspection Center in early 2020 and will be expanded to include select field offices by mid 2021.

Key FY 2021 Issue #4: Innovation and Optimizing Operational Support

HSI is successful in disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations in part because of the investigative support systems that enable agents to initiate, investigate, and complete their cases.

The Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is an HSI -developed Big Data Analytics platform that serves as the base platform and analytic engine for the HSI Innovation Lab. This inhouse developed platform is unique, in that it utilizes best in class and open source technology, merges the latest in data management technologies, and applies a flexible development philosophy that can quickly adapt to the ever-changing landscape of combating complex criminal organizations. RAVEN is dedicated to building reusable tools designed to be modular and focused at accomplishing a specific function and turn available data into valuable insights.

The HSI Innovation Lab is made up of small teams primarily comprised of HSI agents and analysts and contract developers. These teams are tasked with tackling focused problems that have a significant impact on real-world operations. As tools and analytic methodologies are created, they will be saved and made available to other HSI personnel and developers for future projects. The HSI Innovation Lab's ultimate objective is to increase effectiveness while reducing overall cost and time to action by avoiding duplication of efforts.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
International Operations	275	260	\$178,806	278	262	\$186,626	278	263	\$192,384	-	1	\$5,758
Total	275	260	\$178,806	278	262	\$186,626	278	263	\$192,384	-	1	\$5,758
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	275	260	\$178,806	278	262	\$186,626	278	263	\$192,384	-	1	\$5,758

PPA Level II Description

The International Operations (IO) PPA Level II supports two major programs: International Investigations and the Visa Security Program (VSP). Funding for IO enables International Operations fields personnel in 80 locations, including nine Department of Defense (DOD) Liaison Offices, in 53 countries, as well as within the United States, to conduct law enforcement activities and provide investigative support to domestic offices combating transnational crime. IO focuses on transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) engaged in human smuggling; the trafficking of humans, narcotics, money, firearms, protected species, sensitive technologies, and other illicit cross-border movement; and the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. IO 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	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	275	260	\$178,806
FY 2021 Enacted	278	262	\$186,626
FY 2022 Base Budget	278	262	\$186,626
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	(\$193)
Total Technical Changes	-	-	(\$193)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$1,765
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$649
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$780
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	1	\$348
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$366)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$1,607)
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	\$4,382
Total Pricing Changes	-	1	\$5,951
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	\$5,758
FY 2022 Current Services	278	263	\$192,384
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	278	263	\$192,384
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	1	\$5,758

International Operations – PPA Level II

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
International Operations	275	260	\$83,202	\$320.01	278	262	\$86,462	\$330.01	278	263	\$89,980	\$342.13	-	1	\$3,518	\$12.12
Total	275	260	\$83,202	\$320.01	278	262	\$86,462	\$330.01	278	263	\$89,980	\$342.13	-	1	\$3,518	\$12.12
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	275	260	\$83,202	\$320.01	278	262	\$86,462	\$330.01	278	263	\$89,980	\$342.13	-	1	\$3,518	\$12.12

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$37,382	\$39,096	\$40,480	\$1,384
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$8,245	\$8,264	\$8,516	\$252
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9,948	\$10,405	\$10,775	\$370
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$27,627	\$28,697	\$30,209	\$1,512
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$83,202	\$86,462	\$89,980	\$3,518
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	275	278	278	-
FTE - Civilian	260	262	263	1

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
CIs	214	\$69,058	\$322.70	216	\$71,763	\$343.85	217	\$74,859	\$344.97	1	\$3,096	\$1.12
Non-LEOs	46	\$14,144	\$307.48	46	\$14,699	\$319.54	46	\$15,121	\$328.71	-	\$422	\$9.17
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	260	\$83,202	\$320.01	262	\$86,462	\$330.01	263	\$89,980	\$342.13	1	\$3,518	\$12.12

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

CIs: HSI IO CIs conduct international law enforcement operations and removals from the United States with foreign and domestic partners. ICE does not request additional CIs in FY 2022. The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is due to the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted FTE and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs provide logistical support to special agents and their families in about 50 countries worldwide. ICE does not request additional non-LEOs in FY 2022. The increase in rate is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

International Operations – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
International Operations	\$95,604	\$100,164	\$102,404	\$2,240
Total	\$95,604	\$100,164	\$102,404	\$2,240
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$95,604	\$100,164	\$102,404	\$2,240

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$12,331	\$12,832	\$12,601	(\$231)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,691	\$4,691	\$4,610	(\$81)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$30	\$1	(\$29)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8,446	\$8,446	\$8,285	(\$161)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$8,472	\$8,480	\$8,312	(\$168)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$2,555	\$2,555	\$2,555	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$42,551	\$45,324	\$48,920	\$3,596
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$2,578	\$3,187	\$3,193	\$6
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$38	\$39	\$38	(\$1)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$595	\$600	\$597	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,827	\$1,843	\$1,835	(\$8)
31.0 Equipment	\$11,269	\$11,886	\$11,206	(\$680)
91.0 Unvouchered	\$242	\$242	\$242	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$95,604	\$100,164	\$102,404	\$2,240

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Department of State Charges	\$42,551	\$45,324	\$49,706	\$4,382
Housing Rent	\$16,918	\$17,437	\$19,153	\$1,716
Permanent Change of Station	\$17,022	\$17,523	\$17,211	(\$312)
Other Costs	\$19,113	\$19,880	\$16,334	(\$3,546)
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$95,604	\$100,164	\$102,404	\$2,240

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Department of State (DOS) 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 from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is attributable to increased costs related to International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). ICASS is the DOS mechanism whereby agencies pay for shared administrative services at U.S. embassies and consulates.

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 from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is attributed to the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes.

Permanent Change of Station (PCS): PCS includes the costs associated with relocating U.S. citizen employees assigned to U.S. missions abroad. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other Costs: Other costs include GE associated with International Investigations positions including furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles.. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

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 force, 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 law enforcement agencies (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 building 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 then screen the data prior to its entry into U.S. Government databases, which include holdings from DOD, FBI, and DHS. As of FY 2020, BITMAP is operational in 18 countries around the world.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs):

TCIUs, currently operating in 13 countries, are bilateral, multidisciplinary investigative units led by ICE 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 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 12,500 artifacts and objects to over 30 countries and rightful owners and has trained more than 400 individuals in law enforcement.

Visa Security Program (VSP):

The ICE 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 (CA) 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 Investigations Division (NSID), the VSP automated the screening of 100 percent of Non-Immigrant Visa applications at VSP posts prior to DOS adjudication. PATRIOT analysts, located in the National Capital Region, 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 41 visa-issuing posts in 28 countries.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	342	379	\$94,105	348	384	\$98,171	348	387	\$99,587	-	3	\$1,416
Total	342	379	\$94,105	348	384	\$98,171	348	387	\$99,587	-	3	\$1,416
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	342	379	\$94,105	348	384	\$98,171	348	387	\$99,587	-	3	\$1,416

PPA Level II Description

HSI Intelligence PPA Level II collects, analyzes, and shares intelligence on illicit trade, travel, and financial activity within the United States in coordination with the DHS Intelligence Enterprise and the intelligence community. 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 tactics, techniques, and procedures 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	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	342	379	\$94,105
FY 2021 Enacted	348	384	\$98,171
FY 2022 Base Budget	348	384	\$98,171
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	(\$125)
Total Technical Changes	-	-	(\$125)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$1,648
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$657
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$758
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	3	\$337
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$39)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$1,820)
Total Pricing Changes	-	3	\$1,541
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	3	\$1,416
FY 2022 Current Services	348	387	\$99,587
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	348	387	\$99,587
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	3	\$1,416

Intelligence – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Intelligence	342	379	\$76,931	\$202.98	348	384	\$80,730	\$210.23	348	387	\$84,099	\$217.31	-	3	\$3,369	\$7.08
Total	342	379	\$76,931	\$202.98	348	384	\$80,730	\$210.23	348	387	\$84,099	\$217.31	-	3	\$3,369	\$7.08
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	342	379	\$76,931	\$202.98	348	384	\$80,730	\$210.23	348	387	\$84,099	\$217.31	-	3	\$3,369	\$7.08

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$54,269	\$56,491	\$58,440	\$1,949
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	-	\$19	\$19	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,818	\$4,244	\$4,394	\$150
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,844	\$19,976	\$21,246	\$1,270
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$76,931	\$80,730	\$84,099	\$3,369
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	342	348	348	-
FTE - Civilian	379	384	387	3

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	368	\$74,610	\$202.74	373	\$78,326	\$212.93	376	\$81,614	\$217.06	3	\$3,288	\$4.13
Criminal Investigators (CIs)	11	\$2,321	\$211.03	11	\$2,404	\$221.09	11	\$2,485	\$225.93	-	\$81	\$4.84
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	379	\$76,931	\$202.98	384	\$80,730	\$210.23	387	\$84,099	\$217.31	3	\$3,369	\$7.08

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. ICE requests non-LEOs in FY 2022 to scale with revised hiring and ensure provision of mission-enhancing support to existing and new CIs. The increase in FY 2022 is due the Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted FTE and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

CIs: HSI Intelligence 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 rate increase in FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Intelligence – PPA Level II Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Intelligence	\$17,174	\$17,441	\$15,488	(\$1,953)
Total	\$17,174	\$17,441	\$15,488	(\$1,953)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$17,174	\$17,441	\$15,488	(\$1,953)

Non Pay by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,858	\$3,882	\$3,437	(\$445)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$123	\$123	\$123	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$47	-	(\$47)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$74	\$92	\$81	(\$11)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$8,514	\$8,514	\$7,604	(\$910)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$261	\$303	\$265	(\$38)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$1,755	\$1,789	\$1,607	(\$182)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,723	\$1,729	\$1,541	(\$188)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$412	\$461	\$466	\$5
31.0 Equipment	\$454	\$501	\$364	(\$137)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$17,174	\$17,441	\$15,488	(\$1,953)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Intelligence Systems	\$8,775	\$8,817	\$7,869	(\$948)
Contract Support	\$1,755	\$1,789	\$1,607	(\$182)
Classified Connectivity	\$866	\$962	\$830	(\$132)
Other Costs	\$5,778	\$5,873	\$5,182	(\$691)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$17,174	\$17,441	\$15,488	(\$1,953)

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 FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

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.). The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Classified Connectivity: Classified Connectivity costs support deployment of SECRET and TS/SCI systems across the Agency. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other Costs: The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Budget Activities

HSI Intelligence activities include field-level investigative case support (criminal analysis) from over 885 Criminal Analysts (CA). Criminal Analysts 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. Criminal Analysts 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 2019 and FY 2020, CAs directly supported approximately 13 percent of all HSI investigative cases, which accounted for a disproportionate 32 percent of all agency-wide criminal arrests. Analyses of

investigative workload and outcome data in FY 2019 and FY 2020 show that criminal arrests are twice as likely in cases that receive CA investigative support than in cases that do not.

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

Intelligence Integration and Emergency Management Operations Division (IEMOD):

IEMOD ensures ICE is capable of maintaining operational viability and resiliency during catastrophic events and integrates intelligence, operational, and public reporting to provide agency wide situational awareness and/or disseminate investigative leads. IEMOD's primary goals are to eliminate redundancies and create efficiencies in the overall HSI Intelligence operational footprint, unify command and control structures, ensure consistency and accuracy in reporting, and foster "best practices" in emergency management during both "steady states" and "crisis states." The IEMOD is made up of the Emergency Management Unit (EMU), Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), and the HSI Tip Line.

Emergency Management Unit (EMU): The Emergency Management Unit (EMU) serves as the Agency lead for continuity, coordination, and response activities including emergency operations and significant incidents; and provides support to National Special Security Event EMU serves as ICE's lead for continuity and coordination of operations, emergency planning and response, and crisis management and communications.

Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC): The Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) synchronizes operational information and intelligence capabilities, streamline situational awareness and facilitate rapid and responsible information exchange across "all classification levels" to ICE leadership and expands and maintains global situational awareness for ICE. JIOC manages the 24/7 Watch Operation Section that receives, coordinates, and disseminates classified and unclassified information and facilitates the exchange of law enforcement and national intelligence between ICE Directorates, leadership, and the Department. Through this watch, the JIOC provides timely, accurate, and relevant information concerning mission-related events, threats, and actions to senior leaders in nearly real-time through event tracking, situation monitoring, and information management. Additionally, the JIOC provides a mechanism to responsibly share information with the Department and other Federal, State, and local partners through a "single point of service" consistent with DHS operational reporting standards and information sharing policies.

HSI Tip Line: The HSI Tip Line is a 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. HSI Tip Line serves as a 24/7 national center to receive, analyze, document, and disseminate investigative leads to the appropriate ICE and/or other DHS field offices in support of the overall DHS mission to protect the homeland. The HSI Tip Line receives trafficking related leads, some potentially from victims themselves. All trafficking leads are handled as high priority leads, and the Tip Line contacts a duty agent in the appropriate area of responsibility for further review and investigation as appropriate. There are several key human trafficking initiatives for which the Tip Line plays an important role:

- The Blue Lightning Initiative (BLI), led by the DHS, CBP, and the Department of Transportation, is an element of the DHS Blue Campaign. The BLI trains airline personnel to identify potential traffickers and human trafficking victims, and to report their suspicions to Federal law enforcement. The HSI Tip Line is the DHS Blue Campaign's primary point of contact for the public to report law enforcement leads of suspected human trafficking. The HSI Tip Line is also the primary point of contact specifically for airline personnel to report suspected human trafficking for the BLI.

- The Strategic Trafficking Outreach Program (STOP) is a new HSI driven initiative to mitigate trafficking by engaging key industries and raising public awareness to recognize and report trafficking. Pamphlets have been created specifically for the health care industry, the transportation industry and the public at large for the STOP initiative. These are made available at HSI-provided trainings and other events. The HSI Tip Line toll-free phone number is the primary point of contact listed on these materials.

Collections Division (CD):

CD is responsible for collecting and sharing information of intelligence value, leveraging U.S. government resources to fill information gaps, 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. In addition to supporting intelligence community requests and requirements through the ICE Request for Information (RFI), 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): The Criminal Analysis and Production Division'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 Transnational Organized Crime Intelligence Unit 1 (corresponding to HSI TOC1), the Transnational Organized Crime Intelligence Unit 2 (corresponding to HSI TOC2), the Global Trade & Cyber Intelligence Unit (corresponding to HSI GTI 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 facilitates the deployment of classified data connectivity throughout ICE, delivers training, and coordinates activities with internal and external stakeholders.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	5,324	5,355	\$3,142,520	5,336	5,358	\$2,836,128	5,341	5,368	\$2,775,100	5	10	(\$61,028)
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$139,622	792	783	\$145,141	792	783	\$146,660	-	-	\$1,519
Criminal Alien Program	1,689	1,651	\$265,228	1,689	1,651	\$278,422	1,689	1,651	\$284,161	-	-	\$5,739
Alternatives to Detention	327	467	\$319,213	367	488	\$440,122	367	507	\$440,476	-	19	\$354
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$562,450	69	65	\$419,089	69	65	\$420,031	-	-	\$942
Total	8,201	8,321	\$4,429,033	8,253	8,345	\$4,118,902	8,258	8,374	\$4,066,428	5	29	(\$52,474)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,201	8,321	\$4,429,033	8,253	8,345	\$4,118,902	8,258	8,374	\$4,066,428	5	29	(\$52,474)

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 recent border crossers and those individuals posing the most significant threats to national security or public safety, including noncitizens convicted of crimes.

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.

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

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

Alternatives to Detention (ATD): 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.

Transportation and Removal Program (TRP): 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.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$4,429,033	\$4,118,902	\$4,066,428
Carryover - Start of Year	\$35,218	\$115,799	\$77,000
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$21,400	-	-
Supplementals	\$85,600	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$4,571,251	\$4,234,701	\$4,143,428
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$1,671	\$1,700	\$1,700
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$4,572,922	\$4,236,401	\$4,145,128
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$4,457,123	\$4,159,401	\$4,078,128
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,201	8,253	8,258
Enacted/Request FTE	8,321	8,345	8,374
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,938	10,480	10,775
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,860	8,477	8,827

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA
Collections – Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of State	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,700	-	-	\$1,700
Total Collections	-	-	\$1,671	-	-	\$1,700	-	-	\$1,700

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	8,201	8,321	\$4,429,033
FY 2021 Enacted	8,253	8,345	\$4,118,902
FY 2022 Base Budget	8,253	8,345	\$4,118,902
Non-MAOL Investment Sustainment	-	(2)	-
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	(\$2,359)
Total Technical Changes	-	(2)	(\$2,359)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$29,252
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$11,176
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$17,932
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	28	\$4,137
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$2,470)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$34,373)
Total Pricing Changes	-	28	\$25,654
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	26	\$23,295
FY 2022 Current Services	8,253	8,371	\$4,142,197
Adult ADP Adjustment	-	-	(\$77,985)
Title 8 (T-8)	5	3	\$2,216
Total Program Changes	5	3	(\$75,769)
FY 2022 Request	8,258	8,374	\$4,066,428
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	5	29	(\$52,474)

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	5,324	5,355	\$896,756	\$167.35	5,336	5,358	\$923,750	\$172.30	5,341	5,368	\$963,628	\$179.40	5	10	\$39,878	\$7.10
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$131,780	\$168.30	792	783	\$137,299	\$175.35	792	783	\$141,347	\$180.52	-	-	\$4,048	\$5.17
Criminal Alien Program	1,689	1,651	\$240,500	\$145.67	1,689	1,651	\$253,694	\$153.66	1,689	1,651	\$264,070	\$159.95	-	-	\$10,376	\$6.28
Alternatives to Detention	327	467	\$78,935	\$169.03	367	488	\$85,089	\$174.36	367	507	\$91,867	\$181.20	-	19	\$6,778	\$6.83
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$32,228	\$495.82	69	65	\$33,502	\$515.42	69	65	\$35,069	\$539.52	-	-	\$1,567	\$24.11
Total	8,201	8,321	\$1,380,199	\$165.80	8,253	8,345	\$1,433,334	\$171.69	8,258	8,374	\$1,495,981	\$178.57	5	29	\$62,647	\$6.88
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,201	8,321	\$1,380,199	\$165.80	8,253	8,345	\$1,433,334	\$171.69	8,258	8,374	\$1,495,981	\$178.57	5	29	\$62,647	\$6.88

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$729,480	\$753,238	\$778,962	\$25,724
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$4,332	\$4,575	\$4,713	\$138
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$249,919	\$255,370	\$263,713	\$8,343
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$579	\$579	\$597	\$18
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$395,889	\$419,572	\$447,996	\$28,424
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,380,199	\$1,433,334	\$1,495,981	\$62,647
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,201	8,253	8,258	5
FTE - Civilian	8,321	8,345	8,374	29

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Custody Operations	\$2,245,764	\$1,912,378	\$1,811,472	(\$100,906)
Fugitive Operations	\$7,842	\$7,842	\$5,313	(\$2,529)
Criminal Alien Program	\$24,728	\$24,728	\$20,091	(\$4,637)
Alternatives to Detention	\$240,278	\$355,033	\$348,609	(\$6,424)
Transportation and Removal Program	\$530,222	\$385,587	\$384,962	(\$625)
Total	\$3,048,834	\$2,685,568	\$2,570,447	(\$115,121)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$3,048,834	\$2,685,568	\$2,570,447	(\$115,121)

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$535,356	\$388,429	\$387,197	(\$1,232)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,639	\$3,322	\$3,322	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$394	-	(\$394)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,449	\$2,983	\$2,892	(\$91)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$13,646	\$14,637	\$14,425	(\$212)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$286,691	\$371,781	\$367,850	(\$3,931)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$39,692	\$33,154	\$28,664	(\$4,490)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$6,704	\$5,970	\$5,106	(\$864)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,029,586	\$1,778,848	\$23,254	(\$1,755,594)
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$57,477	\$20,053	\$11,457	(\$8,596)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$14,419	\$15,157	\$15,970	\$813
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$7,053	\$7,053	\$1,674,303	\$1,667,250
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$45,591	\$34,077	\$28,818	(\$5,259)
31.0 Equipment	\$2,726	\$5,850	\$3,329	(\$2,521)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,420	\$2,397	\$2,397	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,384	\$946	\$946	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$3,048,834	\$2,685,568	\$2,570,447	(\$115,121)

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	5,324	5,355	\$3,142,520	5,336	5,358	\$2,836,128	5,341	5,368	\$2,775,100	5	10	(\$61,028)
Total	5,324	5,355	\$3,142,520	5,336	5,358	\$2,836,128	5,341	5,368	\$2,775,100	5	10	(\$61,028)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	5,324	5,355	\$3,142,520	5,336	5,358	\$2,836,128	5,341	5,368	\$2,775,100	5	10	(\$61,028)

PPA Level II Description

Custody Operations oversees the immigration detention system and manages the cases of detainees in immigration proceedings or those subject to 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	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	5,324	5,355	\$3,142,520
FY 2021 Enacted	5,336	5,358	\$2,836,128
FY 2022 Base Budget	5,336	5,358	\$2,836,128
Non-MAOL Investment Sustainment	-	(2)	-
Total Technical Changes	-	(2)	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$18,853
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$7,296
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$11,923
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	9	\$1,437
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$372)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$24,396)
Total Pricing Changes	-	9	\$14,741
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	\$14,741
FY 2022 Current Services	5,336	5,365	\$2,850,869
Adult ADP Adjustment	-	-	(\$77,985)
Title 8 (T-8)	5	3	\$2,216
Total Program Changes	5	3	(\$75,769)
FY 2022 Request	5,341	5,368	\$2,775,100
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	5	10	(\$61,028)

Custody Operations – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	5,324	5,355	\$896,756	\$167.35	5,336	5,358	\$923,750	\$172.30	5,341	5,368	\$963,628	\$179.40	5	10	\$39,878	\$7.10
Total	5,324	5,355	\$896,756	\$167.35	5,336	5,358	\$923,750	\$172.30	5,341	5,368	\$963,628	\$179.40	5	10	\$39,878	\$7.10
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	5,324	5,355	\$896,756	\$167.35	5,336	5,358	\$923,750	\$172.30	5,341	5,368	\$963,628	\$179.40	5	10	\$39,878	\$7.10

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$479,165	\$489,135	\$505,306	\$16,171
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$3,033	\$3,140	\$3,235	\$95
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$170,579	\$172,800	\$178,175	\$5,375
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$579	\$579	\$597	\$18
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$243,400	\$258,096	\$276,315	\$18,219
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$896,756	\$923,750	\$963,628	\$39,878
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	5,324	5,336	5,341	5
FTE - Civilian	5,355	5,358	5,368	10

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
DDOs	4,037	\$716,245	\$177.42	4,038	\$737,631	\$182.67	4,040	\$768,621	\$190.25	2	\$30,990	\$7.58
Non-LEOs	1,318	\$179,932	\$136.52	1,320	\$185,540	\$140.56	1,328	\$194,410	\$146.39	8	\$8,870	\$5.83
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$579	-	-	\$579	-	-	\$597	-	-	\$18	-
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	5,355	\$896,756	\$167.35	5,358	\$923,750	\$172.30	5,368	\$963,628	\$179.40	10	\$39,878	\$7.10

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

DDOs: Custody Operations manages the immigration detention system. DDOs focus primarily on detention bed space and detainee management. The rate increase in FY 2022 is associated with the annualization of four FY 2021 Enacted FTE and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs assist with supporting activities such as the coordination of supplies, equipment, healthcare, food, and clothing for detainees. The rate increase in FY 2022 is associated with the annualization of 5 FY 2021 Enacted FTE, 3 FTE associated with FY 2022 Program Changes, and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other PC&B Costs: Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits costs for ERO Deportation Officers include Special Personal Services Payments.

Custody Operations – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Custody Operations	\$2,245,764	\$1,912,378	\$1,811,472	(\$100,906)
Total	\$2,245,764	\$1,912,378	\$1,811,472	(\$100,906)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$2,245,764	\$1,912,378	\$1,811,472	(\$100,906)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$12,214	\$7,650	\$7,691	\$41
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,159	\$2,893	\$2,893	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$197	\$427	\$427	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$10,525	\$10,527	\$10,535	\$8
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$38,233	\$21,573	\$21,573	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$31,150	\$23,750	\$21,571	(\$2,179)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$6,603	\$5,025	\$4,676	(\$349)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,026,632	\$1,776,065	\$20,471	(\$1,755,594)
25.6 Medical Care	\$57,477	\$19,973	\$11,395	(\$8,578)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,998	\$11,000	\$12,717	\$1,717
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$7,046	\$7,046	\$1,674,296	\$1,667,250
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$34,757	\$23,013	\$19,755	(\$3,258)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,968	\$92	\$128	\$36
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,420	\$2,397	\$2,397	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,384	\$946	\$946	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$2,245,764	\$1,912,378	\$1,811,472	(\$100,906)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult)	\$1,584,989	\$1,333,316	\$1,264,807	(\$68,509)
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Family)	\$270,052	\$271,062	\$271,062	-
Contracts - Detainee Healthcare Services (Adult)	\$233,018	\$184,446	\$174,969	(\$9,477)
Other Costs	\$157,705	\$123,554	\$100,634	(\$22,920)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$2,245,764	\$1,912,378	\$1,811,472	(\$100,906)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult): FY 2022 funding was derived from an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 27,693 adult detention beds at a rate of \$125.13 (the Beds/Guards and other direct cost portions of the bed rate) multiplied by 365. Starting in FY 2019, only the direct bed rate is used for calculations due to the Service wide cost (SWC) realignment. The remaining 2,307 adult detention beds are fee-funded. The decrease from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is a result of the decrease of adult ADP from 31,500 to 30,000.

Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Family): ICE currently has three family residential centers (FRCs) where housing, medical, educational, and recreational services are provided for families with children. FY 2022 funding was derived from firm fixed price (FFP) contracts for the FRCs.

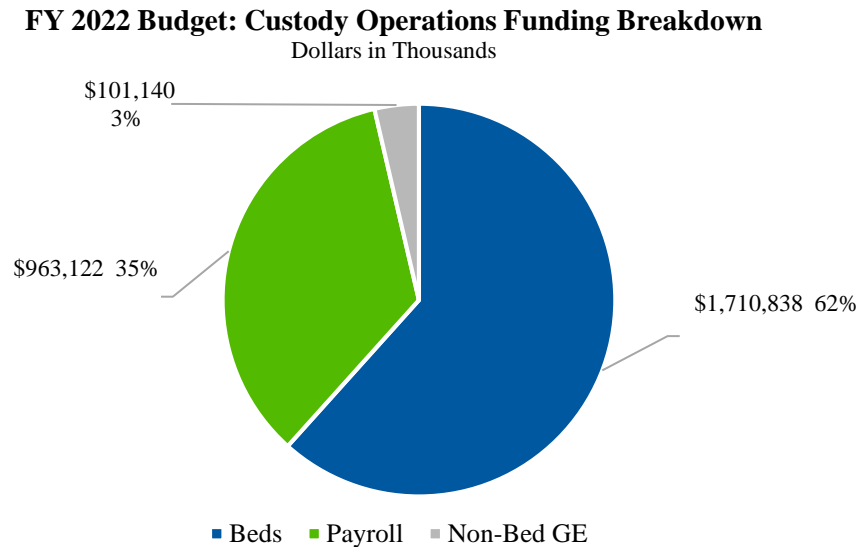
Detainee Healthcare Services (Adult): The costs for detention beds include contract guards, healthcare, food, and clothing. The FY 2022 request for healthcare services was derived from an ADP of 27,693 adult detention beds at a rate of \$17.31 (healthcare portion of the direct bed rate) multiplied by 365 days. The remaining 2,307 adult detention beds are fee-funded. The decrease from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is a result of the decrease of adult ADP from 31,500 to 30,000.

Other Costs: Other Costs include non-bed GE and one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs per FY 2022 enhancements. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Budget Activities

Custody Operations funding comprises three major components: payroll, which supports 5,341 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.

The graph below provides the breakout of the FY 2022 Budget.



A primary focus of Custody Operations is detention bed space management, which accounts for approximately 62 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 individual based on criminal status, facility type, length of detention stay, 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 Average Daily Population (ADP) by the average daily bed rate and the number of days in the year.

Adult Beds:

In FY 2022, ICE projects that the average daily rate for direct costs will total \$142.44 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 implementing the detention program. Examples of other direct costs include 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 rate in FY 2022 remains constant as a result of renegotiated/new contracts for Bed/Guard and Health Care.

Historic and Projected Adult Bed Costs	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Projected
Bed/Guard Costs	\$104.94	\$121.56	\$121.56
Health Care Costs	\$15.91	\$17.31	\$17.31
Other Direct Costs	\$3.28	\$3.57	\$3.57
Total Bed Rate	\$124.13	\$142.44	\$142.44

Note: Beginning in FY 2019, indirect costs were shifted to EWC as a result of the FY 2019 SWC realignment and are therefore not shown in FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022.

ICE houses detainees in several types of detention facilities. The projected direct costs associated with housing detainees for FY 2022 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	\$279.50	\$192.74	\$78.84	\$105.66	92.43	\$40.15	\$121.56
Healthcare	\$17.31	\$17.31	\$17.31	\$17.31	\$17.31	\$17.31	\$17.31
Other Direct	\$3.84	\$3.74	\$3.91	\$3.02	\$3.00	\$3.06	\$3.57
Total	\$300.65	\$213.79	\$100.06	\$125.99	\$112.74	\$60.52	\$142.44
<i>ADP</i>	<i>2,164</i>	<i>5,569</i>	<i>12,008</i>	<i>7,340</i>	<i>2,460</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>30,000</i>
<i>Mandays</i>	<i>789,876</i>	<i>2,032,827</i>	<i>4,383,074</i>	<i>2,679,028</i>	<i>897,798</i>	<i>167,397</i>	<i>10,950,000</i>

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	30
Hold Facility	Holding facility	60
Hospital Facility	Medical facility	35
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	297
Other Facility	Facilities including but not limited to transportation-related facilities, hotels and/or other short-term facilities	33
Total		459

The ICE detention network is organized into 24 AORs. The direct costs associated with housing detainees are shown by AOR in the following table.

FY 2022 Adult Bed Rate by AOR					
AOR	Bed / Guard Costs	Healthcare Costs	Other Direct Costs	Total Direct Costs	ADP
Atlanta (ATL)	\$72.04	\$17.31	\$7.40	\$96.76	2,479
Baltimore (BAL)	\$190.66	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$210.97	125
Boston (BOS)	\$149.21	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$169.52	469
Buffalo (BUF)	\$240.12	\$17.31	\$3.18	\$260.61	349
Chicago (CHI)	\$74.45	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$94.76	828
Dallas (DAL)	\$16.39	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$36.69	1,382
Denver (DEN)	\$234.88	\$17.31	\$7.48	\$259.67	550
Detroit (DET)	\$93.97	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$114.28	501
El Paso (ELP)	\$181.15	\$17.31	\$3.27	\$201.74	1,329
Houston (HOU)	\$148.54	\$17.31	\$3.08	\$168.93	1,718
Los Angeles (LOS)	\$218.11	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$238.42	1,187
Miami (MIA)	\$205.88	\$17.31	\$3.02	\$226.21	1,629
Newark (NEW)	\$208.04	\$17.31	\$3.01	\$228.36	608

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

FY 2022 Adult Bed Rate by AOR					
AOR	Bed / Guard Costs	Healthcare Costs	Other Direct Costs	Total Direct Costs	ADP
New Orleans (NOL)	\$43.34	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$63.65	5,999
New York (NYC)	\$168.75	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$189.06	437
Philadelphia (PHI)	\$138.34	\$17.31	\$3.12	\$158.77	576
Phoenix (PHO)	\$80.56	\$17.31	\$3.29	\$101.16	2,836
Seattle (SEA)	\$229.87	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$250.18	689
San Francisco (SFR)	\$268.50	\$17.31	\$5.38	\$291.19	383
Salt Lake City (SLC)	\$114.94	\$17.31	\$3.01	\$135.26	416
San Antonio (SNA)	\$134.19	\$17.31	\$3.25	\$154.75	3,179
San Diego (SND)	\$248.05	\$17.31	\$3.46	\$268.83	1,191
St. Paul (SPM)	\$126.28	\$17.31	\$3.00	\$146.58	489
Washington (WAS)	\$120.73	\$17.31	\$3.02	\$141.07	652
Average (weighted by ADP)	\$121.56	\$17.31	\$3.57	\$142.44	30,000

1) Majority of Healthcare costs for facilities centrally managed rather than by AOR or Facility Type

Family Beds:

Firm Fixed Price (FFP) contracts are used for detention beds, guard services, and healthcare at ICE’s three Family Residential Centers (FRCs) located in South Texas; Karnes County, TX; and Berks County, PA. Since these contracts are fixed price, costs do not vary with the number of family unit detainees. ICE projects total costs of \$271.1M in FY 2022 for family beds, which supports a family ADP of 2,500. The table below shows the break-out of these costs.

Projected FFP Contract Costs <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Projected	FY 2022 Projected
South Texas FRC with Healthcare	\$185,829	\$188,773	\$183,592
Karnes County FRC with Healthcare	\$64,578	\$65,989	\$75,695
Berks County FRC with Healthcare	\$12,780	\$12,769	\$11,775
FY 2021 Family Beds Expansion*	n/a	\$86,947	n/a
Other Direct Costs	\$6,865	\$3,531	n/a
Total Cost	\$270,052	\$358,009	\$271,062

*Represents the San Antonio, TX Endeavors contract awarded in March 2021.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Custody Operations – PPA II

DETLOC	Facility Name	Field Office	Facility Type	Available Capacity	ICE Capacity	Daily Population	YTD FY20 ADP	YTD Capacity Utilization	Weekly ADP	Weekly Capacity Utilization	Guaranteed Minimum	Per Diem Rate Detailed
ADAMSMS	ADAMS COUNTY DET CENTER	NOL	IGSA	1,641	2,348	707	891	38%	731	31%	1,100	\$3,950,885.89 (Flat Monthly Fee, 1-1100), \$53.98 (1100+)
ADLNTCA	ADELANTO ICE PROCESSING CENTER	LOS	IGSA	1,177	1,940	763	1,291	67%	770	40%	1,455	1455 (GM); \$154.00 (1-1455), \$50.00 (1456-1940)
BASILLA	SOUTH LOUISIANA DETENTION CENTER	NOL	IGSA	922	1,000	78	410	41%	96	10%	700	700 (GM); \$89.47 (1-700); \$40.00 (701-1000)
BLBNATX	BLUEBONNET DETENTION FACILITY	DAL	IGSA	577	1,000	423	258	26%	257	26%	750	750 (GM); \$106.42 (750), \$48.49(751-1000)
BTV	BUFFALO (BATAVIA) SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	BUF	SPC	382	650	268	369	57%	277	43%	400	400 (GM); \$126.55 (1-400), \$17.73 (401-650)
CACFMES	MESA VERDE ICE PROCESSING CENTER	SFR	CDF	341	400	59	248	62%	60	15%	320	320 (GM); \$163.38 (1-320) \$58.00 (321-400)
CALHOMI	CALHOUN COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	DET	IGSA	(31)	125	156	140	112%	167	133%	75	75 (GM for DEAPDMI and CALHOMI combined); \$69.94 (1-126+)
CARDFVA	CAROLINE DETENTION FACILITY	WAS	IGSA	184	336	152	226	67%	166	49%	224	224 (GM); \$123.15 (1-224), \$50.08 (225-280), \$29.08 (281-336)
CATAHOULA	CATAHOULA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	NOL	IGSA	747	800	53	387	48%	62	8%	625	625 (GM); \$75.01 (1-625); \$75.01 (626-800)
CCASDCA	OTAY MESA DETENTION CENTER (SAN DIEGO CDF)	SND	CDF	793	1,142	349	726	64%	340	30%	1,100	750 (GM) ICE, 350 (GM) USMS; \$173.41 (1-1,100), \$129.36 (1,101+)
CIBOCNM	CIBOLA COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	ELP	IGSA	494	500	6	52	10%	6	1%	150	150 (GM); \$87.94 (1-150), \$87.94 (151-500)
CSCNWWA	TACOMA ICE PROCESSING CENTER (NORTHWEST DET CTR)	SEA	CDF	1,132	1,575	443	739	47%	433	28%	1,181	1181 (GM); \$129.86 (1-1181), \$52.47 (1182-1575)
DEAPDMI	DEARBORN POLICE DEPARTMENT	DET	IGSA	8	8	0	0	0%	0	0%	75	75 (GM for DEAPDMI and CALHOMI combined); \$69.94 (1-126+)
DENICDF	DENVER CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY	DEN	CDF	721	976	255	462	47%	259	26%	525	525 (GM); \$112.62 (1-525), \$50.23 (526-848)
DENIICO	DENVER CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY (CDF) II	DEN	CDF	369	432	63	123	28%	76	18%	432	432 (GM); \$1,780,000.00 Flat Monthly Fee
ELVDFTX	EL VALLE DETENTION FACILITY	SNA	IGSA	622	1,000	378	610	61%	425	42%	750	750 (GM); \$107.40 (1-750), \$56.80 (751-1000)
ELZICDF	ELIZABETH CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY	NEW	CDF	176	304	128	157	52%	126	41%	285	285 (GM); \$152.26 (1-285), \$138.88 (286-300), \$35.52 (301+)
EPC	EL PASO SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	ELP	SPC	449	840	391	522	62%	421	50%	600	600 (GM); \$2,686,786.46 Flat Monthly Fee, \$0.00 (601-840)
FIPCAGA	ANNEX - FOLKSTON IPC	ATL	IGSA	259	338	79	194	57%	77	23%	338	\$598,991.01 (Flat Monthly Fee)
FLO	FLORENCE SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	PHO	SPC	308	392	84	262	67%	111	28%	374	374 (GM for FLO and FSF combined); \$226.87 (1-374), \$0.00 (375-712)
FRMVLVA	IMMIGRATION CENTERS OF AMERICA FARMVILLE	WAS	IGSA	528	690	162	485	70%	175	25%	500	500 (GM) \$119.82; Above GM \$28.26
GLDSACA	GOLDEN STATE ANNEX	SFR	CDF	634	700	66	3	0%	68	10%	560	0
HOUICDF	HOUSTON CONTRACT DETENTION FACILITY	HOU	CDF	681	1,000	319	577	58%	370	37%	750	750 (GM); \$112.86 (1-750), \$109.24 (750-900), \$40.00 (901-1,000)
IRADFCA	IMPERIAL REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY	SND	CDF	453	704	251	496	70%	266	38%	640	640 (GM); \$155.65 (1-640), \$45.46 (641+)
IRWINGA	IRWIN COUNTY DETENTION CENTER	ATL	IGSA	588	984	396	631	64%	418	42%	600	\$83.00 (1-600); \$65.00 (600-1201)
JAMESGA	MAIN - FOLKSTON IPC (D RAY JAMES)	ATL	IGSA	480	780	300	456	58%	300	39%	544	544 (GM); \$1,526,204.00 Flat Monthly Fee (1-544); \$30.56 (545-780)
JENADLA	LASALLE ICE PROCESSING CENTER (JENA)	NOL	IGSA	567	1,160	593	944	81%	567	49%	1,170	1170 (GM for JENADLA and JENATLA combined); \$76.64 (1-1170), \$28.38 (1171-1560)
JKPCCLA	JACKSON PARISH CORRECTIONAL CENTER	NOL	IGSA	641	1,000	359	605	61%	359	36%	751	751 (GM); \$95.00 (1-751); \$95.00 (752-1000)
KRO	KROME NORTH SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER	MIA	SPC	238	581	343	533	92%	383	66%	450	450 (GM); \$154.60 (1-450), \$59.39 (451+)
LAWINCI	WINN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	NOL	IGSA	824	1,576	752	1,035	66%	870	55%	946	946 (GM); \$95.00 (1-946); \$55.00 (946-1576)
LPAPSAZ	LA PALMA CORRECTION CENTER - APPO	PHO	IGSA	1,233	1,620	387	578	36%	382	24%	650	650 (GM for LPLCCAZ and LPAPSAZ combined); \$2,090,765.62 (1-650, flat fee), \$77.02 (651-825), \$19.97 (826-1,000); \$85.71 (1,000-1620)
LPLCCAZ	LA PALMA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	PHO	IGSA	1,057	1,620	563	974	60%	555	34%	650	650 (GM for LPLCCAZ and LPAPSAZ combined); \$2,090,765.62 (1-650, flat fee), \$77.02 (651-825), \$19.97 (826-1,000); \$85.71 (1,000-1620)
MONROFL	MONROE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER	MIA	IGSA	72	72	0	38	53%	0	0%	50	50 (GM); \$87.00 (1-50), \$25.00 (51-72)
MTGPCCTX	MONTGOMERY ICE PROCESSING CENTER	HOU	CDF	541	1,000	459	626	63%	380	38%	750	750 (GM); \$112.95 (1-750), \$112.75 (751-1000)
OLACCLA	LASALLE CORR CTR OLLA	NOL	IGSA	606	700	94	328	47%	102	15%	550	550 (GM); \$76.63 (1-550); \$76.73 (551-700)
PIC	PORT ISABEL	SNA	SPC	1,019	1,175	156	678	58%	224	19%	800	800 (GM); \$128.06 (1-800), \$0.00 (801-1175)
RGRNDTX	RIO GRANDE DETENTION CENTER	SNA	CDF	552	672	120	296	44%	124	18%	275	275 (GM); \$30.20 (1-275), \$27.50 (276-672)
SHERBMN	SHERBURNE COUNTY JAIL	SPM	IGSA	272	350	78	213	61%	83	24%	300	300 (GM); \$100.00 (1-300), \$95.00 (301+)
SLRDCAZ	SAN LUIS REGIONAL DETENTION CENTER	SND	IGSA	91	150	59	46	31%	45	30%	100	100 (GM); \$92.48 (1-100); \$92.48 (101-150)
STCDFTX	SOUTH TEXAS ICE PROCESSING CENTER	SNA	CDF	1,272	1,890	618	1,076	57%	622	33%	1,350	1350 (GM); \$93.09 (1-1,350), \$9.88 (1,351+)
STWRTGA	STEWART DETENTION CENTER	ATL	IGSA	955	1,916	961	1,352	71%	922	48%	1,600	1600 (GM); \$62.49 (1-1600), \$61.85 (1601-1750), \$40.00 (1751-1966)
TOORANM	TORRANCE COUNTY DETENTION FACILITY	ELP	IGSA	846	892	46	206	23%	49	5%	714	714 (GM); \$1,950,130.35 (flat monthly fee); \$89.55 (715-892)
WCCPBFL	BROWARD TRANSITIONAL CENTER	MIA	CDF	307	700	393	473	68%	368	53%	700	\$2,050,620.25 (flat fee)

1) Data is reflective of ICE Integrated Decision Support (IDS) Database, FYE 2020 YTD data as of 10/01/2020; 2) Measures of ICE capacity in the table above reflects contractual facility capacity for ICE detainees which does not necessarily reflect the actual facility capacity. In certain cases, facilities have overflow beds built into their contractual capacity that are used on a temporary basis for higher fluctuations of population in unforeseen circumstances or transitional purposes, such as transfers and removals.

ICE’s current classification system requires that detainees 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 detainees from harm. Filling every available bed in a detention facility would necessitate housing detainees of varied threat levels together, posing

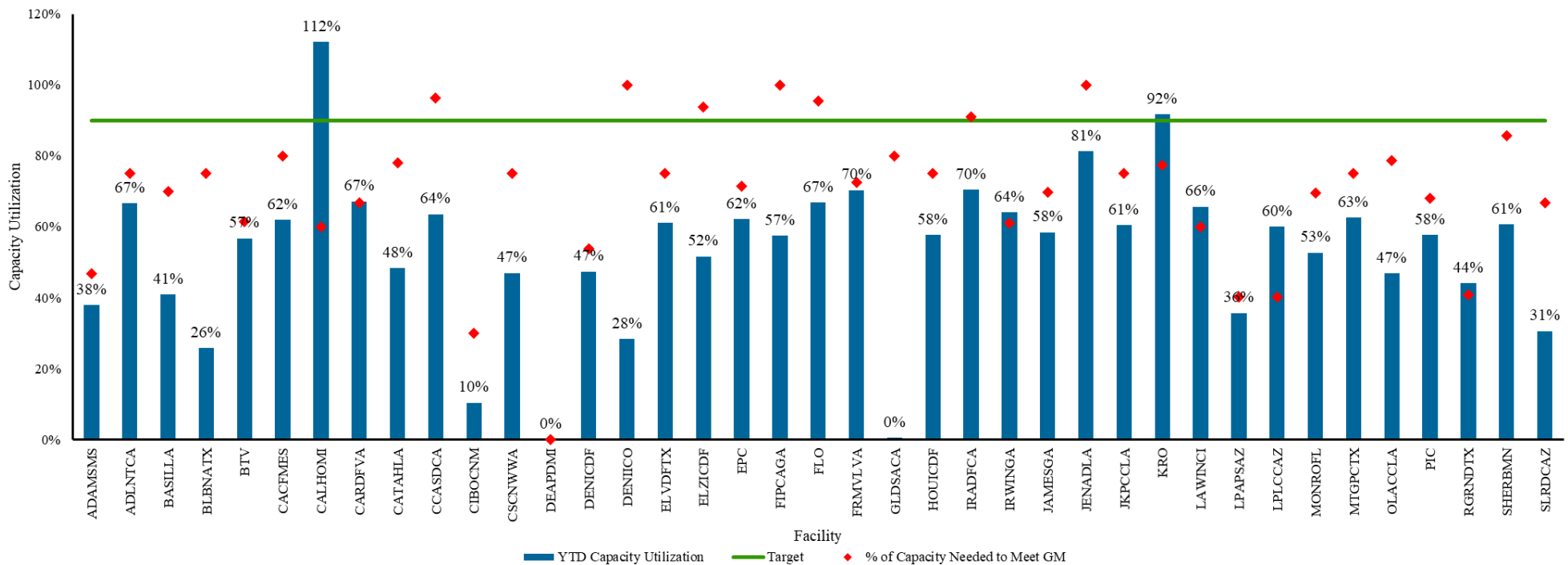
Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Custody Operations – PPA II

serious safety concerns for detainees, officers, staff, and facility owners. ICE consequently maintains a target utilization rate of about 85 to 90 percent of total facility capacity, including 100 percent usage of all guaranteed-minimum (GM) beds. However, in FY 2020, the effects of COVID-19 on ICE operations and the immigration landscape have greatly decreased bed utilization across all the ERO detention portfolio. This 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 will always make safety and security the primary operational concern at all facilities, including GM facilities.

As the graph below demonstrates, COVID-19 has impacted detention levels in FY 2020. ICE's FY 2022 funding maintains ICE's ability to effectively manage fluctuations in its detainee population.

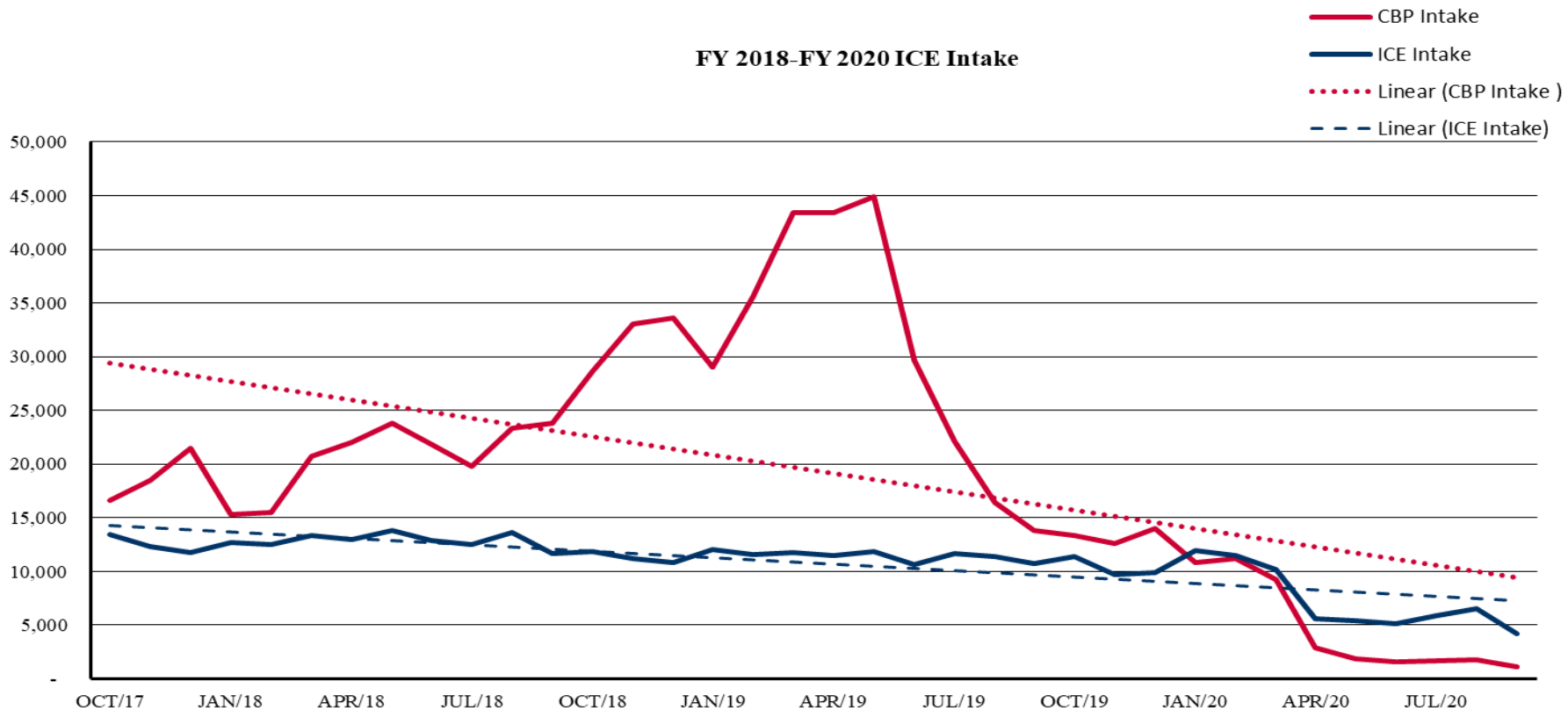
FY 2020 Capacity Utilization by Facility



1) Refer to GM Utilization Chart above for the full names of the facilities associated with these acronyms; 2) FYE 2020 data as of 10/01/2020; 3) FY 2020 YTD ADP is calculated using the sum of mandays divided by the number of days that have passed in the current FY. Two facilities began housing ICE detainees under GM contracts within FY 2018: SHERBMN was converted to a GM contract in May 2018 and ELVDFTX was signed in July 2018 (5) CALHOMI and DEAPDMI utilization combined in graph (6) Weekly capacity utilization is calculated using weighted average

Detention Capacity Requirements:

As evidenced in the chart below, CBP intake was at a factor of more than two to three times ICE intake during FY 2019. The upward CBP intake trend witnessed throughout FY 2018 continued at a more pronounced rate in FY 2019 reflecting the border surge of that year. CBP intake metrics can be volatile and is sensitive to geopolitical events and environmental factors beyond ICE's control. However, given this uncertainty and recent CBP intake trends, a continuing requirement exists for a sustained investment in detention capacity. ICE's FY 2022 ADP estimate may change due to the difficulty of projecting ADP related to CBP intake nearly two years in advance.

FY 2018-FY 2020 ICE Intake

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

FY 2022 Bed Summary <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Adult Beds		Family Beds		Total Beds	
Appropriation	ADP	Funding	ADP	Funding	ADP	Funding
O&S Custody Operations	27,693	\$1,439,776	2,500	\$271,062	30,193	\$1,710,838
Immigration Inspection User Fees	1,346	\$69,979	-	-	1,346	\$69,979
Breached Bond Detention Fund	961	\$49,963	-	-	961	\$49,963
FY 2022 Total	30,000	\$1,559,718	2,500	\$271,062	32,500	\$1,839,780

Custody Operations anticipates the following developments to impact detention capacity and funding requirements in FY 2022:

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. At the end of FY 2020, CBP apprehensions at the Southwest Border reached 400,651, a decrease of 52.95 percent from FY 2019 levels. Furthermore ICE arrests totaled 103,603, charging document issuances totaled 78,816, and ICE detainees totaled 122,233. In FY 2020, ICE interior enforcement efforts were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The record apprehensions by CBP at the southern border witnessed during FY 2019 have decreased dramatically due to the pandemic. Accordingly, arrests, charging documents, and detainees were down 27.6 percent, 25.8 percent, and 26.1 percent respectively from FY 2019 levels. In FY 2022, ICE will continue to address immigration enforcement areas of priority, including migrant surges, and allocate law enforcement resources accordingly.

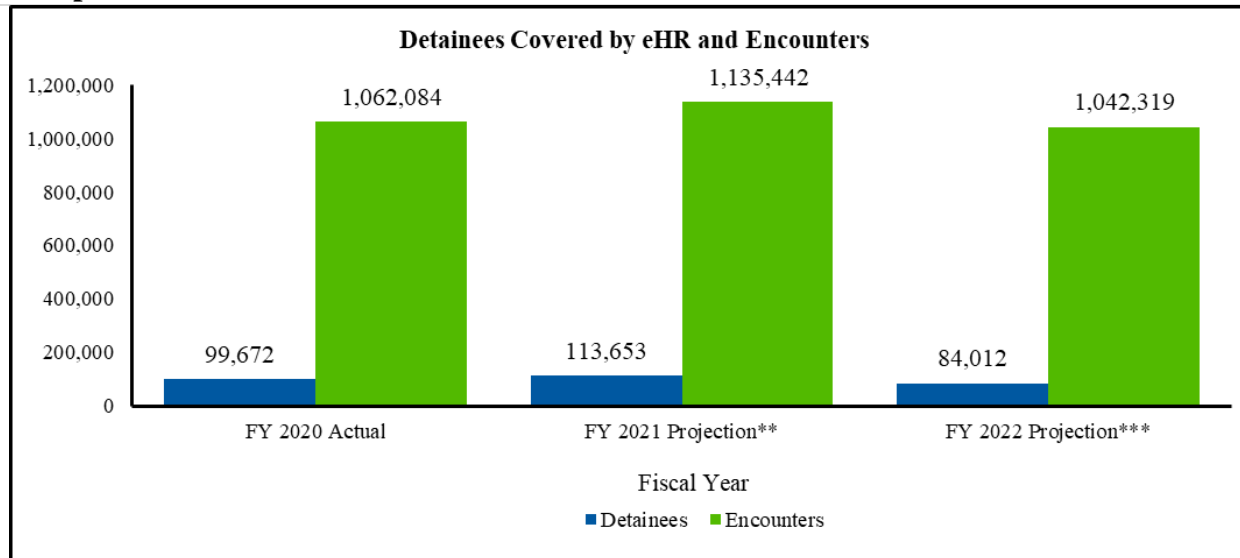
Probation and Parole: In compliance with departmental guidance, ICE has taken a more aggressive posture on parole, placing the burden on noncitizens to prove they are not flight risks or dangers to the community before being released on parole. By better screening and vetting of potential parolee candidates, probation and parole arrests totaled 2,290 in FY 2019, a decrease of 35.5 percent from FY 2018 levels. Through FY 2020, there were 1,256 probation and parole arrests, with a 96 percent criminal arrest rate.

Detaining Criminal Noncitizens: ICE will prioritize detention and removal based on the noncitizen threat to national security, border security, and public safety, based on the Civil Immigration Enforcement and Removal Priorities guidance. As of FY 2020, ICE has removed 103,762 criminal noncitizens, a 30.9 percent decrease from FY 2019 removals.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS): As of FY 2020, the ICE ALOS was 59.4 days, an increase of 8.99 percent above FY 2019 levels. Since FY 2016, the overall ALOS has varied due to the mix of outcomes from border and interior enforcement activities, and the proportion of cases that result from each. CBP-apprehended cases generally have lower lengths of stay due to expedited removals and lower instances of cases requiring a hearing, whereas as interior criminal cases are typically more complicated, and many are not subject to expedited removal.

Central American Population: Immigrants 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. 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 (ENV) 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 or oversees direct patient care at detention facilities and during air, ground, and sea enforcement operations. IHSC is staffed at 20 detention facilities and provides direct on-site patient care to approximately 16,000 ICE detainees, which includes intake, pre-screening, follow-up care, mental health, and urgent care visits. IHSC manages healthcare services at these 20 facilities via an electronic health records system (eHR) that allows IHSC to maintain patient files, perform analytics and reporting, and ensure quality of care. Healthcare at all other active ICE detention facilities is typically handled 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 offsite medical treatment. The graph below displays the FY 2020 number of detainees covered by eHR at the 20 IHSC serviced detention 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 2020, IHSC conducted the following procedures: 52,278 physical examinations; 99,219 intake screenings; and 3,048 emergency room referrals. IHSC also conducted an additional 15,571 dental visits, 19,367 urgent care visits, 123,936 sick call visits, 69,985 mental health interventions, and filled 270,222 prescriptions.



Maintaining Family Residential Centers (FRCs): In recent years, family unit arrivals have outpaced ICE’s capacity for processing and detaining families. In response, this request asks for 2,500 family beds to maintain family capacity. As of September 30, 2020, a total of 52,230 individuals that were part of family units had been apprehended by CBP, a decrease of 89 percent over the entire FY 2019 total of 473,682. ICE has designated three of its facilities as FRCs with a combined family detention capacity of 2,500 beds. The true capacity of the FRCs is much lower than the total number of beds due to restrictions on the types of family compositions that can room together. Given this limited FRC capacity, not all family units are booked-in to an FRC, creating delays in processing asylum and credible fear claims. Many additional requirements for detaining parents and children impact the availability and cost of these detention beds, including the provision of expansive freedom of movement, schooling, recreation, and a safe and secure environment within a minimally restrictive setting.

Revising the Detention System: On December 18, 2019, ICE released National Detention Standards (NDS) 2019. These standards took effect on March 1, 2020 and superseded 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. 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 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: ICE is currently compliant with all applicable DHS PREA requirements. DHS PREA regulations require that all new, renewed, or substantively modified detention facility contracts incorporate PREA standards. Full compliance with PREA standards ensures that future grievances or complaints are not the result of facility non-compliance and can be adjudicated accordingly. 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 facilities, which are obligated to comply with DOJ PREA regulations). The ICE Office of Professional Responsibility (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 2020, OPR published 14 audit reports, and fully completed nine of the anticipated 19 audits. Due to impacts presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, OPR initiated a contingency audit process (consisting of documentation reviews and remote interviews) for the remaining 10 audits, finalizing each of these phases in FY 2020; the on-site visits are slated for completion in FY 2021.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$139,622	792	783	\$145,141	792	783	\$146,660	-	-	\$1,519
Total	792	783	\$139,622	792	783	\$145,141	792	783	\$146,660	-	-	\$1,519
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	792	783	\$139,622	792	783	\$145,141	792	783	\$146,660	-	-	\$1,519

PPA Level II Description

Fugitive Operations identifies, locates, and arrests removable noncitizens unlawfully 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 Alien Program (CAP). 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. Through September 30, 2020, the NFOP components combined to make 16,983 arrests, of which 57 percent had prior criminal convictions.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	792	783	\$139,622
FY 2021 Enacted	792	783	\$145,141
FY 2022 Base Budget	792	783	\$145,141
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$2,802
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,052
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$194
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,529)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$1,519
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,519
FY 2022 Current Services	792	783	\$146,660
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	792	783	\$146,660
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	\$1,519

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Fugitive Operations	792	783	\$131,780	\$168.30	792	783	\$137,299	\$175.35	792	783	\$141,347	\$180.52	-	-	\$4,048	\$5.17
Total	792	783	\$131,780	\$168.30	792	783	\$137,299	\$175.35	792	783	\$141,347	\$180.52	-	-	\$4,048	\$5.17
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	792	783	\$131,780	\$168.30	792	783	\$137,299	\$175.35	792	783	\$141,347	\$180.52	-	-	\$4,048	\$5.17

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$66,800	\$70,594	\$72,744	\$2,150
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	-	\$42	\$43	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$23,290	\$24,148	\$24,883	\$735
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$41,690	\$42,515	\$43,677	\$1,162
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$131,780	\$137,299	\$141,347	\$4,048
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	792	792	792	-
FTE - Civilian	783	783	783	-

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
DDOs	628	\$117,943	\$187.81	628	\$122,883	\$195.67	628	\$126,506	\$201.44	-	\$3,623	\$5.77
Non-LEOs	155	\$13,837	\$89.27	155	\$14,416	\$93.01	155	\$14,841	\$95.75	-	\$425	\$2.74
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	783	\$131,780	\$168.30	783	\$137,299	\$175.35	783	\$141,347	\$180.52	-	\$4,048	\$5.17

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

DDOs: The DDOs make up Fugitive Operations Teams that identify, locate, and arrest fugitive noncitizens. The rate increase is associated with the FY 2022 Pricing Changes, including the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and Annualization of the FY 2021 Enacted Pay Raise.

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 rate increase is associated with the FY 2022 Pricing Changes, including the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of the FY 2021 Enacted Pay Raise.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Fugitive Operations	\$7,842	\$7,842	\$5,313	(\$2,529)
Total	\$7,842	\$7,842	\$5,313	(\$2,529)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$7,842	\$7,842	\$5,313	(\$2,529)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$521	\$521	\$268	(\$253)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$94	\$94	\$94	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$27	\$27	\$27	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$283	\$283	\$283	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$466	\$466	\$466	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,197	\$3,197	\$2,059	(\$1,138)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,068	(\$632)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,303	\$1,303	\$797	(\$506)
31.0 Equipment	\$251	\$251	\$251	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$7,842	\$7,842	\$5,313	(\$2,529)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Fugitive Operations Contracts	\$5,751	\$1,823	\$3,632	\$1,809
Equipment	\$303	\$1,951	\$1,319	(\$632)
Travel	\$830	\$615	\$362	(\$253)
Other Costs	\$958	\$3,453	-	(\$3,453)
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$7,842	\$7,842	\$5,313	(\$2,529)

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), TRSS, and ThunderCat. The increase in FY 2022 is associated with the realignment of contract costs out of Other Costs into Fugitive Operations Contracts.

Equipment: Biometric readers are significant tools to enhance public safety by aiding the officer's capability to identify priority targets and verify their identities in the field. These and other equipment for Fugitive Operations' officers are a primary expense for their mission and are derived from costs associated with immigration enforcement expertise in coordination with State and local law enforcement and participation in interagency task forces. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

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 decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other Costs: The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the realignment of contract costs out of Other Costs into Fugitive Operations Contracts.

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 IJ.

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. Through September 30, 2020, there were 1,256 probation and parole arrests, with a 96 percent criminal arrest rate.

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 in order to conduct criminal and/or violent activities, while exploiting international borders to elude law enforcement. In FY 2020, TLEO INTERPOL U.S. National Central Bureau officers conducted information vetting for 85 foreign fugitive noncitizen removals, corresponded on over 4,377 requests for information, identified over 1,930 real time intelligence data referrals for LEA investigations, and coordinated the targeting and/or vetting of 6 Known/Suspected Human Rights Violators and 27 Known or Suspected Terrorist Leads.

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. In FY 2020, the NCATC vetted targeting and investigative referrals on over 8.4 million individuals. The NCATC provides targeting and operational support for the following ongoing, multi-agency investigative and intelligence activities: Parole and Probation violators; Alternatives to Detention (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 CTCEU on the investigation of nonimmigrant visa violators. Once CTCEU 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 CTCEU, 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 2020, NCATC generated and disseminated 302 SOR Initiative leads to ERO field offices. These leads resulted in 203 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. Under Cross Check 2020, the Fugitive Operations Program was averaging 672 arrests per week prior to operational impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the unprecedented challenges Cross Check outperformed the previous year 3,188 arrests by 6,348. Operation Cross Check arrests resulted in 9,536 arrests with a 60 percent criminal conviction rate.
- *Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR)*: FAR encompasses ERO's efforts to identify, locate, and arrest foreign fugitives, who are removable noncitizens residing within the United States and wanted for or convicted of crimes committed abroad. ERO permanently assigns ICE liaison officers to INTERPOL's Global Police Services, Fugitive Division. These liaisons work directly with Interpol's 194 foreign country law enforcement partners, the U.S. LEAs, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice Office of International Affairs, in worldwide police-to-police communications and the criminal intelligence networks to develop real time intelligence data referrals and provide support in locating and arresting foreign fugitives. The number of FAR arrests made by NFOP has increased annually since the program's inception. Using dedicated enforcement focused ERO Liaison Officers, who are stationed both internationally and domestically at INTERPOL and overseas at EUROPOL, positions ICE to better combat the increasing number of transnational criminals fleeing prosecution and exploiting U.S. visa and border controls.
- *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. In FY 2019, ERO arrested four individuals on ERO's Top 10 Most Wanted list. During FY 2020, there were four additional arrests of ERO's Top 10 Most Wanted.

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 24 ERO AORs. In FY 2019 MCAT made 1,493 arrests with a 65 percent criminal conviction rate. In FY 2020 arrests decreased by 512 to 981 arrests, however criminal conviction rate decreased only by 2 percent to 63 percent.

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 15 of the 24 field offices, with three additional approved teams pending activation. In FY 2020 SRT completed 372 missions, a 53 increase over previous year 319 missions. The mission activity break down includes 104 high-risk missions, 139 high-risk arrest warrants, 12 high-profile removals, and 28 high-risk transportation, and 89 security missions.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Criminal Alien Program	1,689	1,651	\$265,228	1,689	1,651	\$278,422	1,689	1,651	\$284,161	-	-	\$5,739
Total	1,689	1,651	\$265,228	1,689	1,651	\$278,422	1,689	1,651	\$284,161	-	-	\$5,739
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,689	1,651	\$265,228	1,689	1,651	\$278,422	1,689	1,651	\$284,161	-	-	\$5,739

PPA Level II Description

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) Level II PPA supports the apprehension and removal of criminal noncitizens incarcerated within Federal, State, and local prisons and jails, as well as criminal noncitizens at-large in the United States. CAP is responsible for screening and interviewing incarcerated foreign-born nationals in 4,300 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. At-large arrests are often a result of sanctuary city policies that limit ICE's ability to identify and apprehend incarcerated noncitizens in a controlled jail setting. Instead of releasing incarcerated, criminal immigration violators to ICE, sanctuary cities release them directly into their communities. ICE personnel must then identify the location of the noncitizen, surveil, and arrest these individuals where they often find other noncitizens that must be arrested. Instead of protecting immigrant communities, sanctuary policies put them at greater risk of crime and arrest and results in a much greater expenditure of agency time and resources.

Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	1,689	1,651	\$265,228
FY 2021 Enacted	1,689	1,651	\$278,422
FY 2022 Base Budget	1,689	1,651	\$278,422
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$5,177
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,922
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$3,277
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$4,637)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$5,739
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$5,739
FY 2022 Current Services	1,689	1,651	\$284,161
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	1,689	1,651	\$284,161
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	\$5,739

Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Criminal Alien Program	1,689	1,651	\$240,500	\$145.67	1,689	1,651	\$253,694	\$153.66	1,689	1,651	\$264,070	\$159.95	-	-	\$10,376	\$6.28
Total	1,689	1,651	\$240,500	\$145.67	1,689	1,651	\$253,694	\$153.66	1,689	1,651	\$264,070	\$159.95	-	-	\$10,376	\$6.28
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,689	1,651	\$240,500	\$145.67	1,689	1,651	\$253,694	\$153.66	1,689	1,651	\$264,070	\$159.95	-	-	\$10,376	\$6.28

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$122,671	\$129,554	\$133,500	\$3,946
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$675	\$751	\$774	\$23
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39,983	\$41,541	\$42,806	\$1,265
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$77,171	\$81,848	\$86,990	\$5,142
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$240,500	\$253,694	\$264,070	\$10,376
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,689	1,689	1,689	-
FTE - Civilian	1,651	1,651	1,651	-

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
DDOs	1,093	\$192,400	\$176.03	1,093	\$202,955	\$185.69	1,093	\$211,256	\$193.28	-	\$8,301	\$7.59
Non-LEOs	558	\$48,100	\$86.20	558	\$50,739	\$90.93	558	\$52,814	\$94.65	-	\$2,075	\$3.72
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,651	\$240,500	\$145.67	1,651	\$253,694	\$153.66	1,651	\$264,070	\$159.95	-	\$10,376	\$6.28

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

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 rate increase is associated with the FY 2022 Pricing Changes including the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Pay Raise.

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 rate increase is associated with the FY 2022 Pricing Changes including the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Pay Raise.

Criminal Alien Program – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Criminal Alien Program	\$24,728	\$24,728	\$20,091	(\$4,637)
Total	\$24,728	\$24,728	\$20,091	(\$4,637)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$24,728	\$24,728	\$20,091	(\$4,637)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,661	\$1,661	\$1,197	(\$464)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$186	\$186	\$186	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,013	\$1,013	\$781	(\$232)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$10,221	\$10,221	\$8,367	(\$1,854)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,638	\$2,638	\$2,174	(\$464)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$101	\$101	\$101	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$968	(\$232)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$7,436	\$7,436	\$6,045	(\$1,391)
31.0 Equipment	\$260	\$260	\$260	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$24,728	\$24,728	\$20,091	(\$4,637)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Contracts - Project Management Support / Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis (LESA)	\$15,984	\$13,910	\$11,330	(\$2,580)
Travel	\$946	\$ 1,847	\$1,383	(\$464)
Equipment	\$416	\$1,200	\$1,228	\$28
Contracts – Law Enforcement Support Contracts (LESC) / Field Offices Travel	\$332	\$560	\$602	\$42
Other Costs	\$7,050	\$7,211	\$5,548	(\$1,663)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$24,728	\$24,728	\$20,091	(\$4,637)

Explanation of Non-Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts - Project Management Support / Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis (LESA): This cost driver includes the analysis of nationwide enforcement operations as well as coordination with State and local law enforcement jurisdictions to support immigration priorities. It is derived from costs associated with project management contract support to improve data analysis and technology of immigration policy. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes.

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. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes.

Equipment: This cost driver includes vehicles, radios, and other law enforcement equipment required by LEOs to carry out ICE's mission. The increase in FY 2022 is due to the realignment of costs to more accurately reflect actuals. ICE moved costs out of "Other Costs" and into "Equipment" after reviewing FY 2020 end of year expenditures.

Contracts - Law Enforcement Support Contract (LESC) / Field Offices: Contracts support nationwide enforcement operations as well as coordination with State and local law enforcement jurisdictions to support immigration priorities. The LESC provides LEAs with data, criminal intelligence, and other person-centric information regarding immigration status and criminal history of persons under investigation, in custody, or otherwise encountered. The increase in FY 2022 is due to the realignment of costs to more accurately reflect actuals. ICE moved costs out of "Other Costs" and into "Contracts" after reviewing FY 2020 end of year expenditures.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones) to hire additional LEOs. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the realignment of costs to more accurately reflect actuals and the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes.

Budget Activities

CAP performs its duties in accordance with EO 13993. CAP is charged with the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States against removable noncitizens. CAP prioritizes enforcement actions against several categories of removable noncitizens who have committed crimes, including those:

- Convicted of a criminal offense
- Charged with any criminal offense, where such charge has not been resolved
- Committed acts that constitute a chargeable offense
- Engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter or application before a Government agency
- Abused any program related to receipt of public benefits
- Subject to a final order of removal
- Posing a risk to public safety or national security

CAP leverages Secure Communities technology, which employ 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 detainers 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 foreign-born 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. Since FY 2019, significant border enforcement activity and operations have continued to increase the total number of non-documented immigrants either returned or removed from the U.S. Throughout FY 2020, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic led to a decrease in overall migration activity. Additionally, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) border closure order led to ICE removing 185,884 undocumented noncitizens from the U.S in FY 2020, down from 267,258 in FY 2019. In FY 2020, ICE made 347,434 foreign-born encounters and 42,796 CAP removals.

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

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. At the conclusion of FY 2020, JEM had a total of 77 signed MOAs, of which 71 were operational in 21 States. In FY 2020, the WSO Program had a total of 73 signed MOAs, of which 41 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. While the 287(g) program has yielded successes, ICE recognizes the program is not universally regarded as the most effective or appropriate model for all stakeholders or in every jurisdiction. Accordingly, ICE will maintain its authority to utilize 287(g) agreements, exercise strict oversight where such agreements operate, and will continually evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Program.

PPA/PPA Level II - Office	FY 2022 (\$K)	FY 2022 Positions	ICE 287(g) Program Resources - Activities
ERO/Criminal Alien Program / 287(g) Program Management Office	\$22,662	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees the program: including issues charging documents; providing immediate guidance to resolve emerging issues; and ensuring compliance with program policies and their respective MOAs; Works with each ICE component to manage and execute program resources, sponsorship of State and local personnel, DIO training and review of component activity; and Provides oversight of the Warrant Service Officer (WSO) program which authorizes State and local officers to facilitate the custodial transfer of specific persons of interest to ICE for removal purposes.
ERO / Custody Operations	\$13,075	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports detention contract costs in locations with existing JEM and WSO MOAs.
Management and Support / OCIO	\$4,689	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the engineering, purchase, installation, sustainment, and management services of all IT equipment deployed inside the State and local facilities.
Management and Support / OPR	\$3,389	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for assessing the effectiveness of ERO field offices that supervise 287(g) JEM and WSO programs, as well as ICE and LEA partners' compliance with program policies and 287(g) MOA requirements; Provides ICE leadership with an independent evaluation of the 287(g) Program; and Serves as a member of the 287(g) Program Advisory Board.
OPLA	\$1,058	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advises on the negotiations of proposed MOAs between ICE and partner LEAs and on operational matters affecting the program; Serves as advisory member on the 287(g) Program Advisory Board; Advises on litigation matters, including coordination with DOJ, program testimony, talking points, and other correspondence; and

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA**Criminal Alien Program – PPA II**

			• Provides legal training to State and local law enforcement personnel.
TOTAL	\$44,873	130	

Criminal History Information Sharing (CHIS):

CHIS is an information sharing initiative between the U.S. Government and its international partners. Through CHIS, ICE provides its partners with valuable criminal conviction, identity, and gang information on foreign nationals pending removal from the United States. 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 active CHIS foreign partners consists of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Cape Verde, and the United Kingdom. CHIS is currently engaging with the governments of New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, and Argentina in an effort to expand the program. In FY 2020, CAP provided 55,996 outbound notices of removal with 9,413 positive responses from foreign partners.

Institutional Hearing and Removal Program (IHRP):

The IHRP brings together ICE attorneys, ERO, Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and EOIR IJs 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 2020, administrative arrests under the IHRP totaled 6,116, with a 78 percent removal rate.

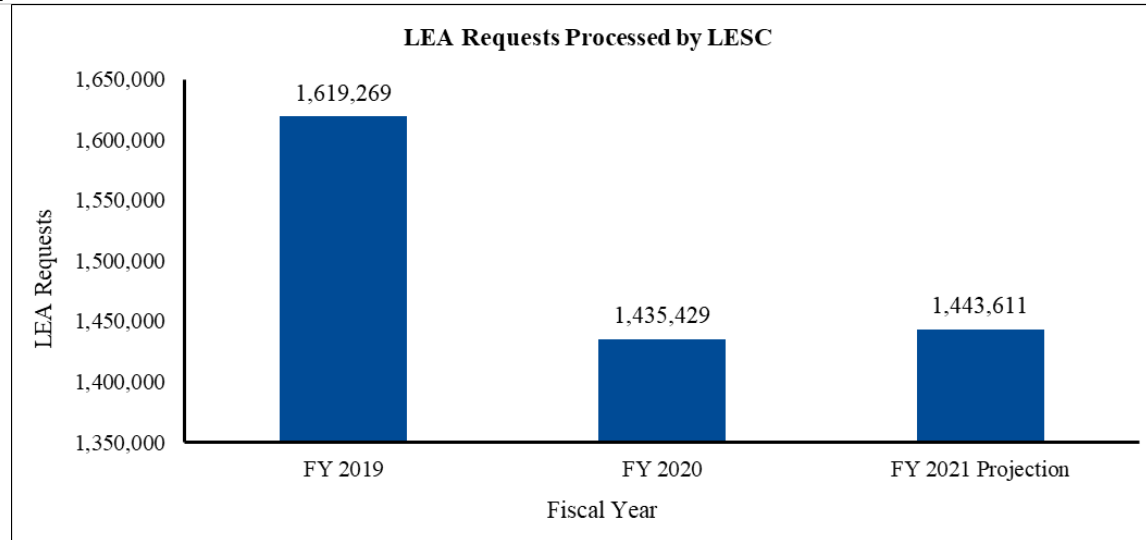
ERO Criminal Prosecutions (ECP):

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 2020, ECP enforcement resulted in 4,360 criminal arrests, 4,479 Federal indictments, and 5,397 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:

Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC): The LESC 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 2020, the LESC processed over 1.43 million LEA request or identity and immigration status inquiries. The 11.4 percent decrease from FY 2019 to FY 2020 was a direct result of COVID-19 Pandemic had on support and law enforcement operations. The FY 2021 law enforcement inquiries are projected to rise slightly above FY 2020 actuals, furthermore with the ease of pandemic conditions the projection may continue to trend upwards.



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 into a partnership with the HSI Tipline to investigate information received about removable noncitizens within the United States.

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 2 territories, delivering near real-time detainer 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. In FY 2020, PERC processed 203,875 Immigration Alien Responses (IAR), issued 16,953 detainers, and made 104,026 CAP and at-large referrals.

Criminal Alien 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. 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.

In FY 2020, ICE conducted one CAPSET operation resulting in 180 encounters, 47 detainers issued, and 93 charging documents. Each CAPSET operation lasted approximately 10 working days and processed an average of four months' workload.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention	327	467	\$319,213	367	488	\$440,122	367	507	\$440,476	-	19	\$354
Total	327	467	\$319,213	367	488	\$440,122	367	507	\$440,476	-	19	\$354
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	327	467	\$319,213	367	488	\$440,122	367	507	\$440,476	-	19	\$354

PPA Level II Description

Alternatives to Detention (ATD) is a flight-mitigation tool that utilizes a combination of technology and strong case management to increase compliance with release conditions and facilitates noncitizen compliance with court hearings and final orders of removal while allowing them to remain in their community. 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. The ATD program supervises participants through a combination of home and office visits, alert response, court tracking, and monitoring technology. 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	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	327	467	\$319,213
FY 2021 Enacted	367	488	\$440,122
FY 2022 Base Budget	367	488	\$440,122
Realignment of FY21 Enacted Service-wide Cost to Mission Support	-	-	(\$2,359)
Total Technical Changes	-	-	(\$2,359)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$1,736
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$646
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$1,915
Annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	19	\$2,700
Non-recur of FY 2021 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	(\$2,098)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,186)
Total Pricing Changes	-	19	\$2,713
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	19	\$354
FY 2022 Current Services	367	507	\$440,476
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	367	507	\$440,476
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	19	\$354

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Alternatives to Detention	327	467	\$78,935	\$169.03	367	488	\$85,089	\$174.36	367	507	\$91,867	\$181.20	-	19	\$6,778	\$6.83
Total	327	467	\$78,935	\$169.03	367	488	\$85,089	\$174.36	367	507	\$91,867	\$181.20	-	19	\$6,778	\$6.83
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	327	467	\$78,935	\$169.03	367	488	\$85,089	\$174.36	367	507	\$91,867	\$181.20	-	19	\$6,778	\$6.83

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,977	\$44,646	\$47,515	\$2,869
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$3	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12,582	\$13,296	\$14,155	\$859
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$24,373	\$27,131	\$30,181	\$3,050
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$78,935	\$85,089	\$91,867	\$6,778
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	327	367	367	-
FTE - Civilian	467	488	507	19

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
DDOs	387	\$66,751	\$172.48	406	\$72,211	\$177.86	423	\$78,162	\$184.78	17	\$5,951	\$6.92
Non-LEOs	80	\$12,184	\$152.30	82	\$12,878	\$157.04	84	\$13,705	\$163.15	2	\$827	\$6.11
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	467	\$78,935	\$169.03	488	\$85,089	\$174.36	507	\$91,867	\$181.20	19	\$6,778	\$6.83

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

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 FY 2022 is associated with the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted FTE and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

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 FY 2022 is associated with the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted FTE and FY 2022 Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Alternatives to Detention	\$240,278	\$355,033	\$348,609	(\$6,424)
Total	\$240,278	\$355,033	\$348,609	(\$6,424)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$240,278	\$355,033	\$348,609	(\$6,424)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$884	\$1,070	\$1,139	\$69
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$72	\$91	\$91	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$394	-	(\$394)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2	\$1,425	\$1,334	(\$91)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	-	\$1,592	\$1,604	\$12
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$237,338	\$339,088	\$337,011	(\$2,077)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,233	\$2,985	\$2,276	(\$709)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	-	\$844	\$329	(\$515)
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$80	\$62	(\$18)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$504	\$1,240	\$1,200	(\$40)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$240	\$703	\$599	(\$104)
31.0 Equipment	-	\$5,000	\$2,443	(\$2,557)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$240,278	\$355,033	\$348,609	(\$6,424)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Contracts - Non-Detained Alien Monitoring Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP)	\$229,856	\$340,602	\$337,908	(\$2,694)
Other Costs	\$10,422	\$14,431	\$10,701	(\$3,730)
Total - Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$240,278	\$355,033	\$348,609	(\$6,424)

Explanation of Non-Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts – Non-Detained Alien Monitoring (Intensive Supervision Appearance Program III (ISAP III)): ATD's primary non pay cost driver is non-detained monitoring contracts (known as ISAP III). ISAP III covers the monitoring of low-level noncitizens currently not in detention and out 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 decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

Budget Activities

As of September 30, 2020, ICE had 90,194 average ATD program participants which exceeded FY 2018's end of fiscal year mark by more than 10,000 participants. To use its available detention capacity for high-risk individuals, ICE must maintain a robust ATD program for low-risk individuals or those not suitable for detention. Examples of individuals not suitable for detention are family units ICE must release from detention within a few weeks pursuant to court orders 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 an individual's placement in ATD, an ATD LEO conducts a risk evaluation of the individual and assigns that individual an appropriate level of supervision. As part of this evaluation, the LEO selects the type of monitoring technology (i.e., telephonic, SmartLINK¹, 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

¹ SmartLINK is an application for use on a smartphone for those participants who establish eligibility. It uses facial recognition software to verify identity, GPS data point capture, push notifications and reminders, direct messaging with case officers and participants, and a searchable services database.

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. Under the ISAP IV contract, ICE incurs costs of approximately \$4.36 per day for every participant, down from the \$4.39 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, obtaining travel documentation, and making travel arrangements for departure from the United States.

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 is 1/6th of the cost of FCMP and is available in 54 locations rather than just five metropolitan areas. Assistance that ECMS provides 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, and financial services, cultural orientation, among others.
- 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 participants who have significant challenges and would benefit from supplemental services that were not originally provided under ISAP. WSS services are available at all 54 contractor sites within the 24 AORs. The contractor coordinates with non-profit organizations to facilitate WSS services. These services are voluntary and not funded by ICE. 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 includes:

- Trafficking Screening
- Trauma Informed Individual Therapy
- Trafficking Group Education
- Family Therapy
- Individual Rehabilitation
- Mental Health Screening and 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 contract experienced a slight delay in award due to an acquisition protest, which has been resolved by the U.S. Government Accountability Office. The ISAP IV became operational on August 1, 2020.

ATD has established 14 staging areas (S sites) on the border and at some detention facilities. ICE enrolls eligible participants directly from major border processing areas for travel across the United States to these sites. At the end of FY 2020, ICE enrolled 12,657 S site participants. These S sites are located in Tucson, AZ; Yuma, AZ; Santa Ana, CA; San Diego, CA; Adelanto, CA; Imperial, CA; Otay Mesa, CA; Phoenix, AZ; Berks, PA; El Paso, TX; McAllen, TX; Dilley, TX; Karnes, TX; and San Ysidro, CA. ATD can track the participants via GPS as they leave the border areas and travel to a new 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 CS assign the participant a monitoring technology based upon the ATD officer's request. 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.

Since FY 2016, ATD program participation rates have increased rapidly, from 46,777 daily program participants/ADP to 79,595 in FY 2018, a 70 percent increase. At the end of FY 2019, ICE had a daily average of 98,114 participants. As of September 30, 2020, FY 2020 ATD ADP was 90,194. The FY 2022 request for ATD continues supported 140,000 ATD participant level.

The ATD program ensures the most appropriate levels of case management and technology assignment to improve compliance rates. However, the rate of non-compliance and program absconders has increased over the years. In FY 2019, the overall absconder rate was 22.6 percent, with a family unit absconder rate of 26.9 percent, and a non-family unit absconder rate of 12.3 percent. Absconder levels also are high for noncitizens on ATD ordered removed, and for those who have recently arrived in the United States and lack family ties. ATD seeks to ensure noncitizens comply with program requirements and that ICE has a chance to intervene before an individual or family unit absconds. The table below provides a breakout of FY 2020 ATD absconder rates broken out by adults and family units (FAMU) as of September 30, 2020.

	FAMU	Non-FAMU	Overall
Absconders	9,293	2,431	11,724
Terminations	23,851	11,591	35,442
Absconder Rate	39.0%	21.0%	33.1%

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 this information and is looking to perform further analysis to determine if using the risk scores and focusing operational responses has led to higher rates of compliance.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$562,450	69	65	\$419,089	69	65	\$420,031	-	-	\$942
Total	69	65	\$562,450	69	65	\$419,089	69	65	\$420,031	-	-	\$942
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	69	65	\$562,450	69	65	\$419,089	69	65	\$420,031	-	-	\$942

PPA Level II Description

The Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) provides the safe and secure transportation of noncitizen who either are subject to final orders of removal or require transfer within the United States. 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 Residential Centers (FRC) Unit.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	69	65	\$562,450
FY 2021 Enacted	69	65	\$419,089
FY 2022 Base Budget	69	65	\$419,089
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Civilian Pay Raise Total	-	-	\$684
Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise	-	-	\$260
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$623
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	(\$625)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$942
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$942
FY 2022 Current Services	69	65	\$420,031
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	69	65	\$420,031
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	\$942

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Transportation and Removal Program	69	65	\$32,228	\$495.82	69	65	\$33,502	\$515.42	69	65	\$35,069	\$539.52	-	-	\$1,567	\$24.11
Total	69	65	\$32,228	\$495.82	69	65	\$33,502	\$515.42	69	65	\$35,069	\$539.52	-	-	\$1,567	\$24.11
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	69	65	\$32,228	\$495.82	69	65	\$33,502	\$515.42	69	65	\$35,069	\$539.52	-	-	\$1,567	\$24.11

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,867	\$19,309	\$19,897	\$588
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$621	\$626	\$645	\$19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,485	\$3,585	\$3,694	\$109
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,255	\$9,982	\$10,833	\$851
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$32,228	\$33,502	\$35,069	\$1,567
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	69	69	69	-
FTE - Civilian	65	65	65	-

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
DDOs	47	\$25,782	\$548.55	47	\$26,802	\$570.25	47	\$28,055	\$596.92	-	\$1,254	\$26.67
Non-LEOs	18	\$6,446	\$358.11	18	\$6,700	\$372.24	18	\$7,014	\$389.66	-	\$313	\$17.41
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	65	\$32,228	\$495.82	65	\$33,502	\$515.42	65	\$35,069	\$539.52	-	\$1,567	\$24.11

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

DDOs: TRP DDOs transport noncitizens safely and securely. The rate increase in FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes, including the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Pay Raise.

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 rate increase in FY 2022 is due to FY 2022 Pricing Changes, including the FY 2022 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2021 Enacted Pay Raise.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Transportation and Removal Program	\$530,222	\$385,587	\$384,962	(\$625)
Total	\$530,222	\$385,587	\$384,962	(\$625)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$530,222	\$385,587	\$384,962	(\$625)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$520,076	\$377,527	\$376,902	(\$625)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$128	\$58	\$58	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,214	\$1,095	\$1,095	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,825	\$1,222	\$1,222	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$433	\$433	\$433	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,474	\$584	\$584	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,953	\$2,782	\$2,782	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,855	\$1,622	\$1,622	-
31.0 Equipment	\$247	\$247	\$247	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$530,222	\$385,587	\$384,962	(\$625)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Contracts - Ground Transportation	\$184,387	\$206,477	\$206,477	-
Contracts - Charter Aircraft	\$204,886	\$113,979	\$113,979	-
Contracts - Unaccompanied Children (UC)	\$125,088	\$56,726	\$56,726	-
Other Costs	\$15,861	\$8,405	\$7,780	(\$625)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$530,222	\$385,587	\$384,962	(\$625)

Explanation of Non-Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts – Ground Transportation: Ground transportation allows for nationwide movement of noncitizen migrants 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. ICE is maintaining the FY 2021 Enacted TRP funding levels for Ground Transportation.

Contracts – Charter Aircraft: Charter aircraft are used by ICE Air Operations to conduct deportations of illegal noncitizens back to their home countries. ICE is maintaining the FY 2021 Enacted TRP funding levels for Charter Aircraft.

Contracts – Unaccompanied Children (UC): UC migration requires officer escorts in the transfer of these minors to the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). ICE is maintaining the FY 2021 Enacted TRP funding levels for UC contracts.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The decrease in FY 2022 is associated with the ATB Efficiency to fund critical Pricing Changes including FY 2022 Pay Raise and the Annualization of FY 2021 Pay Raise.

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 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.

To facilitate removals, TRP implemented the Electronic Nationality Verification Program in FY 2019. The program is designed to return nationals of participating countries in an expeditious manner by electronically verifying one's nationality in lieu of the traditional process of having a travel document issued by a consular official. Currently, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Northern Triangle) are active participating nations. Since the ENV Pilot program's inception on July 25, 2019, and as of the end of FY 2020, ERO had conducted 610 total ENV flights, repatriating 53,660 total ENV participants. Additionally, as of December 23, 2020 there have been 678 total ENV charter flights (including mixed missions), repatriating a total of 57,693 subjects.

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. Given challenges presented to remove individuals via commercial airlines to some African, Middle Eastern, and Southeast Asian countries, often resulting in the need for ERO to utilize Special High-Risk Charter flights at a 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 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. Between FY 2019 and FY 2020, IOD's international footprint expanded by two new DAR positions (of which one was an upgraded AAR) and five AAR positions, totaling the current five DAR and 23 AAR positions. In this short time, ICE is already seeing an increase in TDs issued for noncitizens that were historically released from custody due to lack of significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. IOD's anticipated deployment of additional overseas positions through FY 2021 will likely result in additional removals.

Air Operations:

IAO manages air transportation support for removals by scheduling removal and domestic transfer flights in support of ERO's 24 Field Offices. In addition, IAO is responsible for air charter contract oversight, aviation safety, and training and provides aviation transport services to all ICE ERO field offices. 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 costs substantially.

In FY 2020, IAO conducted 76 Special High-Risk Charter (SHRC) flights, removing a total of 3,278 detainees which is an increase of 160 percent of removals compared to FY 2019. These increases directly result from the International Operations Division's (IOD's) overseas expansion and RMD's focused engagements with foreign embassies and consulates. In addition, with so many commercial routes, country, travel and airline restrictions resulting from COVID-19, the reliance and utilization of charter aircraft has increased.

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 17.02 million miles of contractor ground transportation and over 1.2 million contractor guard hours directly related to transportation. 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)/Family:

In addition to the removal of noncitizens, ICE transfers UCs to the care of the HHS ORR upon the assignment of bed space and transports family units internally to ERO FRCs. ERO is responsible for transporting UCs from the DHS apprehending agency to the designated ORR facility. The Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit coordinates with 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 family unit movements. Costs increase substantially with the number

of UC and family book-ins. In FY 2019, ICE transported 64,718 UC at a total contracted transportation cost of approximately \$93.5M. This was a significant increase from FY 2018 in which UC transports totaled 41,371 at a total cost of \$74.9M. Through September 30, 2020, ICE transported 15,289 UC, and 13,333 family individuals at a total contracted transportation cost of approximately \$56.2M.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2022

Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

<i>U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement</i>	1
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	3
Summary of Budget Changes	5
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	6
Capital Investment Exhibits.....	7
<i>Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA</i>	8
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	8
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	11
Capital Investment Exhibits.....	12
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) – Investment.....	13
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items – Investment.....	17
<i>Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA</i>	18
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	18
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	21
Capital Investment Exhibits.....	22
T-8 – Investment.....	23
TACCOM – Investment.....	27
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items – Investment.....	28
<i>Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA</i>	30
Budget Comparison and Adjustments	30
Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....	33
Capital Investment Exhibits.....	34
Critical Repair Requirement – Investment	35
Mission Capacity Expansion – Investment.....	37

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	-	\$3,060	\$13,321	\$10,261
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$10,300	\$21,478	\$21,000	(\$478)
Construction and Facility Improvements	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379	(\$55,882)
Total	\$47,270	\$97,799	\$51,700	(\$46,099)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$47,270	\$97,799	\$51,700	(\$46,099)

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides the funding necessary for investments 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 (OCFO), through the Office of Assets and Facilities Management (OAFM), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). 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 enables 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 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 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$47,270	\$97,799	\$51,700
Carryover - Start of Year	\$45,559	\$38,609	\$65,715
Recoveries	\$2,287	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	(\$3,098)	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$95,116	\$133,310	\$117,415
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$95,116	\$133,310	\$117,415
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$56,507	\$70,693	\$51,415
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 2020 Enacted	-	-	\$47,270
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	\$97,799
FY 2022 Base Budget	-	-	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$13,321
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	-	-	\$15,000
T-8	-	-	\$6,000
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	-	\$11,900
Critical Repair Requirement	-	-	\$5,479
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$51,700
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$51,700
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	(\$46,099)

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**Non Pay by Object Class**
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	-	\$9,588	-	(\$9,588)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,300	\$6,000	-	(\$6,000)
31.0 Equipment	-	\$8,950	\$34,321	\$25,371
32.0 Land and Structures	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379	(\$55,882)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$47,270	\$97,799	\$51,700	(\$46,099)

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	-	-	\$13,321
024_000005384 - T-8	Non-Major	IT	No	\$10,300	-	\$6,000
024_000005382 - TACCOM	Non-Major	IT	No	-	\$21,478	-
N/A - Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	-	\$3,060	-
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	-	-	\$15,000
N/A - Mission Capacity Expansion	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	-	\$51,761	\$11,900
N/A - Critical Repair Requirement	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$36,970	\$21,500	\$5,479

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$13,321	\$13,321
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	-	\$3,060	-	(\$3,060)
Total	-	\$3,060	\$13,321	\$10,261
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	\$3,060	\$13,321	\$10,261

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 investments/activities:

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 End Items: This activity supports the development, modernization, and/or procurement of IT and business administration solutions that exceed the \$250,000 PC&I threshold, but which are not included on the DHS Master Acquisition Oversight List (MAOL).

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	-	\$3,060	\$13,321
Carryover - Start of Year	\$17,181	\$95	\$1,500
Recoveries	\$95	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$17,276	\$3,155	\$14,821
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$17,276	\$3,155	\$14,821
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$17,181	\$1,655	\$6,000
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 2020 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	\$3,060
FY 2022 Base Budget	-	-	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$13,321
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$13,321
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$13,321
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	\$10,261

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA**Non Pay Budget Exhibits****Non Pay by Object Class***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	-	\$960	-	(\$960)
31.0 Equipment	-	\$2,100	\$13,321	\$11,221
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	-	\$3,060	\$13,321	\$10,261

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	-	-	\$13,321
N/A - Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	-	\$3,060	-

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS) – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	-	-	\$13,321

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 the specific program's contracts support. ICE is transitioning to an integrated financial management solution that standardizes business processes to eliminate duplication and inefficiencies; addresses needs in 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 it 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 (OBIM); the Cyber Security and Infrastructure Security Agency; the Science and Technology Directorate; and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Justification

The FY 2022 President's Budget includes \$13.3M in PC&I funding for CIFS services and capabilities necessary to prepare, enable, and execute ICE's migration to an integrated enterprise financial, procurement, and asset management system by FY 2026. The Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) was revised in September 2019 to reflect DHS' new approach to acquire a contractor-supplied and supported integrated financial solution.. CIFS will be fully integrated and will prove more timely and accurate financial reporting. ICE last received funds for CIFS in FY 2019 and has been using carry over funds to continue critical operations. This investment assures ICE can meet the DHS deployment timeline and larger investment plan.

FY 2020 Key Milestone Events

- Continued preparing financial data for migration to an integrated enterprise financial, procurement, and asset management system.
- Delivered historical financial data model to customer components.
- Began financial data model host environment operations.
- Continued financial data model operational enhancement activities.
- Supported ICE and customer data cleansing activities.
- Began upgrading program artifacts to support customer migration.
- Stood up the data migration environment (FDM)

FY 2021 Planned Key Milestone Events

Premigration Activities:

- Support customer pre-migration planning activities to include strategy development and implementation planning.
- Support selection of software and system integrator.
- Conduct Discovery Phase for ICE and customers.
- Update program artifacts to support customer migration.
- Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities.

FY 2022 Planned Key Milestone Events

Migration Activities:

- Support customer migration activities, to include test planning.
- Stand-up data migration environment.
- Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities.
- Implement future operating model for the new operational system.
- Support FSM Discovery fit-gap analysis to meet functional requirements.
- Support RICE-FW solution configuration to address any gaps identified during the Discovery fit gap analysis.
- Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).
- Engage in ongoing activities including operational change management, project risk, schedule, performance management and integrated project teams.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Prior Years	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Operations and Support	\$9,834	\$7,467	\$7,502	\$590
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$12,450	-	-	\$13,321
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	-			
Total Project Funding	\$22,284	\$7,467	\$7,502	\$13,911
Obligations	\$8,244	-		
Expenditures	\$15,840	\$7,467		

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)
HSCEMS-14-A-00006/ 70CMSW18Q00000020	Deloitte	FFP	09/2018	09/2018	09/2021	No	\$10,821
HSHQDC-16-D-P2003/ 70CMSW18FR0000106	Flatter, Inc.	FFP	09/2018	09/2018	09/2025	No	\$7,599
HSCEMS-17-F-00071	CGI	FFP	09/2017	09/2017	11/2020	No	\$4,742

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

The data model has been completed and deployed, and pre-discovery activities related to Data Cleansing have been initiated. The Data Management support contract was recomputed with a new Period of Performance from November 12, 2020 – November 11, 2021. Of the requested FY 2022 funding, \$2.0M will be used to fund Option Year One of the data management contract. The ICE CIFS Program will implement the Program Management Office (PMO) support contract and the CIFS Business Process Efficiencies contract for Option Year Two, using FY 2022 funds. These activities support pre-migration and migration efforts. In FY 2022, CIFS will move into migration activities as described above. This pre-migration work is critical to a successful deployment for ICE and supported components. It will enable effective data cleansing, staging and business process evaluation so that inaccurate data and inefficient business processes are not carried into the new system. It also enables an organized and effective discovery phase critical to planning the deployment.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2020			
Delivered historical financial data model to customer components			FY 2020 Q4	FY 2020 Q4
Began financial data model host environment operations			FY 2020 Q4	FY 2020 Q4
Continue financial data model operational enhancement			FY 2020 Q4	FY 2020 Q4
Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities			FY 2020 Q4	FY 2020 Q4
	FY 2021			
Support customer migration planning activities to include strategy development and implementation planning			FY 2021 Q1	Ongoing
Support selection of software and system integrator			FY 2021 Q1	Ongoing
Conduct Discovery Phase for ICE and customers			FY 2021 Q2	Ongoing
Update program artifacts to support customer migration			FY 2020 Q3	Ongoing
Support customer migration activities			FY 2021 Q2	Ongoing
Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities			FY 2021 Q2	Ongoing
	FY 2022			
Support customer migration activities			FY 2022 Q1	FY 2025 Q4
Stand up data migration environment			FY 2020 Q3	FY 2025 Q4
Support ICE and customer data cleansing activities			FY 2022 Q1	FY 2025 Q4
Implement future operating model for the new operational system			FY 2022 Q1	FY 2025 Q4

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items – Investment Itemized Procurements

End Items Purchases

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
N/A - Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure End Items	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	-	\$3,060	-

End Items Description

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure (MSAI) End Items support the development, modernization and/or procurement of IT and business administration solutions that exceed the \$250,000 PC&I threshold. ICE received \$3.1M in FY 2021 funding for MSAI End Items specifically for cybersecurity, and HR/Personnel system investments within the OCFO space for more effective monitoring and enhanced, automated reporting. The FY 2022 President's Budget does not include additional MSAI End Item requests.

End Items Breakdown <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Enacted		FY 2022 President's Budget	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cyber Defense	-	-	N/A	\$2,100	-	-
HR Management System and TOPS	-	-	N/A	\$960	-	-
Total	-	-	-	\$3,060	-	-

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	-	-	\$15,000	\$15,000
T-8	\$10,300	-	\$6,000	\$6,000
TACCOM	-	\$21,478	-	(\$21,478)
Total	\$10,300	\$21,478	\$21,000	(\$478)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$10,300	\$21,478	\$21,000	(\$478)

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:

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. In FY 2022, this investment includes HSI's Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) which is HSI's advanced analytics tool to improve ICE investigative capabilities.

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.

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$10,300	\$21,478	\$21,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$26,922	\$2,912	\$19,954
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$37,222	\$24,390	\$40,954
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$37,222	\$24,390	\$40,954
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$34,310	\$4,436	\$12,954
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 2020 Enacted	-	-	\$10,300
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	\$21,478
FY 2022 Base Budget	-	-	-
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	-	-	\$15,000
T-8	-	-	\$6,000
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$21,000
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$21,000
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	(\$478)

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA**Non Pay Budget Exhibits****Non Pay by Object Class***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	-	\$8,628	-	(\$8,628)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,300	\$6,000	-	(\$6,000)
31.0 Equipment	-	\$6,850	\$21,000	\$14,150
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$10,300	\$21,478	\$21,000	(\$478)

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
024_000005384 - T-8	Non-Major	IT	No	\$10,300	-	\$6,000
024_000005382 - TACCOM	Non-Major	IT	No	-	\$21,478	-
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	-	-	\$15,000

T-8 – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

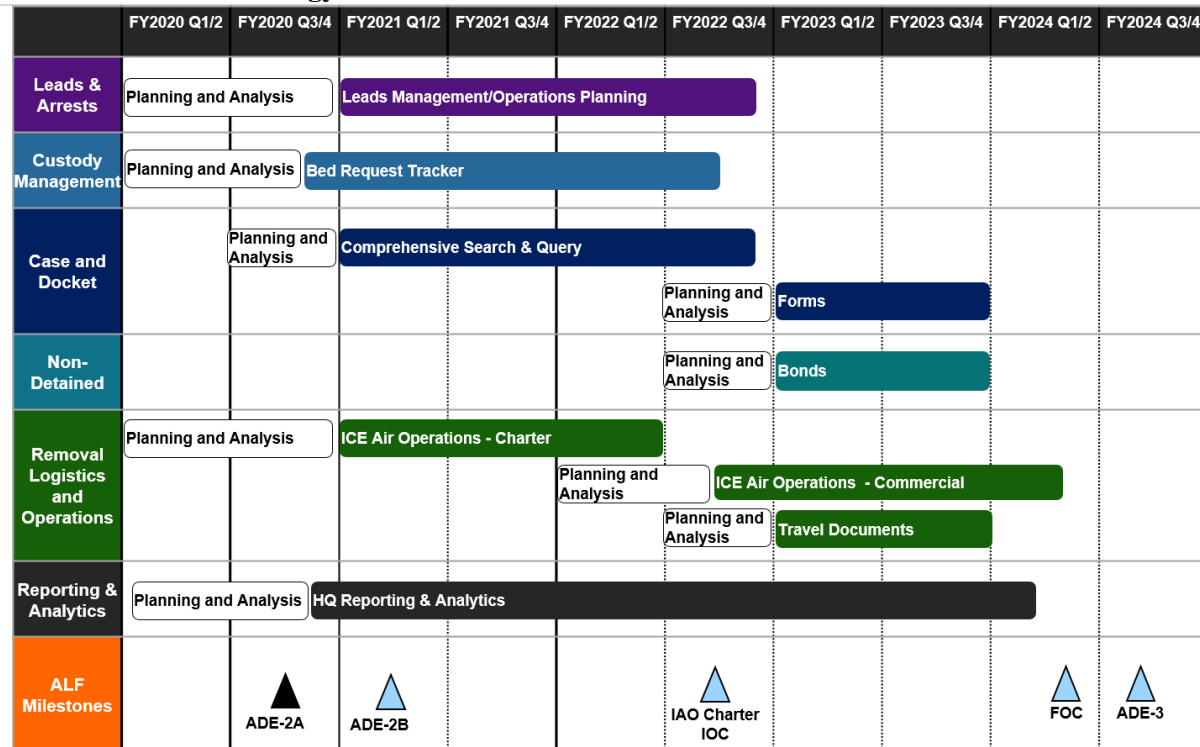
	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
024_000005384 - T-8	Non-Major	IT	No	\$10,300	-	\$6,000

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, the ICE Air Operations System, data governance process, and mission operational efficiencies in support of ERO's mission. The FY 2022 PC&I request for T-8 is \$6.0M.

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 criminal non-citizens more quickly and efficiently. These productivity improvements from the T-8 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.



Justification

The FY 2022 Budget will continue the implementation and delivery of T-8 Program 1, and will support the start of development of ICE Air Operations - Commercial. Each project illustrated in the T-8 Program 1 Roadmap will have a Subject Matter Expert (SME) and a Product Owner. The SMEs will assist in capturing business processes from their work in the field. The Product Owners will prioritize requirements, ensure each are met, and determine when the Minimally Viable Product (MVP) is achieved.

The T-8 portfolio uses a Platform as a Service (PaaS) solution which enables rapid application development, providing tools to configure the platform with minimal customization. This solution reduces costs and streamlines user interface (UI) and integrated data.

FY 2020 Key Milestone Events

- Achieved DHS Acquisition Decision Event 2A (ADE-2A), “Approve the Program”
- Completed requirement definition for Bed Request System (BRS)
- Began development of Bed Request System (BRS) aka Bed Space Tracker.
- Awarded T8P1 Planning Services and Support contract
- Awarded T8P1 Software Development contract

FY 2021 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Begin development of the ICE Air Operations - Charter Program application.
- Begin development of the Leads Management application.
- Begin development of HQ Reporting and Analytics
- Begin data integration with CBP/UIP and development of Comprehensive Search and Query
- Deploy Bed Request System (BRS)

FY 2022 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Continue and complete development of the Leads Management application.
- Continue development of the HQ Reporting and Analytics application, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.
- Continue development of Comprehensive Search and Query, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.
- Begin development of ICE Air Operations – Commercial, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Prior Years	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Operations and Support	\$7,260	\$464	\$1,924	\$2,925
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	\$10,300	\$6,000	\$6,000
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	\$7,150			
Total Project Funding	\$14,410	\$10,764	\$7,924	\$8,925
Obligations	\$11,749	\$7,928		
Expenditures	\$11,749	\$464		

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)
HHSN316201200126W/70CTD 020FR0000093	CyberData, Inc.	FFP	06/2020	06/2020	06/2023	No	\$5,703

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

T-8 funding was allotted in March 2020, which delayed the start of the T-8 Roadmap. Additionally, a request to accelerate the T-8 Program and Bed Request Tracker development began in June 2020. This is scheduled to be finished in the April – June 2022 timeframe. Headquarters Analytics and Reporting for the T-8 Program has also been accelerated.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2020			
Achieve DHS Acquisition Decision Event 2A (ADE -2A)	FY 2020 Q1	FY 2020 Q4		
Began Improvement to Detention Request Tool (DRT) aka Bed Space Tracker	FY 2020 Q1	FY 2020 Q4	FY 2020 Q4	
Leads Management Application Development	FY 2020 Q1			
Reporting and Analytics Application Development	FY 2020 Q1	FY 2020 Q4		
	FY 2021			
Detention Request Tool aka Bed Space Tracker				FY 2022 Q3
ICE Air Operations – Charter Application Development		FY 2021 Q1	FY 2021 Q2	
	FY 2022			
Leads Management Application Development				FY 2022 Q3
Reporting and Analytics Application Development				FY 2022 Q3

**TACCOM – Investment
Itemized Procurements**

End Item Purchases
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
024_000005382 - TACCOM	Non-Major	IT	No	-	\$21,478	-

Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items – Investment Itemized Procurements

End Items Purchases

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	-	-	\$15,000

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. In FY 2022, items that fall under this activity include the following:

End Items Breakdown <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Enacted		FY 2022 President's Budget	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN)	-	-	N/A	\$8,628	N/A	\$15,000
Total	-	-	N/A	\$8,628	N/A	\$15,000

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. The FY 2022 PC&I request for RAVEn is \$15.0M.

- RAVEN CORE: the flagship user facing tool that HSI Agents and Analysts will use to collaborate and conduct investigative analysis. This tool will reach initial operational capability (IOC) in FY 2021 and numerous enhancements will be made in FY 2022 including temporal visualizations and enhanced search.
- RAVEN Hub Graph: a vital component of the RAVEn ecosystem as it is crucial for the effective fusion of information obtained from a variety of sources. During FY 2021 the IOC version of this component will be online. In FY 2022, extended requested capabilities of the RAVEn Hub Graph will incorporate at least three additional high priority data sets making substantial improvements to entity resolution capabilities.

- RAVEN Go: which is the primary mobile application used by HSI Agents to access investigative analytics and data sets while in the field. RAVEN Go also facilitates secure collaboration with users of other tools within the RAVEN ecosystem. This tool will reach IOC in FY 2021 and funding provided in FY 2022 will be used to extend the capabilities of RAVEN CORE incorporating several enhancements including temporal visualizations and enhanced search.
- Live Streaming and Social Media Analysis: enhancing analytic capabilities and modernization efforts in the combating of Child Exploitation and Crimes Against Children that will significantly improve efficiency and time to action.

Continuing the enhancement of RAVEN will improve agent and analyst efficiency and safety by using technology and data analytics to execute complex queries to identify correlations between criminal elements. The RAVEN platform will allow employees around the world to come together both physically and virtually to tackle some of our agency's biggest issues in technology and analytics. HSI has already seen improvements to frontline agents and analysts by employing the power of advanced analytics. A trial of Advanced Analytics capabilities in HSI Phoenix demonstrated that in some cases the time to action, can be drastically shortened from an average of 5 days to 30 seconds.

The RAVEN team has prototyped a system for collecting content from online forums where individuals trade Child Exploitative material and sell access to live streaming rapes of children. This tool leverages HSI's unique undercover authorities to infiltrate criminal networks. The quantity of information obtained each day is beyond the realistic ability of a human to manually review. The prototyped solution uses machine learning to isolate the highest risk content, flagging it for further review. Utilizing FY 2022 funding, this solution will be brought to production and made available to a larger user group within HSI. This will result in the rescue of more children and the apprehension of more offenders as it will give investigators more time to conduct investigations instead of simply vetting content.

Another example of performance improvements and cost avoidance which will be obtained by leveraging FY 2022 PC&I funding is related to the use of machine learning to perform speech to text transcription. This feature will be made available within RAVEN CORE as well as several other RAVEN tools and will provide the ability to transcribe audio files containing human speech. While this will not replace the need for court certified transcription, it will enable our users to have an initial transcription they can use to isolate the portions of a recording that need to be expertly transcribed. An initial survey was conducted of forensic mobile device extractions which showed an average of 30 minutes of suspect voice records per device. Using current transcription contracts this would cost the agency \$1,500 per mobile device to transcribe this content and take several weeks. In our limited prototype we have more than 2,000 mobile device extractions. Utilizing the machine learning solution this would take approximately 10 minutes. Once deployed this service has an estimated operating cost of approximately \$150,000 and a capability to process more than 17,000 hours of audio per year.

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	\$51,761	\$11,900	(\$39,861)
Critical Repair Requirement	\$36,970	\$21,500	\$5,479	(\$16,021)
Total	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379	(\$55,882)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379	(\$55,882)

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 9.3 million square feet. These sites provide both office and mission space for ICE Law Enforcement Officers 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, 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 major tenant improvements for leased facilities for ICE's current and future staffing profile, as well as for the acquisition, renovation, and modification of both new and existing facilities in support of approved new/prioritized mission requirements or expansion of mission activities.

Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement: This activity funds major repairs and renovations to building systems and new facilities throughout ICE's owned real property portfolio, with the objective of improving operations.

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379
Carryover - Start of Year	\$1,456	\$35,602	\$44,261
Recoveries	\$2,192	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$40,618	\$108,863	\$61,640
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$40,618	\$108,863	\$61,640
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$5,016	\$64,602	\$32,461
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 2020 Enacted	-	-	\$36,970
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	\$73,261
FY 2022 Base Budget	-	-	-
Mission Capacity Expansion	-	-	\$11,900
Critical Repair Requirement	-	-	\$5,479
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$17,379
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$17,379
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	(\$55,882)

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379	(\$55,882)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$36,970	\$73,261	\$17,379	(\$55,882)

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
N/A - Mission Capacity Expansion	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	-	\$51,761	\$11,900
N/A - Critical Repair Requirement	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$36,970	\$21,500	\$5,479

Critical Repair Requirement – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
N/A - Critical Repair Requirement	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	\$36,970	\$21,500	\$5,479

Construction Description

The Critical Repair/Replacement Requirements provide resources to accomplish major repairs, renovations, or replacement of critical building systems throughout ICE's real property portfolio. The FY 2022 Budget includes \$5.5M for critical repair/replace requirements at the Technological Operations (Tech Ops) building at the Antilles HSI facility.

Justification

Funding for replacement, repairs, and improvements at ICE-owned facilities ensures ICE has sufficient resources to maintain the facilities necessary to perform its mission. By ensuring effective improvements and repairs are conducted, these facilities offer ICE safe, reliable, and sustainable facilities for its employees and those in our care.

The FY 2022 Budget includes \$5.5M to support the following project:

Project #1: Renovation of Tech Ops Building at Antilles

Funding Requirement: The FY 2022 Budget includes \$5.5M for a new Tech Ops building at the Antilles HSI facility in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Description: The Tech Ops building is ICE-owned, is 15,000 square feet, and it supports the Border Enforcement Security Taskforce (BEST) operations and multiple task force teams. Special use rooms to support mission operations will be funded separately by the HSI program and include vehicle lifts for undercover operations, Tech Ops equipment and electronic bench space and secure space for undercover vehicles.

Justification: The scope of work performed by the Technical Enforcement Officers (TEO) requires a dedicated area to perform installation and removal of electronic surveillance equipment from specialty surveillance vehicles. The proposed construction will provide a climate-controlled space with domestic utility connections, along with connectivity to the covert video network required to maintain electronic surveillance equipment installed in vehicles being updated while not in use. In addition, the project will provide space with adequate ventilation to safely operate diverse gas-powered and electric tools, such as saws and drills, small generators and iron solder, which represent the tools in continuous use by the TEO team.

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA**Critical Repair Requirement**

The existing Antilles Co-Location facility was developed over 16 years ago and no longer meets current operational space needs. Further, the current TEO operation is hosted in a leased facility with significant operational security vulnerabilities.

Impact: Requested project funding provides the means to securely and covertly perform installation and removal of surveillance equipment to address an increased requirement for investigational capabilities that support additional task force requirements.

Construction /Lease Award Schedule:

Activity	Estimated Schedule
Contract Solicitation	FY 2022 Q1
Design Award	FY 2022 Q2
Design Complete	FY 2022 Q3
Construction Award	FY 2022 Q4
Construction Start	FY 2023 Q1
Construction Complete	FY 2026 Q1

Mission Capacity Expansion – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget
N/A - Mission Capacity Expansion	Non-Major	Non-IT	No	-	\$51,761	\$11,900

Construction Description

The FY 2022 Budget includes \$11.9M for mission capacity expansion efforts providing new or expanded facilities for ICE's OPLA.

Justification

ICE has identified priority TI projects in order to provide facilities in new locations in support of expanding EOIR court presence. These projects are targeted based on current lease requirements, as well as the changing mission requirements and operational needs of programs.

The costing methodology for accommodating staff is based on ICE OAFM guidelines and national average facility costs. Personnel space requirements are based on historical industry averages and the DHS utilization mandate for office/administrative space and are consistent with DHS Instruction 119-02-003 "DHS Workspace Standard."

The FY 2022 Budget includes \$11.9M to support the following projects:

Project #1: OPLA Litigation Team Augmentation

Funding Requirement: The FY 2022 Budget includes \$11.9M in support of OPLA facilities expansion projects in Newark, NJ; Long Island, NY; San Francisco Bay, CA; and Boston, MA, consistent with the DOJ's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) expansion in these areas.

Description: The DOJ EOIR's footprint has outpaced OPLA's requisite expansion. EOIR's courtroom presence includes areas where ICE currently has no OPLA personnel. Due to the nature of the court proceedings with heavy paper file requirements for proper representation, it is imperative OPLA attorneys are in close proximity to EOIR courtrooms, dictating the need for facility space.

Construction and Facility Improvements – PPA**Mission Capacity Expansion**

Justification: The FY 2022 Budget addresses the required expansion of OPLA to maintain a presence in each EOIR courtroom, to cover increased workload, and provide sufficient legal support staff supporting day-to-day legal proceedings and operations for timely case adjudication. Through coordination with EOIR on anticipated locations for expansion, ICE has identified the following facility projects to be funded in FY 2022:

- Newark – Support of 15 new EOIR courtrooms (\$2.5M)
- Long Island New York – Support of 13 new EOIR courtrooms (\$2.2M)
- San Francisco Bay area – Support of 21 new courtrooms (\$3.6M)
- Boston – Support of 21 new courtrooms (\$3.6M)

Impact: These facilities and commensurate additional staff enables OPLA to keep pace with an expanding EOIR footprint and increasing workload. It will provide OPLA with the necessary space for a sufficient number of attorneys to appear in new courtrooms, as well as support staff to perform administrative legal tasks. Furthermore, it will increase representation of DHS priority cases, such as bond hearings and criminal alien cases involving terrorist or human rights abusers, enhance detection of immigration fraud, and curtail the granting of immigration violators unentitled benefits. This also supports the reduction in the backlog of pending immigration cases, which currently can extend case dispositions by years, and which only serves to increase number of individuals in the immigration enforcement lifecycle.

Construction /Lease Award Schedule:

Activity	Estimated Schedule
Contract Solicitation (Lease Solicitation)	FY 2021 Q4
Design Award (Lease Award)	FY 2022 Q1
Design Complete	FY 2022 Q1
Construction Award	FY 2022 Q2
Construction Start	FY 2022 Q2
Construction Complete	FY 2022 Q4

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Immigration Inspection User Fees



Fiscal Year 2022

Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

Immigration Inspection User Fees1

 Budget Comparison and Adjustments3

 Summary of Budget Changes7

 Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....8

*Immigration Inspection User Fees***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$94,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$94,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$94,000	-	-	\$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 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 budget authority that helps fund frontline mission activities of both CBP and ICE. Specifically, IIUF finances a portion of CBP and ICE expenses related to deterring, detecting, detaining, adjudicating, and removing passengers attempting to make unauthorized arrivals or bring noncitizens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea POEs.

Although reimbursement/refund to ICE is 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 2022, CBP will receive 82.6 percent of total collections. ICE will receive 17.4 percent. Estimates remain at current statutorily established levels.

The U.S. response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, notably border closures, has had a tremendous adverse impact on the receipts CBP receives. This impacts ICE and its planning for application of its IIUF proceeds. This request presents a pre-Pandemic scenario during which ICE would leverage \$135 million in IIUF allotments to programs. ICE will keep the Committees on Appropriations advised of the receipt profile during FY 2022 and any adverse impacts to ICE programs resulting from a continuation of reduced fee proceeds.

IIUF reimburses costs incurred in four ICE PPAs within the O&S appropriation. ICE determines the allocation of IIUF for each 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 criminal and illegal aliens as well as 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 non-citizen 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 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 training of and technical assistance to commercial airline personnel regarding such detection. Additionally, funds are used to cover the costs of intelligence that supports investigations of noncitizens arrested at air or sea POEs and 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 an immigration inspection at an air or sea POE. In FY 2022, the ERO IIUF allocation will fund an estimated 1,346 of 30,000 adult detention beds, at an average daily rate of \$142.44 for direct costs. The remaining 28,654 adult detention beds are funded by ICE's O&S appropriation and from the Breached Bond Detention Fund (BBDF) fee account. IIUF collections also 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 changes in the amounts or authority designated in the annual President's Budget must be submitted by legislative proposal and requires congressional reprogramming notification (8 U.S.C. Sec. 1356(r)(4)).

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 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 is not properly recovering the cost of the services being provided.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$145,510	\$151,130	\$163,569	\$161,394	\$93,977	\$715,580
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$133,983	\$152,160	\$168,741	\$137,089	\$124,272	\$716,245
Cost Recovery %	108.6%	99.3%	96.9%	117.7%	75.6%	99.9%

Immigration Inspection User Fees Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$132,838	\$116,047	\$200,653
Recoveries	\$9,020	\$9,876	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$4,461	\$2,695	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$240,319	\$263,618	\$335,653
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$240,319	\$263,618	\$335,653
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$124,272	\$62,965	\$135,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fees
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	-	-	\$94,000
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2022 Base Budget	-	-	\$135,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2022 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fees

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Total	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,632	\$6,490	\$6,490	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,696	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$44	\$129	\$129	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	-	\$163	\$163	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$5,346	\$11,612	\$11,612	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,828	\$14,772	\$14,772	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$2,318	\$6,520	\$6,520	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$35,567	\$57,236	\$57,236	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$19,041	\$26,053	\$26,053	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,249	\$4,715	\$4,715	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$821	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$9,028	\$4,371	\$4,371	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,430	\$1,419	\$1,419	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$8	\$8	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Detention Beds / Guards / Alien Welfare (Adult)	\$48,725	\$69,979	\$69,979	-
Headquarters Contracts	\$17,128	\$24,599	\$24,599	-
Permanent Change of Station	\$10,868	\$15,609	\$15,609	-
Fleet/Fuel	\$6,842	\$9,826	\$9,826	-
Other Costs	\$10,437	\$14,987	\$14,987	-
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$94,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

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 2022 Budget includes funding for 30,000 adult beds. A total of 27,693 adult detention beds are funded within ICE's O&S appropriation, with the remaining 2,307 funded by fee accounts. In FY 2022, ICE will use IIUF collections to fund the equivalent of 1,346 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$142.44 for direct costs. IIUF detention bed funding continues the FY 2021 Enacted funding levels.

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.

Permanent Change of Station (PCS): PCS includes the costs associated with relocating employees to domestic or overseas offices.

Fleet/Fuel: IIUF funds partially reimburse base-appropriated expenses to cover fuel and maintenance costs for over 6,000 ICE vehicles.

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 2022

Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

Breached Bond Detention Fund1

 Budget Comparison and Adjustments3

 Summary of Budget Changes6

 Non Pay Budget Exhibits.....7

Breached Bond Detention Fund**Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$51,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$51,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$51,000	-	-	\$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 budget authority that helps ICE manage detention beds and 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 Bond Management Unit (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 PPA 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 compliance oversight;
- 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 2022, ICE will use BBDF collections to fund 961 of the requested 30,000 adult detention beds at an average daily rate of \$142.44 for direct costs. The remaining 29,039 adult detention beds will be funded from the O&S appropriation and from Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF) proceeds collected by Customs and Border Protection.

Change Mechanism: Any proposed changes in the amounts designated in the annual President's Budget require congressional reprogramming notification (8 U.S.C. Sec. 1356(r)(4)).

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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$57,167	\$53,980	\$64,121	\$73,443	\$51,420	\$300,131
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$69,992	\$54,903	\$50,954	\$54,931	\$840*	\$231,620
Cost Recovery %	81.7%	98.3%	125.8%	133.7%	6,121.4%*	129.6%

*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 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$50,521	\$101,264	\$101,263
Recoveries	\$418	\$100	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$165	(\$101)	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$102,104	\$156,263	\$156,263
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$102,104	\$156,263	\$156,263
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$840	\$55,000	\$55,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	-	-	\$51,000
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	\$55,000
FY 2022 Base Budget	-	-	\$55,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2022 Current Services	-	-	\$55,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$55,000
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Total	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,340	\$435	\$435	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$48,534	\$3	\$3	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$8	\$8	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$52,462	\$52,462	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$1,628	\$1,628	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$228	\$228	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$126	\$235	\$235	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$46,329	\$49,963	\$49,963	-
Other Costs	\$4,671	\$5,037	\$5,037	-
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$51,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

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. In FY 2022, ICE requests funding for 30,000 adult detention beds. Of the total adult detention beds requested, 27,693 are proposed to be funded within ICE's O&S appropriation, with the remaining 2,307 funded by fee account proceeds. ICE will fund the equivalent of 961 adult detention beds with fees collected from the BBDF, at an average daily rate of \$142.44 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. The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is attributable to the decrease in detention beds cost driver due to the number of beds that can be supported within the \$50.0M of funds proposed to be allocated for detention beds in FY 2022.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Student and Exchange Visitor Program



Fiscal Year 2022

Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

Student and Exchange Visitor Program1

 Budget Comparison and Adjustments 3

 Summary of Budget Changes 6

 Personnel Compensation and Benefits..... 7

 Non Pay Budget Exhibits..... 10

*Student and Exchange Visitor Program***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$85,000	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Total	397	376	\$85,000	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$85,000	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 SEVP from prospective F and M students and J exchange visitors, subject to certain limits for certain J-1 nonimmigrants, 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 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 will continue the development of the portal for use by all students. 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 immigrants. 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. Over the FY 2014 – FY 2020 timeframe, SEVP fees have not been sufficient to provide full-cost recovery in all years due to drawbacks, recoveries, and variability in collections.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$145,322	\$129,993	\$123,953	\$138,523	\$85,317	\$623,108
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$162,519	\$164,470	\$175,192	\$170,176	\$58,735*	\$731,093
Cost Recovery %	89.4%	79.0%	70.8%	81.4%	145.3%*	85.2%

*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.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	\$85,000	\$186,610	\$186,610
Carryover - Start of Year	\$62,111	\$94,128	\$138,712
Recoveries	\$2,112	\$4,210	\$4,700
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$3,640	(\$1,236)	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$152,863	\$283,712	\$330,022
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$152,863	\$283,712	\$330,022
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$58,735	\$145,000	\$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)	334	334	334
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	315	315	315

Student and Exchange Visitor Program**Summary of Budget Changes***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	397	376	\$85,000
FY 2021 Enacted	397	376	\$186,610
FY 2022 Base Budget	397	376	\$186,610
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2022 Current Services	397	376	\$186,610
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	397	376	\$186,610
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	-

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$4,178	\$11.11	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-	-
Total	397	376	\$4,178	\$11.11	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$4,178	\$11.11	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	397	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-	-

The FTE Rate calculation does not include Object Class 11.8-Special Personal Services Payments or 13.0-Benefits for Former Personnel.

Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,027	\$44,052	\$44,052	-
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$2	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$70	\$7,301	\$7,301	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,079	\$21,502	\$21,502	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$4,178	\$72,855	\$72,855	-
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	397	397	397	-
FTE - Civilian	376	376	376	-

Pay Cost Drivers

Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Criminal Investigators (CIs)	223	\$2,478	\$11.11	223	\$49,155	\$220.43	223	\$49,155	\$220.43	-	-	-
Non-Law Enforcement Officers (Non-LEOs)	153	\$1,700	\$11.11	153	\$23,700	\$154.90	153	\$23,700	\$154.90	-	-	-
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	376	\$4,178	\$11.11	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	376	\$72,855	\$193.76	-	-	-

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Criminal Investigators: SEVP law enforcement officers (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 on fraud, visa overstay, and counterterrorism.

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs support SEVP 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.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Total, 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	1	9	9	-
GS-7	2	3	3	-
Other Grade Positions	9	-	-	-
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	\$184,183	\$185,597	\$187,453	\$1,856
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$98,625	\$99,665	\$100,662	\$997
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

Student and Exchange Visitor Program**Non Pay Budget Exhibits****Non Pay Summary***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$80,822	\$113,755	\$113,755	-
Total	\$80,822	\$113,755	\$113,755	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$80,822	\$113,755	\$113,755	-

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$198	\$1,436	\$1,436	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2	\$16	\$16	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$11,727	\$11,727	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$24	\$24	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$282	\$502	\$502	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$69,709	\$3,463	\$3,463	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,411	\$11,324	\$11,324	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$5,874	\$12,451	\$12,451	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$71	\$14,061	\$14,061	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,490	\$53,777	\$53,777	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$71	\$305	\$305	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,714	\$4,665	\$4,665	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$3	\$3	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$80,822	\$113,755	\$113,755	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Contract Support	\$42,952	\$60,454	\$60,454	-
CTCEU Contracts	\$17,057	\$24,008	\$24,008	-
Government Services	\$8,846	\$12,451	\$12,451	-
SEVIS Modernization	\$5,732	\$8,067	\$8,067	-
SEVIS Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	\$3,821	\$5,378	\$5,378	-
Other Costs	\$2,414	\$3,397	\$3,397	-
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$80,822	\$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 nonimmigrant 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 nonimmigrant enforcement. Contract-provided services include nonimmigrant 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 2022
Congressional Justification

Table of Contents

Detention and Removal Office Fee1

Budget Comparison and Adjustments 3

Summary of Budget Changes 6

Non Pay Budget Exhibits..... 7

*Detention and Removal Office Fee***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2020 Enacted			FY 2021 Enacted			FY 2022 President's Budget			FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000

Fee Authority: The U.S. Attorney General may stay the removal of a noncitizen arriving at an air or sea port 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 to apply for 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. 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 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$1,585	\$1,608	\$1,194	\$707	\$437	\$5,531
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$2,469	\$1,556	\$1,349	\$717	-	\$6,091
Cost Recovery %	64.2%	103.3%	88.5%	98.6%	0.0%	90.8%

Detention and Removal Office Fee Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Enacted/Request	-	-	\$3,000
Carryover - Start of Year	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	-	-	\$3,000
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	-	-	\$3,000
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	\$1,500
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Detention and Removal Office Fee
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2020 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2021 Enacted	-	-	-
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Adjustment to Fee Projection	-	-	\$3,000
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$3,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$3,000
FY 2022 Current Services	-	-	\$3,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2022 Request	-	-	\$3,000
FY 2021 TO FY 2022 Change	-	-	\$3,000

Detention and Removal Office Fee

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Non Pay Cost Drivers <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Total Changes
Contracts – Medical Services and Detention	-	-	3,000	3,000
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	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.