

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2025
Congressional Justification

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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Appropriation Organization Structure

	Level	Fund Type (* Includes Defense Funding)
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Component	
Operations and Support	Appropriation	
Mission Support	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Enterprise Services	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Professional Responsibility	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Executive Leadership and Oversight	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Homeland Security Investigations	PPA	
Domestic Investigations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
International Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Intelligence	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Enforcement and Removal Operations	PPA	
Custody Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Custody Operations (Title V)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Fugitive Operations	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Criminal Apprehension Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Alternatives to Detention	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Transportation and Removal Program	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Third Party Medical Care	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	Appropriation	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Operational Communications/Information Technology	PPA	
T-8	Investment,PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation

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

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

Appropriation and PPA Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
Operations and Support	\$8,735,963	\$8,735,963	\$9,311,221
Mission Support	\$1,476,047	\$1,476,047	\$1,475,720
Enterprise Services	\$1,188,325	\$1,188,325	\$1,183,606
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$196,479	\$196,479	\$202,222
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$91,243	\$91,243	\$89,892
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$402,314	\$402,314	\$435,346
Homeland Security Investigations	\$2,336,158	\$2,336,158	\$2,489,325
Domestic Investigations	\$2,032,533	\$2,032,533	\$2,177,833
International Operations	\$198,748	\$198,748	\$201,698
Intelligence	\$104,877	\$104,877	\$109,794
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$4,521,444	\$4,521,444	\$4,910,830
Custody Operations	\$2,880,481	\$2,880,481	\$3,271,094
Custody Operations (Title V)	\$74,900	\$74,900	-
Fugitive Operations	\$149,189	\$149,189	\$163,593
Criminal Apprehension Program	\$288,798	\$288,798	\$310,570
Alternatives to Detention	\$442,662	\$442,662	\$359,649
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	\$57,000	\$57,000	-
Transportation and Removal Program	\$420,656	\$420,656	\$648,611
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	\$207,758	\$207,758	-
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	\$157,313
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$22,997	\$22,997	\$4,548
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$12,434	\$12,434	-
T-8	\$8,134	\$8,134	-
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	\$4,300	\$4,300	-
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000

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Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$186,610	\$186,610	\$186,610
Detention and Removal Office Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total	\$9,138,570	\$9,138,570	\$9,695,379

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Comparison of Budget Authority and Request**
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations and Support	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	21,082	21,063	\$9,311,221	289	522	\$575,258
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	\$22,997	-	-	\$22,997	-	-	\$4,548	-	-	(\$18,449)
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total	21,190	20,917	\$9,138,570	21,190	20,917	\$9,138,570	21,479	21,439	\$9,695,379	289	522	\$556,809
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,793	20,541	\$8,758,960	20,793	20,541	\$8,758,960	21,082	21,063	\$9,315,769	289	522	\$556,809
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$379,610	397	376	\$379,610	397	376	\$379,610	-	-	-

Component Budget Overview

The FY 2025 Budget includes \$9.7B, 21,479 positions, and 21,439 full-time equivalents (FTE) for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The requested funding will fill critical operational and resource gaps to effectively carry out ICE’s mission. Of the \$9.7B, \$691.0M is designated as emergency funding. This funding level represents an increase of \$556.8M from a FY 2024 Annualized CR.

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 approximately 21,000 employees deployed across all 50 States, U.S. territories, the District of Columbia, and in 55 countries.

The FY 2025 Budget includes an increase of 289 positions that support ICE’s needs to effectively carry out ICE’s mission. This includes an increase of 39 positions to Mission Support, an increase of 188 positions for Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and an increase of 62 positions for Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). These positions will affect frontline operations to include ICE’s investigative, enforcement, and administrative capabilities in a manner consistent with the Administration’s focus on building a fair, orderly, and humane immigration system. Mission Support positions will continue to provide for better and effective servicing of the Agency at-large, including business lines of human capital management and servicing, and financial management and systems modernization. The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) will maintain FY 2024 requisite staffing to represent the United States in immigration proceedings before Immigration Judges (IJ) within the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), as EOIR continues with its year-over-year IJ position growth and expands its number of

courtrooms. HSI will continue to maintain the Victim’s Assistance Program, the Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and Child Exploitation Investigations. ERO’s staffing will continue to support international footprint and management of the non-detained docket. If Southwest Border encounters meet predetermined thresholds, funding from the proposed Southwest Border Contingency Fund can be transferred to ICE to support critical border management requirements. The FY 2025 Budget also includes funding for Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS).

Addressing the fentanyl epidemic – which accounts for some two-thirds of the more than 110,000 drug overdose deaths each year – is a top priority for this Administration. Efforts to date include an unprecedented increase in enforcement operations, global leadership, and a sustained focus on public health.

The Administration has developed a series of legislative proposals to give the Nation the additional tools it needs to better detect and defeat illicit fentanyl. This legislation would close key loopholes that drug traffickers exploit and expand penalties for those who engage in trafficking deadly drugs into our communities. Key proposals that will enhance ICE’s efforts to combat illicit fentanyl trafficking include:

- Serializing and Tracking Pill Presses - In 2023, law enforcement seized more than 76 million fentanyl-laced fake pills — marketed as another substance but containing fentanyl. This proposal requires those who manufacture or distribute pill tableting or encapsulating machines and their critical parts to “serialize” their machinery, keep records of all relevant transactions, and report those transactions to the Attorney General — thus enabling law enforcement to better track the machines used to manufacture fake pills. It also creates a national registry of pill tableting, encapsulating machines and their critical parts. Those who violate the serialization, record keeping, reporting, or registry requirements will be subject to penalties.
- Reinstating Subpoena Authority to Investigate Suspicious Exports - This legislation would reinstate the customs officer authority to issue administrative subpoenas to help identify suspicious exports, such as transshipments of diverted fentanyl precursor chemicals and equipment. It would also reinstate authority of the United States Postal Service to issue administrative subpoenas to help investigate use of the mail for criminal activities, such as to ship illicit fentanyl and its precursor chemicals and equipment.
- Permanently Scheduling Fentanyl-Related Substances Consistent with the Administration’s 2021 Recommendations to Congress - Traffickers are continually altering the chemical structure of fentanyl to evade regulation and prosecution, sometimes with tragic results. The Administration and Congress worked together to temporarily close this loophole by making all fentanyl-related substances (FRS) Schedule I drugs, which carry additional reporting requirements and penalties. However, this measure expires on December 31, 2024. This legislation would permanently make all illicitly produced FRS Schedule I drugs consistent with the Administration’s 2021 recommendations to Congress, such as creating a streamlined process for HHS to identify and remove or reschedule any FRS that are subsequently found to not have a high potential for abuse; require a study of the impact of permanent FRS class-wide scheduling research, civil rights, and illicit manufacturing and trafficking; and including additional provisions to improve public safety.
- Making Xylazine a Schedule III Drug - Fentanyl alone can be lethal, but fentanyl mixed with xylazine – a non-opiate sedative that is currently approved for veterinary use in the United States – is even deadlier. The Administration calls on Congress to pass the core elements of the bipartisan Combating Illicit Xylazine Act, which would make xylazine a Schedule III drug subject to additional reporting requirements, would impose additional tracking and reporting requirements on the sale and distribution of xylazine, and subject those who unlawfully distribute xylazine to enhanced penalties.

- Stopping Unlawful Imports - This legislation would significantly increase penalties for the unlawful importation of narcotics, precursors, and manufacturing paraphernalia from several hundred dollars for low-value shipments to a base of \$5,000. The legislation would also add new penalties for falsely manifesting goods bound for the United States – providing an additional penalty for those who fail to appropriately manifest controlled or regulated substances, precursor chemicals, and related machinery.
- Increasing Penalties on the Manufacturers, Distributors, and Importers of Deadly Drugs - These provisions would increase penalties on those who unlawfully manufacture and distribute fentanyl; add new penalties for those who make and sell devices used for the illegal manufacture of counterfeit pills; and require an increase in the sentencing guidelines for, among other things, those who make or sell large numbers of fake pills or who knowingly distribute controlled substances to minors.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$9,138,570	\$9,138,570	\$9,695,379
Carryover - Start of Year	\$372,147	\$517,502	\$460,486
Recoveries	\$20,402	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$8,973)	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$6,525)	(\$5,809)	(\$3,000)
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$402,846	-	-
Supplementals	-	\$2,542,782	-
Total Budget Authority	\$9,918,467	\$12,193,045	\$10,152,865
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$143,835	\$143,835	\$143,835
Collections - Other Sources	\$56,839	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$10,119,141	\$12,336,880	\$10,296,700
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$9,442,857	\$11,876,394	\$9,834,214
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	21,190	21,190	21,479
Enacted/Request FTE	20,917	20,917	21,439
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,322	21,190	21,479
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,099	20,917	21,439

In FY 2023, the Collections - Other Sources line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount for fees and actual collections.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Collections - Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	-	165	\$33,612	-	165	\$33,612	-	165	\$33,612
Department of Defense	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$818
Department of Defense - Navy, Marine Corps	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Analysis and Operations	-	-	\$21,648	-	-	\$21,648	-	-	\$21,648
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$449	-	-	\$449	-	-	\$449
Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	-	-	\$6,663	-	-	\$6,663	-	-	\$6,663
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	\$9,159	-	-	\$9,159	-	-	\$9,159
Department of Homeland Security - Office of Biometric Identity Mangement (OBIM)	-	-	\$1,084	-	-	\$1,084	-	-	\$1,084
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	4	\$4,861	-	4	\$4,861	-	4	\$4,861
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$4,370	-	-	\$4,370	-	-	\$4,370
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$28,709	-	-	\$28,709	-	-	\$28,709
Department of Justice	-	14	\$21,467	-	14	\$21,467	-	14	\$21,467
Department of State	-	14	\$6,131	-	14	\$6,131	-	14	\$6,131
Department of State - Foreign Assistance Funding	-	-	\$4,680	-	-	\$4,680	-	-	\$4,680
Other Independent Agencies	-	-	\$165	-	-	\$165	-	-	\$165
Total Collections	6,000	197	\$143,835	6,000	197	\$143,835	6,000	197	\$143,835

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations and Support	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	21,082	21,063	\$4,445,843	\$210.92	289	522	\$398,623	\$14.04
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$76,569	\$203.64	-	-	\$16,000	\$42.55
Total	21,190	20,917	\$4,107,789	\$196.24	21,190	20,917	\$4,107,789	\$196.24	21,479	21,439	\$4,522,412	\$210.80	289	522	\$414,623	\$14.55
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	21,082	21,063	\$4,445,843	\$210.92	289	522	\$398,623	\$14.04
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$76,569	\$203.64	-	-	\$16,000	\$42.55

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,305,408	\$2,305,408	\$2,583,175	\$277,767
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$24,155	\$24,155	\$26,132	\$1,977
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$539,461	\$539,461	\$585,093	\$45,632
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,788	\$2,788	\$3,012	\$224
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,235,826	\$1,235,826	\$1,324,849	\$89,023
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$151	\$151	\$151	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$4,107,789	\$4,107,789	\$4,522,412	\$414,623
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	21,190	21,190	21,479	289
FTE - Civilian	20,917	20,917	21,439	522

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

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Operations and Support	\$4,688,743	\$4,688,743	\$4,865,378	\$176,635
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$22,997	\$22,997	\$4,548	(\$18,449)
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$126,041	\$126,041	\$110,041	(\$16,000)
Detention and Removal Office Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total	\$5,030,781	\$5,030,781	\$5,172,967	\$142,186
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,711,740	\$4,711,740	\$4,869,926	\$158,186
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$319,041	\$319,041	\$303,041	(\$16,000)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$473,970	\$473,970	\$691,655	\$217,685
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13,368	\$13,368	\$13,878	\$510
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$393,744	\$393,744	\$373,185	(\$20,559)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$26,991	\$26,991	\$26,994	\$3
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$68,437	\$68,437	\$68,984	\$547
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$719,157	\$719,157	\$507,882	(\$211,275)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$179,578	\$179,578	\$177,805	(\$1,773)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$304,596	\$304,596	\$95,257	(\$209,339)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$188,525	\$188,525	\$189,927	\$1,402

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25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$941	\$941	\$1,051	\$110
25.6 Medical Care	\$124,979	\$124,979	\$207,369	\$82,390
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$476,280	\$476,280	\$476,140	(\$140)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,737,279	\$1,737,279	\$2,044,441	\$307,162
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$55,064	\$55,064	\$52,500	(\$2,564)
31.0 Equipment	\$225,113	\$225,113	\$204,053	(\$21,060)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$25,068	\$25,068	\$24,155	(\$913)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$15,102	\$15,102	\$15,102	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$5,030,781	\$5,030,781	\$5,172,967	\$142,186

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

FY 2025 Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (CUAS) Funding

The FY 2025 Budget for ICE does not include any dedicated resources for Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems programs.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
FY 2023 – FY 2025 Cyber Security Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

NIST Framework	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President’s Budget
Detect	\$7,648	\$7,648	\$7,186
Identify	\$4,806	\$4,806	\$5,130
Protect	\$30,582	\$30,582	\$30,656
Recover	\$1,681	\$1,681	\$1,897
Respond	\$3,069	\$3,069	\$2,917
Grand Total	\$47,786	\$47,786	\$47,786

Narrative description of how the above funding will be used can be found in the associated Chapters of this Budget.

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

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2023	February 27, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Danger Pay	Transmitted – July 6, 2023
2023	February 27, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Law Enforcement Support Center - FY 2023 Spending Plan (Briefing)	Transmitted – March 1, 2023
2023	February 27, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - Q1	Transmitted – July 26, 2023
2023	March 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	U.S. Citizens Detained for Removal - Semiannual 1 Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources	Transmitted – July 27, 2023
2023	June 30, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - Q2	Transmitted – September 19, 2023
2023	July 31, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Individuals in Immigration Detention - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – July 26, 2023
2023	September 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Online Undercover Operations Targeting Traffickers of Fentanyl Precursors and Related Chemicals	Transmitted – July 25, 2023
2023	October 2, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - Q3	Transmitted – October 27, 2023
2023	October 31, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-born Children - Semiannual 1	Transmitted – October 31, 2023
2023	October 31, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Removals of Honorably Discharged Members of the U.S. Armed Services - First Half, Calendar Year 2023	Transmitted – October 31, 2023
2023	November 14, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources	DHS Final Clearance
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Access to Due Process	Transmitted – February 20, 2024
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	U.S. Citizens Detained for Removal - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – January 19, 2024
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Referrals from Nongovernmental Organizations - Q4	OMB
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Deportation of Parents of U.S.-born Children - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – December 29, 2023
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Forced Labor and Forced Child Labor	Transmitted- February 2, 2024
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Healthcare Costs for Noncitizens in Detention - Annual Report	Component Drafting

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

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	ERO Annual Report	Transmitted – December 29, 2023
2023	December 29, 2023	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	HSI Annual Report	Transmitted – December 29, 2023
2023	January 30, 2024	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Individuals in Immigration Detention - Semiannual 2	Transmitted – January 19, 2024
2023	January 31, 2024	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	ATD Program Enrollment Referrals Annual Report	OMB
2023	April 30, 2024	FY 2023 Appropriations P.L. 117-328	Removals of Honorably Discharged Members of the U.S. Armed Services - Second Half, Calendar Year 2023	Pending

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

Budget Activity <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Last year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2025 President's Budget
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Operations and Support	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,692³	\$3,032,094² / N/A⁴	\$9,311,221
Mission Support	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,692 ³	N/A ⁴	\$1,475,720
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$435,346
Homeland Security Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$2,489,325
Enforcement and Removal Operations	2003	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$4,910,830
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2003¹	N/A	\$693,969	\$4,548
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	\$4,548
Operational Communications and Information Technology	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	-
Construction and Facility Improvements	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	-
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A		\$3,726,063	\$9,315,769
Fee Accounts				\$379,610
Student and Exchange Visitor Program				\$186,610
Breached Bond Detention Fund				\$55,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees				\$135,000
Detention and Removal Office Fee				\$3,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operations and Support

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for operations and support including the purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; overseas vetted units, including stipends for members of such units; and maintenance, minor construction, and minor leasehold improvements at owned and leased facilities; [\$8,281,019,000] \$9,311,221,000; of which not less than \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for efforts to enforce laws against forced child labor; of which \$46,696,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2025] 2026; of which not less than \$2,000,000 is for paid apprenticeships for participants in the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps; of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including operation of the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center; and of which not less than [\$3,841,016,000] \$4,910,830,000 shall be for enforcement, detention, and removal operations, including support for joint processing centers and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: Provided, that not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, that not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081): Provided further, that not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, that not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: *Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$686,000,000 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to such section 251(b)(2)(A)(i).*

Language Provision	Explanation
...[\$8,281,019,000] ...\$9,311,221,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
...[2025] 2026...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed. Two-year period of availability funding is necessary for wiretaps (\$33.0M) and Visa Security Program (\$13.7M). No year period of availability funding is necessary for special operations (\$10M).
...[\$3,841,016,000] ...\$4,910,830,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
... <i>Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$686,000,000 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the</i>	This provision designates a portion of funding in this account as an emergency requirement. This "shifted base" funding concept was included in 2023 appropriations and was also part of an agreement associated with the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA).

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>President designates such amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to such section 251(b)(2)(A)(i)</i>	

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

For necessary expenses of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for procurement, construction, and improvements, [\$50,520,000] \$4,548,000, to remain available until September 30, [2026] 2027: *Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$4,548,000 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to such section 251(b)(2)(A)(i).*

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>[\$50,520,000] ...\$4,548,000</i>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
[2026] 2027	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
<i>...Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$4,548,000 is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to such section 251(b)(2)(A)(i)</i>	This provision designates a portion of funding in this account as an emergency requirement. This "shifted base" funding concept was included in 2023 appropriations and was also part of an agreement associated with the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA).

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context



Fiscal Year 2025

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.

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

Strategic Measures

Measure Name:	Number of convicted criminal and pending criminal charge arrests						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of efforts to identify, locate, and arrests noncitizen immigrants with criminal convictions or pending criminal charges. Senior leadership will be able to use the results of this metric to evaluate agency performance and inform critical programmatic decision-making, particularly regarding the efficient use and distribution of resources. A noncitizen’s status as Convicted Criminal or Pending Criminal is determined at the point of the individual’s booking into custody according to their criminal history record in EID.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	70,000	75,000
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Number of convicted criminal and pending criminal charge noncitizen returns and removals from the U.S.						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of efforts to extricate from the U.S. noncitizens with criminal convictions or pending criminal charges. A noncitizen’s status as Convicted Criminal or Pending Criminal is determined at the point of the individual’s booking into custody according to their criminal history record in EID. Increases in the number of criminal arrests is likely to be representative of improvements and efficiencies achieved in ERO’s operations, particularly regarding the identification, location, and apprehension of noncitizens with criminality who are more likely to pose threats to U.S. public safety. Senior leadership will be able to use the results of this metric to evaluate agency performance and inform critical programmatic decision-making, particularly regarding the efficient use and distribution of resources.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	60,000	65,000
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Percent of detention facilities that meet the National Detention Standards Program during their full annual inspection						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measures ICE’s effectiveness in ensuring all adult detention facilities, with an Average Daily Population (ADP) greater than 1, meet the ICE National Detention Standards Program. Family residential centers, ERO juvenile facilities, staging facilities, or holding rooms that may temporarily hold ICE detainees are not included in this metric. The program ensures facilities used to house non-citizens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal do so in accordance with their contractually obligated ICE national detention standards and assesses results through conducting annual facility inspections, imposing penalties for noncompliance and provide guidance to facilities in reaching compliance. Life/safety deficiencies are immediately addressed upon receiving a preliminary report.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	95.0%	95.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Total number of noncitizen returns and removals from the U.S.						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses ERO effectiveness enforcing immigration law by removing noncitizens without proper legal residency authorization from the territory of the United States. This measure includes both the return and removal of noncitizen immigrants from the United States by ICE ERO. This measure reflects the program’s efforts to enforce immigration law by identifying, apprehending, processing, and removing noncitizen immigrants from the United States.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	120,000	125,000
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Management Measures

Measure Name:	Average daily population of noncitizens maintained in detention facilities						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:							

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

	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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	45,000	45,274	34,000	31,500	31,500	25,000	30,500
Results:	50,165	33,724	19,461	22,630	28,289	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	Cumulative ADP ended FY 2023 at 28,289, a 25 percent increase (5,659) over FY 2022. Historically driven by initial book-ins, the two measures have diverged in FY 2023, as ADP increased 25 percent while cumulative total initial book-ins dropped 12 percent (38,358) from FY 2022 to FY 2023. The ratio between initial book-ins by CBP vs ICE also changed, with ICE initial book-ins rising to 84,799 (a 45 percent increase) as CBP initial book-ins dropped to 188,421 (a 25 percent decrease). For the ADP to rise by 25 percent while total initial book-ins decreased by 12 percent signals a shift in the balance of enforcement responsibilities between CBP and ICE. Moreover, the substantial increase in ICE initial book-ins since FY 2021, from 49,546 to 84,799, demonstrates significant progress in ICE executing its enforcement responsibilities.						
Corrective Action:	Corrective actions which could result in increased ADP include allocating more resources for additional bedspace and the enhancing the hiring and retention of detention officers. It is important to note that policy priorities seeking to limit detention of noncitizens assessed to not pose a threat to national security or public safety make significant increases in ADP unlikely under current circumstances.						

Measure Name:	Average length of stay in detention for Other Immigration Violators (in days)						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of efforts to reduce the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for Other Immigration Violators in ICE’s detention facilities. ALOS refers to the duration of time, in days, that a non-citizen remains in ICE custody. Decreases in the ALOS for OIVs can significantly reduce the overall costs associated with maintaining a detained population which does not pose a priority threat to national security or public safety.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	≤20.0	≤15.0	≤15.0
Results:	---	---	---	---	35.1	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	ALOS for Other Immigration Violators (OIVs) ended FY 2023 at 35.1 days, an increase of 12.9 days (58 percent) from FY 2022. This figure is forecasted to remain steady in FY 2024 (projected 34.7 days). There is a major discrepancy between the ALOS figures for OIVs arrested by ICE vs OIVs arrested by CBP. In FY 2023, CBP OIV arrests had an ALOS of 36.7 days, whereas ICE OIV arrests had an ALOS of 14.3 days. The 14.3 day ALOS for ICE OIV arrests is significantly lower than the ALOS for ICE convicted criminal and pending criminal charge arrests (44.7 and 38.6, respectively). This divergence indicates that, despite missing this target, ICE has been successful in meeting its guidance to prioritize detention resources towards noncitizens posing the greatest risk to national security, public safety, and recent border crossers (commonly apprehended by CBP). ICE seeks to further reduce OIV ALOS by increasing the use of Alternative to Detention (ATD) monitoring methods and Expedited Removal protocols.						
Corrective Action:	ICE continued to prioritize detention resources towards threats to national security, public safety, and recent border crossers. The 14.3-day ALOS for ICE OIV arrests is below the 20-day target and significantly lower than the 43.7 days for all convicted criminal arrests, the 40.3 days for all pending criminal charge arrests (i.e. threats to public safety), and well below the 36.7 days for OIVs arrested by CBP (primarily recent border crossers). To meet this target for FY 2024, ICE ERO will continue to follow its guidelines regarding detention and removal priorities, as well as continue efforts to increase collaboration with foreign countries through programs such as						

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

	the Removals Cooperation Initiative (RCI). Enhancing hiring and retention efforts related to deportation officers and leveraging Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) attorneys are also both avenues for reducing roadblocks and inefficiencies in the removal process.
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Measure Name:	Estimated average adult bed cost per day						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	The measure reports all costs associated with directly supporting the detainment of one individual for one day in an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) managed immigration detention facility. These cost include bed and detention guard contracts; contracts for detainee provisions, healthcare, building maintenance, in addition to costs such as telecom, utilities, operation and maintenance of facilities; supplies; equipment; postage, and facility compliance/inspection contracts billed to individual facilities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	≤\$123.86	≤\$124.13	≤\$142.44	≤\$142.44	≤\$144.16	≤\$157.20	≤\$164.65
Results:	\$119.06	\$143.92	\$144.43	\$162.50	\$187.48	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	The average direct adult bed cost per day for detention measures the average majority cost to detain a single adult in a detention facility per day. Average adult bed cost per day is \$187.48 for FY 2023. A key variable in rate calculation is the total average daily population (ADP) across detention facilities. The target rate of \$187.48 was calculated under the assumption that ICE would realize an adult ADP of 34,000 for the year. For FY 2023, the ADP was 36,804 adults. A portion of detention cost is tied to levels of ADP, however the majority of detention costs are fixed and not influenced by ADP. An increase in ADP will lower the bed rate and vice versa, all else equal. In addition, seasonality and timing of obligations and expenditures influence fluctuations in rates across a fiscal year. Nevertheless, ICE continues to achieve its mission by executing operations in an efficient and effective manner.						
Corrective Action:	ICE will continue to better utilize its guaranteed minimum facilities and facilities with a tiered per diem rate structure to lower the costs associated with bed and detention guard contracts. As standard industry practice, these contracts have automatic rate increases built into them. In any event, ICE will continue minimizing inflation and increasing costs while ensuring full compliance amidst an unprecedented operating environment. ICE will ensure operational and budgetary impacts from developments that emerged during the pandemic, and which have persisted in the post-pandemic environment, continue to align with goals for better facility utilization, contract cost mitigation, and regulatory compliance.						

Measure Name:	Percent of all Alternative to Detention participants who demonstrate compliance						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure gauges the compliance of participants enrolled in the Alternative to Detention (ATD) process. Participants are noncitizens who, upon release from custody, require supplemental case management support and technology assignment to be successful with release conditions, court hearing attendance, and compliance with final orders of removal while allowing them to remain in their communities. ATD uses contractors for effective case management to assist the participant in ensuring they understand their immigration obligations, can meet basic needs, and are provided continued support while they remain in their communities. Participants who were de-escalated and/or positively terminated after recurring case reviews are considered in compliance. ATD ensures compliance as immigrants move through their immigration court proceedings without detaining them inside detention centers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%
Results:	---	---	---	85.0%	85.0%	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Explanation of Result:	There were a total of 477,155 participants discontinued from the ATD program in FY 2023. Of those participants, 406,421 demonstrated compliance through the date of discontinuation with the program
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Measure Name:	Percent of ICE initial convicted criminal or pending criminal charge book-ins for ICE arresting agency						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the the efficient prioritization of resources towards the highest priority cases. “ICE Initial Convicted Criminal or Pending Criminal Charge Book-Ins for ICE Arresting Agency” refers to the case status of an individual at the time they enter ICE custody. Measuring the percent of total Initial Convicted Criminal or Pending Criminal Charge Book-ins allows ERO to assess the proportion of non-citizens entering ICE custody who demonstrably pose a threat to public safety and are thus high priorities for detention. Using a percent-of-total measurement allows ERO to compare like-figure performance over time even as changes in the immigration environment leads to major changes in the raw total of Initial Book-ins over time. Senior leadership will be able to use this metric to evaluate agency performance and inform critical programmatic decision-making.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	33.0%	34.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	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 Name:	Number of disruptions and dismantlements resulting from significant human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation investigations						
Strategic Alignment:	6.3 : Detect, Apprehend, and Disrupt Perpetrators						
Description:	This measure reports the number of significant investigations of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement. To be considered significant, the investigation must involve a high-threat transnational criminal organization or individuals engaged in criminal activity related to human trafficking, labor exploitation, 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. This measure aligns to the FY 2024 - 2025 Agency Priority Goal (APG) to Combat Human Trafficking, Labor Exploitation, and Child Exploitation						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	320	323
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Measure Name:	Number of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation victims assisted						
Strategic Alignment:	6.2 : Identify, Protect, and Support Victims						
Description:	This measure reports the number of adult or minor victims assisted as a result of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation investigations. Human trafficking includes sex trafficking and labor trafficking. Human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation victims are considered assisted and entered into the Victim Assistance Database (VAD) when a Victim Assistance Program Specialist (VAPS) or Victim Assistance Coordinator (VAC) makes contact and provides information or resources to the victim. Many victims receive additional services such as crisis management and supportive services throughout the investigation. This measure aligns to the FY 2024 - 2025 APG to Combat Human Trafficking, Labor Exploitation, and Child Exploitation						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	1,204	1,216
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Number of Human Trafficking, Labor Exploitation, Child Exploitation, or Victim Assistance Program outreach or training sessions						
Strategic Alignment:	6.1 : Enhance Prevention Through Public Education and Training						
Description:	This measure reports the number of training and outreach programs provided by the HSI Victim Assistance Program, Center for Countering Human Trafficking, Child Exploitation Investigations Unit, and Labor Exploitation Program to advance HSI’s nationwide public awareness effort, and any other awareness efforts as needed, to encourage victim identification and reporting to law enforcement and preventing crimes of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation. Trainings and events are provided to critical partners such as local, State, national, and international law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, forensic interviewers, nongovernmental organizations, social service programs, victim advocates, and survivors. This measure aligns to the FY 2024 - 2025 APG to Combat Human Trafficking, Labor Exploitation, and Child Exploitation						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	440	440
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Measure Name:	Number of significant Homeland Security Investigation cases that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	2.3 : Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors						
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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	362	366	540	545	550	556
Results:	---	---	698	1,083	1,111	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:							

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

	HSI's success was achieved by leveraging its expansive investigative authorities and expertise; embracing and capitalizing upon technology and innovation; enhancing our strategic partnerships; and using data and intelligence to drive investigations and decision making
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Management Measures

Measure Name:	Number of significant drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	2.3 : Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors						
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 \$10.0M 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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	21	80	81	82	82
Results:	---	---	130	229	251	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	HSI achieved these results through enhanced efforts consistent with those described in the elements of HSI's FY 2023 Operational Goals and Priorities and Strategy for Combating Illicit Opioids. HSI's authorities and dynamic approach to counternarcotics produces impactful investigations that disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute the TCOs responsible for introducing fentanyl, heroin, and other dangerous opioids into the United States and deny precursor chemicals from entering the illicit supply chain. In FY 2023, HSI lead or increased participation across several partnerships targeting the illicit opioid trade directly and indirectly. HSI also lead High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area initiatives focused on disrupting and dismantling internet-based sales of fentanyl and other opioids.						

Measure Name:	Number of significant national-security and counter-proliferation investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	2.3 : Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors						
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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	66	90	91	92	93
Results:	---	---	152	160	198	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	These results were achieved by HSI's efforts to fulfill Goal 2 (Counter Threats and Protect the Homeland) within the ICE FY 2021-2025 Strategic Plan by prioritizing and investigating national security and public safety threats, generating, analyzing, and sharing actionable intelligence, and effectively managing security risks.						

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Measure Name:	Number of significant non-drug-related illicit trade, travel, and finance investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	2.3 : Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors						
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 noncitizen smuggling organizations; cases of human smuggling, human trafficking, counterfeit and dangerous goods, the illicit export of weapons, foreign or domestic public corruption, or benefit/document fraud. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	121	125	126	128	129
Results:	---	---	151	238	247	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	Investigations must be high-threat non-drug-related with repeated exploitation or evasion of global, regional, and national level movement systems, investigations of Top International Criminal Organization Targets (TICOTS)/Priority Transnational Organized Crime (PTOC), Extraterritorial Criminal Travel and Joint Task Force - Alpha investigations that combat transnational alien smuggling organizations, human smuggling and trafficking, illicit trade in dangerous goods that threaten health and safety, illicit export of weapons to entities engaged in violent public safety offenses, and foreign or domestic public corruption. These results were achieved by HSI's efforts to fulfill Goal 4 of the ICE FY 2021-2025 Strategic Plan by combatting organizations that exploit lawful trade, travel, and financial systems.						

Measure Name:	Number of significant transnational gang investigations that resulted in a disruption or dismantlement						
Strategic Alignment:	2.3 : Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors						
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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	9	10	10	10	10
Results:	---	---	17	36	35	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	HSI has expanded and improved the investigative strategies applied to combatting the proliferation of transnational criminal gangs and organized crime through a diversified approach incorporating the targeting of the associated violence derived from turf wars and illicit gang activity. Operation Community Shield (OCS) is HSI's strategic response to transnational gangs impacting public safety and conducting criminal activity within the United States and/or affecting the security of the U.S. borders. A vital component to OCS is the implementation of a task force strategy with state, local, and Federal partners to increase enforcement through the enhancement of complex investigations. In FY 2023, HSI expanded this concept of operations to include a new (OCS) Violent Gang Task Force (VGTF) in the HSI Charlotte area of operations. HSI Charlotte is the seventh VGTF created since 2020.						

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

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 Name:	Number of case actions that contribute to the management and reduction of the backlog of cases on the Executive Office for Immigration Review docket at the start of the fiscal year						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the program’s capability and capacity to complete case actions that may contribute to the more effective management and reduction of the docket backlog of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). The program’s case actions include, but are not limited to, grants of relief, removal orders, dismissals, administrative closures, declining to file a Notice to Appear (NTA) and any other similar action taken as a result of a docket efficiency initiative. External factors and changes in policies and regulations may lower the results independent of program actions.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	215,275	219,581	223,973
Results:	---	---	---	---	386,986	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	With OPLA’s renewed focus on preserving limited government resources to achieve just and fair outcomes in the course of its immigration court litigation efforts, this measure captures efforts that most faithfully advance its mission, by capturing the number of case actions where OPLA contributed to better managing or reducing EOIR’s immigration court docket backlog, whether through removal, relief, prosecutorial discretion, declining to file a Notice to Appear (NTA), or other docket efficiency initiative. Case actions include, but are not limited to, grants of relief, removal orders, dismissals, administrative closures, declining to file a NTA and any other similar action taken as a result of a docket efficiency initiative.						

Measure Name:	Number of stakeholder engagements conducted						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses OPLA’s efforts to engage intra-governmental and external stakeholders relating to changes in its policies and the importance of its missions, including its efforts to preserve limited government resources to achieve just and fair outcomes in individual immigration cases, and reduce the backlog of cases pending before EOIR. Ensuring stakeholder alignment in addressing immigration enforcement provides opportunities to improve the transparency of OPLA’s actions and identify docket efficiency initiatives to improve case processing in immigration court. This measure aligns with the DHS objective to enforce U.S. immigration laws. External factors and changes in policies and regulations may lower the results independent of program actions.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	50	62	75
Results:	---	---	---	---	208	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	This measure assesses OPLA’s efforts to engage intra-governmental and external stakeholders relating to changes in policies and importance of its missions, including its efforts to preserve limited government resources to achieve just and fair outcomes in individual immigration cases, and reduce the backlog of cases pending before Executive Office for Immigration Review. Ensuring stakeholder						

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

	alignment in addressing immigration enforcement provides opportunities to improve the transparency of OPLA’s actions and identify docket efficiency initiatives to improve case processing in immigration court. OPLA continues to engage with both intra-governmental and external stakeholders relating to changes in its policies and the importance of its missions, including its efforts to preserve limited government resources and utilize prosecutorial discretion on a case-by-case basis to achieve just and fair outcomes in individual immigration cases, and reduce the backlog of cases pending before EOIR.
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Management Measures

Measure Name:	Client satisfaction based on the annual OPLA Voice of the Client Survey						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of OPLA at providing high quality and timely legal advice and training to our clients. Client feedback provided through responses to the annual Voice of the Client Survey will provide insight into the effectiveness and efficiency of those efforts and provide actionable data on which OPLA will be able to identify gaps and adapt to better serve our clients’ needs.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	71.0%	72.0%	73.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	83.0%	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	The OPLA Voice of the Client Survey is an annual survey, and the target was achieved in FY 2023. OPLA continues to analyze the results to determine what lessons can be learned from the feedback received.						

Measure Name:	Ratio of Office of the Principal Legal Advisor full time positions per Executive Office for Immigration Review Immigration Judge Team						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure assesses the effectiveness of OPLA’s progress towards achieving the necessary staffing levels in accordance with OPLA’s Workload Staffing Model (WSM). OPLA utilizes the Principal Legal Advisor’s Network (PLANet) as its docket and case management system and has worked collaboratively with ICE PAE and contractors to develop, build out, and refine a WSM utilizing PLANet data. Under the current model, OPLA needs 3.92 FTE resources for each Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) immigration judge (IJ) team. As a result of EOIR’s rapid growth since FY 2018, OPLA is at a staffing deficit and requires additional personnel to cover the caseload associated with each IJ team. External factors and changes in policies and regulations may lower the results independent of program actions.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	3.92	3.92
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

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

Management Measures

Measure Name:	Percent of Administrative (Employee/Contractor non-criminal misconduct) Case Closure within standard of 120 days						
Strategic Alignment:	E.2 : Champion the Workforce						
Description:	This measure gauges the ability to fully investigate and complete a non-criminal misconduct investigation on an employee or contractor within 120 days of assignment to the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). Allegations are initially assessed to determine whether they are retained by OPR to be investigated as serious employee or contractor misconduct, or transferred to an ICE program office for investigation. Non-criminal investigations retained by OPR will be completed within 120 days from the date the case is assigned to OPR.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	95.0%	95.5%	96.0%	96.5%
Results:	---	---	---	96.0%	91.0%	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	In FY 2023, OPR INV identified 305 administrative misconduct investigations assigned to OPR agents. OPR INV successfully met the internally implemented 120-day threshold in 279 (91.0 percent) of those investigations. While 91.0 percent is below our established goal and OPR INV’s traditionally successful rate of completion, it should be noted that OPR INV closed seven field offices in FY 2023 and, in comparison to FY 2022, saw a 29.6 percent (from 135 to 95 agents) reduction in criminal investigators assigned to investigative offices. These changes had a cascading effect which caused caseloads to be transferred between offices and investigators, subsequently impacting timelines. Despite these changes, OPR INV demonstrated a three percent increase in this metric from the commencement of FY 2023.						
Corrective Action:	As every allegation has unique circumstances and factors. Regardless of the investigation type, all allegations of employee misconduct are investigated impartially, independently, and thoroughly to promote organizational health, integrity, and accountability. The timeliness of investigations is paramount to ensuring the highest standards of integrity in protecting public trust and preserving the integrity of ICE, OPR will continue to focus on completing all investigations with the utmost sense of urgency, while placing emphasis on thoroughness and supreme quality. In spite of these challenges, to try and meet this measure, in addition to continuing to emphasize the importance of these requirements for purposes of performance management, OPR INV will explore use of technology to increase efficiencies as part of the interview process; potential modification of workflow processes; changes to support function responsibilities; and instituting stronger case assessments at intake.						

Measure Name:	Percent of Personnel Security Rapid Vetting cases completed within 14 business days						
Strategic Alignment:	E.2 : Champion the Workforce						
Description:	This measure quantifies the ability for ICE to review and assess employment suitability/fitness criteria of an individual applicant for employment and make preliminary risk-based determinations that allow applicants to enter on duty prior to the completion of their full background investigation. The measure is taken from the time applicants complete their security documents to the time a preliminary Entry On Duty (EOD) decision is rendered when cases have no actionable issues identified (e.g. derogatory information).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	70.0%	71.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Strategic Context

Measure Name:	Percent of semi-annual detention inspections completed						
Strategic Alignment:	3.2 : Enforce U.S. Immigration Laws						
Description:	This measure quantifies the legal statute to fully inspect each ICE Detention facility semiannually. Detention facilities (State and Local, Contracted, Federal) that house undocumented detainees for periods in excess of 72 hours and that have an average daily population (ADP) of 10 or more detainees must be inspected twice each year. These inspections performed by the Office of Detention Oversight assess compliance with the ICE National Detention Standards 2000 or 2019, the Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2008 or 2011, or the Family Residential Standards 2020.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	98.5%	99.0%	99.5%	100.0%
Results:	---	---	---	100.0%	100.0%	TBD	TBD
Explanation of Result:	In FY 2023, the Office of Detention Oversight initially scheduled 158 semi-annual detention inspections; however, prior to conducting the first inspection of the Berks county Residential Center, the facility or Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) terminated the contract, reducing ODO's scheduled inspections to 156. The number of facilities ODO will inspect is subject to change due to contract modifications or terminations between ERO and the facilities. The facilities inspected were 72-hour facilities, which have an average daily population of ten or more detainees and a current contract at the end of the FY, leading to a completion rate of 100 percent; all 156 inspections were conducted on-site.						

Measure Name:	Percent of Transfer of Trust cases completed within 7 business days						
Strategic Alignment:	E.2 : Champion the Workforce						
Description:	This measure quantifies the ability for ICE to review and assess employment suitability/fitness criteria of an individual applicant for employment and make transfer of trust determinations that relies of previous favorable Federal background investigations that are at the requisite level for the position selected. The measure is taken from the time the ICE Office of Human Capital, Human Resources Operations Center (HROC) or a Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) sends the selection notification of an individual applicant for employment to PSD to the time a transfer of trust decision is rendered when cases have no new actionable issues identified (e.g. new derogatory information that occurred after the closure of the previous background investigation).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Targets:	---	---	---	---	---	70.0%	71.0%
Results:	---	---	---	---	---	TBD	TBD

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support



Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Justification

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Operations and Support

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,340	2,342	\$1,475,720	39	45	(\$327)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$435,346	-	170	\$33,032
Homeland Security Investigations	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,790	8,745	\$2,489,325	188	220	\$153,167
Enforcement and Removal Operations	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	7,773	7,798	\$4,910,830	62	87	\$389,386
Total	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	21,082	21,063	\$9,311,221	289	522	\$575,258
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	20,793	20,541	\$8,735,963	21,082	21,063	\$9,311,221	289	522	\$575,258

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

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

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

Mission Support: This PPA provides funding for ICE's Enterprise Services (ES), Executive Leadership and Oversight (ELO), and Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). ES supports the full range of Management and Administration (M&A) enterprise-level services and operational support for ICE through eight offices. ELO oversees the nine offices that support ICE's planning and execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, strategic policy, and regulatory development to inform and empower ICE decision-makers. OPR mitigates agency risk and promotes organizational health and integrity by upholding ICE's professional standards through a multidisciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations to promote organizational health, integrity, and accountability across the agency.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): This PPA provides funding for ICE OPLA attorneys who exclusively 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). This PPA also supports OPLA attorneys who provide legal advice to ICE programs and offices on a range of immigration, customs, criminal laws and policies, labor and employment law, commercial and administrative law, and ethics standards, and defend the operational authorities and decisions of ICE officers and agents in the Federal courts. Support personnel provide administrative assistance, including for paperwork-intensive removal proceedings before EOIR.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): HSI is the principal investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the second largest investigative agency in the Federal government. This PPA provides funding for Special Agents who conduct transnational criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations through criminal and civil enforcement of Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration. HSI applies its legal authorities to investigate immigration and customs violations, including those related to human trafficking, human smuggling, child exploitation, transnational gangs, human rights abuses, countering fentanyl, narcotics, firearms and contraband smuggling, financial crimes, cybercrime, intellectual property infringements, export control, and immigration benefit fraud. Additionally, specially trained investigative support staff assist in a broad range of function for mission-critical areas.

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

Operations and Support
Budget Authority and Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$8,735,963	\$8,735,963	\$9,311,221
Carryover - Start of Year	\$42,139	\$35,924	-
Recoveries	\$13,888	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$8,973)	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$402,846	-	-
Supplementals	-	\$2,532,282	-
Total Budget Authority	\$9,185,863	\$11,304,169	\$9,311,221
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$143,835	\$143,835	\$143,835
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$9,329,698	\$11,448,004	\$9,455,056
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$9,134,996	\$11,448,004	\$9,455,056
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	20,793	20,793	21,082
Enacted/Request FTE	20,541	20,541	21,063
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	20,025	20,793	21,082
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,800	20,541	21,063

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	-	165	\$33,612	-	165	\$33,612	-	165	\$33,612
Department of Defense	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$818
Department of Defense - Navy, Marine Corps	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Analysis and Operations	-	-	\$21,648	-	-	\$21,648	-	-	\$21,648
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$449	-	-	\$449	-	-	\$449
Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	-	-	\$6,663	-	-	\$6,663	-	-	\$6,663
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	\$9,159	-	-	\$9,159	-	-	\$9,159
Department of Homeland Security - Office of Biometric Identity Mangement (OBIM)	-	-	\$1,084	-	-	\$1,084	-	-	\$1,084
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	4	\$4,861	-	4	\$4,861	-	4	\$4,861
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$4,370	-	-	\$4,370	-	-	\$4,370
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$28,709	-	-	\$28,709	-	-	\$28,709
Department of Justice	-	14	\$21,467	-	14	\$21,467	-	14	\$21,467
Department of State	-	14	\$6,131	-	14	\$6,131	-	14	\$6,131
Department of State - Foreign Assistance Funding	-	-	\$4,680	-	-	\$4,680	-	-	\$4,680
Other Independent Agencies	-	-	\$165	-	-	\$165	-	-	\$165
Total Collections	6,000	197	\$143,835	6,000	197	\$143,835	6,000	197	\$143,835

Operations and Support Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$4,688,743	\$8,735,963
FY 2024 Annualized CR	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$4,688,743	\$8,735,963
FY 2025 Base Budget	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$4,688,743	\$8,735,963
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	277	\$44,827	-	\$44,827
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$354,535)	(\$354,535)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recur	-	277	\$44,827	(\$354,535)	(\$309,708)
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$67,643	-	\$67,643
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$215,216	-	\$215,216
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$46,806	-	\$46,806
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$15,001	-	\$15,001
Capital Security Cost Sharing	-	-	-	\$1,532	\$1,532
Detention Contract Increase	-	-	-	\$415,162	\$415,162
Enterprise Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,728	\$1,728
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,150	\$3,150
GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$20,028)	(\$20,028)
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$2,814	\$2,814
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$344,666	\$404,358	\$749,024
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	277	\$389,493	\$49,823	\$439,316
FY 2025 Current Services	20,793	20,818	\$4,436,713	\$4,738,566	\$9,175,279
Transfer for APCP from ICE/O&S/MS to MGMT/O&S/OCPO	-	-	(\$615)	(\$344)	(\$959)
Transfer for Blue Campaign from OSEM/O&S/OPE to ICE/O&S/HSI	7	7	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$2,900
Total Transfers	7	7	\$785	\$1,156	\$1,941
Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$18,713)	(\$18,713)
Body Worn Cameras	3	2	\$665	\$8,051	\$8,716
Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$9,566	\$10,813
Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Child Exploitation Investigations	35	35	\$7,440	\$13,280	\$20,720
Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign	8	4	\$874	\$2,811	\$3,685
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$29,298)	(\$29,298)
Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Facial Recognition	4	2	\$294	\$3,706	\$4,000

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Operations and Support

Funded Vacancies	(460)	(460)	(\$96,445)	-	(\$96,445)
Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Mobile Device Analytics	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Pay Restoration	606	606	\$91,526	-	\$91,526
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
Tip Line	-	-	-	\$861	\$861
Transportation and Removal	-	-	-	\$225,000	\$225,000
Travel	-	-	-	(\$8,574)	(\$8,574)
Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act	20	10	\$2,501	\$3,132	\$5,633
Victim Assistance Program	55	28	\$4,910	\$11,055	\$15,965
Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	282	238	\$8,345	\$125,656	\$134,001
FY 2025 Request	21,082	21,063	\$4,445,843	\$4,865,378	\$9,311,221
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	289	522	\$398,623	\$176,635	\$575,258

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

	FY 2025 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - 2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$67,643	-	\$67,643
Mission Support	-	-	\$6,367	-	\$6,367
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$3,966	-	\$3,966
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$1,628	-	\$1,628
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$773	-	\$773
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$5,208	-	\$5,208
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$30,503	-	\$30,503
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$27,904	-	\$27,904
International Operations	-	-	\$1,277	-	\$1,277
Intelligence	-	-	\$1,322	-	\$1,322
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$25,565	-	\$25,565
Custody Operations	-	-	\$16,074	-	\$16,074
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$2,347	-	\$2,347
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	\$4,320	-	\$4,320
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$2,410	-	\$2,410
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$414	-	\$414
Pricing Change 2 - 2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$215,216	-	\$215,216
Mission Support	-	-	\$19,978	-	\$19,978
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$12,199	-	\$12,199
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$5,440	-	\$5,440
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$2,339	-	\$2,339
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$17,164	-	\$17,164
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$97,290	-	\$97,290
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$88,805	-	\$88,805
International Operations	-	-	\$4,130	-	\$4,130
Intelligence	-	-	\$4,355	-	\$4,355
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$80,784	-	\$80,784
Custody Operations	-	-	\$50,801	-	\$50,801
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$7,607	-	\$7,607
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	\$13,806	-	\$13,806
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$7,548	-	\$7,548
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$1,022	-	\$1,022
Pricing Change 3 - 2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$46,806	-	\$46,806
Mission Support	-	-	\$4,493	-	\$4,493
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$3,595	-	\$3,595

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Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$583	-	\$583
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$315	-	\$315
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	\$3,726	-	\$3,726
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$21,272	-	\$21,272
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$19,256	-	\$19,256
International Operations	-	-	\$1,043	-	\$1,043
Intelligence	-	-	\$973	-	\$973
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$17,315	-	\$17,315
Custody Operations	-	-	\$11,154	-	\$11,154
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$1,636	-	\$1,636
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	\$3,057	-	\$3,057
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$1,063	-	\$1,063
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	\$405	-	\$405
Pricing Change 4 - FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$15,001	-	\$15,001
Mission Support	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	\$7,242	-	\$7,242
Domestic Investigations	-	-	\$6,983	-	\$6,983
International Operations	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	\$7,500	-	\$7,500
Custody Operations	-	-	\$4,914	-	\$4,914
Fugitive Operations	-	-	\$776	-	\$776
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	\$1,293	-	\$1,293
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	\$517	-	\$517
Pricing Change 5 - Capital Security Cost Sharing	-	-	-	\$1,532	\$1,532
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	\$1,532	\$1,532
International Operations	-	-	-	\$1,532	\$1,532
Pricing Change 6 - Detention Contract Increase	-	-	-	\$415,162	\$415,162
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	\$415,162	\$415,162
Custody Operations	-	-	-	\$415,162	\$415,162
Pricing Change 7 - Enterprise Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,728	\$1,728
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$1,728	\$1,728
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$1,728	\$1,728
Pricing Change 8 - FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,150	\$3,150
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$3,150	\$3,150
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$3,150	\$3,150
Pricing Change 9 - GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$20,028)	(\$20,028)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$20,028)	(\$20,028)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$20,028)	(\$20,028)
Pricing Change 10 - International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$2,814	\$2,814
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	\$2,814	\$2,814
International Operations	-	-	-	\$2,814	\$2,814

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Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$344,666	\$404,358	\$749,024
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Pricing Change 1 – 2025 Civilian Pay Raise:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts civilian pay funding in the Base and the Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise, which totals \$4.4B.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change represents the costs of the first three quarters of the calendar year 2025, 2.0 percent civilian pay increase. It is calculated by adding Base pay, the 2024 Pay Raise and the 2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization pricing change, multiplying by the pay rate increase (2.0 percent) and then by three-fourths to account for nine months of the 2025 calendar year.

Pricing Change 2 – 2024 Civilian Pay Raise:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts civilian pay funding in the Base and Annualizations, which totals \$4.1B.

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change represents the costs of the full 2024 5.2 percent civilian pay increase. It is calculated by adding the FY 2023 Enacted Base Pay, Pay base of the Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes, and the Annualization of Prior Year Pay Raise pricing change, and multiplying by the pay rate increase (5.2 percent).

Pricing Change 3 – 2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization:

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

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change represents the costs of the fourth quarter of the calendar year 2023 4.6 percent civilian pay increase. It is calculated by adding the FY 2022 Enacted Base pay, the pay funding from the FY 2023 Enacted program changes, and the FY 2023 enacted civilian inflation and multiplying by the pay rate increase (4.6 percent) and then by one-fourth to account for three months of the 2024 calendar year.

Pricing Change 4 – FERS Adjustment:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change impacts contributions made to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) for Law Enforcement Officers, which totals \$773.0M.

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

Pricing Change 5 – Capital Security Cost Sharing:

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

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change reflects an increase of \$1.5M for ICE from the DHS-wide revised Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) bills for Federal departments and agencies. ICE Capital Security Cost supports positions at 71 international embassies.

Pricing Change 6 – Detention Contract Increase:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change reflects the daily bed rate increase adjustment due to inflation impacting detention facility costs to sustain 34,000 detention beds, which totals \$1.8B.

Pricing Change Explanation: The Adult Bed Rate will increase from \$148.62 to \$164.65, a change of \$16.03 from FY 2023 rate. The bed rate methodology and the Custody Operations PPA level II section provides further details and data showing an increase of \$25.55 in Bed/Guard, a decrease of \$0.01 in Healthcare Costs, and a decrease of \$5.05 in Other Direct Costs.

Pricing Change 7 – Enterprise Wide Costs:

Base Activity Funding: This pricing change reflects Enterprise-Wide Costs (EWCs) that comprise ICE-wide corporate expenses integral to continuous operations, some of which are governed by statute, which totals \$451.5M.

Pricing Change Explanation: EWCs represent centrally managed funding to ensure prioritization of funds availability of these must-pay bills. EWC expenses have increased over the last few years due to escalating operational costs and inflation. The pricing changes includes an increase of 10 percent in overtime utilities and 5 percent in direct leasing.

Pricing Change 8 – FPS Fee Adjustment:

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

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change reflects anticipated increases in Federal Protective Service (FPS) per the FY 2025 Basic Security Assessment. This is a \$3.1M increase from the FY 2023 level. The amount was determined using the Federal Protective Service Management Directorate Memorandum.

Pricing Change 9 – GSA Rent:

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

Pricing Change Explanation: This pricing change reflects a decrease in the cost of facilities leased from GSA. This decrease aligns to the projected rent cost for FY 2025. The pricing change accounts for the FY 2023 Enacted rent costs \$382.0M minus projected reductions in FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Pricing Change 10 – International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS):

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

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

Operations and Support
Justification of Transfers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Transfer 1 - Transfer for APCP from ICE/O&S/MS to MGMT/O&S/OCPO	-	-	(\$615)	(\$344)	(\$959)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$615)	(\$344)	(\$959)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$615)	(\$344)	(\$959)
Transfer 2 - Transfer for Blue Campaign from OSEM/O&S/OPE to ICE/O&S/HSI	7	7	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$2,900
Homeland Security Investigations	7	7	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$2,900
Domestic Investigations	7	7	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$2,900
Transfer 3 - Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs from MS/ES to HSI/DOM and MS/ELO	-	-	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$6,280)	(\$6,280)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$6,680)	(\$6,680)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	-	\$400	\$400
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	\$6,280	\$6,280
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	\$6,280	\$6,280
Transfer 4 - Realignment for Litigation Settlement Costs (FOIA/EEO) from MS/ES to MS/ELO	-	-	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$500)	(\$500)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	-	\$500	\$500
Transfer 5 - Realignment for Rent from OPLA to MS/ES	-	-	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$1,583	\$1,583
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$1,583	\$1,583
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	-	(\$1,583)	(\$1,583)
Transfer 6 - Realignment for Third Party Medical Care from ERO/CUS to ERO/MED	-	-	-	-	-
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Custody Operations	-	-	-	(\$108,000)	(\$108,000)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$108,000	\$108,000
Total Transfer Changes	7	7	\$785	\$1,156	\$1,941

Transfer 1 – Transfer for APCP: Transfers the costs associated with the Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP), which is a three-year professional development program that hires talented staff for a statutorily mandated program. APCP is currently inadequately funded through appropriations. DHS directed a cost-sharing distribution program into FY 2025 and carry the projection across the Future Years.

Transfer 2 – Transfer for Blue Campaign: Transfers funding and existing non-LEO positions from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management to establish a dedicated budget for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Blue Campaign within the Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT) in Homeland Security Investigations.

Transfer 3 – Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs: Realigns EWC funding from Enterprise Services (ES) to the correct Level II PPAs/Program Offices responsible for executing those activities. Modular costs for various enhancements was previously aligned to ES instead of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), and Executive Leadership and Oversight (ELO). This realignment ensures that modular cost funding is properly aligned to the offices responsible for executing the associated activities.

Transfer 4 – Realignment for Litigation Settlement Costs (FOIA/EEO): Realigns funding to the correct Level II PPA for litigation settlement costs. When ICE established the settlement fund, it was in the legacy Level I PPA Mission Support. In the FY 2023 Enacted, Level II PPAs were created under Mission Support and the funding for litigation settlements was not properly split between ES and ELO. Therefore, separate settlement accounts need to be sustained in FY 2025 to cover these costs for all program offices.

Transfer 5 – Realignment for Rent: Realigns funding for GSA rent from the Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) to ES. GSA rent is intended to be paid out of ES.

Transfer 6 – Realignment for Third Party Medical Care: Realigns funding for third party medical care payments from Custody Operations to the proposed Third Party Medical Care PPA. ICE Health Services Corps (IHSC) will provide oversight and management over the third-party medical bills for care provided to noncitizens in the custody of ICE as well as Customs and Border Patrol (CBP).

Operations and Support Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Program Change 1 - Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
Program Change 2 - ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$18,713)	(\$18,713)
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$8,091	\$8,091
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$7,286	\$7,286
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	-	\$805	\$805
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	-	\$608	\$608
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$21,108)	(\$21,108)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$16,870)	(\$16,870)
International Operations	-	-	-	(\$3,273)	(\$3,273)
Intelligence	-	-	-	(\$965)	(\$965)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	(\$6,304)	(\$6,304)
Custody Operations	-	-	-	(\$9,756)	(\$9,756)
Fugitive Operations	-	-	-	\$1,949	\$1,949
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	-	(\$2,221)	(\$2,221)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	-	\$2,610	\$2,610
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	-	\$1,114	\$1,114
Program Change 3 - Body Worn Cameras	3	2	\$665	\$8,051	\$8,716
Mission Support	3	2	\$665	\$8,051	\$8,716
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$5	\$126	\$131
Executive Leadership and Oversight	3	2	\$660	\$7,925	\$8,585
Program Change 4 - Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$9,566	\$10,813
Homeland Security Investigations	6	6	\$1,247	\$9,566	\$10,813
Domestic Investigations	6	6	\$1,247	\$9,566	\$10,813
Program Change 5 - Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Program Change 6 - Child Exploitation Investigations	35	35	\$7,440	\$13,280	\$20,720
Mission Support	-	-	\$108	\$2,031	\$2,139
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$108	\$2,031	\$2,139
Homeland Security Investigations	35	35	\$7,332	\$11,249	\$18,581
Domestic Investigations	34	34	\$7,064	\$10,869	\$17,933
International Operations	1	1	\$268	\$380	\$648
Program Change 7 - Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign	8	4	\$874	\$2,811	\$3,685

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Mission Support	-	-	\$18	\$453	\$471
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$18	\$453	\$471
Homeland Security Investigations	8	4	\$856	\$2,358	\$3,214
Domestic Investigations	8	4	\$856	\$2,358	\$3,214
Program Change 8 - Contracts	-	-	-	(\$29,298)	(\$29,298)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$10,416)	(\$10,416)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$7,842)	(\$7,842)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	-	(\$2,574)	(\$2,574)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	-	(\$8,892)	(\$8,892)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$9,990)	(\$9,990)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$8,355)	(\$8,355)
International Operations	-	-	-	(\$477)	(\$477)
Intelligence	-	-	-	(\$1,158)	(\$1,158)
Program Change 9 - Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Mission Support	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Program Change 10 - Facial Recognition	4	2	\$294	\$3,706	\$4,000
Homeland Security Investigations	4	2	\$294	\$3,706	\$4,000
Domestic Investigations	4	2	\$294	\$3,706	\$4,000
Program Change 11 - Funded Vacancies	(460)	(460)	(\$96,445)	-	(\$96,445)
Mission Support	(130)	(130)	(\$25,473)	-	(\$25,473)
Enterprise Services	(88)	(88)	(\$15,817)	-	(\$15,817)
Office of Professional Responsibility	(21)	(21)	(\$4,828)	-	(\$4,828)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	(21)	(21)	(\$4,828)	-	(\$4,828)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	(177)	(177)	(\$29,388)	-	(\$29,388)
Homeland Security Investigations	(151)	(151)	(\$40,948)	-	(\$40,948)
Domestic Investigations	(145)	(145)	(\$36,580)	-	(\$36,580)
International Operations	(6)	(6)	(\$4,368)	-	(\$4,368)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	(2)	(2)	(\$636)	-	(\$636)
Fugitive Operations	(2)	(2)	(\$636)	-	(\$636)
Program Change 12 - Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Mission Support	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Enterprise Services	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
Program Change 13 - Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Homeland Security Investigations	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Domestic Investigations	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Program Change 14 - IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Program Change 15 - Mobile Device Analytics	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000

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Program Change 16 - Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Program Change 17 - ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Mission Support	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Office of Professional Responsibility	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Program Change 18 - Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Mission Support	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Program Change 19 - OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Program Change 20 - Pay Restoration	606	606	\$91,526	-	\$91,526
Mission Support	144	144	\$21,749	-	\$21,749
Enterprise Services	88	88	\$13,291	-	\$13,291
Office of Professional Responsibility	35	35	\$5,286	-	\$5,286
Executive Leadership and Oversight	21	21	\$3,172	-	\$3,172
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	177	177	\$26,733	-	\$26,733
Homeland Security Investigations	221	221	\$33,378	-	\$33,378
Domestic Investigations	215	215	\$32,472	-	\$32,472
International Operations	6	6	\$906	-	\$906
Enforcement and Removal Operations	64	64	\$9,666	-	\$9,666
Custody Operations	48	48	\$7,250	-	\$7,250
Fugitive Operations	5	5	\$755	-	\$755
Criminal Apprehension Program	11	11	\$1,661	-	\$1,661
Program Change 21 - Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Program Change 22 - Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Program Change 23 - Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
Program Change 24 - Tip Line	-	-	-	\$861	\$861
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	\$861	\$861
Intelligence	-	-	-	\$861	\$861
Program Change 25 - Transportation and Removal	-	-	-	\$225,000	\$225,000
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	\$225,000	\$225,000
Transportation and Removal Program	-	-	-	\$225,000	\$225,000

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Program Change 26 - Travel	-	-	-	(\$8,574)	(\$8,574)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$555)	(\$555)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$427)	(\$427)
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	-	(\$88)	(\$88)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	-	(\$40)	(\$40)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	-	-	-	(\$357)	(\$357)
Homeland Security Investigations	-	-	-	(\$6,404)	(\$6,404)
Domestic Investigations	-	-	-	(\$4,392)	(\$4,392)
International Operations	-	-	-	(\$1,541)	(\$1,541)
Intelligence	-	-	-	(\$471)	(\$471)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	-	-	-	(\$1,258)	(\$1,258)
Custody Operations	-	-	-	(\$923)	(\$923)
Fugitive Operations	-	-	-	(\$30)	(\$30)
Criminal Apprehension Program	-	-	-	(\$144)	(\$144)
Alternatives to Detention	-	-	-	(\$161)	(\$161)
Program Change 27 - Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act	20	10	\$2,501	\$3,132	\$5,633
Mission Support	-	-	\$43	\$1,725	\$1,768
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$43	\$1,725	\$1,768
Homeland Security Investigations	20	10	\$2,458	\$1,407	\$3,865
Domestic Investigations	20	10	\$2,458	\$1,407	\$3,865
Program Change 28 - Victim Assistance Program	55	28	\$4,910	\$11,055	\$15,965
Mission Support	-	-	\$102	\$2,154	\$2,256
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$102	\$2,154	\$2,256
Homeland Security Investigations	55	28	\$4,808	\$8,901	\$13,709
Domestic Investigations	55	28	\$4,808	\$8,901	\$13,709
Program Change 29 - Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Mission Support	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Enterprise Services	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	282	238	\$8,345	\$125,656	\$134,001

Program Change 1 – Alternatives to Detention Reduction:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$286,196*
Program Change	-	-	(\$97,000)

*Base funding is for the ISAP IV contract

Description

This program change reduces funding for the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Intensive Supervision and Appearance Program (ISAP) contractual services activity to monitor compliance of noncitizens released into the interior of the United States. The reduction in funding will reduce ATD’s average daily participant level by 65,296 from 170,000 in the FY 2023 Enacted, to 104,704 in FY 2025 at a cost of \$4.07 per participant.

Justification

This reduction rescopes ATD to focus on its traditional mission of supervising noncitizens waiting for their cases to be processed while providing those noncitizens with more full-service case management. In the event of high border encounters, funding from the Southwest Border Contingency Fund may be used to fund additional enrollments in ISAP.

Performance

The FY 2025 Budget supports ATD/ISAP case management and the technology used to monitor and facilitate compliance with ATD supervision while facilitating activities that expand participation in case management services provided by non-government organizations and community partners.

Program Change 2 – ATB Efficiencies:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	20,800	20,825	\$9,177,220
Program Change	-	-	(\$18,713)

Description

Adjustments to Base (ATB) Efficiencies will be applied to include increases of \$14.4M to restore prior Advisory & Assistance Services efficiencies in Enterprise Services \$7.3M, Office of Professional Responsibility \$0.8M, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor \$0.6M, Alternatives to Detention \$2.6M, Transportation and Removal Program \$1.1M, and Fugitive Operations \$1.9M, which will allow contracts to be funded. The total includes decreases of (\$33.1M), which will be applied to ensure higher priority efforts are funded in the ICE budget, in Domestic Investigations (\$16.9M), International Investigations (\$3.3M), Intelligence (\$1.0M), Custody Operations (\$9.8M), and Criminal Apprehension Program (\$2.2M).

Justification

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

Performance

ICE will strategically reduce Non Pay contract spending, equipment purchases, operation and maintenance of equipment, and other cost containment efforts. The expected outcomes of this decrease in funding will lead to efficiencies in Advisory & Assistance Services in FY 2025.

Program Change 3 – Body Worn Cameras:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	19	19	\$12,000
Program Change	3	2	\$8,716

Description:

This program change will enable Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP) to reach approximately 3,300 devices enterprise-wide implementation in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 14074 and DHS Body Worn Camera (BWC) policy. ICE plans to procure 1,600 BWC devices with warranty and ancillary equipment. The funding will also sustain 1,900 licenses for both individual device licenses as well as non-BWC user licenses, which are required to ensure evidentiary footage chain of custody and compliance with FOIA requirements, and provides \$1.0M towards IT hardware, equipment testing, BWC maintenance, and IT contract support throughout FY 2025. This program change includes three non-LEOs positions.

Justification

Funding for BWC improves policing and criminal justice practices to enhance public trust and public safety, under the mandate for Federal Law Enforcement Agencies to institute appropriate use of BWC and advanced law enforcement technologies. BWC will advance effective accountable policing and criminal justice practices to enhance public trust and public safety. BWC use will be beneficial to the execution of many of ICE’s operations and will promote public trust, enhance service to the community by accurately documenting events, actions, conditions, and statements made by encountered individuals, and increase officer and public safety, accountability, and transparency.

Performance

The funding will support the purchase of an additional 1,600 BWC devices, and sustain the existing 1,600 devices in the field, enabling ICE to achieve 30 percent of full enterprise-wide implementation, which is nearly 11,000 total devices across HSI and ERO. Additionally, the funding will provide critical infrastructure-support, as well as partial staffing to implement and manage this mandate. All ICE LEOs who perform enforcement activities will be issued individual BWC devices. Implementation is achieved across HSI and ERO concurrently via a geographic-based deployment strategy.

Program Change 4 – Center for Countering Human Trafficking:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	68	68	\$29,185
Program Change	6	6	\$10,813

Description

This program change supports additional funding and staff to advance counter human trafficking law enforcement operations, protect victims, and enhance prevention efforts by aligning DHS’ capabilities and expertise. The CCHT brings together law enforcement and intelligence personnel from 16 Components, integrating human trafficking subject matter experts and victim support specialists from across DHS to coordinate with Federal, State, local, non-governmental, private partners, and stakeholders. This program change funds the hiring of six LEOs and would enable the Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT) initiative to comply with the requirements of Public Law (P.L.) 117-322 – the Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021 to support human trafficking and forced labor criminal investigations, enhance human trafficking, and forced labor training and education efforts, and modernize and automate the CCHT systems for enhanced data analysis.

Justification

The CCHT executes its mission through investigative efforts, intelligence support, victim assistance, and human trafficking and forced labor awareness. This program change will continue to enhance the CCHT’s ability to support field efforts to combat human trafficking and crimes of forced labor, while rescuing, stabilizing, and supporting victims; support critical human trafficking and forced labor training and outreach efforts; and procure technical tools and equipment needed to further human trafficking and forced labor investigations into FY 2025.

This requested funding will enable the hiring of six Special Agents to provide direct human trafficking investigation, and support the interdiction of goods produced with forced labor, develop actionable intelligence to initiate and/or support investigations, and assist in the identification, support, and protection of human trafficking victims nationwide. This funding enables the CCHT to support to criminal investigations focused on dismantling transnational human trafficking organizations, as well as companies and individuals benefiting from forced labor abroad. The CCHT will use funding to enhance its training efforts by conducting a DHS-wide analysis to identify gaps in human trafficking-related training and propose ways to address those gaps, updating the learning management system (LMS) based trainings offered across DHS that train employees to recognize and report human trafficking, and to execute a monthly virtual speaker/presentation series, an annual DHS Seminar during human trafficking prevention month, and in-person HSI Advanced Investigations Training.

In FY 2023, HSI’s efforts to counter human trafficking resulted in the initiation of nearly 1,300 investigations, over 2,600 arrests, over 500 convictions, and more than 110 cases resulting in the disruption and/or dismantlement of a human trafficking criminal organization as documented through HSI Significant Case Reports (SCRs). HSI also served or assisted more than 700 victims of human trafficking. The CCHT took significant steps in FY 2023 to advance counter human trafficking law enforcement operations, protect victims, and enhance prevention efforts by aligning DHS’s capabilities and expertise. Among its many accomplishments in FY 2023, the CCHT supported approximately 130 human trafficking investigations across the country and delivered nearly 140 training and outreach events to approximately 14,400 participants, more than doubling the number of participants from FY 2022.

This program change aligns to the requirements within P.L. 117-322 the “DHS Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking, the Importation of Goods Produced with Forced Labor, and Child Sexual Exploitation,” and the White House “National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking,” as well as advances DHS' counter human trafficking efforts.

Performance

The CCHT executes its mission through investigative efforts, intelligence support, victim assistance, and human trafficking and forced labor awareness. This program change will continue to enhance the CCHT’s ability to support field efforts to combat human trafficking and crimes of forced labor, while rescuing, stabilizing, and supporting victims; support critical human trafficking and forced labor training and outreach efforts; and procure technical tools and equipment needed to further human trafficking and forced labor investigations into FY 2025.

The funding will support this modernization initiative and provide contract support and technology experts to conduct DHS-wide needs assessments, automate systems and processes by modernizing the Continued Presence (CP) system. CP is an antiquated paper system used by HSI that authorizes migrant human trafficking victims to remain in the United States with work authorization for two years and which is renewable.

Program Change 5 – Certified Undercover Operations:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	12	10	\$7,593
Program Change	-	-	(\$2,200)

Description

This program change reduces funding for Certified Undercover Operations, which will decrease funding for HSI’s undercover activities, including modernization of its certified undercover financial processes, systems, and other requirements.

Justification

The Undercover Operations Unit (UOU) manages all aspects of HSI covert operational activities through its 39 certified undercover operations (CUC) across the Nation and has oversight of HSI confidential informants (CI), and ten other investigative services programs. The fiduciary responsibility of CUC operations is at the cornerstone of HSI’s undercover authority. The Congress mandated foundation of fiscal controls and responsibility is based on the Certified Undercover Fundamental Financial System (CUFFS). CUFFS is the financial record-keeping system for all CUCs. All funds, whether appropriated or derived from undercover activities, received, and expended in the conduct of a certified undercover operation, shall be accounted for, and reported in CUFFS. Funding for this program is being reduced in order to fund other high priority programs within the resource constrained environment created by the FRA.

Performance

HSI will use available funding to continue HSI's undercover activities, to include modernizing its certified undercover financial processes, systems, and other requirements in FY 2025. Due to the sensitivity of the CUCs and their activities, HSI is required to have centralized oversight of all financial activities related to the CUCs. The modern CUFFS allows for the centralization of all CUC financial records providing instant reporting and real time review, a method to track digital and foreign currency, digital workflows for financial processes and forms, and more efficient management and oversight for the National CUFFS Administrators (NCAs).

Program Change 6 – Child Exploitation Investigations:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	26	21	\$9,900
Program Change	35	35	\$20,720

Description

This program change supports increased funding and personnel to further increase HSI's capability to investigate international and domestic child exploitation. The additional \$20.7M includes \$7.5M for 35 Positions (20 LEOs and 15 non-LEOs), which will expand HSI's capability to conduct international and domestic child exploitation investigations; and \$13.2M to fund contracts, forensic vehicles, equipment, and travel in support of child exploitation investigations.

Justification

The HSI Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU) is combatting an ever-increasing threat to children from financially motivated distributors of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), live streaming of counter CSEA, and the quantity and severity of CSAM on the clear and dark webs. In FY 2023, CEIU received an unprecedented volume of CSEA leads, including more than 8,500 case referrals to HSI domestic and international offices from the sex extortion of minors from the Ivory Coast alone, and an additional 7,500 CyberTipline (CT) reports in to HSI’s National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) Liaison Program. CEIU plays an integral role in domestic and international child exploitation investigations, receiving and distributing referrals worldwide, and supporting the field offices with all case related assistance. In FY 2023, HSI initiated over 6,600 investigations related to child exploitation, an approximately 8 percent increase from FY 2022. These investigations resulted in approximately 4,200 criminal arrests, 2,300 indictments, and 1,900 convictions in FY 2023. HSI also identified and/or rescued approximately 1,800 victims of child sexual exploitation in FY 2023, an approximately 54 percent increase from FY 2022.

To address these issues, this funding will enable HSI to create three new sections to combat child exploitation, to include: a new Intelligence Section, a new Research and Technical Solutions Section, and a new CEIU NCMEC section. These new sections would enable HSI to cover child exploitation trends, analysis, and lead generation, and to research advanced tools and technical solutions for issues regarding cyber enabled child exploitation investigations, and to have continued representation at NCMEC. HSI would also provide additional support to existing programs and sections combating child exploitation by providing additional support to the Victim Identification Program, to the Intake and Operations Section to support the needs of domestic field offices, and to the Angel Watch Center to coordinate the training requests of domestic and international HSI offices. This funding also provides additional positions to cover large scale international and domestic child exploitation investigations involving multiple suspects or victims, including an additional HSI international-based Special Agent to assist host and regional countries with the growing threat of sex extortion.

Performance

This funding will increase the accessibility for investigators to acquire and utilize cutting edge technological resources that will directly lead to the increased investigative outcomes described above as well as employee resilience. In addition, the funding will continue to solidify HSI’s standing as a global leader in child exploitation investigations, both domestically and internationally throughout FY 2025. The HSI Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU) will utilize these resources to develop additional specialized sections within CEIU to focus on new and emerging threats, as well as the development of an online undercover program to ensure that HSI is utilizing all tools available to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) around the globe.

Program Change 7 – Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	-
Program Change	8	4	\$3,685

Description

This program change supports public education and training that will enhance capabilities for preventing human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA). This funding establishes a public awareness campaign to educate the public about the threats of online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) and will be used to establish a comprehensive social media public awareness campaign to educate the public about the threats of online CSEA. The goal of the program is to keep children safe online; and to consolidate, elevate, and bolster existing programs like iGuardian. This program change includes eight Positions (three LEO and five non-LEO).

Justification

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) reported an increase in the number of online enticements of children reported to their Cyber Tipline from 2022 to 2023. Government and external stakeholders face a lack of information about the highest risk populations, environments, and circumstances. The lack of public awareness about these crimes creates space for them to flourish.

This program change funds education of partners and the public, enabling them to identify and prevent crimes of exploitation. This funding will allow DHS to acquire the resources needed to stop crimes and the associated harm before they occur through training, raising awareness, and recognizing the indicators of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and CSEA. Funding for the public awareness campaign, known as the Know2Protect (K2P) campaign, will educate children, caregivers, policymakers, and the general public about the threat of online CSEA, share preventative strategies on how to keep children safe online, and provide information on reporting mechanisms and victim resources. The campaign will invest in targeted/paid ad-buys on social media and media platforms to reach intended audiences, build brand identity to raise awareness, and drive stakeholders to the campaign website. Know2Protect.gov will be a clearinghouse of information on preventative measures to implement, how to report, a dedicated K2P Kids portal, tool kits, posters to download, Public Service Announcements (PSAs), and resources for survivors.

Performance

Targeted information helps the public’s understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities to crimes of exploitation, including deceptive recruitment strategies. The dissemination of targeted information helps communities, families, and children understand how to recognize, counteract, and reduce vulnerabilities to crimes of exploitation. Prevention activities require a whole-of-society approach and early intervention with those who are at risk will reduce its likelihood, thereby reducing the number of new individuals from being trafficked or exploited for sex and labor. The FY 2025 funding increase will directly support the Know2Protect campaign efforts and Project iGuardian, which will lead to an increase of online safety education for children and families around the world.

Program Change 8 – Contracts:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$620,835
Program Change	-	-	(\$29,298)

Description

This contracts reduction will be applied to the ICE base budget to reduce funding for advisory and assistance services. The total includes reductions to Enterprise Services (ES) (\$7.8M), Executive Leadership and Oversight (ELO) (\$2.6M), Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) (\$8.9M), Domestic Investigations (\$8.4M), International Operations (\$0.5M), and Intelligence (\$1.2M). OPLA contract reduction will impact the scope of the PLANet administrative support contract and two contracts that support OPLA litigation systems. HSI’s Domestic, International, and Intelligence contracts provide support for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the United States.

Justification

This reduction rescopes contracts across the agency to focus on its mission of providing a humane immigration system. This will facilitate efficiency across multiple contracts that supports OPLA litigation efforts, Mission Support initiatives, and HSI’s investigative capacity. .

Performance

ES and ELO contracts will continue to provide support to the agency and other components throughout FY 2025. The PLANet administrative support contract provides a huge relief to OPLA attorneys by allowing them to focus on litigation responsibilities and assist with immigration court coverage virtually across field locations. Additionally, the two litigation systems’ contracts are crucial to both OPLA’s immigration court and Federal court litigation responsibilities, along with its reporting capabilities especially during this period of increased litigation. HSI’s contracts will continue to support Domestic Investigations as they conduct criminal investigations throughout the United States, International Operations’ will continue global investigative and law enforcement activities, and Intelligence will continue to collect, analyze, and share intelligence to counter threats to public safety and National security.

Program Change 9 – Event Security Logging:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$33,700
Program Change	-	-	\$473

Description

This program change will allow ICE to accommodate a 45 percent increase in data log storage; transitioning to user and entity behavior analytics; and provide for needed hardware, software, and outyear support. As cybersecurity threats continue to adapt, the agency needs to deploy new solutions and skills to detect and alert our incident response personnel at “machine speed”. The recent successful attacks against the Federal Government networks and applications are designed to closely mirror normal behavior. The development of behavioral analytics that review actions wholistically are required as we migrate to as a service offering. Bringing in information on the user, their device, their location, and the user’s traditional work hours allow the analysts and tools to quickly triage the information they are receiving, then act and share relevant information with DHS and CISA.

Justification

The SolarWinds incident underscored the importance of increasing government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Information from logs on Federal information systems (for both on-premises systems and connections hosted by third parties, such as cloud services providers (CSPs) is invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats. Executive Order 14028 ‘addresses the requirements for logging, log retention, and log management with a focus on ensuring centralized access and visibility for the highest-level Security Operations Center (SOC) of each agency.

OMB Memo M-21-31 ‘Improving the Federal Government’s Investigative and Remediation Capabilities’ establishes a maturity model to guide the Agencies implementation of requirements across four Event Logging (EL) tiers. ICE will rate its implementation utilizing this maturity model. In addition, this memorandum establishes requirements for agencies to increase the sharing of such information, as needed and appropriate, to accelerate incident response efforts and to enable more effective defense of Federal information and executive branch departments and agencies. Finally, this program change addresses DHS-wide consensus priorities for proactive enterprise information security.

Performance

The program change funding will enhance and mature ICE’s security event logging capabilities. As outlined in Executive Order 14028, this program change will address the requirements outlined in Section 8 for logging, log retention, and log management, with a focus on ensuring centralized access and visibility for the highest-level enterprise security operations center (SOC) of each agency in FY 2025.

Program Change 10 – Facial Recognition:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	13	13	\$28,996
Program Change	4	2	\$4,000

Description

This program change supports an increase of \$4.0M and four non-LEO Positions for the Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) to develop facial recognition services to support DHS’s efforts to adopt Executive Order 13960 - Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government and Executive Order 14110 - Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence. The RAVEN program was selected for these efforts in large part because of the proven track record of successfully operationalizing advanced machine learning in an impactful and responsible manner. This funding will be used to sustain and advance HSI’s facial recognition system and general machine learning infrastructure.

Justification

This funding will be used to sustain and advance an HSI facial recognition system. As HSI’s primary analytic platform, RAVEN relies heavily on AI capabilities to automate manual processes and reveal hidden connections. RAVEN utilizes these capabilities to enhance HSI’s ability to support its mission to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, fight terrorism, and protect the homeland. Today, RAVEN supports more than 10,000 users who further DHS and the Inter-agency’s National Security, CTOC, and other Law Enforcement missions.

At the forefront of this effort, four GS-2210-15 positions are requested, with specific skillsets in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML). Operating and maintaining ML capabilities requires specific specialized skills and is a rapidly evolving field with constant advancements. To fully adopt and support the framework required in support of the executive orders, it is vital to have dedicated positions to manage operations and to ensure that AI/ML-related tasks are handled responsibly. A constant cycle of feedback from users, validation of results, and model improvement is necessary to ensure ethical use of AI. Finally, evolving AI/ML solutions that are scalable and robust require constant testing, monitoring, and optimization. These positions will focus on these efforts as the system scales and is applied to more use cases and workflows.

This system is unique as it exclusively operates in images and videos contained in investigative holdings obtained through legal process or targeted online undercover activity. The system has been successfully leveraged in response to several critical investigations including in the aftermath of the Hamas attack in Israel, counter fentanyl investigations, and the War Crime Hunter project. The funding will also be used to make process flow updates that will enable it to be scaled to support other critical mission areas such as Child Exploitation and will enable HSI to continue the momentum that has been built with past investments and ensure the safe, responsible, and operationally impactful use of AI.

Performance

There are two prominent impacts that facial recognition delivers. First is time savings in the process of manually reviewing images and video. Often an investigation requires the review of thousands or even millions of files, making it impossible to adequately accomplish with typical resources. Facial recognition saves time and triages content to allow focus on enforcement activities where quick response can be vital. It will also allow for working more cases, that would have otherwise gone unworked. Second, especially in the application for child sexual abuse material and human rights violations, it minimizes the exposure of agents and analysts to that graphic content, and the effects that result from it.

Program Change 11 – Funded Vacancies:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	20,800	20,825	\$4,437,713
Program Change	(460)	(460)	(\$96,445)

Description

This program change decreases ICE’s payroll by four hundred and sixty positions. The funded vacancies reduction will be applied to the ICE base budget funding in order to align with ICE’s projections for hiring and attrition. The total includes reductions to:

- Enterprise Services (ES) (\$15.8M/88 non-LEO FTPs);
- Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) (\$4.8M/21 non-LEO FTPs);
- Executive Leadership and Oversight (ELO) (\$4.8M/21 non-LEO FTPs);
- Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) (\$29.4M/177 non-LEO (143 Attorneys and 34 Support Staff) FTPs);
- Domestic Investigations (\$36.6M/145 (80 LEOs and 65 non-LEO Operational Administrative) FTPs);
- International Operations (\$4.4M/6 (3 LEOs and 3 non-LEO Operational Administrative Staff) FTPs); and
- Fugitive Operations (\$0.6M/2 LEO FTPs)

Justification

ICE historical projections indicate that ICE has FTE vacancies. This program change aligns to hiring projections that considers retirements, attrition, and new programmatic enhancements.

Performance

The savings from this reduction aligns projected FTE onboards with the payroll requirements. This reduction will allow ICE to continue to enhance hiring practices, minimize attrition, and align payroll to actual onboard FTEs throughout FY 2025.

Program Change 12 – Human Capital Infrastructure and Capacity Building:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	256	256	\$35,613
Program Change	37	37	\$5,121

Description

This program change includes funding and 37 non-LEO positions to support hiring additional personnel. This will reduce time to hire, increase internal controls for regulatory compliance, reduce negative impacts to ICE’s hiring delegation authority, achieve enhancement hiring, improve attrition, and improve service delivery to ICE employees and applicants. The Office of Human Capital plans to hire all 37 positions in the first year.

Justification

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

Over the past few years, the agency has continued to see an increase in personnel resources to support operations without any commensurate growth for human capital capabilities. OHC provides HR services from recruitment to retirement to more than 20,000 ICE employees and has a critical need for positions to adequately manage the high-volume workload associated with all HR activities. Additional resources will achieve the goals to improve service delivery effectively and efficiently to ICE employees and applicants and increase internal controls.

Performance

This funding will provide additional resources that will reduce the time-to-hire from an average of 109 days to 80 days. Within FY 2025, OHC could achieve a 26 percent increase in the number of Discipline and Adverse Action Panel cases presented, increase the number of audits/QA reviews by 48 percent, process 10 percent more payroll personnel actions, review, and process 37 percent more SF-50s and SF-52s, work 22 percent more retirements, and adjudicate 11 percent more applicants.

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

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	29	29	\$12,898
Program Change	(17)	(17)	(\$10,634)

Description

This program change eliminates 17 positions, four LEOs and 13 non-LEOs. HSI will continue to address the growing concerns over the infiltration of counterfeit and substandard goods into U.S. Government supply chain.

Justification

The Wildlife Trafficking and Environmental Crimes Units (WECU) utilizes HSI’s unique authorities and global footprint to address the convergence of wildlife trafficking and other transnational criminal activities across HSI’s investigative portfolio. HSI will continue to use available funding for equipment, travel, and training in furtherance of significant WECU facilitated investigations domestic and abroad.

Performance

The reduction in positions would directly impact GTI providing coordination with government and private sector partners across multiple programmatic areas in providing enhanced investigative expertise, analytical support, and training capabilities. HSI’s ability to fulfill its mandated mission of reducing efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and environmental crimes as well as from efforts that prevent counterfeit goods from entering the U.S. Government supply chain.

HSI will continue to use funding flexibilities to meet the anticipated wildlife trafficking case demands, the missions of identifying, neutralizing, and exploiting supply chain threats to government acquisition programs. The remaining positions will continue to provide coordination with government and private sector partners across multiple programmatic areas in providing investigative expertise, analytical support, and training capabilities.

Program Change 14 – IT Data Modernization Roadmap:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	106	106	\$17,800
Program Change	-	-	(\$6,000)

Description

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

Justification

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

Performance

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

Program Change 15 – Mobile Device Analytics:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	13	13	\$28,996
Program Change	-	-	\$2,000

Description

This program change includes \$2.0M to develop Mobile Device Analytics (MDA) in support of DHS’s efforts to adopt Executive Order 13960 - Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government, and in support of Executive Order 14110 - Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence.

Justification

The examination of mobile devices remains one of the most powerful tools available to investigators. However, the volume and complexity of the information contained in these extractions is physically impossible to manually review. Further, the evolution of criminal communication to predominantly use end-to-end encrypted applications like WhatsApp and judicial policies around the length of time investigators have to analysis extractions amplify the need to have tools that effectively enable review. HSI has developed RAVEN Mobile Device Analytics (MDA) in which field users upload extractions and are able to use powerful search tools and advance machine learning capabilities such as machine text translation. This funding will enable HSI to sustain this cost associated with processing and storing the increased volume data as the RAVEN MDA tool is rolled out to HSI wide utilization. The funding will also support the inclusion of other advanced machine learning capabilities such as machine audio transcription and activity recognition.

Performance

While in use by a limited HSI userbase, Mobile Device Analytics has proven to be effective in reducing time and effort to identify and triage actionable information from cell phone extractions. MDA will be made available to all HSI agents, analysts, and task force officers during 2024, so ICE will continue to see the impact on investigations across the agency. The impact can be realized through the increasing number of users of MDA, the number of phones being analyzed, the reduced time to actionable realization of information, and the number of investigations supported. Additionally, with the capability of language translation in MDA, there is significant cost savings previously spent on language translation services – as well as a near immediate turnaround time of the translation.

Program Change 16 – Non-Intrusive Inspection:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	2,046	1,727	\$52,420*
Program Change	-	-	(\$196)

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

Description

This program change reduces funding for HSI's non-discretionary investigations as CBP expands its Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) scanning program.

Justification

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

In FY 2023, HSI initiated 1,492 drug-related cases based on non-discretionary CBP sourced cases along the SWB. This has translated to HSI performing approximately 343,000 hours of case work based on non-discretionary CBP inspection and port operations-sourced cases on the SWB; however, the hours vary by case type. These drug-related cases from CBP represent 83 percent of HSI's total SWB non-discretionary case hours. HSI anticipates there will continue to be an increase in drug-related cases along the SWB from non-discretionary CBP sourced cases in response to the increased CBP NII inspections, and HSI is able to continue to support this increase with this funding reduction.

Performance

HSI will use available funding and year-of-execution flexibilities to meet the anticipated increased workload that is the result of CBP's NII scanning program. HSI currently expends a significant percentage of non-discretionary criminal investigative work hours and generates thousands of investigations in support of CBP enforcement efforts.

Program Change 17 – ODO Inspections at <72 HR Detention Facilities:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	14	14	\$2,500
Program Change	(14)	(14)	(\$2,500)

Description

This program change eliminates funding and 14 non-LEO positions for the Special Review inspections of under-72-hour ICE detention facilities with an average daily population (ADP) of one to nine detainees, and under-72-hour ICE detention facilities with an ADP of one or more detainees.

Justification

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

Performance

ODO will continue to accomplish its biannual inspections and no longer conduct Special Reviews in FY 2025. The funding level will ensure ODO dedicates its inspections resources to those facilities across the country that house the greatest number of ICE detainees for the longest period of time.

Program Change 18 – Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	1	1	\$10,082
Program Change	(1)	(1)	(\$10,082)

Description

This program change reduces the base budget to reflect the intended single year funding for this initiative. The Office of Diversity and Civil Rights developed this program for noncitizens to have legal access for detained noncitizens, including improving access to law libraries, updating legal materials, providing online legal access, expanding video attorney visitation, and facilitating the secure exchange of legal documents between noncitizens and their counsel. This program change reduces one non-LEO position and other associated funding.

Justification

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

Performance

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

Program Change 19 – OPR Automation and Modernization:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	7	7	\$5,833
Program Change	-	-	(\$583)

Description

This program change decreases funding for OPR Automation Modernization. OPR Automation Modernization developed and enhanced 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.

Justification

The reduction aligns with the non-recurring costs associated with these systems and personnel. Costs for EPACS will not recur as it required one-time funding to fully comply with the DHS Modernization Strategy for Physical Access Control Systems (PACS) and is on the path to meet cybersecurity auditing controls and validation protocols.

Performance

This reduction reflects maintaining the systems throughout FY 2025 and will ensure secure access to ICE workspaces and mitigate the agency’s vulnerabilities and exposure to threats by internal and external actors.

Program Change 20 – Pay Restoration:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	20,800	20,825	\$437,498
Program Change	606	606	\$91,526

Description

This program change restores full civilian payroll funding for those program that were cut in FY 2023. The total includes:

- 215 positions (118 LEOs and 97 Operational & Administrative Staff) in Domestic Investigations for \$32.5M;
- 177 positions (143 Attorneys and 34 Support Staff) in Office of the Principal Legal Advisor for \$26.7M;
- 88 non-LEO positions in Enterprise Services for \$13.3M;
- 48 LEO positions in Custody Operations for \$7.3M;

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- 35 non-LEO positions in Office of Professional Responsibility for \$5.3M;
- 21 non-LEO positions in Executive Leadership and Oversight for \$3.1M;
- 11 LEO positions in Criminal Apprehension for \$1.7M
- 6 positions (3 LEOs and 3 Operational & Administrative) in International Operations for \$0.9M;
- 5 LEO positions in Fugitive Operations for \$0.8M; and

Justification

Over the past two years, ICE suffered a decline in critical staffing necessary to ensure effective execution of the mission. In FY 2023, ICE received reductions in payroll funding related to higher attrition and difficulty recruiting these critical functions. This restoration of \$91.5M ensures funding is available to meet critical operational priorities related to public safety and National security. Deadly fentanyl, for example, is being smuggled across the border, but ICE has continued to increase its fentanyl seizures by 667 percent between FY 2018 and FY 2022. Similarly, ICE has increased its opioid seizures by 189 percent between FY 2018 and FY 2022. ICE is also increasing available classes at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to ensure these personnel can be brought onboard and begin delivering effective enforcement and support that will lead to increases in the number of investigations, seizures, convictions, and will also support the safe and humane immigration system.

Performance

The increased investigative, enforcement, and support positions in FY 2025 will lead to corresponding increases in investigations and critical operations that support public safety and National security. The additional resources will enable ICE to continue its law enforcement efforts towards disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations and maintaining an increasing number of fentanyl and opioids seized.

Program Change 21 – Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	13	13	\$28,996
Program Change	-	-	(\$15,000)

Description

This program change decreases the O&S funding for the Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) which 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.

Justification

This program change decreases RAVEN by \$15.0M. Funding for this program is being reduced to fund other high priority programs.

Performance

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RAVEN is expected to achieve Full Operation Capability (FOC) in FY 2028. Base funding will be focused on building the platform to facilitate and sustain constant evolution. HSI will continue to identify and address criminal networks involved in transnational organized crime, terrorism, and other crimes to include child exploitation and fentanyl distribution.

Program Change 22 – Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	13	13	\$28,996
Program Change	-	-	(\$8,600)

Description

This program change decreases the O&S funding for RAVEN and is part of the technical platform supporting the HSI Innovation Lab and powering the agency’s advanced analytic capabilities. RAVEN Machine Learning enhances HSI’s ability to support its mission to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, fight terrorism, and protect the homeland.

Justification

This program change decreases RAVEN by \$8.6M. Funding for this program is being reduced to fund other high priority programs.

Performance

This program change decrease is sufficient for sustainment of numerous machine learning advances deployed within the RAVEN environment which are currently supporting counter-fentanyl, human trafficking, child exploitation, and other investigations aligned to HSI mission areas into FY 2025.

Program Change 23 – Third Party Medical Care:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$108,000
Program Change	-	-	\$49,313

Description

This program change supports oversight and Administration of third-party medical claims reimbursement for offsite medical care to detained noncitizens in both ICE and CBP custody.

Justification

To provide clarity and distinction with Third Party medical claims billing, a separate PPA is being proposed to assess and evaluate claims payments by both ICE and CBP. Third Party medical claims reimbursements for offsite medical care is provided to detained noncitizens in both ICE and CBP custody. Over the past few fiscal years, the cost to provide healthcare to noncitizens has risen significantly, and especially during and since the pandemic of COVID-19. ICE has witnessed an increase in the volume of noncitizen medical claims in the areas of infectious disease, general respiratory illnesses, mental health claims, and pharmaceuticals. The sustained surge of noncitizens at the Southwest Border (SWB) of the United States is not comprised of noncitizens arriving solely from Mexico and South and Central American countries. Rather, ICE is realizing the effects of a global migratory effort to which the SWB is the primary entry point of choice. Between FY 2022 and FY 2023, the ICE book-in rate rose from 58,426 to 84,799, an increase of 45.1 percent. Comparingly, CBP’s book-in rate moved from 253,152 to 188,421 a decrease of 25.6 percent; however, it remains high.

The U.S. Consumer Price Index contains an inflationary medical component. ICE utilizes community service providers when treating noncitizens offsite, and pays market rates for healthcare pharmaceuticals, equipment, and other needs. In calendar year 2022 and 2023, medical inflation increased by 4.0 and 0.5 percent, respectively. The number of noncitizens entering ICE and CBP custody requires ICE maintain healthcare services to address the myriad of illnesses and treatment needs of this population, and this is addressed through appropriate and adequate funding. ICE requires the additional \$49.3M for the Third Party Medical PPA in addition to the proposed \$108.0M to be transferred from the Custody Operations PPA for a total of \$157.3M available for medical claims invoicing in FY 2025.

Performance

The funding provided, coupled with the FY 2025 funding transfer from the ERO/Custody Operations PPA, will allow IHSC to meet the immigration enforcement operational tempo demands that result from surges at the Southwest Border (SWB) and the increased encounter levels of noncitizens requiring healthcare screening and intervention provisions.

Program Change 24 – Tip Line:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	1	1	\$1,565
Program Change	-	-	\$861

Description

This program change supports capabilities directly involved in detecting, apprehending, and disrupting perpetrators of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA). The program change supports the development of critical technological improvements to the Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN). The HSI Tip Line serves as a global intake center to receive, analyze, document, and disseminate investigative leads regarding the more than 400 statutes enforced by DHS, including human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation.

Justification

Technological improvements will optimize HSI Tip Line operations by reducing outdated manual web tip triage processes which will increase staff availability to answer more calls and process more tips concerning alleged human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child exploitation activities. The HSI Tip Line currently assigns limited staff to time-consuming manual triage and documentation procedures relying on Microsoft Outlook as a workflow tool to process all tips submitted via the web tip form. These processes prevent limited staff from answering incoming phone calls. In FY 2023, the Tip Line could not answer 18,955 abandoned phone calls, or 22 percent of incoming calls.

The Department remains committed to holding individuals and entities involved in crimes of exploitation accountable and dismantling these transnational organized criminal networks. Investigation and prosecution of these cases present significant challenges due to the scale and magnitude of the violations potentially spanning several years, involving multiple victims, and crossing numerous jurisdictions. The Department is making investments to address these complex crimes to better equip our law enforcement operators and build capacity to successfully prosecute perpetrators.

Performance

The HSI Innovation Lab estimates that \$0.9 million in funding will enable the implementation of technological solutions required to automatically ingest web tips, optimize tip processing and documentation procedures, and provide tip tracking capabilities. The HSI Tip Line also estimates a 50 percent reduction in the personnel hours required to manually perform outdated triage, review, and reconciliation tasks to process web tip information. These solutions will improve the capability for limited HSI Tip Line staff to answer more incoming phone calls and reduce the rate of abandoned/unanswered phone calls and provide more tips to domestic and international offices. These improvements will also enable the HSI Tip Line the ability to more accurately, efficiently, and automatically identify and track enforcement outcomes related to tip information for FY 2025.

Program Change 25 – Transportation and Removal:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	88	88	\$422,497
Program Change	-	-	\$225,000

Description

This program change supports an increase of \$225.0M for the Transportation and Removal Program (TRP). TRP utilizes fiscal resources to coordinate air and ground transportation needs that lead to the removal of noncitizens from the United States to countries globally in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act, DHS policies, and country-specific requirements. This funding will allow TRP to increase current operations.

Justification

Over the past several years, TRP has experienced increased demands upon its air and ground transportation services. TRP provides Commercial Air services to the DHS Family Reunification Task Force and schedules domestic transfer lateral flights to address decompression efforts. Furthermore, the provision of commercial and charter flight services continues to consistently increase. ICE is currently experiencing a transition period of its current air charter contract. The follow-on effort is projected to cost significantly more due marketplace vendors’ revised flight hour and flight crew structures, and jet fuel cost tiers priced and packaged differently than in prior contract acquisition arrangements. Ground costs are increasing as a direct result of SWB decompression effort and the requirements for ICE to relocate noncitizens into the interior of the U.S. more frequently. In addition, the increased detained population requires more frequent trips to court appearance, health care appointments, and facility transfers.

Performance

The funding increase will allow TRP to meet the increasing immigration enforcement operational tempo demands that result from surges at the Southwest Border (SWB) and the increased encounter levels that require ERO Field Offices to properly transport and manage the custodial and noncustodial population present within the interior of the United States throughout FY 2025.

Program Change 26 – Travel:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$464,144
Program Change	-	-	(\$8,574)

Description

This program change’s travel reduction will be applied to the ICE base budget to ensure funding of higher priorities.

Justification

This reduction rescopes travel across the agency focusing on its mission to provide a humane immigration system. This will facilitate efficiency across multiple programs that supports OPLA litigation efforts, Mission Support initiatives, HSI’s investigative capacity, and ERO’s removable and detainee operations. Funding has been redirected to support for higher priority initiatives.

Performance

ES, OPR, and ELO will continue to provide travel support to the agency. With the robust number of new attorneys onboarding, OPLA will limit the number of new attorneys who could obtain in-person training in that fiscal year, thereby delaying their mandatory training and professional development and possibly hindering the performance of their duties. HSI’s travel requirements will continue to support Domestic Investigations, International Operations, and Intelligence. ERO’s travel requirements, will continue to support Custody, Fugitive, CAP and ATD throughout FY 2025.

Program Change 27 – Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	-
Program Change	20	10	\$5,633

Description

This program change supports capabilities directly involved in detecting, apprehending, and disrupting perpetrators of human trafficking and labor exploitation. Additionally, it strengthens HSI’s efforts to prevent the importation of goods produced by forced labor into the United States and to facilitate the prosecution of those criminally benefitting from such forced labor. This program change includes twenty LEOs positions.

Justification

The funding will enable the hiring of ten Special Agents to be assigned to the HSI-led DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT), eight Special Agents to be assigned to Global Trade Investigations (GTI), and two Special Agents to be assigned overseas to investigate forced labor cases emanating from the Xinjiang Autonomous Region (XUAR). Due to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), CBP anticipates a substantial increase of inspections of over 11.5 million shipments at Points of Entry (POEs) and subsequent transactions. HSI is the primary investigative agency responsible for responding to and investigating crimes occurring at POEs. The requested funding will enable HSI to establish a dedicated UFLPA investigative team focused on crimes of forced labor emanating from the XUAR. HSI works to prevent the importation of goods produced by forced labor into the United States and to facilitate the prosecution of those criminally benefitting from such forced labor. In FY 2023, HSI initiated 244 domestic and 149 international forced labor cases, which has resulted in 118 domestic and 208 international arrest, 68 domestic and 14 international indictments, and 54 domestic and 14 international convictions.

Performance

This funding will ensure HSI has the investigative resources to keep pace with CBP's expanded inspections and to conduct significant, large-scale investigations against entities and/or individuals that knowingly benefit from the importation of goods produced with forced labor from the XUAR, from other parts of China, and/or from other countries who incorporate components produced in the XUAR or who are on the FLETF List of Entities. A collaborative effort amongst the CCHT, GTI, and International Operations is imperative to effectively combat crimes of forced labor emanating from the XUAR throughout FY 2025. With this funding DHS is able to bring these perpetrators to justice as part of the effort to end human trafficking, labor exploitation, and CSEA, the Department will be able to increase and improve its investigations, prosecutions, and convictions.

Program Change 28 – Victim Assistance Program:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	175	140	\$28,658
Program Change	55	28	\$15,965

Description

This program change supports capabilities directly involved in identifying, assisting, and protecting victims of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) by further expanding the HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP) to additional domestic offices providing necessary personnel and its associated costs including: contract support, training, software, equipment, vehicles, and travel costs, the development of a single comprehensive data management system, and dedicated emergency victim assistance funding. This program change includes fifty-five non-LEO positions.

Justification

Crimes of exploitation remain underreported and identifying victims can be challenging. Victims of human trafficking, labor exploitation, and CSEA have often endured significant levels of injury that can be physical, psychological, sexual, financial, or otherwise harmful in nature. In addition, victims of crimes of exploitation can also be erroneously perceived as teen runaways, prostitutes, or removable aliens which can generate inappropriate responses. As a result, victims rarely come forward to seek help because they are unable to do so or their vulnerabilities prevent them from doing so for fear of being hurt, arrested, or deported.

In FY 2023, Victim Assistance Program Specialists (VAPS) assisted more than 7,100 victims, including nearly 1,650 child exploitation victims, over 700 human trafficking victims, more than 4,200 financial crimes victims, and approximately 500 victims of other (hostage taking, kidnapping, telemarketing fraud, domestic violence, extortion, gang violence) categories. In FY 2023, HSI Forensic Interview Specialists (FISs) conducted over 2,100 victim interviews.

With the continued increase in HSI's efforts to raise awareness for HSI's victim-centered approach, as well as to ongoing collaboration from VAP personnel on such investigations, HSI has seen a significant increase in requests for VAP assistance. HSI's victim-centered approach has extended to the general public, thus resulting in an increase in new leads to HSI.

HSI does not have dedicated funding for emergency victim assistance and relies on a network of overburdened and underfunded local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as an Inter/Intra Agency Agreement (IAA) from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. Due to the limited yearly funds received, there are often delays in removing victims from compromising environments as resources are very limited and difficult to find. This program increase also includes dedicated emergency victim assistance funds to support victims identified in HSI investigations and prosecutions. The funding would support emergency shelter (such as lodging in hotels), food, clothing, transportation, and other emergent needs of victims. In addition, the funds would support agent activity such as escorting victims to a safe shelter and providing security for victims during prosecution. In FY 2023, HSI VAP provided emergency housing, meals, and incidentals to victims rescued from human traffickers. Additionally, HSI funded the transportation of victims of human trafficking to relocate to a different State and also paid for escorts to safe locations.

Performance

This funding will provide critical support to victims in the aftermath of a crime and is integral to the Department’s law enforcement capabilities, as it allows DHS to better detect, investigate, and prosecute perpetrators of crimes of exploitation as a victim’s cooperation and testimony are essential to convicting perpetrators. The expansion will provide funding for critical VAP orientation training for VAP personnel, vehicles for current and new VAP personnel, and travel in support of investigations. This funding will ensure that personnel will have the tools, resources, and transportation necessary to work in close coordination with Special Agents, conduct forensic interviews, and provide critical victim assistance in a timely fashion throughout FY 2025.

The funding will also provide the development of a single, comprehensive data management system for the VAP which would significantly improve the quality and accuracy of data being collected and reported for robust automated reports. The system would have analytics to provide the VAP management team with the ability to analyze victims who have received assistance and were forensically interviewed, demographics to inform trainings, and ability for VAP and HSI leadership to make informed decisions regarding growth of the program.

Program Change 29 – Workforce Staffing Model IV&V:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	-	-	\$4,000
Program Change	-	-	(\$4,000)

Description

This program change eliminates funding for the Workforce Staffing Model IV&V (WSM), which was appropriated as a one-time cost. The WSM is a Descriptive Model that follows ICE modeling standards and incorporates key elements. This positions ICE to leverage the model’s outputs across a spectrum of staffing and resource-focused initiatives throughout the Program, Component, and Agency.

Justification

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

Performance

The \$4.0M received in FY 2023 will allow independent IV&V of the WSM model, providing validation of model soundness and reliability. Upon completion of the verification and validation of the ICE WSM, ICE will continue to improve granularity of analysis and add additional PPBE analysis. As the IV&V was a one-time cost, the reduction in funding will not have an impact on operations in FY 2025.

**Operations and Support
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,340	2,342	\$409,645	\$174.91	39	45	\$32,585	\$10.76
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,178	\$349,952	\$160.61	-	170	\$47,600	\$10.11
Homeland Security Investigations	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.07	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.07	8,790	8,745	\$2,009,842	\$229.56	188	220	\$174,178	\$14.49
Enforcement and Removal Operations	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	7,773	7,798	\$1,676,404	\$214.90	62	87	\$144,260	\$16.28
Total	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	21,082	21,063	\$4,445,843	\$210.92	289	522	\$398,623	\$14.04
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	20,793	20,541	\$4,047,220	\$196.89	21,082	21,063	\$4,445,843	\$210.92	289	522	\$398,623	\$14.04

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,271,681	\$2,271,681	\$2,540,539	\$268,858
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$24,155	\$24,155	\$26,132	\$1,977
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$532,160	\$532,160	\$575,863	\$43,703
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,788	\$2,788	\$3,012	\$224
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,216,285	\$1,216,285	\$1,300,146	\$83,861
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$151	\$151	\$151	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$4,047,220	\$4,047,220	\$4,445,843	\$398,623
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	20,793	20,793	21,082	289
FTE - Civilian	20,541	20,541	21,063	522

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

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
SES	102	102	102	-
GS-15	1,031	1,031	1,032	1
GS-14	3,855	3,855	4,074	219
GS-13	6,819	6,819	6,746	(73)
GS-12	5,022	5,022	4,934	(88)
GS-11	1,229	1,229	1,295	66
GS-10	4	4	4	-
GS-9	925	925	1,089	164
GS-8	437	437	437	-
GS-7	853	853	853	-
GS-6	256	256	256	-
GS-5	243	243	243	-
GS-4	10	10	10	-
GS-3	3	3	3	-
GS-2	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	20,793	20,793	21,082	289
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	20,396	20,396	20,729	333
Unfilled Positions EOY	397	397	353	(44)
Position Locations				
Headquarters Civilian	2,466	2,466	2,441	(25)
U.S. Field Civilian	17,857	17,857	18,170	313
Foreign Field Civilian	470	470	471	1
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$204,000	\$9,000
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$126,949	\$126,949	\$133,692	\$6,743
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

Operations and Support Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary *(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Mission Support	\$1,098,987	\$1,098,987	\$1,066,075	(\$32,912)
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$99,962	\$99,962	\$85,394	(\$14,568)
Homeland Security Investigations	\$500,494	\$500,494	\$479,483	(\$21,011)
Enforcement and Removal Operations	\$2,989,300	\$2,989,300	\$3,234,426	\$245,126
Total	\$4,688,743	\$4,688,743	\$4,865,378	\$176,635
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,688,743	\$4,688,743	\$4,865,378	\$176,635

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

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$464,184	\$464,184	\$682,232	\$218,048
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$11,843	\$11,843	\$12,355	\$512
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$382,017	\$382,017	\$362,947	(\$19,070)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$26,838	\$26,838	\$26,844	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$67,772	\$67,772	\$68,383	\$611
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$678,520	\$678,520	\$470,863	(\$207,657)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$136,588	\$136,588	\$142,150	\$5,562
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$285,625	\$285,625	\$77,867	(\$207,758)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$62,284	\$62,284	\$65,471	\$3,187
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$941	\$941	\$1,051	\$110
25.6 Medical Care	\$97,297	\$97,297	\$179,687	\$82,390
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$444,326	\$444,326	\$447,615	\$3,289
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,737,275	\$1,737,275	\$2,044,437	\$307,162

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

26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$50,153	\$50,153	\$47,628	(\$2,525)
31.0 Equipment	\$200,332	\$200,332	\$194,013	(\$6,319)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$25,068	\$25,068	\$24,155	(\$913)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$15,091	\$15,091	\$15,091	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$4,688,743	\$4,688,743	\$4,865,378	\$176,635

Mission Support – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,376	1,379	\$1,183,606	37	44	(\$4,719)
Office of Professional Responsibility	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$202,222	-	-	\$5,743
Executive Leadership and Oversight	285	285	\$91,243	285	285	\$91,243	287	286	\$89,892	2	1	(\$1,351)
Total	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,340	2,342	\$1,475,720	39	45	(\$327)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,301	2,297	\$1,476,047	2,340	2,342	\$1,475,720	39	45	(\$327)

PPA Level I Description

The Mission Support PPA provides funding for ICE’s Enterprise Services (ES), Executive Leadership and Oversight (ELO), and Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). This PPA includes the following Level II PPAs:

Enterprise Services (ES): This PPA funds the activities of the Management and Administration (M&A) Directorate, which provides the full range of enterprise level services and operational support for ICE through eight offices. M&A oversees ICE’s financial and human resources management, information technology infrastructure, and IT support services. It also manages sensitive property and other assets and collaborates with internal and external stakeholders to increase ICE’s ability to attract and retain a diverse workforce.



Operations and Support

Mission Support – PPA

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

Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR): This PPA mitigates agency risk and promotes organizational health and integrity by upholding ICE’s professional standards through a multidisciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations to promote organizational health, integrity, and accountability across the agency. OPR promotes organizational integrity by vigilantly managing ICE’s security programs, conducting independent reviews of ICE programs and operations, and by impartially investigating allegations of serious employee and contractor misconduct and internal and external threats against ICE personnel and facilities. By leveraging institutional knowledge and subject matter expertise, OPR provides objective, timely, and comprehensive findings, determinations, and oversight to promote confidence in ICE operations and aid in senior leadership strategic thinking and decision-making.

Executive Leadership Oversight (ELO): This PPA oversees the nine offices that support ICE’s planning and execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, strategic policy, and regulatory development to inform and empower ICE decision-makers. ELO also provides professional, timely, and accurate responses to all public, governmental, and the Congressional correspondence addressed to the Agency, provides specialized firearms and tactical training to special agents and officers, builds public trust through partnerships and engagements, and supports Agency leadership missions and activities.

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

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$1,476,047	\$1,476,047	\$1,475,720
Carryover - Start of Year	\$116	\$125	-
Recoveries	\$5	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$40,197)	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$1,435,971	\$1,476,172	\$1,475,720
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$50,433	\$50,433	\$50,433
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$1,486,404	\$1,526,605	\$1,526,153
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$1,430,460	\$1,526,605	\$1,526,153
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	2,301	2,301	2,340
Enacted/Request FTE	2,297	2,297	2,342
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	2,115	2,301	2,340
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	2,038	2,297	2,342

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - Analysis and Operations	-	-	\$7,081	-	-	\$7,081	-	-	\$7,081
Department of Homeland Security - Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$449	-	-	\$449	-	-	\$449
Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	-	-	\$6,663	-	-	\$6,663	-	-	\$6,663
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Protective Service	-	-	\$9,159	-	-	\$9,159	-	-	\$9,159
Department of Homeland Security - Office of Biometric Identity Mangement (OBIM)	-	-	\$1,084	-	-	\$1,084	-	-	\$1,084
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	-	\$4,191	-	-	\$4,191	-	-	\$4,191
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$4,370	-	-	\$4,370	-	-	\$4,370
Department of Justice	-	-	\$17,436	-	-	\$17,436	-	-	\$17,436
Total Collections	-	-	\$50,433	-	-	\$50,433	-	-	\$50,433

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$1,098,987	\$1,476,047
FY 2024 Annualized CR	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$1,098,987	\$1,476,047
FY 2025 Base Budget	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$1,098,987	\$1,476,047
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	7	\$2,581	-	\$2,581
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$4,374)	(\$4,374)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recur	-	7	\$2,581	(\$4,374)	(\$1,793)
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$6,367	-	\$6,367
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$19,978	-	\$19,978
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$4,493	-	\$4,493
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Enterprise Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,728	\$1,728
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,150	\$3,150
GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$20,028)	(\$20,028)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$31,097	(\$15,150)	\$15,947
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	\$33,678	(\$19,524)	\$14,154
FY 2025 Current Services	2,301	2,304	\$410,738	\$1,079,463	\$1,490,201
Transfer for ACP from ICE/O&S/MS to MGMT/O&S/OCPO	-	-	(\$615)	(\$344)	(\$959)
Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs from MS/ES to HSI/DOM and MS/ELO	-	-	-	(\$6,280)	(\$6,280)
Realignment for Rent from OPLA to MS/ES	-	-	-	\$1,583	\$1,583
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$615)	(\$5,041)	(\$5,656)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$8,091	\$8,091
Body Worn Cameras	3	2	\$665	\$8,051	\$8,716
Child Exploitation Investigations	-	-	\$108	\$2,031	\$2,139
Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign	-	-	\$18	\$453	\$471
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$10,416)	(\$10,416)
Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Funded Vacancies	(130)	(130)	(\$25,473)	-	(\$25,473)
Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)

Operations and Support**Mission Support – PPA**

OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Pay Restoration	144	144	\$21,749	-	\$21,749
Travel	-	-	-	(\$555)	(\$555)
Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act	-	-	\$43	\$1,725	\$1,768
Victim Assistance Program	-	-	\$102	\$2,154	\$2,256
Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	39	38	(\$478)	(\$8,347)	(\$8,825)
FY 2025 Request	2,340	2,342	\$409,645	\$1,066,075	\$1,475,720
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	39	45	\$32,585	(\$32,912)	(\$327)

**Mission Support – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Enterprise Services	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,376	1,379	\$252,103	\$182.82	37	44	\$23,609	\$11.66
Office of Professional Responsibility	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$110,604	\$163.37	-	-	\$6,604	\$9.75
Executive Leadership and Oversight	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	287	286	\$46,938	\$164.12	2	1	\$2,372	\$7.75
Total	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,340	2,342	\$409,645	\$174.91	39	45	\$32,585	\$10.76
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,301	2,297	\$377,060	\$164.15	2,340	2,342	\$409,645	\$174.91	39	45	\$32,585	\$10.76

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$224,970	\$224,970	\$249,114	\$24,144
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$2,430	\$2,430	\$2,632	\$202
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$27,682	\$27,682	\$29,696	\$2,014
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$121,978	\$121,978	\$128,203	\$6,225
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$377,060	\$377,060	\$409,645	\$32,585
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	2,301	2,301	2,340	39
FTE - Civilian	2,297	2,297	2,342	45

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Enterprise Services	\$959,831	\$959,831	\$931,503	(\$28,328)
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$92,479	\$92,479	\$91,618	(\$861)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$46,677	\$46,677	\$42,954	(\$3,723)
Total	\$1,098,987	\$1,098,987	\$1,066,075	(\$32,912)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,098,987	\$1,098,987	\$1,066,075	(\$32,912)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,627	\$4,627	\$4,201	(\$426)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$531	\$531	\$543	\$12
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$380,434	\$380,434	\$362,839	(\$17,595)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$14,615	\$14,615	\$14,615	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$23,998	\$23,998	\$24,489	\$491
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$138,336	\$138,336	\$108,333	(\$30,003)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$36,452	\$36,452	\$36,652	\$200
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$53,862	\$53,862	\$53,862	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$29,915	\$29,915	\$33,102	\$3,187
25.6 Medical Care	\$468	\$468	\$445	(\$23)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$293,757	\$293,757	\$298,994	\$5,237
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$5,011	\$5,011	\$5,208	\$197
31.0 Equipment	\$91,863	\$91,863	\$98,587	\$6,724
32.0 Land and Structures	\$12,544	\$12,544	\$11,631	(\$913)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$12,574	\$12,574	\$12,574	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$1,098,987	\$1,098,987	\$1,066,075	(\$32,912)

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,376	1,379	\$1,183,606	37	44	(\$4,719)
Total	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,376	1,379	\$1,183,606	37	44	(\$4,719)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,339	1,335	\$1,188,325	1,376	1,379	\$1,183,606	37	44	(\$4,719)

PPA Level II Description

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

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$959,831	\$1,188,325
FY 2024 Annualized CR	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$959,831	\$1,188,325
FY 2025 Base Budget	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$959,831	\$1,188,325
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	7	\$2,489	-	\$2,489
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$4,371)	(\$4,371)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recur	-	7	\$2,489	(\$4,371)	(\$1,882)
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,966	-	\$3,966
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,199	-	\$12,199
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$3,595	-	\$3,595
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Enterprise Wide Costs	-	-	-	\$1,728	\$1,728
FPS Fee Adjustment	-	-	-	\$3,150	\$3,150
GSA Rent	-	-	-	(\$20,028)	(\$20,028)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$20,019	(\$15,150)	\$4,869
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	\$22,508	(\$19,521)	\$2,987
FY 2025 Current Services	1,339	1,342	\$251,002	\$940,310	\$1,191,312
Transfer for ACP from ICE/O&S/MS to MGMT/O&S/OCPO	-	-	(\$615)	(\$344)	(\$959)
Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs from MS/ES to HSI/DOM and MS/ELO	-	-	-	(\$6,680)	(\$6,680)
Realignment for Litigation Settlement Costs (FOIA/EEO) from MS/ES to MS/ELO	-	-	-	(\$500)	(\$500)
Realignment for Rent from OPLA to MS/ES	-	-	-	\$1,583	\$1,583
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$615)	(\$5,941)	(\$6,556)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$7,286	\$7,286
Body Worn Cameras	-	-	\$5	\$126	\$131
Child Exploitation Investigations	-	-	\$108	\$2,031	\$2,139
Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign	-	-	\$18	\$453	\$471
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$7,842)	(\$7,842)
Event Security Logging	-	-	-	\$473	\$473
Funded Vacancies	(88)	(88)	(\$15,817)	-	(\$15,817)
Human Capital Infrastructure & Capacity Building	37	37	\$3,966	\$1,155	\$5,121
IT Data Modernization Roadmap	-	-	-	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
Pay Restoration	88	88	\$13,291	-	\$13,291
Travel	-	-	-	(\$427)	(\$427)

Mission Support – PPA**Enterprise Services – PPA II**

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act	-	-	\$43	\$1,725	\$1,768
Victim Assistance Program	-	-	\$102	\$2,154	\$2,256
Workforce Staffing Model IV&V	-	-	-	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)
Total Program Changes	37	37	\$1,716	(\$2,866)	(\$1,150)
FY 2025 Request	1,376	1,379	\$252,103	\$931,503	\$1,183,606
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	37	44	\$23,609	(\$28,328)	(\$4,719)

**Enterprise Services – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Enterprise Services	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,376	1,379	\$252,103	\$182.82	37	44	\$23,609	\$11.66
Total	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,376	1,379	\$252,103	\$182.82	37	44	\$23,609	\$11.66
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,339	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,376	1,379	\$252,103	\$182.82	37	44	\$23,609	\$11.66

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$131,392	\$131,392	\$147,942	\$16,550
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$1,938	\$1,938	\$2,102	\$164
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$22,234	\$22,234	\$23,994	\$1,760
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$72,930	\$72,930	\$78,065	\$5,135
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$228,494	\$228,494	\$252,103	\$23,609
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,339	1,339	1,376	37
FTE - Civilian	1,335	1,335	1,379	44

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	739	\$108,212	\$146.43	739	\$108,212	\$146.43	783	\$123,033	\$157.13	44	\$14,821	\$10.70
IT Specialists	291	\$50,161	\$172.37	291	\$50,161	\$172.37	291	\$53,826	\$184.97	-	\$3,665	\$12.59
Criminal Investigators	241	\$55,407	\$229.90	241	\$55,407	\$229.90	241	\$59,455	\$246.70	-	\$4,048	\$16.80
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	64	\$14,714	\$229.91	64	\$14,714	\$229.91	64	\$15,789	\$246.70	-	\$1,075	\$16.80
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,335	\$228,494	\$171.16	1,379	\$252,103	\$182.82	44	\$23,609	\$11.66

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Mission Support Non-LEOs provide operational support, including financial, human resources, and communications management, to ICE programs. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the annualization of FY 2023 program changes, and new hiring associated with the program change for Human Capital Infrastructure and Capacity Building.

IT Specialists: IT Specialists manage and maintain ICE's core IT infrastructure and software, keeping it secure by detecting and defending against cyber threats. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Criminal Investigators: Criminal Investigators (CIs) in Enterprise Services investigate criminal and administrative misconduct within ICE and are responsible for executing the security operations that protect ICE personnel, facilities, and information. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the FERS adjustment.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the FERS adjustment.

**Enterprise Services – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Enterprise Services	\$959,831	\$959,831	\$931,503	(\$28,328)
Total	\$959,831	\$959,831	\$931,503	(\$28,328)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$959,831	\$959,831	\$931,503	(\$28,328)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,555	\$3,555	\$3,223	(\$332)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$385	\$385	\$385	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$380,434	\$380,434	\$362,839	(\$17,595)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11,838	\$11,838	\$11,838	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$19,136	\$19,136	\$19,625	\$489
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$65,348	\$65,348	\$47,715	(\$17,633)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$30,203	\$30,203	\$29,573	(\$630)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$42,987	\$42,987	\$42,987	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$21,461	\$21,461	\$24,611	\$3,150
25.6 Medical Care	\$330	\$330	\$307	(\$23)
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$277,157	\$277,157	\$277,427	\$270
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$3,701	\$3,701	\$3,893	\$192
31.0 Equipment	\$84,050	\$84,050	\$87,834	\$3,784
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,075	\$10,075	\$10,075	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$9,171	\$9,171	\$9,171	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$959,831	\$959,831	\$931,503	(\$28,328)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Rent	\$392,272	\$392,272	\$374,677	(\$17,595)
OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh and O&M	\$148,390	\$148,390	\$148,390	-
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$49,588	\$49,588	\$89,048	\$39,460
Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services	\$94,334	\$94,334	\$76,492	(\$17,842)
Equipment	\$74,585	\$74,585	\$74,585	-
Fleet Replacement Plan	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	-
Other Costs	\$170,662	\$170,662	\$138,311	(\$32,351)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$959,831	\$959,831	\$931,503	(\$28,328)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

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

OCIO Tactical Communications Radio Refresh and Operations & Maintenance: TACCOM includes costs for the purchase of additional hardware and network equipment to continue the refresh of 2,800 mobile radios and 2,800 portable radios nearing end-of-life that lack critical functionality and to fund ongoing maintenance and improvements. There is no change in funding.

Other Enterprise-Wide Costs (EWC): EWC includes the realigned Service-wide costs (SWCs) that are "must pay", 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 to include BWC and ARMOR. The increase in funding is primarily due to FY 2025 program changes and realignment of costs.

Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services: This includes the cost of financial and HR contract support as well as contract program management costs in Mission Support. The decrease in funding is due to FY 2025 program changes, transfers, and annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Equipment: This cost driver includes the cost of equipment (communications, computer network, and technical equipment) for new ICE employees. There is no change in funding.

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. There is no change in funding.

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 funding is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Budget Activities

The **Enterprise Services (ES)** PPA funds the activities of the Management and Administration (M&A) Directorate and its eight subordinate Program Offices, which are:

Office of Acquisition (OAQ)

OAQ's mission is to manage the Agency's enterprise-wide strategic approach to procurement. OAQ operates as a full business partner with internal and external organizations and serves as a strategic asset dedicated to improving the Agency's overall business performance. OAQ is responsible for the procurement of goods and services required to sustain ICE's mission. This is accomplished through an enterprise-wide approach to procurement while serving as a strategic asset dedicated to improving ICE's business performance.

Office of Asset and Facility Management (OAFM)

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

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

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

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

OCIO is responsible for the management and upkeep of ICE's core information technology (IT) infrastructure and security, the operations and maintenance of over 300 IT applications, and 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, a 24/7 Service Desk and Network Operations Center support, maintaining the network connecting all ICE field locations, video teleconferencing and telecommunication support, software license provisioning and management, standardized refresh of workstations, and standardized refresh of tactical radios for all Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs).

Office of Human Capital (OHC)

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

Office of Investment & Program Accountability (OIPA)

The Office of Investment and Program Accountability (OIPA) provides expert advice and support by working across ICE to make sure that the complex acquisition of both capital assets and mission services are well articulated, planned, funded and delivered. OIPA provides expertise in acquisition and program management from both commercial and government organizations, bringing important insights, lessons learned and perspective to acquisition programs, program managers and acquisition delivery teams.

Office of Leadership and Career Development (OLCD)

OLCD establishes and maintains standards for ICE training programs and curricula, facilitates the accreditation of ICE training programs, and oversees the training delivered to ICE personnel. Courses are delivered in-person or online, and are developed internally, in cooperation with partner agencies, or are provided by external institutions. In addition, OLCD is responsible for gathering data to measure the effectiveness of training programs and helps integrate programs across the Agency.

Office of Information Governance and Privacy (OIGP)

OIGP oversees the management, sharing, protection and disclosure of ICE data and information in accordance with law, policy, and standards. OIGP implements the Freedom of Information Act and collaborates with ICE and DHS partners to build privacy protections, and develop data governance solutions into ICE's programs and systems.

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Professional Responsibility	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$202,222	-	-	\$5,743
Total	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$202,222	-	-	\$5,743
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$196,479	677	677	\$202,222	-	-	\$5,743

PPA Level II Description

The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) upholds ICE’s professional standards through a multi-disciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations to promote organizational health, integrity, and accountability across the agency. OPR comprises three lines of business unified by a common focus: to mitigate agency risk and promote organizational health and integrity.

In support of the ICE and DHS mission sets, OPR is responsible for assessing pre-employment suitability and continuously evaluating background investigations for ICE’s employees and contractors. OPR also manages physical security and classified National security information for ICE, which includes administering clearance levels and access to classified information, systems, and equipment. OPR focuses its investigations on criminal and serious administrative misconduct of ICE’s employees and contractors. OPR is responsible for overseeing the Management Inquiry program which addresses less serious misconduct. OPR provides ICE senior leadership with an independent assessment of their programmatic compliance with the requirements of applicable agency policies, procedures, and detention standards. OPR’s role in safeguarding the organization ensures that ICE’s workforce remains focused on the larger mission of promoting homeland security and public safety.

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	677	677	\$104,000	\$92,479	\$196,479
FY 2024 Annualized CR	677	677	\$104,000	\$92,479	\$196,479
FY 2025 Base Budget	677	677	\$104,000	\$92,479	\$196,479
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,628	-	\$1,628
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$5,440	-	\$5,440
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$583	-	\$583
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$7,651	-	\$7,651
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$7,651	-	\$7,651
FY 2025 Current Services	677	677	\$111,651	\$92,479	\$204,130
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$805	\$805
Funded Vacancies	(21)	(21)	(\$4,828)	-	(\$4,828)
ODO Inspections at <72 Hr Detention Facilities	(14)	(14)	(\$1,505)	(\$995)	(\$2,500)
OPR Automation and Modernization	-	-	-	(\$583)	(\$583)
Pay Restoration	35	35	\$5,286	-	\$5,286
Travel	-	-	-	(\$88)	(\$88)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$1,047)	(\$861)	(\$1,908)
FY 2025 Request	677	677	\$110,604	\$91,618	\$202,222
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	\$6,604	(\$861)	\$5,743

**Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Professional Responsibility	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$110,604	\$163.37	-	-	\$6,604	\$9.75
Total	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$110,604	\$163.37	-	-	\$6,604	\$9.75
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	677	\$110,604	\$163.37	-	-	\$6,604	\$9.75

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$59,530	\$59,530	\$64,226	\$4,696
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$370	\$370	\$398	\$28
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,049	\$4,049	\$4,271	\$222
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$40,051	\$40,051	\$41,709	\$1,658
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$104,000	\$104,000	\$110,604	\$6,604
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	677	677	677	-
FTE - Civilian	677	677	677	-

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	446	\$59,889	\$134.28	446	\$59,889	\$134.28	533	\$78,317	\$146.94	87	\$18,428	\$12.66
Criminal Investigators	91	\$19,185	\$210.82	91	\$19,185	\$210.82	144	\$32,287	\$224.22	53	\$13,102	\$13.39
IT Specialists	87	\$13,752	\$158.07	87	\$13,752	\$158.07	-	-	-	(87)	(\$13,752)	(\$158.07)
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	53	\$11,174	\$210.83	53	\$11,174	\$210.83	-	-	-	(53)	(\$11,174)	(\$210.83)
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	\$104,000	\$153.62	677	\$110,604	\$163.37	-	\$6,604	\$9.75

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Mission Support Non-LEOs provide operational support, including financial, human resources, and communications management, to ICE programs. In OPR, there is a diverse workforce to include personnel security specialists, inspections and compliance specialists, accountants, polygraphers, physical security specialists, intelligence research specialists, operational analysis specialists, insider threat operational analysts. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Criminal Investigators: Criminal Investigators (CIs) in OPR investigate criminal and administrative misconduct within ICE. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

IT Specialists: IT Specialists manage and maintain ICE’s core IT infrastructure and software, keeping it secure by detecting and defending against cyber threats. This cost driver is being discontinued to better reflect OPR operations FY 2025.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. This cost driver is being discontinued to better reflect OPR operations in FY 2025.

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$92,479	\$92,479	\$91,618	(\$861)
Total	\$92,479	\$92,479	\$91,618	(\$861)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$92,479	\$92,479	\$91,618	(\$861)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$741	\$741	\$653	(\$88)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$108	\$108	\$108	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,046	\$2,046	\$2,046	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$3,083	\$3,083	\$3,083	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$51,539	\$51,539	\$50,766	(\$773)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,777	\$3,777	\$3,777	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$7,008	\$7,008	\$7,008	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,953	\$4,953	\$4,953	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$121	\$121	\$121	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,054	\$10,054	\$10,054	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$971	\$971	\$971	-
31.0 Equipment	\$4,278	\$4,278	\$4,278	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,556	\$1,556	\$1,556	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$2,244	\$2,244	\$2,244	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$92,479	\$92,479	\$91,618	(\$861)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Background Investigations	-	-	\$34,000	\$34,000
Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services	\$17,427	\$17,427	\$26,969	\$9,542
Detention Inspections	-	-	\$6,700	\$6,700
Travel	-	-	\$4,012	\$4,012
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$10,916	\$10,916	\$2,500	(\$8,416)
Rent	\$2,046	\$2,046	\$2,046	-
Equipment	-	-	\$997	\$997
Other Costs	\$62,090	\$62,090	\$14,394	(\$47,696)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$92,479	\$92,479	\$91,618	(\$861)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Background Investigations: This cost driver funds contracts for background investigators and clerical support for background investigations tasks. This makes up approximately 40 percent of OPR's total GE spending. This cost driver has been added to provide a better explanation of OPR operations.

Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services: This cost driver includes other services from non-Federal sources, operation and maintenance of facilities the cost of financial and HR contract support as well as contract program management costs in Mission Support. Funding increased due to a realignment of funds from Other Costs.

Detention Inspections: This cost driver includes the cost of contracts for subject-matter experts who accompany Federal employees on detention compliance, PREA, and detainee death review inspections. This contract makes up approximately 7.9 percent of OPR's GE spending. This cost driver has been added to provide a better explanation of OPR operations.

Travel: This cost driver includes travel for detention inspections, ICE field office inspections, criminal and administrative misconduct investigations, and background investigations. Travel makes up approximately five percent of OPR's total GE budget. The bulk of the travel, 2.7 percent of OPR's GE, is associated with the Congressional mandate to inspect all over-72-hour ICE detention facilities with an average daily population (ADP) of 10 or more detainees biannually and focused unannounced inspections of all other ICE detention facilities with an ADP of at least one. Detention

inspections related travel is done by a team of up to five Federal and contractor subject-matter experts. OPR also conducts criminal and administrative misconduct investigations of ICE employees and contractors and must travel to locations around the world to perform interviews with subjects and witnesses. Investigations travel makes up approximately one percent of the OPR GE spend. OPR's polygraph examiners must travel the country to perform polygraph examinations of ICE LEO applicants. OPR also inspects ICE detention facilities, programs, and offices both internationally and domestically, to ensure compliance with DHS, ICE, and program specific policies and procedures. This cost driven has been added to provide a better explanation of OPR operations.

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

Rent: This cost driver funds non-Federal rental payments and leases across the country. There is no change in funding.

Equipment: This cost driver includes the cost of equipment for all new ICE positions. This cost driven has been added to provide a better Explanation of OPR operations.

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 funding reflects the realignment of funds and program changes.

Budget Activities

The **Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)** PPA funds professional standards through a multi-disciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations to promote organizational health, integrity, and accountability across the agency. OPR comprises three lines of business, which are:

Inspections: The ICE Inspections Program Office (ISP) inspects, audits, and reviews ICE directorates and programs to assess compliance with Federal laws, applicable policies and procedures, and the agency’s detention standards. This internal oversight provides ICE executive management with an independent and objective review of the performance and organizational health of ICE offices and programs. OPR is the Congressionally mandated to inspect all over-72-hour ICE detention facilities with an average daily population (ADP) of 10 or more detainees biannually. Under this model, the first inspection is a full inspection of all applicable ICE detention standards; then ISP conducts a follow-up inspection of the same facility, during which ISP notes repeat deficiencies that need to be addressed. ISP also conducts special reviews of all other ICE detention facilities with an ADP of at least one, unannounced inspections, and other emerging detention programs, such as emergency family staging shelters. Frequency of inspections at ICE facilities, programs, and offices is based on numerous factors, including requests from ICE leadership and results of internal audits.

Security: The ICE Security Program Office (SEC) promotes agency health through mitigation of risk by safeguarding people, information, and facilities through comprehensive and integrated programs encompassing threat management, as well as personnel, physical, information, and administrative security. SEC administers clearance levels and access to classified information, systems, and equipment. By implementing the Trusted Workforce 2.0’s and Continuous Vetting requirements of ICE’s workforce and contractors, SEC provides the agency early detection of risks and threats. SEC provides oversight of physical and information security related to four highly sensitive and complex National security program areas, including Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12), Homeland Security Data Network (HSDN), Special Security, and Communications Security (COMSEC). SEC monitors for the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information by employees and contractors with access to agency systems.

Investigations: The OPR Investigations Program Office (INV) acts as the Agency’s internal investigative arm, conducting criminal and administrative investigations of alleged serious employee misconduct and other matters impacting the safety, security, and integrity of ICE and oversees a variety of other integrity programs. In addition to investigating misconduct, INV investigates sexual assault allegations in a detention environment, external threats against ICE senior leadership, employee bribe attempts, and other relevant matters. Integrity oversight protects the public trust and preserves the highest standards of integrity and accountability across the agency. INV manages the agency’s integrity programs, which include the Management Inquiry (MI) program, Critical Incident Reviews, and the Giglio-Henthorn program. Through the MI program, ICE Fact Finders review and address less-serious misconduct matters.

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Executive Leadership and Oversight	285	285	\$91,243	285	285	\$91,243	287	286	\$89,892	2	1	(\$1,351)
Total	285	285	\$91,243	285	285	\$91,243	287	286	\$89,892	2	1	(\$1,351)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	285	285	\$91,243	285	285	\$91,243	287	286	\$89,892	2	1	(\$1,351)

PPA Level II Description

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

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	285	285	\$44,566	\$46,677	\$91,243
FY 2024 Annualized CR	285	285	\$44,566	\$46,677	\$91,243
FY 2025 Base Budget	285	285	\$44,566	\$46,677	\$91,243
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	\$92	-	\$92
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$3)	(\$3)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	\$92	(\$3)	\$89
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$773	-	\$773
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,339	-	\$2,339
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$315	-	\$315
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$3,427	-	\$3,427
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$3,519	(\$3)	\$3,516
FY 2025 Current Services	285	285	\$48,085	\$46,674	\$94,759
Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs from MS/ES to HSI/DOM and MS/ELO	-	-	-	\$400	\$400
Realignment for Litigation Settlement Costs (FOIA/EEO) from MS/ES to MS/ELO	-	-	-	\$500	\$500
Total Transfers	-	-	-	\$900	\$900
Body Worn Cameras	3	2	\$660	\$7,925	\$8,585
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$2,574)	(\$2,574)
Funded Vacancies	(21)	(21)	(\$4,828)	-	(\$4,828)
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Legal Access	(1)	(1)	(\$151)	(\$9,931)	(\$10,082)
Pay Restoration	21	21	\$3,172	-	\$3,172
Travel	-	-	-	(\$40)	(\$40)
Total Program Changes	2	1	(\$1,147)	(\$4,620)	(\$5,767)
FY 2025 Request	287	286	\$46,938	\$42,954	\$89,892
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	2	1	\$2,372	(\$3,723)	(\$1,351)

**Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Executive Leadership and Oversight	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	287	286	\$46,938	\$164.12	2	1	\$2,372	\$7.75
Total	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	287	286	\$46,938	\$164.12	2	1	\$2,372	\$7.75
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	285	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	287	286	\$46,938	\$164.12	2	1	\$2,372	\$7.75

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$34,048	\$34,048	\$36,946	\$2,898
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$122	\$122	\$132	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,399	\$1,399	\$1,431	\$32
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,997	\$8,997	\$8,429	(\$568)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$44,566	\$44,566	\$46,938	\$2,372
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	285	285	287	2
FTE - Civilian	285	285	286	1

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	251	\$37,476	\$149.31	251	\$37,476	\$149.31	252	\$39,496	\$156.73	1	\$2,020	\$7.42
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	18	\$4,220	\$234.44	18	\$4,220	\$234.44	18	\$4,429	\$246.06	-	\$209	\$11.61
IT Specialists	15	\$2,636	\$175.73	15	\$2,636	\$175.73	15	\$2,767	\$184.47	-	\$131	\$8.73
Criminal Investigators	1	\$234	\$234.00	1	\$234	\$234.00	1	\$246	\$246.00	-	\$12	\$12.00
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	285	\$44,566	\$156.37	286	\$46,938	\$164.12	1	\$2,372	\$7.75

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Mission Support Non-LEOs provide operational support, including financial, human resources, and communications management, to ICE programs. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and new hiring associated with the program change for Body Worn Cameras.

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Mission Support DDOs are responsible for conducting the training of law enforcement personnel throughout ICE. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

IT Specialists: IT Specialists manage and maintain ICE's core IT infrastructure and software, keeping it secure by detecting and defending against cyber threats. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Criminal Investigators: Criminal Investigators (Cis) investigate criminal and administrative misconduct within ICE and are responsible for executing the security operations that protect ICE personnel, facilities, and information. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$46,677	\$46,677	\$42,954	(\$3,723)
Total	\$46,677	\$46,677	\$42,954	(\$3,723)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$46,677	\$46,677	\$42,954	(\$3,723)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$331	\$331	\$325	(\$6)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$38	\$38	\$50	\$12
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$731	\$731	\$731	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,779	\$1,779	\$1,781	\$2
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$21,449	\$21,449	\$9,852	(\$11,597)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,472	\$2,472	\$3,302	\$830
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$3,867	\$3,867	\$3,867	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,501	\$3,501	\$3,538	\$37
25.6 Medical Care	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$6,546	\$6,546	\$11,513	\$4,967
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$339	\$339	\$344	\$5
31.0 Equipment	\$3,535	\$3,535	\$6,475	\$2,940
32.0 Land and Structures	\$913	\$913	-	(\$913)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,159	\$1,159	\$1,159	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$46,677	\$46,677	\$42,954	(\$3,723)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Agency Management	-	-	\$22,116	\$22,116
Training and Equipping	-	-	\$16,978	\$16,978
Executive Oversight	-	-	\$3,860	\$3,860
Rent	\$731	\$731	-	(\$731)
Other Enterprise-Wide Costs	\$5,873	\$5,873	-	(\$5,873)
Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,447	\$8,447	-	(\$8,447)
Other Costs	\$31,626	\$31,626	-	(\$31,626)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$46,677	\$46,677	\$42,954	(\$3,723)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Agency Management: These offices advocate for and engage stakeholders to promote intergovernmental and public partnerships; the Congressional collaboration; development of broad agency regulations, policy, and immigration enforcement/detention standards; and both contribute to and implement agency goals and requirements, including application of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, as well as other applicable non-Discrimination complaint systems and affirmative employment programs. This is a new cost driver to better reflect ELO operations.

Training and Equipping: The Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP) provides specialized firearms and tactical training, as well as all equipment, support, and guidance necessary to promote both officer and public safety while enabling effective execution of the ICE law enforcement mission. This is a new cost driver to better reflect ELO operations.

Executive Oversight: The Office of the Director (OD) provides strategic leadership to ICE, homeland security investigations, law enforcement missions and operations, ensuring integrated and effective unity of effort across ICE to protect America from cross-border crime and illegal immigration that threatens National security and public safety. OD directs the planning of strategic and long-term goals, execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, and provides management oversight and support to meet day-to-day organizational needs. The Office of the Executive Secretariat OES serves as a unity of effort integrator, providing professional, timely, and accurate internal task coordination and responses to all public, governmental, and the Congressional correspondence and inquiries addressed to the Agency. This is a new cost driver to better reflect ELO operations.

Rent: This cost driver funds non-Federal rental payments and leases across the country. This cost driver is being discontinued to better reflect ELO operations.

Other Enterprise-Wide Costs: Other Enterprise-wide Cost (EWC) includes the realigned Service-wide costs (SWCs) that support agency missions and programs at the enterprise level. Costs include mission support for external outreach and engagement; ethics, diversity, and civil rights training; interagency and cooperative support agreements; and other required training support. This cost driver is being discontinued to better reflect ELO operations.

Mission Support Advisory and Assistance Services: This cost driver includes contract program management costs in Mission Support. The increase in funding is due to Advisory and Assistance Services, Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources, Other Services from Non-Federal Sources, and Operation and Maintenance of Facilities. This cost driver is being discontinued to better reflect ELO operations.

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. This cost driver is being discontinued to better reflect ELO operations.

Budget Activities

The **Executive Leadership and Oversight (ELO)** PPA funds the activities of the nine offices that support ICE’s planning and execution of objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan, strategic policy, and regulatory development to inform and empower ICE’s decision-makers. The ELO-subordinate Program Offices, includes:

Office of the Director (OD)

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

Office of Congressional Relations (OCR)

The Office of Congressional Relations (OCR) is the primary point of contact for The U.S. Congress and represents ICE on Capitol Hill through a broad variety of Federal Congressional liaison activities. OCR helps ICE leadership to effectively engage with Members of Congress and staff, evaluate potential legislative impacts to ICE, anticipate questions, and respond and provide information to the Congressional decision-makers about the agency’s mission and operations. OCR is the central point for Federal Congressional activity, providing oversight, administration, coordination and promoting greater awareness of ICE’s operations, policies, programs, and initiatives.

The Office of Diversity and Civil Rights (ODCR)

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

Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES)

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

Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP)

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

Office of Immigration Program Evaluation (OIPE)

The Office of Immigration Program Evaluation (OIPE) is focused on developing and facilitating the implementation of policy and process reforms aimed at the secure, humane, and efficient management of immigration enforcement and supervision. OIPE's portfolio encompasses how individuals come into contact with, ICE and how they are supervised through the pendency of their removal proceedings, including case management and the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program. OIPE is actively engaged with key stakeholders within DHS and ICE, as well as with immigration advocacy groups and other civil society organizations outside ICE.

Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE)

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

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA)

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

Office Regulatory Affairs and Policy (ORAP)

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

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$435,346	-	170	\$33,032
Total	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$435,346	-	170	\$33,032
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,008	\$402,314	2,179	2,178	\$435,346	-	170	\$33,032

PPA Level I Description

OPLA’s PPA provides funding for ICE OPLA attorneys who represent the U.S. Government in exclusion, deportation, bond, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). OPLA attorneys also provide legal advice to ICE programs and offices personnel on a range of immigration, customs, and criminal laws and policies, and defend the operational authorities and decisions of ICE officers and agents in the Federal courts. Support personnel provide administrative assistance, including for paperwork-intensive removal proceedings before EOIR. OPLA is organized into four programmatic portfolios: Enforcement and Litigation (E&L), Field Legal Operations (FLO), General and Administrative Law (GAL) and Chief of Staff (COS).



OPLA promotes public safety and homeland security by providing legal counsel and representation, training of personnel, and litigation support to ICE and its programs. OPLA is the largest legal component within the DHS Office of the General Counsel, with more than 1,500 attorneys and over 250 support staff working in 94 locations throughout the United States and at ICE Headquarters. OPLA serves as the exclusive DHS representative in removal proceedings before DOJ EOIR, the agency responsible for conducting administrative immigration proceedings in the United States. These proceedings involve complicated legal issues of citizenship, removability from the United States, and the eligibility for immigration relief, along with reviewing cases for prosecutorial discretion. OPLA attorneys manage a federal litigation docket and assist the DOJ in representing DHS before federal courts, including petitions for writ of habeas corpus; complex federal district court lawsuits, including class actions or putative class actions; litigation matters under FOIA; and employment-related litigation matters. OPLA attorneys also adjudicate administrative claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act and process requests for DOJ representation on behalf of ICE employees sued in their individual capacities. Additionally, OPLA attorneys train ICE personnel and provide expert legal counsel in the areas of customs, immigration, and criminal law; labor and employment law; commercial and administrative law; and ethics standards. Some OPLA attorneys also work full-time at U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAOs) as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs), prosecuting criminal cases generated by DHS Components in Federal district court.

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

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$402,314	\$402,314	\$435,346
Carryover - Start of Year	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	(\$30,255)	-	-
Supplementals	-	\$298,700	-
Total Budget Authority	\$372,059	\$701,014	\$435,346
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$372,059	\$701,014	\$435,346
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$369,125	\$701,014	\$435,346
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	2,179	2,179	2,179
Enacted/Request FTE	2,008	2,008	2,178
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,719	2,179	2,179
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,692	2,008	2,178

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$99,962	\$402,314
FY 2024 Annualized CR	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$99,962	\$402,314
FY 2025 Base Budget	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$99,962	\$402,314
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	170	\$24,157	-	\$24,157
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$4,344)	(\$4,344)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	170	\$24,157	(\$4,344)	\$19,813
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$5,208	-	\$5,208
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$17,164	-	\$17,164
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$3,726	-	\$3,726
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$26,098	-	\$26,098
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	170	\$50,255	(\$4,344)	\$45,911
FY 2025 Current Services	2,179	2,178	\$352,607	\$95,618	\$448,225
Realignment for Rent from OPLA to MS/ES	-	-	-	(\$1,583)	(\$1,583)
Total Transfers	-	-	-	(\$1,583)	(\$1,583)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$608	\$608
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$8,892)	(\$8,892)
Funded Vacancies	(177)	(177)	(\$29,388)	-	(\$29,388)
Pay Restoration	177	177	\$26,733	-	\$26,733
Travel	-	-	-	(\$357)	(\$357)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$2,655)	(\$8,641)	(\$11,296)
FY 2025 Request	2,179	2,178	\$349,952	\$85,394	\$435,346
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	170	\$47,600	(\$14,568)	\$33,032

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,178	\$349,952	\$160.61	-	170	\$47,600	\$10.11
Total	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,178	\$349,952	\$160.61	-	170	\$47,600	\$10.11
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,179	2,178	\$349,952	\$160.61	-	170	\$47,600	\$10.11

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$199,003	\$199,003	\$240,226	\$41,223
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$6,983	\$6,983	\$7,539	\$556
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$13,640	\$13,640	\$14,931	\$1,291
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$82,575	\$82,575	\$87,105	\$4,530
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$151	\$151	\$151	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$302,352	\$302,352	\$349,952	\$47,600
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	2,179	2,179	2,179	-
FTE - Civilian	2,008	2,008	2,178	170

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Attorneys	1,648	\$272,778	\$165.52	1,648	\$272,778	\$165.52	1,789	\$312,857	\$174.88	141	\$40,079	\$9.36
Non-Attorneys	360	\$29,423	\$81.73	360	\$29,423	\$81.73	389	\$36,944	\$94.97	29	\$7,521	\$13.24
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	-	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,008	\$302,352	\$150.50	2,178	\$349,952	\$160.61	170	\$47,600	\$10.11

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Attorneys vs. Support Staff:

Funded Positions	Attorneys	Support Staff
FY 2025 President's Budget	1,789	389

Attorneys: OPLA attorneys provide legal counsel and representation, personnel training, and litigation support to ICE’s programs. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Non-Attorneys: Non-attorney OPLA staff provide critical legal and administrative assistance to increase the effectiveness of attorneys serving within OPLA. Non-attorney staff support OPLA attorneys by receiving and inputting into PLANet, OPLA’s internal case management system, motions from the private bar, orders from EOIR, and other evidentiary documents. Non-attorney staff members also answer general inquiries, order, route, and prepare files needed for removal proceedings, ensure attorneys have access to various systems and databases and supply them with necessary equipment, handle legal process, and assist with other administrative tasks thereby allowing attorneys to focus on litigation and other legal work. Additionally, non-attorney OPLA staff prepare responses to, process, and adjudicate administrative claims for personal injury and property damage pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, compile statistics, help process Freedom of Information Act requests directed to OPLA and maintain knowledge management systems. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the Annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Other PC&B Costs: This category includes funding for Budget Object Class 13.0. There is no change in this cost driver.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$99,962	\$99,962	\$85,394	(\$14,568)
Total	\$99,962	\$99,962	\$85,394	(\$14,568)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$99,962	\$99,962	\$85,394	(\$14,568)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,978	\$2,978	\$2,621	(\$357)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$455	\$455	\$455	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,583	\$1,583	-	(\$1,583)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$815	\$815	\$815	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$74,116	\$74,116	\$65,395	(\$8,721)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,120	\$1,120	\$1,120	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$1,845	\$1,845	\$1,845	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,641	\$2,641	\$2,641	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$11	\$11	\$11	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,464	\$7,464	\$7,464	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,239	\$1,239	\$1,239	-
31.0 Equipment	\$4,685	\$4,685	\$778	(\$3,907)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$844	\$844	\$844	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$166	\$166	\$166	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$99,962	\$99,962	\$85,394	(\$14,568)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Case Management System	\$57,518	\$57,518	\$48,626	(\$8,892)
Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support	\$29,092	\$29,092	\$29,092	-
Other Costs	\$13,352	\$13,352	\$7,676	(\$5,676)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$99,962	\$99,962	\$85,394	(\$14,568)

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. PLANet also tracks all Federal litigation, labor and employment, ethics cases, and other work handled by OPLA. Additionally, ICE's eService program, also under PLANet, enables electronic services to the immigration court. Finally, OPLA attorneys tracks all training and ancillary work within the system. The decrease is due to the contracts program change.

Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support: Document Scanning and Litigation Contract Support assists in litigation discovery requirements and helps provide document scanning, indexing, and data entry support services into PLANet for charging documents, criminal history reports, court orders, and other legal correspondence for OPLA attorneys Nationwide. Litigation Contract Support allows OPLA to reduce certain burdens on attorneys and improves litigation support and information sharing. There is no change in this cost driver.

Other Costs: Other Costs includes travel, costs associated with the case management system, ICE's Electronic Discovery System, (Relativity) and other contractual requirements (e.g., FOIA express and Office of Personnel Management), which fall under advisory services. The decrease is due to the non-recur of FY 2023 Enacted program changes and the travel program change.

Budget Activities

The **Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA)** PPA funds three primary branches:

Field Legal Operations (FLO):

There were more than 2.4 million administrative immigration removal cases pending before EOIR at the end of FY 2023, an increase of approximately 67 percent since the end of FY 2022 at which time there were over 1.44M million cases pending. Over 1,048 FLO attorneys staffed at 25 OLPA Field Locations (OFLs) represent the U.S. Government in these cases, which include contested removals, custody determinations, and noncitizen-generated applications for relief from removal. Through FY 2023, FLO attorneys represented DHS in more than 1,300,000 hearings before EOIR, with the completion of over 460,000 cases. Those completions include over 49,000 orders of relief, over 217,500 removal orders, and over 84,000 dismissals in the exercise of prosecutorial discretion (PD). The remaining completions may include *sua sponte* terminations, terminations over DHS objection, administrative closures, and cases taken off the court's calendar under EOIR's Off Docket program. Approximately 200 support staff assist FLO attorneys in the field. To promote efficient docket management, and conserve its limited resources, FLO attorneys used their inherent authority to exercise PD, where appropriate. Through FY 2023, FLO attorneys completed over 214,000 case reviews for PD, primarily in the forms of dismissal or administrative closure. FLO attorneys exercised PD by agreeing to dismiss and administratively close over 119,000 cases. By the end of FY 2023, immigration judges dismissed or administratively closed over 89,000 of those cases.¹ Throughout FY 2023, FLO had five SAUSAs assigned full-time to USAOs, prosecuting Federal criminal immigration and customs law cases in Federal district court. At the end of FY 2023, three full-time SAUSAs remained on detail, two of whom are assigned to the Southwest Border. OPLA SAUSAs processed more than 720 USAO case receipts for potential prosecution, many involving complex ICE prosecutions such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, and other HSI priorities. Of those, 696 cases were ultimately accepted for prosecution. In FY 2023, OPLA SAUSAs were able to secure approximately 299 criminal convictions in Federal district court.

FLO attorneys provide direct, day-to-day specialized legal support to ICE operational components and prosecute HSI-generated worksite enforcement actions before the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, resulting in the recovery of millions of dollars in fines per year. FLO attorneys assisted the DOJ in representing the agency before Federal courts, including 229 petitions for writ of habeas corpus through FY 2023. Additionally, FLO attorneys train ICE operational components on legal topics covering the entirety of ICE's statutory authorities; and provide daily immigration advice to USAOs and DHS Components.

¹ The preceding data in this paragraph relating to OPLA's litigation in immigration proceedings is reported from OPLA's PLANet (Principal Legal Advisor's Network) database, which is an internal case management system used by ICE OPLA attorneys Nationally to capture work performed during and in preparation for litigation before EOIR; it is not intended to be a statistical tool. Data stored in PLANet is input manually and is not verified against EOIR databases, which are the record of proceedings for administrative immigration cases.

District Court Litigation Division (DCLD): DCLD supports ICE and DOJ with Federal litigation in areas including strategy, motion practice, discovery, and settlement negotiations, and adjudicates administrative claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act. DCLD works closely with DHS Office of the General Counsel HQ and DOJ to defend lawsuits challenging ICE’s law enforcement authorities including the use of detainers, border search, mandatory detention of certain criminal noncitizens, and matters related to family detention. DCLD is also responsible for significant habeas litigation, including habeas class actions. ICE is currently adjudicating approximately 670 administrative claims against the agency. ICE is currently defending against 344 lawsuits pending against it; roughly 80 of these are class actions targeting some of the agency’s key enforcement authorities. In FY 2023, DCLD received 352 administrative tort claims and adjudicated 244, defending against over \$55.5B in damages sought, adjudicating, and paying out \$813,565 of that total in completed claims.

Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Division (EROLD): EROLD provides legal advice and training to ERO HQ divisions (Field Operations, Enforcement, Custody Management, Non-Detained Management, Removal, ICE Health Service Corps, and Law Enforcement Systems & Analysis) on matters including ERO’s general arrest authority, Fourth Amendment searches and seizures, authority under section 287(g) of the INA, the Visa Waiver Program, the Alternatives to Detention Program, and matters dealing with Unaccompanied Children. EROLD provides legal advice, guidance, litigation support, and training to 25 OFLs 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 2023, EROLD reviewed 478 U.S. citizenship claims. EROLD also provides legal support to the ICE Office of Regulatory Affairs and Policy in the preparation of ICE regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and assists with Executive Order implementation.

Homeland Security Investigations 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 OFLs. HSILD plays an integral role in advising HSI Special Agents, leading to criminal arrests, indictments, and convictions; civil penalties; and the seizure of currency, assets, narcotics, and other contraband. HSILD provides advice for issues pertaining to HSI and border search authority and policy; financial crimes, asset forfeiture, cultural property repatriation, confidential informants and undercover operations, customs fraud, intellectual property rights, cybercrime, child exploitation, export enforcement, identity and benefit fraud, contraband smuggling, gangs, HSI special activities, task force officer issues, international law enforcement cooperation, search and seizure, intelligence, technical operations, intellectual property rights violations, and labor exploitation matters. In FY 2023, HSILD’s vital legal support contributed to the success of HSI, which had 33,108 criminal arrests, 16,611 criminal indictments, and 11,280 criminal convictions.

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 violator charges in exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings. HRVLD attorneys advise on laws implicating human rights violator issues, criminal prosecutions of human rights violators including human traffickers, and financial and travel sanctions related to serious human rights abuses. This division provides expert advice on matters relating to female genital mutilation, use or recruitment of child soldiers, particularly severe violations of religious freedom, sexual and gender-based violence, human smuggling, human trafficking, Federal victim assistance, S-visas, T-visas, U-visas, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), ICE’s Witness Security program, HSI’s parole program, and human rights violator-related pre-order custody provisions. HRVLD also serves as OPLA’s representative and the lead legal officer at the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center. In FY 2023, HRVLD and ICE partners obtained removal orders and secured the removal and/or departure of 1,300 known or suspected human rights abusers and managed approximately 1,750 active human rights violator cases.

Immigration Law and Practice Division (ILPD): ILPD provides immigration-related legal advice to 25 OFLs, ICE components, DHS OGC HQ, and other agencies. ILPD oversees appellate advocacy before the EOIR Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) 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 2023, ILPD reviewed or handled 1,721 ICE notices of appeals filed with the BIA; reviewed 415 briefs in support of ICE appeals; represented DHS in 2 oral arguments before the BIA; evaluated 6 requests for automatic and discretionary stays of custody decisions for noncitizens who posed a danger to the community or were otherwise ineligible for bond; and addressed 84 supplemental briefing requests from the BIA, including 2 requests for amicus curiae briefs.

National Security Law Division (NSLD): NSLD reviews and makes recommendations with respect to lodging National security charges during immigration proceedings, advises on National security-related detention provisions and criminal prosecutions of noncitizens who pose National security concerns, and provides guidance to FLO and ICE operational programs regarding National security issues. NSLD supports the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) in administrative proceedings for approximately 7,189 schools certified by SEVP and assisting with cases involving nonimmigrant students who threaten public safety and National security. NSLD coordinates with ILPD on National security-related pre-order custody provisions and with EROLD on continued post-order detention authority due to National security concerns. In FY 2023, NSLD supported the investigations, removal proceedings, and criminal prosecutions of over 4,000 cases with a National security nexus, including more than 695 cases of Joint Terrorism Task Force interest.

General and Administrative Law:

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

Operations and Support

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – PPA

Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD): CALD represents and advises ICE in the areas of procurement law, fiscal law, administrative law, emergency management, suspension and debarment, environmental law, and debt collection, including immigration surety bonds, employee debt, and past-due worksite enforcement fines. CALD represents ICE before the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in bid protest litigation, before the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA) in contract disputes and Federal Travel Regulation appeals, and before administrative law judges in hearings on employee debt. CALD is counsel to ICE’s Head of Contracting Activity, its Chief Financial Officer, and its Suspension and Debarment Official. In FY 2023, CALD reviewed 897 procurement formation actions, 171 contract Administration actions, and recovered \$5.69 million in debts owed to ICE.

Labor and Employment Law Division (LELD): LELD provides advice, guidance, training, and representation in employment and labor-related issues. LELD represents ICE before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Merit Systems Protection Board and works with DOJ to defend against Title VII, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Rehabilitation Act claims. LELD trains ICE program offices to effectively manage personnel matters and liaises with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel. Additionally, LELD manages relations with the American Federation of Government Employees Local 511. In FY 2023, LELD represented the Agency in 94 EEO complaints before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC); 33 appeals before the Merit Systems Protection Board and assisted DOJ with 16 cases in Federal court before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Government Information Law Division (GILD): GILD is responsible for providing legal advice on all matters relating to the disclosure of agency information both within and outside of ICE. GILD advises and supports ICE program offices in complying with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Privacy Act of 1974, the E-Government Act of 2002, the Federal Records Act of 1950, and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, while safeguarding privileged and sensitive Agency information maintained to promote homeland security and public safety. GILD works closely with ICE’s FOIA Office and DOJ in coordinating the agency’s response to FOIA litigation and GILD attorneys adjudicate FOIA appeals. GILD also handles a vast array of additional disclosure-related issues, including federal, state, and foreign requests for information; privacy issues; third party requests or subpoenas for agency testimony and documents; and reviews of National and international agreements. In FY 2023, GILD maintained a litigation portfolio of 174 active lawsuits (including FOIA, Privacy Act, and other litigation), adjudicated 233 appeals, and responded to 875 requests for legal advice.

ICE Ethics Office (IEO): IEO is a centralized legal office providing worldwide legal support to over 20,000 ICE employees stationed in over 400 offices in the United States and overseas embassies. It has three main mission areas; (1) train and provide legal guidance on the Executive Branch Standards of Conduct, Supplemental Standards of Conduct for DHS Employees, and the Federal criminal conflict of interest statutes; (2) administer the public (OGE 278) and confidential (OGE 450) financial disclosure program, which includes reviewing more than 3,500 financial disclosure reports annually using web-based integrated systems; and (3) manage OPLA’s Attorney Professional Conduct program, which involves training and providing professional responsibility guidance to OPLA’s 1,500 attorneys and coordinating with EOIR, USCIS, and state bar associations on attorney misconduct and discipline matters arising from immigration court proceedings. In FY 2023, IEO responded to over 4,000 ethics inquiries and trained over 2,600 ICE employees.

Chief of Staff:

The OPLA Chief of Staff (COS) portfolio includes oversight of strategic priorities and a variety of special projects ranging from strategic planning; the tracking, analysis, and reporting of key performance indicators; directing the flow of communication within and between OPLA and strategic partners and stakeholders; and full administrative and executive support of OPLA's complex and varied statutory missions. The OPLA COS also implements and manages organization-wide initiatives and programs, oversees strategic initiatives ensuring proper information flow between senior leadership and the OPLA workforce, and gathers data trends for strategic planning and policy development.

The COS oversees four divisions:

Executive Communications Unit (ECU): ECU serves as the nucleus for mission-critical communications, coordinating requests for legal review and information related to ICE operations involving immigration processes, enforcement, acquisitions, labor and employment, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Presidential transition taskings, and customs authorities. ECU receives these requests from DHS and other ICE offices, including the ICE Office of the Executive Secretary (OES), DHS Headquarters, the ICE Office of The Congressional Relations (OCR), and other DHS components, and ensures timely, accurate, and thorough responses. In FY 2023, ECU processed 8,139 individual taskings. These requests frequently had short turnarounds and restrictive deadlines, with 23 percent due wither the same day or within 24 hours. Most required multi-layer review from various OPLA subject-matter experts and 34 percent also required high-level clearances from OPLA's Senior Executive Service managers, pursuant to ICE policy.

Headquarters Administrative Operations (HQAO): HQAO is responsible for the Administration of OPLA HQ mission support functions. HQAO's major areas of responsibility include: executive administrative assistance and support; budget and finance; on-site facilities management; performance management reporting; administrative oversight of time and attendance; onboarding entering and out-processing departing HQ employees; Administration of the OPLA-wide transit subsidy program; badge and credentials; travel and training support; court reporter services; mail and file service; and employee engagement and recognition events. HQAO processed over 2,045 articles of legal correspondence and other mail; approximately 336 Purchase Card transactions, resulting in the purchase of goods and services totaling approximately \$338,000; 175 SF-182s for external training; the internship of 42 students; the onboarding of 44 new OPLA HQ employees, which includes, among other things, the issuance of badge and credentials, Citibank travel credit cards, WebTA and Concur travel profiles, and PIV cards; the out-processing of 30 departing employees; 50 facilities-related requests; and 462 transit benefits requests.

Knowledge Management Division (KMD): KMD provides system ownership over all OPLA information technology systems, including PLAnet; its SharePoint environment, which serves as a cornerstone for the storage and dissemination of OPLA-wide information; ICE eService program, which enables both private and barred attorneys and noncitizens to electronically serve immigration court documents; and ICE’s Electronic Discovery System (Relativity). As such, KMD works closely with ICE’s Office of the Chief Information Officer and other stakeholders to direct the Administration, maintenance, and development of all these systems. KMD helps support and drive OPLA’s informed decision-making by offering statistics analysis and reporting services. KMD is also home to OPLA’s Law Librarian, a resource to OPLA attorneys for legal research and training on and assistance with legal databases. In FY 2023, ICE eService grew to over 41,428 users, resulting in the electronic service of approximately 2,000,000 documents upon OPLA since ICE eService’s inception in August 2017. In FY 2023, KMD has also received over 400 requests for statistical analysis and report on PLAnet, Relativity, and eService data.

Strategic Management Division (SMD): SMD is responsible for: (1) drafting and implementing OPLA’s strategic initiatives to ensure that OPLA has a trained, professional, highly motivated, and client-focused staff who will effectively and efficiently handle all legal matters within OPLA’s areas of responsibility; (2) coordinating all basic and advanced operational client legal training; (3) coordinating OPLA’s recruitment, retention, and professional development efforts; (4) monitoring and assessing progress and implementing OPLA’s current Strategic Plan; (5) conducting and preparing strategic assessments of OPLA’s organizational accomplishments; and (6) reviewing OPLA’s processes to identify and implement best practices, as well as to identify and eliminate inefficient practices. In FY 2023, SMD produced 33 “OPLA Everywhere” virtual trainings covering 17 topics each averaging over a hundred OPLA attendees Nationwide per session with total student training hours exceeding 300 hours. In FY 2023, SMD also executed three OPLA 101 training events for 176 new attorneys, hosted one OPLA 201 training events for 97 experienced attorneys, and one OPLA 301 event for approximately 77 National security designated attorneys, one OPLA 307 training event for 40 HSI embed attorneys, one virtual trial advocacy training for 33 OPLA HQ attorneys, and two Deputy Trainings for approximately 56 OPLA Field Legal Operations Deputy Chief Counsels. Finally, SMD attorneys provided over 1,800 hours of classroom legal instruction to approximately 1,250 ERO officers and HSI agents.

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,988	7,943	\$2,177,833	187	219	\$145,300
International Operations	320	320	\$198,748	320	320	\$198,748	321	321	\$201,698	1	1	\$2,950
Intelligence	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$109,794	-	-	\$4,917
Total	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,790	8,745	\$2,489,325	188	220	\$153,167
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,602	8,525	\$2,336,158	8,790	8,745	\$2,489,325	188	220	\$153,167

PPA Level I Description

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

Homeland Security Investigations

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

Public Safety

Border Security

HOMELAND INVESTIGATIONS

COUNTER-PROLIFERATION

CHILD EXPLOITATION INVESTIGATION

IP & TRADE ENFORCEMENT

NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT

VISA SECURITY

HUMAN TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATION

HUMAN SMUGGLING INVESTIGATION

IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD INVESTIGATION

TRANSNATIONAL GANGS INVESTIGATION

GENERAL SMUGGLING INVESTIGATION

FINANCIAL CRIMES INVESTIGATION

Homeland Security

This PPA contains the following Level II PPAs:

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

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

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

One of the Administration’s priorities is fighting the fentanyl epidemic, which accounts for some two-thirds of the more than 110,000 drug overdose deaths each year. To combat this crisis, the Biden-Harris Counter-Fentanyl Legislative Proposal was introduced to better detect and defeat illicit fentanyl.

To adequately detect fentanyl suppliers this legislative proposal will allow HSI to dedicate resources and create reporting requirements to address the millions of shipments that arrive through our airports, land borders, seaports, express carrier hubs, and other international facilities. The proposal would also encourage and enable HSI to work with industry partners to prevent merchandise being imported and empower the industry partners to take appropriate action with information provided by HSI.

This Legislation would also address fentanyl traffickers. By making all fentanyl-related substances (FRS) Schedule I drug this would carry additional reporting requirements and significantly increase penalties for traffickers. This would also allow to target and penalize the Manufacturers, Distributors, and Importers of Deadly Drugs. These provisions would increase penalties on those who unlawfully manufacture and distribute fentanyl.

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$2,336,158	\$2,336,158	\$2,489,325
Carryover - Start of Year	\$42,015	\$34,234	-
Recoveries	\$10,950	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	(\$8,973)	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$20,160	-	-
Supplementals	-	\$100,000	-
Total Budget Authority	\$2,400,310	\$2,470,392	\$2,489,325
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$82,756	\$82,756	\$82,756
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$2,483,066	\$2,553,148	\$2,572,081
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$2,363,603	\$2,553,148	\$2,572,081
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	8,602	8,602	8,790
Enacted/Request FTE	8,525	8,525	8,745
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,419	8,602	8,790
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	8,352	8,525	8,745

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund and Puerto Rican Trust Fund	-	165	\$33,612	-	165	\$33,612	-	165	\$33,612
Department of Defense	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$818	-	-	\$818
Department of Defense - Navy, Marine Corps	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Analysis and Operations	-	-	\$14,355	-	-	\$14,355	-	-	\$14,355
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	4	\$426	-	4	\$426	-	4	\$426
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$21,205	-	-	\$21,205	-	-	\$21,205
Department of Justice	-	14	\$4,031	-	14	\$4,031	-	14	\$4,031
Department of State	-	14	\$3,445	-	14	\$3,445	-	14	\$3,445
Department of State - Foreign Assistance Funding	-	-	\$4,680	-	-	\$4,680	-	-	\$4,680
Other Independent Agencies	-	-	\$165	-	-	\$165	-	-	\$165
Total Collections	6,000	197	\$82,756	6,000	197	\$82,756	6,000	197	\$82,756

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$500,494	\$2,336,158
FY 2024 Annualized CR	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$500,494	\$2,336,158
FY 2025 Base Budget	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$500,494	\$2,336,158
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	75	\$14,023	-	\$14,023
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$6,030)	(\$6,030)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recur	-	75	\$14,023	(\$6,030)	\$7,993
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$30,503	-	\$30,503
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$97,290	-	\$97,290
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$21,272	-	\$21,272
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$7,242	-	\$7,242
Capital Security Cost Sharing	-	-	-	\$1,532	\$1,532
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$2,814	\$2,814
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$156,307	\$4,346	\$160,653
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	75	\$170,330	(\$1,684)	\$168,646
FY 2025 Current Services	8,602	8,600	\$2,005,994	\$498,810	\$2,504,804
Transfer for Blue Campaign from OSEM/O&S/OPE to ICE/O&S/HSI	7	7	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$2,900
Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs from MS/ES to HSI/DOM and MS/ELO	-	-	-	\$6,280	\$6,280
Total Transfers	7	7	\$1,400	\$7,780	\$9,180
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$21,108)	(\$21,108)
Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$9,566	\$10,813
Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Child Exploitation Investigations	35	35	\$7,332	\$11,249	\$18,581
Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign	8	4	\$856	\$2,358	\$3,214
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$9,990)	(\$9,990)
Facial Recognition	4	2	\$294	\$3,706	\$4,000
Funded Vacancies	(151)	(151)	(\$40,948)	-	(\$40,948)
Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Mobile Device Analytics	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Pay Restoration	221	221	\$33,378	-	\$33,378
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)

Operations and Support**Homeland Security Investigations – PPA**

Tip Line	-	-	-	\$861	\$861
Travel	-	-	-	(\$6,404)	(\$6,404)
Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act	20	10	\$2,458	\$1,407	\$3,865
Victim Assistance Program	55	28	\$4,808	\$8,901	\$13,709
Total Program Changes	181	138	\$2,448	(\$27,107)	(\$24,659)
FY 2025 Request	8,790	8,745	\$2,009,842	\$479,483	\$2,489,325
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	188	220	\$174,178	(\$21,011)	\$153,167

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,988	7,943	\$1,838,520	\$231.17	187	219	\$164,013	\$14.66
International Operations	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	321	321	\$81,881	\$255.08	1	1	\$3,515	\$10.19
Intelligence	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$89,441	\$185.95	-	-	\$6,650	\$13.83
Total	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.07	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.07	8,790	8,745	\$2,009,842	\$229.56	188	220	\$174,178	\$14.49
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.07	8,602	8,525	\$1,835,664	\$215.07	8,790	8,745	\$2,009,842	\$229.56	188	220	\$174,178	\$14.49

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,036,841	\$1,036,841	\$1,154,902	\$118,061
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$11,607	\$11,607	\$12,533	\$926
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$222,670	\$222,670	\$241,416	\$18,746
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,191	\$2,191	\$2,366	\$175
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$562,355	\$562,355	\$598,625	\$36,270
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,835,664	\$1,835,664	\$2,009,842	\$174,178
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	8,602	8,602	8,790	188
FTE - Civilian	8,525	8,525	8,745	220

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Domestic Investigations	\$358,026	\$358,026	\$339,313	(\$18,713)
International Operations	\$120,382	\$120,382	\$119,817	(\$565)
Intelligence	\$22,086	\$22,086	\$20,353	(\$1,733)
Total	\$500,494	\$500,494	\$479,483	(\$21,011)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$500,494	\$500,494	\$479,483	(\$21,011)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$53,372	\$53,372	\$48,461	(\$4,911)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$7,535	\$7,535	\$8,035	\$500
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	\$108	\$108
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,331	\$9,331	\$9,337	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$28,617	\$28,617	\$28,737	\$120
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$83,249	\$83,249	\$69,620	(\$13,629)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$73,982	\$73,982	\$79,344	\$5,362
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$17,055	\$17,055	\$17,055	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,475	\$6,475	\$6,475	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$425	\$425	\$535	\$110
25.6 Medical Care	\$75	\$75	\$75	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$91,952	\$91,952	\$92,004	\$52
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$87	\$87	\$87	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$15,037	\$15,037	\$15,315	\$278
31.0 Equipment	\$100,026	\$100,026	\$91,019	(\$9,007)

Operations and Support**Homeland Security Investigations – PPA**

32.0 Land and Structures	\$9,283	\$9,283	\$9,283	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,405	\$1,405	\$1,405	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,588	\$2,588	\$2,588	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$500,494	\$500,494	\$479,483	(\$21,011)

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Investigations	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,988	7,943	\$2,177,833	187	219	\$145,300
Total	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,988	7,943	\$2,177,833	187	219	\$145,300
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,801	7,724	\$2,032,533	7,988	7,943	\$2,177,833	187	219	\$145,300

PPA Level II Description

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

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

Domestic Investigations – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$358,026	\$2,032,533
FY 2024 Annualized CR	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$358,026	\$2,032,533
FY 2025 Base Budget	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$358,026	\$2,032,533
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	75	\$14,023	-	\$14,023
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$6,030)	(\$6,030)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recur	-	75	\$14,023	(\$6,030)	\$7,993
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$27,904	-	\$27,904
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$88,805	-	\$88,805
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$19,256	-	\$19,256
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$6,983	-	\$6,983
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$142,948	-	\$142,948
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	75	\$156,971	(\$6,030)	\$150,941
FY 2025 Current Services	7,801	7,799	\$1,831,478	\$351,996	\$2,183,474
Transfer for Blue Campaign from OSEM/O&S/OPE to ICE/O&S/HSI	7	7	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$2,900
Realignment for Enterprise Wide Costs from MS/ES to HSI/DOM and MS/ELO	-	-	-	\$6,280	\$6,280
Total Transfers	7	7	\$1,400	\$7,780	\$9,180
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$16,870)	(\$16,870)
Center for Countering Human Trafficking	6	6	\$1,247	\$9,566	\$10,813
Certified Undercover Operations	-	-	-	(\$2,200)	(\$2,200)
Child Exploitation Investigations	34	34	\$7,064	\$10,869	\$17,933
Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign	8	4	\$856	\$2,358	\$3,214
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$8,355)	(\$8,355)
Facial Recognition	4	2	\$294	\$3,706	\$4,000
Funded Vacancies	(145)	(145)	(\$36,580)	-	(\$36,580)
Intellectual Property Rights Center and Wildlife Trafficking	(17)	(17)	(\$6,977)	(\$3,657)	(\$10,634)
Mobile Device Analytics	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
Non-Intrusive Inspection	-	-	-	(\$196)	(\$196)
Pay Restoration	215	215	\$32,472	-	\$32,472
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Development	-	-	-	(\$15,000)	(\$15,000)
Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) Machine Learning	-	-	-	(\$8,600)	(\$8,600)
Travel	-	-	-	(\$4,392)	(\$4,392)
Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act	20	10	\$2,458	\$1,407	\$3,865

Homeland Security Investigations – PPA**Domestic Investigations – PPA II**

Victim Assistance Program	55	28	\$4,808	\$8,901	\$13,709
Total Program Changes	180	137	\$5,642	(\$20,463)	(\$14,821)
FY 2025 Request	7,988	7,943	\$1,838,520	\$339,313	\$2,177,833
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	187	219	\$164,013	(\$18,713)	\$145,300

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Investigations	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,988	7,943	\$1,838,520	\$231.17	187	219	\$164,013	\$14.66
Total	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,988	7,943	\$1,838,520	\$231.17	187	219	\$164,013	\$14.66
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,801	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,988	7,943	\$1,838,520	\$231.17	187	219	\$164,013	\$14.66

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$934,148	\$934,148	\$1,044,500	\$110,352
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$2,719	\$2,719	\$2,937	\$218
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$206,874	\$206,874	\$224,638	\$17,764
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$2,191	\$2,191	\$2,366	\$175
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$528,575	\$528,575	\$564,079	\$35,504
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,674,507	\$1,674,507	\$1,838,520	\$164,013
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	7,801	7,801	7,988	187
FTE - Civilian	7,724	7,724	7,943	219

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Special Agents	5,425	\$1,398,747	\$257.83	5,425	\$1,398,747	\$257.83	5,574	\$1,547,753	\$277.67	149	\$149,006	\$19.84
Operational and Administrative	2,299	\$273,569	\$118.99	2,299	\$273,569	\$118.99	2,369	\$288,401	\$121.74	70	\$14,832	\$2.74
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$2,191	-	-	\$2,191	-	-	\$2,366	-	-	\$175	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,724	\$1,674,507	\$216.51	7,943	\$1,838,520	\$231.17	219	\$164,013	\$14.66

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Special Agents: HSI Domestic Investigations Special Agents (SAs) 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 funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS adjustment, and FY 2025 program changes.

Operational and Administrative: HSI Domestic Investigations operational and administrative staff provide investigative and mission-enhancing support to ongoing casework via administrative and analytical capabilities that boost Special Agent productivity. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and FY 2025 program changes.

Other PC&B Costs: Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits costs for HSI Special Agents include Special Personal Services Payments. There is no change in this cost driver.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Domestic Investigations	\$358,026	\$358,026	\$339,313	(\$18,713)
Total	\$358,026	\$358,026	\$339,313	(\$18,713)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$358,026	\$358,026	\$339,313	(\$18,713)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$36,602	\$36,602	\$33,588	(\$3,014)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,266	\$2,266	\$2,766	\$500
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	\$108	\$108
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$885	\$885	\$891	\$6
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$20,062	\$20,062	\$20,181	\$119
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$69,624	\$69,624	\$59,449	(\$10,175)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,907	\$9,907	\$12,453	\$2,546
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$12,073	\$12,073	\$12,073	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,466	\$6,466	\$6,466	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$425	\$425	\$425	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$37	\$37	\$37	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$85,699	\$85,699	\$85,750	\$51
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$87	\$87	\$87	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$12,736	\$12,736	\$13,012	\$276
31.0 Equipment	\$88,123	\$88,123	\$78,993	(\$9,130)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$9,283	\$9,283	\$9,283	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,405	\$1,405	\$1,405	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$2,346	\$2,346	\$2,346	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$358,026	\$358,026	\$339,313	(\$18,713)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Equipment	\$173,822	\$173,822	\$156,168	(\$17,654)
Fleet / Fuel	\$61,702	\$61,702	\$61,702	-
Special Agents-in-Charge (SAC) Funding	\$79,531	\$79,531	\$59,789	(\$19,742)
Headquarters Contracts	\$11,844	\$11,844	\$29,444	\$17,600
Other Costs	\$31,127	\$31,127	\$32,210	\$1,083
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$358,026	\$358,026	\$339,313	(\$18,713)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Equipment: Equipment includes vehicles, radios, network related equipment, security equipment, and other equipment required by Special Agents to carry out ICE's Mission. The funding decrease is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Fleet/Fuel: Fleet/Fuel supports fuel and general maintenance costs for vehicles and the cost of retrofitting vehicles with tactical radios and safety equipment. There is no change in this cost driver.

Special Agents-in-Charge (SAC) Funding SAC funding covers operational travel, training, small contracts, supplies, and equipment. The funding decrease is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Headquarters Contracts: Headquarters contracts provide support for investigative activities and include, but are not limited to, Title-III contracts, IT infrastructure and program management support, and data analytic support to operations. The funding increase is due to FY 2025 Program Changes.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (i.e., furniture, uniforms, phones) to hire additional LEOs. The funding increase is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Budget Activities

The **Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Domestic Investigations** PPA funds HSI activities within the United States and is responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats.

Goal 1: Preventing Terrorism and Protecting the Homeland

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

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

The National Security Unit (NSU): Oversees, manages, and supports counterterrorism (CT) investigations within ICE. NSU develops, facilitates, and implements policies in support of the CT mission, and has programmatic oversight of HSI's engagement on the JTTF. In FY 2023, HSI initiated approximately 900 counterterrorism investigations and its personnel assigned to the JTTF obtained 250 criminal indictments, effected more than 400 criminal arrests and 150 administrative arrests resulting in 140 convictions, executed 120 search warrants, and made 50 seizures related to individuals associated to counterterrorism investigations. While HSI makes up less than three percent of the total JTTF workforce, as of FY 2023, 92 percent of terrorism-related disruptions were achieved with significant HSI participation. Of those disruptions, 72 percent were led by HSI utilizing our unique and often exclusive authorities, signifying the prominent role that HSI plays in countering terrorism every day.

Special Interest Investigations Unit (SIU): Established in March of FY 2023, SIU oversees, manages, and supports Counterintelligence (CI) investigations within HSI. SIU also develops, facilitates, and implements policies in support of the CI mission, and has programmatic oversight of HSI's engagement on the Counterintelligence Task Force (CITF). In FY 2023, HSI increased their partnership with the FBI on their CITFs throughout the United States to ensure that HSI's authorities were considered and employed to disrupt foreign intelligence threats. SIU has embedded personnel within the FBI Counterintelligence Division and the National Counterintelligence Task Force (NCITF) to strategize with 47 partner agencies concerning several counterintelligence initiatives. In FY 2023, HSI's engagement on the CITFs resulted in the initiation of 50 investigations, eight arrests, and the seizure of two cell phones, two laptops, one computer storage device, and six miscellaneous items.

The Counter Threat Lead Development Unit (CTLD): Targets non-immigrants who are public safety or National security concerns and have violated their immigration status. CTLD keeps these safety and security concerns from exploiting the legal United States immigration system. In FY 2023, CTLD manually reviewed over 5,944,000 leads, with more than 91,000 leads reviewed overall. CTLD sent over 190 leads to the field, that resulted in two criminal arrests and 35 administrative arrests in FY 2023 for those who pose a threat to public safety or National security.

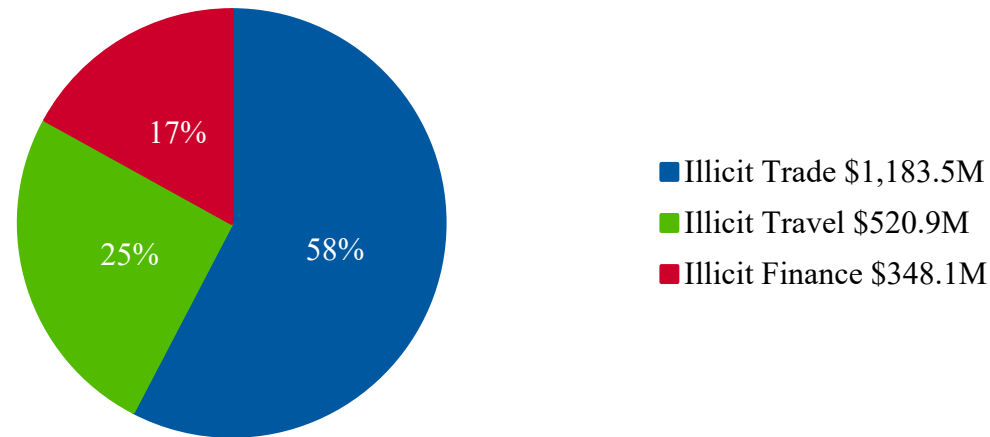
The Human Rights Violators & War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU): Targets foreign war criminals and human rights abusers who seek shelter from justice in the United States to ensure there is no safe haven for these violators. In FY 2023, HRVWCU’s Human Rights Target Tracking Team (HRT3) lodged more than 590 lookouts (approximately 79,300 since 2004) on known or suspected human rights violators.

Counterproliferation Investigations (CPI): 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. The HSI CPI Program consists of three units: Counter-Proliferation Investigations Unit, Export Enforcement Coordination Center Unit (E2C2), and Exodus Command Center South Unit (EXCOM South). HSI conducts its counter-proliferation mission through a combination of education, enforcement, and collaboration in a whole-of-government approach. Project Shield America is an outreach initiative designed by HSI that seeks the partnership, cooperation, and assistance of private industry and the academic community in preventing the illegal foreign procurement of export-controlled commodities, technology, and information. In FY 2023, the analytic and advanced case support the CPI Program provided to HSI domestic and international field offices contributed to various enforcement statistics: more than 1,500 cases were initiated, 700 criminal arrests, 400 indictments, and 300 convictions. E2C2 leads a whole-of-government approach to export enforcement by ensuring interagency coordination, minimizing duplication of efforts, and strengthening the critical links between law enforcement, the intelligence community, and the export licensing agencies. EXCOM South supports HSI field offices, with CPI case support, lead enhancement, and advanced CPI Training.

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 \$2.1B by investigative area for FY 2023.

FY 2023 Domestic Investigations - Expenditures by Investigative Area



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, intellectual property theft, narcotics 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 over 30 partner agencies, private industry associations and academia 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 2023, HSI initiated over 620 investigations of intellectual property theft or commercial fraud related to more than \$1.1B worth of seizures.

- Narcotics and Contraband Smuggling Investigations: HSI investigations focuses on the cross-border movement of all illicit merchandise, that includes narcotics, financial proceeds, and the 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 Special Agents and Criminal 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 (SWB) ports of entry, which now account for most of these seizures. In FY 2023, HSI seized nearly 42,000 lbs. of fentanyl, a 100 percent increase from FY 2022.
- Interagency Task Forces: HSI leads and participates in a variety of inter-agency task forces, includes 127 investigative groups with 92 HSI-led Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), Special Operations Unit, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces, financial crime task forces throughout the United States, and HSI-led tactical patrol units operating on tribal lands in Southern Arizona known as the Shadow Wolves. In FY 2023, HSI had more than 4,200 Federal, State, tribal, local, and foreign task force officers assigned within HSI-led investigative groups, which resulted in the seizure of more than 35,000 lbs. of opioids.
- Child Exploitation Investigations: HSI funds and promotes public awareness of the online child sexual exploitation and abuse cyber tip line through a cooperative agreement pursuant to 6 USC § 473. HSI Cyber Crimes Center (C3) Child Exploitation Investigations Unit (CEIU). CEIU investigates producers and distributors of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), as well as individuals who travel abroad for the purpose of engaging in the sexual abuse of minors, also known as transnational child sexual offenders (TCSO). C3 employs the latest technology to collect evidence and track the activities of individuals and organized groups who sexually exploit children using the open internet, DarkNet, chat rooms, social media, peer-to-peer trading, and other App based platforms. C3 aids HSI field offices, coordinates major investigations, and conducts operations throughout the world to identify and rescue victims of sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as identify and apprehend the offenders. C3 delivers training to HSI personnel as well as State, local, Federal, and international law enforcement partners. In FY 2023, HSI initiated over 6,600 investigations related to child exploitation, an 8 percent increase over FY 2022.
- Victim Identification Program (VIP): The HSI VIP combines traditional investigative techniques with cutting edge technology and subject matter expertise to identify and rescue child victims of sexual exploitation, identify, and apprehend the offenders, and identify the location of abuse. In FY 2023, HSI identified and/or rescued approximately 1,800 victims of child sexual exploitation.

- Angel Watch Center (AWC): Initially created in 2007 as “Operation Angel Watch” and formally established in 2016 through International Megan’s Law, the AWC is managed by HSI as a joint effort with CBP and the U.S. Marshals Service. The AWC plays a crucial role in the global fight against transnational child sexual abuse by targeting individuals who have been previously convicted of sexual crimes against a child and may pose a potential new threat: traveling overseas for the purpose of sexually abusing or exploiting minors. Using flight data, along with the National Sex Offender Registry and publicly available State sex offender websites, HSI and CBP identify and alert foreign law enforcement, through HSI Attaché offices or CBP joint partnerships, of offenders pending arrival to their country. In FY 2023, the AWC provided more than 4,800 referrals of registered child sex offenders, resulting in nearly 1,100 denials. The AWC also referred more than 3,600 passports to the Department of State for revocation.
- Human Trafficking Investigations: The mission of HSI human trafficking investigations is two-fold: to proactively identify, disrupt, and dismantle cross-border human trafficking organizations and minimize the risk they pose to National security and public safety; and to employ a victim-centered approach, whereby equal value is placed on the identification and stabilization of victims and on the deterrence, investigation, and prosecution of traffickers. HSI partners with law enforcement agencies at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels, as well as with foreign law enforcement, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), victim service providers, and private industry to protect victims, prosecute offenders, and prevent trafficking from occurring. In FY 2023, HSI’s efforts to counter human trafficking resulted in the initiation of 1,300 investigations, over 2,600 arrests, and over 500 convictions. HSI also identified or assisted with more than 700 victims of human trafficking. HSI also leads the DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT), which took significant steps in FY 2023 to advance counter human trafficking law enforcement operations, protect victims, and enhance prevention efforts by aligning DHS’s capabilities and expertise. Among its many accomplishments in FY 2023, the CCHT supported approximately 130 human trafficking investigations across the country and delivered 40 training and outreach events to 14,400 participants, more than doubled the number of participants from FY 2022. In FY 2023, the CCHT also processed nearly 400 continued presence applications, affording victims of human trafficking a legal means to temporarily live and work in the United States.
- Cyber Investigations: Corporations, businesses, and the U.S. Government depend on the internet and IT systems to operate. The interconnectivity of computers and information systems amplifies criminal activity, such as financial fraud, theft of digital intellectual property, child exploitation, digital money laundering, and use of digital communication platforms to thwart law enforcement detection. The HSI C3 Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU) oversees HSI’s cyber-related investigations and focuses on TCOs that use cyber capabilities to further their criminal enterprise. C3 provides training, investigative support, guidance in emerging cyber technologies, and subject matter expertise. In FY 2023, HSI initiated 1,500 cyber investigations resulting in more than 400 criminal arrests.
- Operation Stolen Promise (OSP): In April 2020, HSI initiated Operation Stolen Promise 2.0 (OSP), to protect the Homeland from COVID-19 related fraud and criminal activity attempting to capitalize on public demand. In FY 2023, C3 conducted an analysis of 48,000 domains and initiated over 30 cyber investigations.

- Operation Cyber Centurion (OCC): In March 2021, HSI established OCC, a proactive cyber disruption initiative. Since its inception, OCC has disseminated 300 leads to field offices identifying cybersecurity vulnerabilities for critical infrastructure networks, and coordinated responses to law enforcement agencies, education institutions, medical facilities, and municipalities. Notable victim organizations represented in these leads included a large city government in the southwest, and a large health care system responsible for approximately 50,000 patient days per year. In FY 2023, over 50 OCC leads were disseminated to field offices for notification and mitigation, resulting in the disruption of numerous cyber-attacks.
- Computer Forensics: The foundation to the successes recorded in cyber investigations, child exploitation investigations, and many other HSI programmatic areas relies on finding digital evidence that is necessary to prosecute these crimes and is dependent on HSI's pool of digital forensic examiners known as Computer Forensics Agents/Analysts (CFAs). CFAs are the only subject matter experts in HSI responsible for processing all digital evidence and conducting the analysis required to link the subjects of investigations to the digital footprints of the crime.
- The HSI C3 Computer Forensics Unit (CFU): provides training, equipment, and advanced technical solutions and support to all CFAs. The CFU provides resources to CFAs to overcome the challenges of data encryption on all platforms and devices, especially mobile phones, and to rebuild or repair devices intentionally damaged by subjects of examinations. In FY 2023, the CFU processed approximately 68 petabytes of data and completed 12,700 mobile device examinations.
- Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Program: As a result of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017, passed December 21, 2018, HSI was charged with administering and overseeing the HERO Child Rescue Corp for all of DHS. Managed by the CFU, the HERO program provides U.S. veterans who have been injured, wounded, or are ill, with 52 weeks of paid computer forensic classroom instruction and on-the-job training at an HSI office to support child exploitation investigations. At the end of the training, successful interns may be hired as Computer Forensic Analysts for HSI. In FY 2023, HSI hired 136 HERO graduates into full time positions and currently retains approximately 80 percent of HERO graduates hired.

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

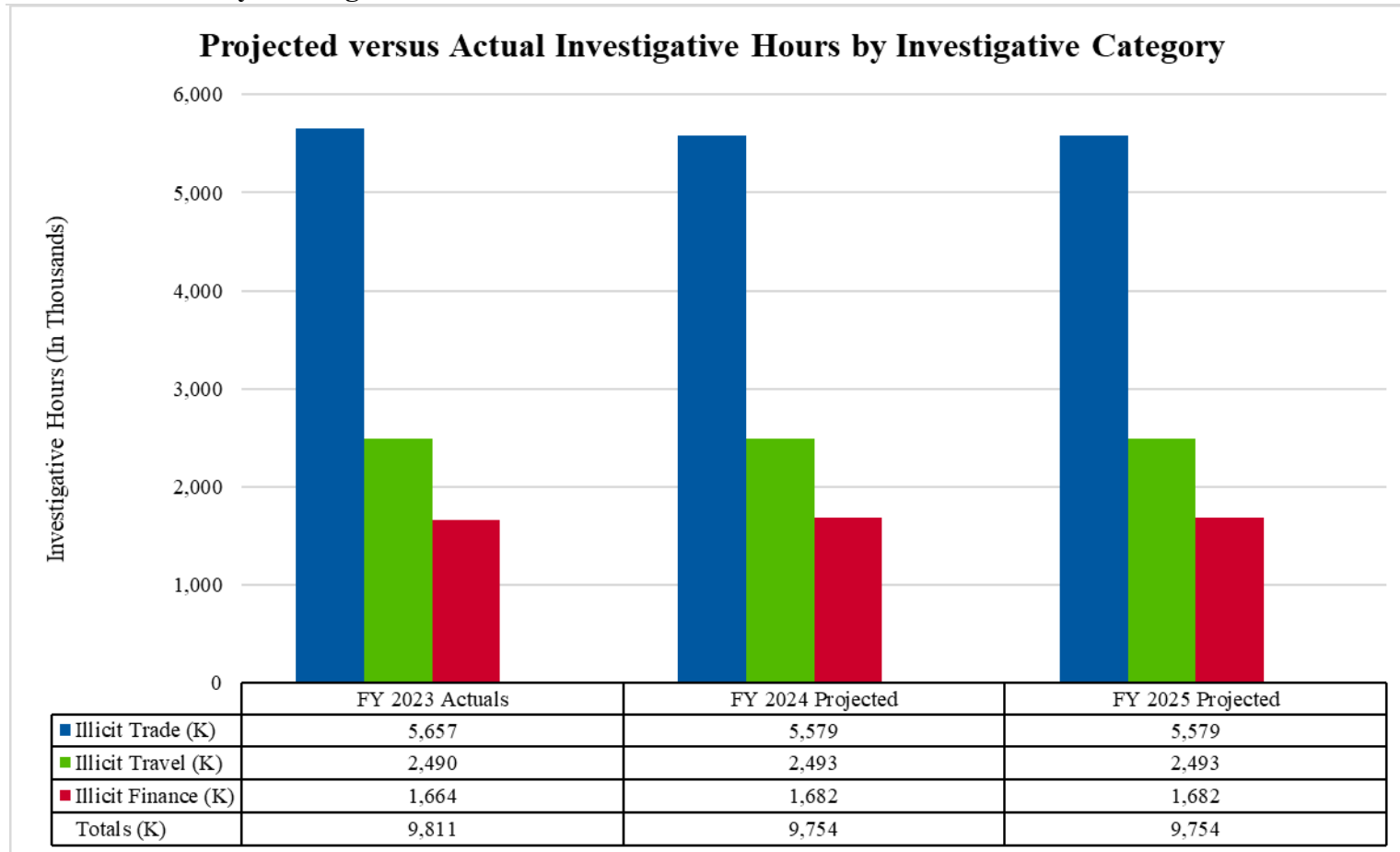
- Human Smuggling: Human smuggling threatens National security by allowing undocumented noncitizens and/or persons seeking to harm the United States or its interests to enter the country in violation of law. The Human Smuggling Unit (HSU) is responsible for identifying, disrupting, and dismantling TCOs that engage in the illicit travel of undocumented individuals to the United States; including the most prolific criminal travel networks and human smuggling organizations that pose significant threats to National security and public safety. In FY 2023, HSI initiated 1,700 human smuggling investigations, made 3,400 arrests, and seized than \$25.2M in currency and assets as a result of human smuggling investigations. The Extraterritorial Criminal Travel (ECT) Program, managed by the HSU, incorporates investigative methodologies that identify criminal travel networks such as human smugglers, who primarily smuggle noncitizens posing a threat to the National security of the United States and its international partners. HSU leverages the expertise of dedicated prosecutorial resources to identify the most prolific extraterritorial

criminal travel networks, and then aggressively pursue those networks using law enforcement techniques such as undercover operations, and domestic and foreign prosecutions. ECT designated cases are provided with a dedicated trial attorney from the Human Rights and Special Prosecution Unit at the Department of Justice, a dedicated Criminal Analyst assigned from the HSI Office of Intelligence, and extensive support from the Intelligence Community. Joint Task Force Alpha (JTFA) is an Attorney General and DHS Secretary-mandated, joint effort between the DOJ Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section and HSI's HSU to address transnational crime in and through El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico. JTFA investigates and prosecutes those who are smuggling individuals into the United States with a particular focus on individuals and networks who abuse, exploit, or endanger those being smuggled, pose National security threats, or have links to transnational organized crime. The HSU works, in partnership with CBP's Counter Network Division at the National Targeting Center, to facilitate the exchange of information, validate and deconflict leads in order to generate or augment existing HSI investigations. CBP supports JTFA and ECT designated investigations by targeting transnational criminal organizations involved in human smuggling. Through the JTFA and ECT programs, the HSU aims to prioritize TCO finances by identifying third-party money launderers and assets procured with illicit proceeds for seizure.

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

- Financial Investigations: HSI works to disrupt and dismantle illicit financial activity, including money laundering and bulk cash smuggling. TCOs utilize legitimate banking, financial, commercial trade, and transportation systems to sustain and expand their operations. One of the most effective ways to eliminate transnational crime is to cut off their sources of funding. HSI disrupts the financial activities of TCOs by collaborating with the private sector, regulatory agencies, international organizations, and law enforcement partners, to identify and investigate complex financial crimes and money laundering. HSI leads the Cornerstone Outreach Program, which promotes partnerships with private industry to detect and close weaknesses that criminal networks exploit within the U.S. financial, trade, and transportation sectors. Since 2004, HSI has led the charge in combatting trade-based money laundering through global partnerships, formalized within a coalition of 19 countries under the Trade Transparency Unit. In 2020, HSI began actively identifying and targeting fraud schemes involving financial relief related to the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) loan programs, State unemployment insurance benefits programs, and distribution of consumer stimulus checks. HSI also heads the Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), an operational and investigative facility that provides real-time operational support to Federal, State, tribal, and local officers involved in the enforcement and interdiction of bulk cash smuggling or transfer of illicit proceeds. In FY 2023, HSI seized more than \$151M in bulk cash.

The following graph shows the actual number of hours for each of HSI's major investigative areas for FY 2023, as well as the number of investigative hours HSI projected for each area in FY 2024 and FY 2025:



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 investigating criminal organizations who facilitate the illegal entry of noncitizens for profit. Within the United States, HSI protects the integrity of the immigration system by targeting fraud and abuse that undermine the U.S. immigration laws. HSI prioritizes the investigations of convicted criminal noncitizens and gang members.

Labor Exploitation Investigations: The employment of noncitizens violates both the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and criminal law and facilitates a host of other crimes including human trafficking, human smuggling, document fraud, identity theft, money laundering, and labor violations. The Document, Benefit, and Labor Exploitation Unit (DBLEU) oversees strategies to prevent the exploitation of undocumented individuals through unauthorized employment. HSI works to protect the public from crimes of victimization and exploitation, strategically targeting and investigating individuals, businesses, and networks that engage in labor exploitation, including forced labor, a form of human trafficking. Prioritization is placed on the identification and prosecution of employers who earn their profits on the backs of individuals they believe have no voice and no opportunity to secure lawful employment. This unit creates a culture of business compliance through criminal arrests of employers, the administrative arrest of employees, suspension and debarment of companies exploiting employees, where applicable, compliance of the I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification Form, and the ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers (IMAGE) program. Cases involving National security or public safety concerns, and allegations of egregious worker exploitation, receive high priority. By focusing on these priorities, DBLEU targets suspect employers and provides field units with the necessary investigative tools to combat these types of crimes. In FY 2022, DBLEU entered into a partnership with the CCHT to combat forced labor and labor exploitation more effectively. DBLEU and CCHT unified existing expertise and streamlined related programs and efforts with the goal of increasing the field's access to support and resources to best position HSI to combat forced labor and labor exploitation. In FY 2023, HSI has affected more than 60 criminal arrests, approximately 20 indictments, and 15 convictions of business management and owners, initiated more than 500 worksite cases, and initiated more than 300 Form I-9 inspections. During this timeframe, HSI has debarred over 100 businesses and 50 individuals. HSI referred 40 cases with a nexus to forced labor, human trafficking, and document servitude for debarment. Three of these cases involved forced child labor. Lastly, HSI served more than 200 final orders issued totaling more than \$12.0M, of which approximately \$7.4M has been collected and more than \$10.7M has been seized through forfeitures, fines, and restitution.

Protecting the Public from Transnational Gang Members: The National Gangs and Violent Crimes Unit (NGVCU) develops and implements anti-gang initiatives that focuses on violent criminal activities and crimes committed by transnational criminal gangs. HSI conducts organizational investigations under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering statute. In FY 2022, NGVCU deployed special agents to El Salvador in support of Operation CENTAM/Northern Triangle Initiative. The mission of this initiative is to assist with targeting MS-13 gang members, as well as other Northern Triangle-based TCOS operating in the U.S. and develop OCDETF investigations across respective Northern Triangle countries and CONUS. HSI TDY personnel supported the Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) San Salvador, the El Salvador National Civil Police (PNC), the PNC Counter Organized Crime Elite Division, the PNC National and International Investigations Specialized Group, in addition to the Guatemalan Institute of Migration. These efforts resulted in the arrest of more than 400 gang members and associates in violent gang investigations who were charged with offenses ranging from narcotics and/or firearms, terroristic acts, gang association, human smuggling, and money laundering in violation of Salvadoran law. In FY 2023, HSI initiated over 500 gang cases and made more than 4,300 arrests.

Investigating Document and Benefit Fraud: Document, identity, and benefit fraud schemes pose a significant National security and public safety threat that may create or exploit vulnerabilities enabling terrorists, TCOs, and noncitizens with malicious intent to gain unlawful entry into the United States. HSI leads Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs) across the country that collaboratively deter, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs involved in identity and benefit fraud. The DBFTFs are currently investigating evolving fraud schemes, including aspects of traditional immigration-related fraud (e.g., H-1B visa fraud) in conjunction with COVID-19 Relief fraud (Paycheck Protection Program). HSI has determined that these fraud schemes further undermine both immigration and financial laws. The HSI Forensic Laboratory is a unique resource that provides a range of scientific and intelligence services supporting efforts to combat document fraud in all programmatic areas. Through the National Lead Development Center (NLD.C.), HSI collaborates with USCIS and other Federal agency partners, to investigate document, identity, and benefit fraud schemes. The NLD.C. represents a central repository for receiving intelligence and developing and distributing actionable leads to the field, thereby supporting the mission of the DBFTFs. In FY 2023, HSI made over 600 arrests for identity and benefit fraud, of which 440 were noncitizens and over 260 were citizens.

Key Issues

The Key Issues section highlights priority issues facing HSI and outlines how HSI plans to combat these issues in FY 2025.

Key FY 2025 Issue #1: The Opioid Crisis

In FY 2023, HSI seized nearly 50,300 lbs. of opioids, which includes approximately 42,000 lbs. of fentanyl. HSI has established a four-pronged approach to combating opioids: Goal 1 – reducing the international supply of illicit opioids; Goal 2 – reducing the domestic supply of illicit opioids; Goal 3 – attacking the enablers of illicit opioid trafficking, including illicit finance, cybercrime, and weapons smuggling; and Goal 4 – conducting outreach with private industry and other stakeholders. HSI is at the forefront of cyber investigations combating online marketplaces and performs an essential role in detecting, investigating, and preventing the sale and distribution of opioids through the internet. With increased capabilities, cyber analytics, trained cyber investigators, and analysts, HSI conducts online undercover investigations targeting market operators, vendors, and prolific buyers of fentanyl and other illicit opioids within their primary marketplace, the dark web. HSI's C3 provides increased capabilities, cyber analytics, and advanced training to law enforcement partners conducting cyber investigations that target darknet illicit marketplaces where fentanyl and chemical precursors are often sold. In FY 2023, Cyber Crimes Unit delivered cyber training to approximately 3,000 domestic and international students.

In addition to HSI C3, HSI BESTs are the primary platform for investigating opioid smuggling as BESTs eliminate barriers between Federal and local investigators by providing access to both Federal and State prosecutors, closing the gap with international partners in multinational criminal investigations, and creating an environment that minimizes the vulnerabilities that TCOs have traditionally exploited at our Nation’s land and sea borders. In FY 2023, HSI operated BESTs in 92 locations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. BESTs target opioid smuggling leveraging the participation of more than 1,000 Federal, State, tribal, local, and foreign law enforcement agents (LEAs), officers, and/or personnel representing over 200 departments/agencies. Along the SWB, HSI expends a significant percentage of non-discretionary criminal investigative work hours and generates thousands of investigations in support of CBP enforcement efforts. SWB drug-related cases from CBP represent 83 percent of HSI’s total SWB non-discretionary case work. In FY 2023, HSI performed 343,000 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 which are often made in unsanitary conditions and can contain no active ingredient or too much of an active ingredient. The intellectual property unit concentrates on the investigations into the trafficking of counterfeit goods; however, it is reasonable to believe that counterfeit pharmaceuticals may at times contain opioids. IPR Center Agents assigned to the National Cyber-Forensics and Training Alliance work with brand protection representatives to further develop counterfeit pharmaceutical investigative leads for HSI field offices.

Key FY 2025 Issue #2: Human Trafficking and Victim Assistance

Human trafficking is an abhorrent crime that exploits some of the most vulnerable members of our society. HSI is committed to using every available resource to combat human trafficking and to support human trafficking survivors. On October 20, 2020, DHS formally established the HSI-led Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT), as a whole-of-DHS approach to countering human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor. The CCHT is a unified, cross-department coordination center comprising 16 DHS offices and components designed to integrate the efforts of every component within DHS involved in combating human trafficking. On December 27, 2022, President Biden signed the “Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021,” which codified and expanded the CCHT to assist it in carrying out the Department’s critical work to combat human trafficking. In FY 2023, HSI initiated nearly 1,300 human trafficking cases resulting more than 2,600 criminal arrests.

To achieve its mission HSI employs a victim-centered approach whereby equal value is placed on the identification and assistance of victims, and on the deterrence, investigation, and prosecution of traffickers. The HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP) works in collaboration with the CCHT to provide assistance to human trafficking victims. In FY 2023, HSI assisted more than 700 victims of human trafficking. The HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP) is a central piece of HSI’s victim-based approach to investigations into crimes of victimization and exploitation. The VAP’s mission is to conduct victim-centered and trauma-informed forensic interviews of victims and witnesses of all ages, both domestically and internationally, and to provide victims with timely access to a wide range of local resources during an HSI investigations. The VAP’s early involvement is critical, as the victim’s perceptions of the criminal justice system can be influenced by their first encounter with first responders and throughout the criminal justice process.

The VAP consists of Forensic Interview Specialists (FISs) and Victim Assistance Program Specialists (VAPs) who foster cooperation between law enforcement and the victim, while building trust and rapport. The VAP also consists of Special Agents who serve as Victim Assistance Coordinators (VAC) to provide victim assistance in remote geographic locations in the U.S.

The VAP responds to victim's issues in a wide range of Federal crimes including human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, transnational sexual offenses, white collar crimes, financial scams targeting the elderly and other vulnerable populations, as well as human rights abuses, within the United States and abroad. In FY 2023, the VAP assisted over 7,100 victims, including nearly 1,650 child exploitation victims, more than 4,200 victims of financial crimes, and approximately 500 victims in other categories, such as hostage-taking, domestic violence, gangs, extortion, and kidnapping. In FY 2023, the VAP conducted nearly 2,100 forensic interviews in which additional victims were identified.

Key FY 2025 Issue #3: Cyber Technology

In FY 2023, HSI initiated more than 1,400 cyber investigations, of which approximately 800 were network intrusion related cases including nearly 6,600 child exploitation investigations. HSI made over 4,000 arrests for crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children and identified and/or rescued over 1,800 minor victims. HSI has seen a significant increase in the number of criminal investigations conducted through its efforts to combat cybercrime. From FY 2019 through FY 2023, HSI reported that the number of cyber investigations increased from approximately 800 to approximately 1,400, an 83 percent increase.

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

In FY 2025, HSI seeks to maximize investigative resources to effectively secure the Nation from sophisticated malicious actors; provide increased training and capacity building; enhance international collaboration with key law enforcement partners; increase the availability of software, hardware, and other technology-based tools; and develop cutting-edge capabilities.

Key FY 2025 Issue #4: Innovation and Optimizing Operational Support

HSI Innovation Lab / Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN): HSI's success in disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations is reliant on the systems that enable agents and analysts to analyze and enrich the information collected throughout their investigations and identify connections among the vast amount of data within HSI's investigative holdings.

The Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) is HSI's investigative analytics platform designed and built by the HSI Innovation Lab. RAVEN centralizes the storage for all HSI data holdings, adds automated and interactive analytics, and provides enterprise infrastructure and access to all HSI Special Agents and analysts. RAVEN currently contains over six billion records of lawfully obtained data, including: communication, financial, trade, seizures and arrests, reports of investigations, and Financial Criminal Enforcement Network data.

The RAVEN platform consists of applications and tools that provide a range of analytics capabilities to support investigations, from general analytics to tools that specialize in analysis of data ingested from cell phone extractions, and email/cloud accounts. Machine learning and artificial intelligence is integrated into many facets of the RAVEN architecture to increase operational efficiency by helping investigators save time and focus their efforts on activities with the highest impact. RAVEN capabilities can be applied across all HSI investigative areas, including counter-narcotics, child exploitation, human trafficking, financial crimes, and National security. Two major operational successes made possible by investment in the RAVEN platform are included below:

StreamView: The sexual abuse of children delivered over livestream platforms is a major investigative area for HSI. However, these investigations are challenging due in part to the large quantity of information that must be reviewed. To address this challenge the HSI Innovation Lab, in partnership with DHS Science & Technology, developed StreamView, a tool that enables agents and analysts to review this information more efficiently during time-sensitive investigations. StreamView has had three significant impacts on HSI investigations and directly led to numerous leads and arrests around the world: (1) Investigative Referrals generated by the investigation supported by StreamView increased from 82 during the first five years, to 220 in the two years since StreamView has been operational, (2) 65 victims rescued around the world, and (3) 47 arrests, with eight life sentences.

StreamView will be integrated into RAVEN's newly developed Content Isolation Container (CIC) during FY 2024 and FY 2025. Although StreamView will bring value to all HSI investigations, the CIC is a highly secured section of RAVEN that will allow Special Agents and analysts to upload child exploitation material and analyze it against other HSI data holdings to identify connections. This capability will be the first of its kind.

Monroe Project / HSI Task Group-1 (TG-1): The Monroe Project is part of the DHS multi-component approach to combat and dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) distributing synthetic opioids in the United States. In November 2022, HSI created TG-1 under the Innovation Lab. TG-1's mission is to uncover exploitable vulnerabilities in the fentanyl supply chain and provide direct operational support to the investigative, interdiction, and intelligence operations that are best positioned to achieve operational success against the supply chain. This is accomplished by partnering investigators with data engineers and scientists leveraging the RAVEN platform to analyze raw data and transform it into meaningful investigative insights to disrupt the global supply chain at various points. The successes supported by TG-1 in the 12 months since being established are significant and includes the following: arrest of six high level TCO members, including a Regional Priority Organization Target and one Mexican politician, discovery and interdiction of six clandestine drug production labs in Mexico, sanctioning of 17 Chinese fentanyl pre-cursor targets, and 211 fentanyl related investigations, 253 seizures, and 137 criminal arrests targeting domestic fentanyl distribution organizations.

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
International Operations	320	320	\$198,748	320	320	\$198,748	321	321	\$201,698	1	1	\$2,950
Total	320	320	\$198,748	320	320	\$198,748	321	321	\$201,698	1	1	\$2,950
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	320	320	\$198,748	320	320	\$198,748	321	321	\$201,698	1	1	\$2,950

PPA Level II Description

The International Operations (IO) Level II PPA supports global investigative and law enforcement activities that target transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) which engage in human trafficking, narcotics, money laundering, firearms, and sensitive technologies, and the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. It also supports the Department of State (DOS) in identifying individuals of concern who are attempting to obtain a U.S. visa and partners with foreign law enforcement to address crimes where the U.S. does not have jurisdiction. It does this through two major programs: International Investigations and the Visa Security Program (VSP). Funding for IO enables International Operations to fields personnel in 90 locations, including 15 Department of Defense (DOD) Liaison Offices, in 57 countries, as well as within the United States, to conduct law enforcement activities and provide investigative support to domestic offices combating transnational crime.

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	320	320	\$78,366	\$120,382	\$198,748
FY 2024 Annualized CR	320	320	\$78,366	\$120,382	\$198,748
FY 2025 Base Budget	320	320	\$78,366	\$120,382	\$198,748
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,277	-	\$1,277
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$4,130	-	\$4,130
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$1,043	-	\$1,043
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$259	-	\$259
Capital Security Cost Sharing	-	-	-	\$1,532	\$1,532
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	-	-	-	\$2,814	\$2,814
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$6,709	\$4,346	\$11,055
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$6,709	\$4,346	\$11,055
FY 2025 Current Services	320	320	\$85,075	\$124,728	\$209,803
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$3,273)	(\$3,273)
Child Exploitation Investigations	1	1	\$268	\$380	\$648
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$477)	(\$477)
Funded Vacancies	(6)	(6)	(\$4,368)	-	(\$4,368)
Pay Restoration	6	6	\$906	-	\$906
Travel	-	-	-	(\$1,541)	(\$1,541)
Total Program Changes	1	1	(\$3,194)	(\$4,911)	(\$8,105)
FY 2025 Request	321	321	\$81,881	\$119,817	\$201,698
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	1	1	\$3,515	(\$565)	\$2,950

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
International Operations	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	321	321	\$81,881	\$255.08	1	1	\$3,515	\$10.19
Total	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	321	321	\$81,881	\$255.08	1	1	\$3,515	\$10.19
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	320	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	321	321	\$81,881	\$255.08	1	1	\$3,515	\$10.19

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$46,730	\$46,730	\$49,924	\$3,194
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$8,868	\$8,868	\$9,575	\$707
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$11,220	\$11,220	\$11,838	\$618
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,548	\$11,548	\$10,544	(\$1,004)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$78,366	\$78,366	\$81,881	\$3,515
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	320	320	321	1
FTE - Civilian	320	320	321	1

Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Special Agents	264	\$65,197	\$246.96	264	\$65,197	\$246.96	265	\$68,157	\$257.20	1	\$2,960	\$10.24
Operational and Administrative	56	\$13,169	\$235.16	56	\$13,169	\$235.16	56	\$13,724	\$245.07	-	\$555	\$9.91
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	320	\$78,366	\$244.89	321	\$81,881	\$255.08	1	\$3,515	\$10.19

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Special Agents: HSI IO Special Agents (SAs) conduct international law enforcement operations and removals from the United States with foreign and domestic partners. The increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS adjustment, and a new position associated with the program change for Child Exploitation Investigations.

Operational and Administrative: Operational and administrative provide logistical support to special agents and their families in about 56 countries worldwide. The increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
International Operations	\$120,382	\$120,382	\$119,817	(\$565)
Total	\$120,382	\$120,382	\$119,817	(\$565)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$120,382	\$120,382	\$119,817	(\$565)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$12,842	\$12,842	\$11,416	(\$1,426)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,691	\$4,691	\$4,691	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8,446	\$8,446	\$8,446	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$8,474	\$8,474	\$8,475	\$1
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$3,974	\$3,974	\$1,892	(\$2,082)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$63,810	\$63,810	\$66,626	\$2,816
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$3,193	\$3,193	\$3,193	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$38	\$38	\$38	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,381	\$1,381	\$1,382	\$1
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$1,835	\$1,835	\$1,837	\$2
31.0 Equipment	\$11,447	\$11,447	\$11,570	\$123
91.0 Unvouchered	\$242	\$242	\$242	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$120,382	\$120,382	\$119,817	(\$565)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Department of State Charges	\$63,810	\$63,810	\$66,626	\$2,816
Housing Rent	\$20,894	\$20,894	\$18,813	(\$2,081)
Permanent Change of Station	\$17,292	\$17,292	\$16,107	(\$1,185)
Other Costs	\$18,386	\$18,386	\$18,271	(\$115)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$120,382	\$120,382	\$119,817	(\$565)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

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

Housing Rent: U.S. citizen employees assigned to U.S. missions abroad may be provided housing in U.S. Government-owned or leased properties. The decrease in funding is due to FY 2025 program changes.

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

Other Costs: Other costs include GE associated with International Investigations positions including travel, shipping, and purchase of IT and non-IT equipment, O&M for vehicles. The decrease in funding is due to FY 2025 program changes.

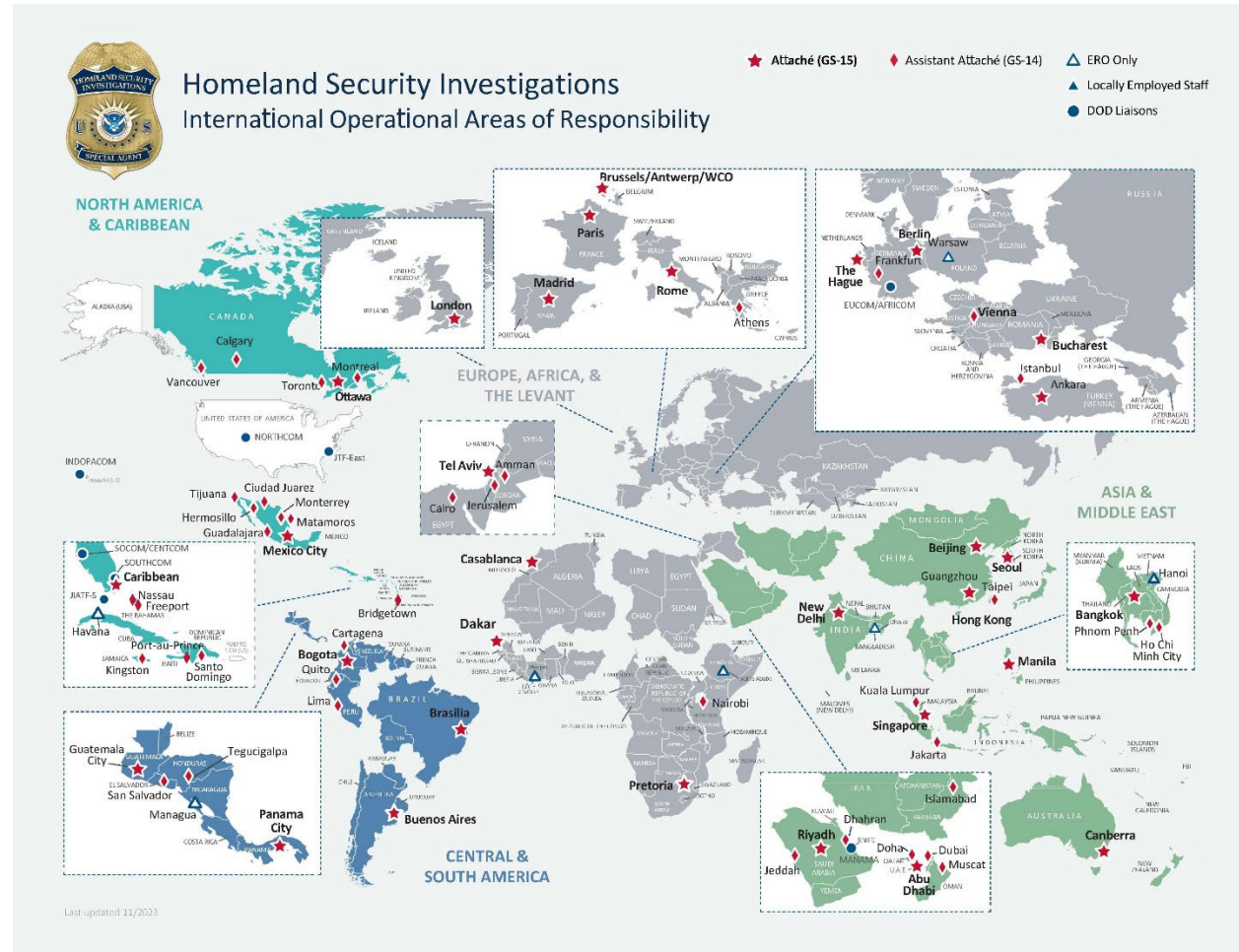
Budget Activities

The **HSI International Operations (IO)** PPA funds personnel, who fuse criminal intelligence with foreign partner information to facilitate joint operations against common threats.

IO Special Agents investigate leads provided by HSI Domestic Operations and foreign counterparts, expanding HSI’s investigative reach internationally. The adjacent graphic displays IO’s global footprint:

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

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



Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP): Through BITMAP, HSI leverages the unique expertise of U.S. law enforcement agencies partnering with foreign counterparts to pursue domestic and foreign transnational criminal investigations. BITMAP is a host-country-led initiative in which HSI trains and equips foreign counterparts to conduct tactically targeted collection of biometric and biographic data on suspect individuals via mobile biometric collection devices. Foreign partners share this data with HSI who screens the data prior to its entry into U.S. Government databases, which include holdings from DOD, FBI, and DHS. Appropriate and legally sharable derogatory information of investigative value is then shared back with the respective foreign law enforcement partner for investigative use. BITMAP is operational in 19 countries around the world.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs): TCIUs, currently operating in 16 countries, are bilateral, multidisciplinary investigative units led by HSI and are comprised of foreign law enforcement entities. 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 (CPAA): This National investigative program targets illicit trade in cultural property from around the world. Through the program, HSI supports investigations, repatriates stolen and looted objects to their rightful owners, and trains law enforcement officers (LEOs), including HSI Special Agents, customs officers, prosecutors, and international partners, in object identification and handling and investigative techniques related to cultural property. Since FY 2007, the program has returned more than 20,000 artifacts and objects to over 40 countries and rightful owners and has trained more than 500 individuals in law enforcement. In FY 2023, the CPAA program repatriated nearly 3,800 artifacts to multiple countries, including Ukraine, Vietnam, Cambodia, Mexico, Italy, Libya, Greece, Mongolia, Nepal, China, Bulgaria, Turkey, Iraq, Yemen, Cyprus, Cuba, India, and the Palestinian Authority.

Visa Security Program (VSP): 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. Utilizing the deployment of special agents to diplomatic posts across the globe, the program serves as ICE's front line against terrorist and other criminal organizations seeking to gain entry into the United States. Through VSP, these deployed Special Agents utilize advanced analysis, interviews at posts, and liaisons with host and domestic partners to identify and prevent the travel of suspect visa applicants. Deployed Special Agents also train DOS Consular Affairs staff regarding threats and trends affecting visa adjudication.

VSP's Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition and Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT) conducts automated screening of 100 percent of Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Visa applications. PATRIOT analysts then manually review 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. While other security efforts primarily focus on screening names against lists of known terrorist or criminal suspects, the VSP leverages HSI's investigative capabilities to identify threats at the earliest possible point in the visa process. VSP operations are currently conducted at 44 visa-issuing posts in 29 countries.

Intelligence – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$109,794	-	-	\$4,917
Total	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$109,794	-	-	\$4,917
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$104,877	481	481	\$109,794	-	-	\$4,917

PPA Level II Description

HSI Intelligence Level II PPA uses the HSI Framework for criminal analysis to conduct sophisticated analysis of criminals and their networks in support of HSI investigations and investigative priorities.

Intelligence – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	481	481	\$82,791	\$22,086	\$104,877
FY 2024 Annualized CR	481	481	\$82,791	\$22,086	\$104,877
FY 2025 Base Budget	481	481	\$82,791	\$22,086	\$104,877
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,322	-	\$1,322
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$4,355	-	\$4,355
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$973	-	\$973
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$6,650	-	\$6,650
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$6,650	-	\$6,650
FY 2025 Current Services	481	481	\$89,441	\$22,086	\$111,527
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$965)	(\$965)
Contracts	-	-	-	(\$1,158)	(\$1,158)
Tip Line	-	-	-	\$861	\$861
Travel	-	-	-	(\$471)	(\$471)
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$1,733)	(\$1,733)
FY 2025 Request	481	481	\$89,441	\$20,353	\$109,794
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	\$6,650	(\$1,733)	\$4,917

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Intelligence	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$89,441	\$185.95	-	-	\$6,650	\$13.83
Total	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$89,441	\$185.95	-	-	\$6,650	\$13.83
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	481	\$89,441	\$185.95	-	-	\$6,650	\$13.83

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$55,963	\$55,963	\$60,478	\$4,515
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$20	\$20	\$21	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,576	\$4,576	\$4,940	\$364
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$22,232	\$22,232	\$24,002	\$1,770
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$82,791	\$82,791	\$89,441	\$6,650
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	481	481	481	-
FTE - Civilian	481	481	481	-

Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operational and Administrative	467	\$80,286	\$171.92	467	\$80,286	\$171.92	467	\$86,735	\$185.73	-	\$6,449	\$13.81
Special Agents	14	\$2,505	\$178.93	14	\$2,505	\$178.93	14	\$2,706	\$193.29	-	\$201	\$14.36
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	\$82,791	\$172.12	481	\$89,441	\$185.95	-	\$6,650	\$13.83

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Operational and Administrative: Non-LEO investigative support staff, such as Intelligence Research Specialists (IRSs), offer cost-effective, force-multiplying support to special agents without requiring the same high level of expertise or training. The increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Special Agents: HSI Intelligence Criminal Investigators (CIs) collect, analyze, and share intelligence on illicit trade, travel, and financial activity. Other HSI CIs, along with DHS and intelligence community partners, use this intelligence to counter threats to public safety and National security. The increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Intelligence	\$22,086	\$22,086	\$20,353	(\$1,733)
Total	\$22,086	\$22,086	\$20,353	(\$1,733)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$22,086	\$22,086	\$20,353	(\$1,733)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,928	\$3,928	\$3,457	(\$471)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$578	\$578	\$578	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$81	\$81	\$81	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$9,651	\$9,651	\$8,279	(\$1,372)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$265	\$265	\$265	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$1,789	\$1,789	\$1,789	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	-	-	\$110	\$110
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,872	\$4,872	\$4,872	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$466	\$466	\$466	-
31.0 Equipment	\$456	\$456	\$456	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$22,086	\$22,086	\$20,353	(\$1,733)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Intelligence Systems	\$9,916	\$9,916	\$8,536	(\$1,380)
Contract Support	\$922	\$922	\$1,797	\$875
Classified Connectivity	\$1,789	\$1,789	\$922	(\$867)
Other Costs	\$9,459	\$9,459	\$9,098	(\$361)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$22,086	\$22,086	\$20,353	(\$1,733)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Intelligence Systems: Intelligence Systems costs directly support Intelligence efforts (e.g., RAVEN, CRANE, CORE, etc.). The decrease in funding is due to FY 2025 program changes.

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 increase in funding is associated with the program change for the Tip Line.

Classified Connectivity: Classified Connectivity costs support deployment of SECRET and TS/SCI systems across the Agency. The decrease in funding is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Other Costs: Other costs include GE associated with new positions including furniture, uniforms, and O&M for vehicles. The decrease in funding is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Budget Activities

The **HSI Intelligence** PPA supports HSI investigations and investigative priorities.

The HSI Office of Intelligence is comprised of 1050 Criminal Analysts worldwide who produce timely, comprehensive, and accurate criminal analysis that enables criminal investigators to identify, prioritize, disrupt, and dismantle transnational terrorist and criminal networks, and any other individual or organization that threatens National security or seeks to exploit the customs and immigration laws of the United States. The HSI Office of Intelligence provides policy and programmatic guidance and oversight to the agency's Criminal Analysts, evaluates and procures analytic systems and tools, and facilitates Criminal Analyst training and career development. Criminal investigations with criminal analysts assigned achieve twice as many arrests as those without. Although criminal analysts currently support only 17 percent of all HSI investigations, those investigations resulted in 37 percent of the agency's arrests. HSI investigations with criminal analysts assigned attain at least three times as many indictments per case than similar investigations without criminal analysts. The HSI Office of Intelligence is also home to the agency's protective intelligence team, classified communications program, the DHS Tip Line, and the agency's emergency management, continuity, and devolution functions.

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

Intelligence Integration and Emergency Management Operations Division (IEMOD)

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

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

Collections Division (CD)

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

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

Criminal Analysis & Production Division (CAPD)

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

Enterprise Services Division (ESD)

The Enterprise Services Division (ESD) mission consists of overseeing intelligence and administrative policies, directives, and intelligence business processes; facilitating the human capital processes for all Criminal Analysts within ICE; building of the HSI Intelligence Universal Academy and providing the Basic to Advanced trainings for Criminal Analysts and other series; managing the ICE-wide classified connectivity program; evaluating new analytical tools and issuing licenses for the 1000+ Criminal Analysts; and executing outreach and maintaining connectivity to Self-Inspection Processes (SIPs), engagement laterally to Domestic Operations counterparts, and leading larger recruitment efforts.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,903	4,928	\$3,271,094	48	73	\$390,613
Custody Operations (Title V)	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)
Fugitive Operations	721	721	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	724	724	\$163,593	3	3	\$14,404
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,370	1,370	\$310,570	11	11	\$21,772
Alternatives to Detention	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$359,649	-	-	(\$83,013)
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)
Transportation and Removal Program	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$648,611	-	-	\$227,955
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$157,313	-	-	\$157,313
Total	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	7,773	7,798	\$4,910,830	62	87	\$389,386
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	7,711	7,711	\$4,521,444	7,773	7,798	\$4,910,830	62	87	\$389,386

PPA Level I Description

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable noncitizens, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures. ERO carries out its mission through a range of programs and activities that focus on identifying and prioritizing the removal of noncitizens who pose a threat to national security, noncitizens who pose a threat to border security, and noncitizens who pose a threat to public safety.



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

This PPA contains the following Level II PPAs:

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

Custody Operations (Title V): The FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements. There is no request for Title V funding in the FY 2025 Budget.

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

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

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

Alternatives to Detention (Title V): The FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements. There is no request for Title V funding in the FY 2025 Budget.

Transportation and Removal Program: Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) coordinates the safe and secure transportation of noncitizens who either are subject to final orders of removal or require custodial transfer within the United States.

Transportation and Removal Program (Title V): The FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements. There is no request for Title V funding in the FY 2025 Budget.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$4,521,444	\$4,521,444	\$4,910,830
Carryover - Start of Year	\$8	\$1,565	-
Recoveries	\$2,933	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	\$453,138	-	-
Supplementals	-	\$2,133,582	-
Total Budget Authority	\$4,977,523	\$6,656,591	\$4,910,830
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	\$10,646	\$10,646	\$10,646
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$4,988,169	\$6,667,237	\$4,921,476
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$4,971,808	\$6,667,237	\$4,921,476
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	7,711	7,711	7,773
Enacted/Request FTE	7,711	7,711	7,798
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,772	7,711	7,773
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	7,718	7,711	7,798

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - Analysis and Operations	-	-	\$212	-	-	\$212	-	-	\$212
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	-	-	\$244	-	-	\$244	-	-	\$244
Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$7,504	-	-	\$7,504	-	-	\$7,504
Department of State	-	-	\$2,686	-	-	\$2,686	-	-	\$2,686
Total Collections	-	-	\$10,646	-	-	\$10,646	-	-	\$10,646

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$2,989,300	\$4,521,444
FY 2024 Annualized CR	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$2,989,300	\$4,521,444
FY 2025 Base Budget	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$2,989,300	\$4,521,444
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	25	\$4,066	-	\$4,066
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$339,787)	(\$339,787)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recur	-	25	\$4,066	(\$339,787)	(\$335,721)
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$25,565	-	\$25,565
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$80,784	-	\$80,784
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$17,315	-	\$17,315
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$7,500	-	\$7,500
Detention Contract Increase	-	-	-	\$415,162	\$415,162
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$131,164	\$415,162	\$546,326
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	25	\$135,230	\$75,375	\$210,605
FY 2025 Current Services	7,711	7,736	\$1,667,374	\$3,064,675	\$4,732,049
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$6,304)	(\$6,304)
Funded Vacancies	(2)	(2)	(\$636)	-	(\$636)
Pay Restoration	64	64	\$9,666	-	\$9,666
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
Transportation and Removal	-	-	-	\$225,000	\$225,000
Travel	-	-	-	(\$1,258)	(\$1,258)
Total Program Changes	62	62	\$9,030	\$169,751	\$178,781
FY 2025 Request	7,773	7,798	\$1,676,404	\$3,234,426	\$4,910,830
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	62	87	\$144,260	\$245,126	\$389,386

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,903	4,928	\$1,055,986	\$214.15	48	73	\$94,259	\$16.18
Fugitive Operations	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	724	724	\$157,122	\$217.02	3	3	\$12,485	\$16.41
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,370	1,370	\$286,590	\$209.19	11	11	\$24,137	\$16.07
Alternatives to Detention	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$155,624	\$226.20	-	-	\$11,538	\$16.77
Transportation and Removal Program	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$21,082	\$239.57	-	-	\$1,841	\$20.92
Total	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	7,773	7,798	\$1,676,404	\$214.90	62	87	\$144,260	\$16.28
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	7,711	7,711	\$1,532,144	\$198.62	7,773	7,798	\$1,676,404	\$214.90	62	87	\$144,260	\$16.28

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$810,867	\$810,867	\$896,297	\$85,430
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$3,135	\$3,135	\$3,428	\$293
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$268,168	\$268,168	\$289,820	\$21,652
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$597	\$597	\$646	\$49
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$449,377	\$449,377	\$486,213	\$36,836
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$1,532,144	\$1,532,144	\$1,676,404	\$144,260
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	7,711	7,711	7,773	62
FTE - Civilian	7,711	7,711	7,798	87

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Custody Operations	\$1,918,754	\$1,918,754	\$2,215,108	\$296,354
Custody Operations (Title V)	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Fugitive Operations	\$4,552	\$4,552	\$6,471	\$1,919
Criminal Apprehension Program	\$26,345	\$26,345	\$23,980	(\$2,365)
Alternatives to Detention	\$298,576	\$298,576	\$204,025	(\$94,551)
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Transportation and Removal Program	\$401,415	\$401,415	\$627,529	\$226,114
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313
Total	\$2,989,300	\$2,989,300	\$3,234,426	\$245,126
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$2,989,300	\$2,989,300	\$3,234,426	\$245,126

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$403,207	\$403,207	\$626,949	\$223,742
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,322	\$3,322	\$3,322	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,892	\$2,892	\$2,892	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$14,342	\$14,342	\$14,342	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$382,819	\$382,819	\$227,515	(\$155,304)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$25,034	\$25,034	\$25,034	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$212,863	\$212,863	\$5,105	(\$207,758)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$23,253	\$23,253	\$23,253	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$516	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$96,743	\$96,743	\$179,156	\$82,413
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$51,153	\$51,153	\$49,153	(\$2,000)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,737,188	\$1,737,188	\$2,044,350	\$307,162
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$28,866	\$28,866	\$25,866	(\$3,000)
31.0 Equipment	\$3,758	\$3,758	\$3,629	(\$129)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,397	\$2,397	\$2,397	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$946	\$946	\$946	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$2,989,300	\$2,989,300	\$3,234,426	\$245,126

Custody Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,903	4,928	\$3,271,094	48	73	\$390,613
Total	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,903	4,928	\$3,271,094	48	73	\$390,613
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,855	4,855	\$2,880,481	4,903	4,928	\$3,271,094	48	73	\$390,613

PPA Level II Description

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

Custody Operations – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$1,918,754	\$2,880,481
FY 2024 Annualized CR	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$1,918,754	\$2,880,481
FY 2025 Base Budget	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$1,918,754	\$2,880,481
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Annualization of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	25	\$4,066	-	\$4,066
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$129)	(\$129)
Total Annualizations and Non-Rekurs	-	25	\$4,066	(\$129)	\$3,937
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$16,074	-	\$16,074
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$50,801	-	\$50,801
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$11,154	-	\$11,154
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$4,914	-	\$4,914
Detention Contract Increase	-	-	-	\$415,162	\$415,162
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$82,943	\$415,162	\$498,105
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	25	\$87,009	\$415,033	\$502,042
FY 2025 Current Services	4,855	4,880	\$1,048,736	\$2,333,787	\$3,382,523
Realignment for Third Party Medical Care from ERO/CUS to ERO/MED	-	-	-	(\$108,000)	(\$108,000)
Total Transfers	-	-	-	(\$108,000)	(\$108,000)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$9,756)	(\$9,756)
Pay Restoration	48	48	\$7,250	-	\$7,250
Travel	-	-	-	(\$923)	(\$923)
Total Program Changes	48	48	\$7,250	(\$10,679)	(\$3,429)
FY 2025 Request	4,903	4,928	\$1,055,986	\$2,215,108	\$3,271,094
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	48	73	\$94,259	\$296,354	\$390,613

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Custody Operations	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,903	4,928	\$1,055,986	\$214.15	48	73	\$94,259	\$16.18
Total	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,903	4,928	\$1,055,986	\$214.15	48	73	\$94,259	\$16.18
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,855	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,903	4,928	\$1,055,986	\$214.15	48	73	\$94,259	\$16.18

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$507,925	\$507,925	\$564,439	\$56,514
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$1,991	\$1,991	\$2,165	\$174
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$178,175	\$178,175	\$192,684	\$14,509
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$597	\$597	\$646	\$49
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$273,039	\$273,039	\$296,052	\$23,013
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$961,727	\$961,727	\$1,055,986	\$94,259
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	4,855	4,855	4,903	48
FTE - Civilian	4,855	4,855	4,928	73

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	3,637	\$764,241	\$210.13	3,637	\$764,241	\$210.13	3,685	\$842,508	\$228.63	48	\$78,267	\$18.50
Non-LEOs	1,218	\$196,889	\$161.65	1,218	\$196,889	\$161.65	1,243	\$212,832	\$171.22	25	\$15,943	\$9.58
Other PC&B Costs	-	\$597	-	-	\$597	-	-	\$646	-	-	\$49	-
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,855	\$961,727	\$197.97	4,928	\$1,055,986	\$214.15	73	\$94,259	\$16.18

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): Custody Operations manages the immigration detention system. DDOs focus primarily on detention bed space and detainee management. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, the FERS adjustment, and the pay restoration program change.

Non-LEOs: Non-LEOs assist with supporting activities for the Custody and Resource Coordination program and ICE Health Services Corps such as the coordination of supplies, equipment, healthcare, food, and clothing for detainees. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the annualization of FY 2023 program changes.

Other PC&B Costs: Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits costs for ERO Deportation Officers include Special Personal Services Payments. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

Custody Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Custody Operations	\$1,918,754	\$1,918,754	\$2,215,108	\$296,354
Total	\$1,918,754	\$1,918,754	\$2,215,108	\$296,354
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,918,754	\$1,918,754	\$2,215,108	\$296,354

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$7,691	\$7,691	\$6,768	(\$923)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,893	\$2,893	\$2,893	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$427	\$427	\$427	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$10,535	\$10,535	\$10,535	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$30,573	\$30,573	\$25,817	(\$4,756)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,827	\$18,827	\$18,827	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$4,676	\$4,676	\$4,676	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$20,471	\$20,471	\$20,471	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$21,781	\$21,781	\$21,781	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$36,712	\$36,712	\$34,712	(\$2,000)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$1,737,183	\$1,737,183	\$2,044,345	\$307,162
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$22,933	\$22,933	\$19,933	(\$3,000)

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

31.0 Equipment	\$708	\$708	\$579	(\$129)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,397	\$2,397	\$2,397	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$946	\$946	\$946	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$1,918,754	\$1,918,754	\$2,215,108	\$296,354

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$1,498,880	\$1,498,880	\$1,819,678	\$320,798
Contracts - Detainee Healthcare Services (Adult)	\$398,146	\$398,146	\$223,628	(\$174,518)
Other Costs	\$21,728	\$21,728	\$171,802	\$150,074
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$1,918,754	\$1,918,754	\$2,215,108	\$296,354

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult): FY 2025 funding was derived from 34,000 adult detention beds at a rate of \$143.32 (the Beds/Guards and other direct cost portions of the bed rate) multiplied by 365. The increase in funding is associated with projected increased costs for Beds/Guards. All 34,000 adult detention beds are funded by Custody Operations.

Contracts - Detainee Healthcare Services (Adult): FY 2025 funding was derived from 34,000 adult detention beds at a rate of \$18.02 (the Healthcare portion of the bed rate) multiplied by 365. The decrease in funding is associated with the realignment of Third Party Medical Care funding from ERO Custody to ERO Third Party Medical Care and a decrease in healthcare costs in the bed rate.

Other Costs: Other Costs include non-bed GE and one-time charges (e.g., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles). The increase in funding is due to a realignment of the other cost drivers to correspond to the components of the bed rate.

Budget Activities

The **Custody Operations** PPA funds lawful detention activities for non-citizens who are inadmissible according to immigration laws.

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

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

Bed Rate Methodology:

The cost of detention varies for each noncitizen based on criminal status, facility type, length of detention stays, and geographic region. ICE utilizes an analytical model which projects program and sub-program resource requirements based on direct costs, including bed and guard costs, detainee healthcare costs, and other direct costs. ICE calculates the custody requirement by analyzing costs for Guaranteed Minimum (GM) beds and estimating costs for all non-GM beds including Tiers II-IV beds and Inter-Governmental Service Agreement beds (e.g., county jails, shared facilities with U.S. Marshals, etc.).

In FY 2025, ICE projects that the average daily rate for direct costs will total \$164.65 for adult beds. Consistent with OMB Circular A-87, ICE defines direct costs as costs directly attributable to a noncitizen in ICE custody. Direct costs include detention bed/guard contracts, healthcare, and other costs directly tied to execution of the detention program. Examples of other direct costs include noncitizen welfare (clothing and other materials), provisions (food, beverages, and cooking materials), detainee pay, telecommunications services, utilities, operation and maintenance of facilities, supplies, equipment, postage, and miscellaneous contractual services such as inspection contracts. As shown in the table below, the Bed/Guard rate in FY 2025 is projected to increase based upon the results of the updated methodology used to calculate the new bed rate. The bed rate calculation is a straight-line average cost for Tier 1 Beds in FY 2023, plus a 10 percent inflation rate. Afterward, the costs for Health Care, and Other Direct Costs are added to the bed calculation to obtain the FY 2025 bed rate.

The ICE Average Daily Population (ADP) reflects the detention population averaged over a specific time period. The detention population is derived from daily headcount reports compiled across all detention facilities. The detention population fluctuates due to multiple factors, including migratory patterns, policy, and booking and removal rates, among others. Averaging the detention population over specific time periods provides foundational information informing budget, facility, and staffing considerations.

The “bed number” reflects the total number of detention beds ICE pays for across its detention facilities. These beds include guaranteed minimum beds, expansion capacity beds, and beds secured through intra-governmental agreements (e.g., local and state detention facilities). While ICE continuously seeks to maximize bed occupation efficiency, the bed number will always exceed detainee population due to contracted minimums, geographic separation of facilities, and detainee density limitations.

Historic and Projected Bed Costs	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President’s Budget
Bed/Guard Costs	\$115.39	\$115.39	\$143.32
Health Care Costs	\$23.38	\$23.38	\$18.02
Other Direct Costs	\$5.39	\$5.39	\$3.31
Total Bed Rate	\$144.16	\$144.16	\$164.65

ICE houses detainees in several types of detention facilities. These facilities are categorized as Service Processing Centers (SPC), Contract Detention Facility (CDF), Dedicated Inter-Governmental Service Agreements (DIGSA), Inter-Governmental Service Agreements (IGSA), U.S. Marshals Agreements (IGSA), and Other Facilities. Types of Other Facilities include Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Hold, Hospital, Juvenile, staging, and transportation-related, hotels, and or other short-term facilities.

The ICE detention network is organized into 24 Areas of Responsibility (AORs). The FY 2023 costs associated with housing detainees are shown by AOR in the following table.

AOR	Average ADP	FY 2023 Cost
Atlanta (ATL)	1,786	\$95,452,752
Boston (BOS)	220	\$9,713,258
Buffalo (BUF)	361	\$27,783,651
Chicago (CHI)	412	\$11,988,209
Dallas (DAL)	1,244	\$63,083,600
Denver (DEN)	699	\$43,787,936
Detroit (DET)	249	\$7,962,984
El Paso (ELP)	1,451	\$113,955,444
Harlingen (HLG)	2,193	\$89,609,750

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

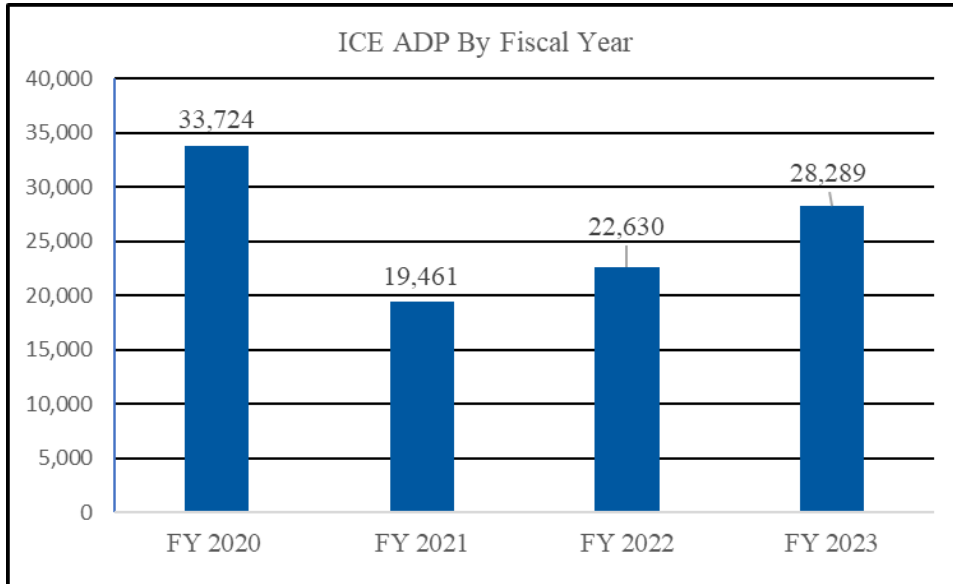
AOR	Average ADP	FY 2023 Cost
Houston (HOU)	2,747	\$120,353,628
Los Angeles (LOS)	219	\$116,130,074
Miami (MIA)	1,251	\$104,484,337
New Orleans (NOL)	5,503	\$293,389,720
Newark (NEW)	168	\$18,447,822
New York (NYC)	73	\$3,815,952
Philadelphia (PHI)	1,119	\$49,322,986
Phoenix (PHO)	1,888	\$75,211,514
Seattle (SEA)	570	\$62,733,835
Salt Lake City (SLC)	296	\$12,390,296
San Antonio (SNA)	3,584	\$289,654,198
San Diego (SND)	1,540	\$127,937,716
San Francisco (SFR)	227	\$57,902,725
St. Paul (SPM)	201	\$7,460,045
Washington (WAS)	288	\$36,123,695
Total	28,289	\$1,838,696,127

Detention Capacity Utilization:

ICE’s current classification system requires that detained noncitizens be protected from harm through the assignment of housing with individuals of similar background and criminal history. This classification system ensures the safe and orderly operation of detention facilities and protects staff and noncitizens from harm. Filling every available bed in a detention facility would necessitate housing individuals of varied threat levels together, posing serious safety concerns for them, officers, and staff. ICE is unable to achieve 100 percent utilization due to illness outbreaks, cohorting, and litigation cases that may take beds offline. ICE consequently maintains a target utilization rate of about 85 to 90 percent of total facility capacity.

The FY 2025 President’s budget provides the Custody Operations Program with funding to sustain 34,000 detention beds. Given the acquisition complexities of the various nationwide detention contracts, and corresponding cost structures such as guaranteed minimums and fixed operating charges, ICE projects FY 2025 funding will support an average daily population of 30,500. However, actual utilization in the year of execution can vary depending upon prevailing operational tempo and migratory events. The utilization also allows for flexibility to respond to emergencies or other unforeseen circumstances that might require immediate availability of detention beds (e.g., charter flight cancellations, surges, or smuggling loads). ICE always makes safety and security the primary operational concern at all facilities, including facilities with guaranteed minimums. Manday, also referred to as Midnight Count, is based on whether a subject is in an ERO detention facility for the midnight count. For every subject in a facility for the midnight count, that corresponds to one Manday.

The graph below illustrates the average daily population (ADP) of noncitizens in the custody of ICE by fiscal year. In FY 2023, the final year-end ADP was 28,289.



Overall, ICE faces many environmental, political, and policy developments that have various levels of impact to the migration patterns of noncitizens who seek to enter the United States. In any given fiscal year, several factors influence who ICE detains within available detention capacity such as surges in migration patterns at ports of entry (POE), increases in claims of Credible Fear and Asylum, or unanticipated encounters of noncitizen populations as a result of civil unrest, exodus, or other nation-specific push factors. Moreover, ICE’s detention capacity can be negatively impacted by litigation, including State/local legislation, subsequently limiting ICE’s ability to detain noncitizens in certain locations and hindering ICE’s ability to respond to shifting migration patterns.

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA

Custody Operations – PPA II

In FY 2022, the Department of Homeland Security issued the Asylum Officer (AO) Rule SOP (page 5) to improve the expedited processing of asylum claims from noncitizens, ensuring those eligible are granted relief and those not eligible are removed from the United States. Under this rule, asylum claims, processing times, and detention stays have been reduced as noncitizens who USCIS has confirmed a positive credible fear case may be eligible for release on parole and enrolled in ICE’s Alternative to Detention (ATD) program. The sections below highlight ICE’s operational tempo areas and resulting metrics for Custody Operations.

Population and Migration Fluctuations and Interior Enforcement Activity:

Migration patterns vary depending on political and economic trends in foreign countries. The chart below shows enforcement activity from FY 2021 to FY 2023.

Enforcement Activity:

	CBP SWB Encounters	ICE Arrests	Charging Documents	ICE Detainers
FY 21	1,734,686	74,082	74,872	65,940
FY 22	2,378,944	142,750	220,833	78,829
FY 23	2,475,669	170,590	220,371	125,358

ICE continues to address immigration enforcement areas of priority, including fluctuating migrant surges and will allocate law enforcement resources as efficiently as possible while adhering to policy and operational needs.

Detaining Criminal Noncitizens:

Through the majority of FY 2023, ICE has prioritized detention and removal based on the noncitizen threat to national security, border security, and public safety. In FY 2022, ICE removed 38,447 criminal noncitizens, a 1.8 percent decrease from 39,149 criminal removals in FY 2021. In FY 2023, the trajectory exceeded FY 2022 for an increase of 48.3 percent to 57,021 criminal noncitizen removals from the United States. In addition, screening and vetting of noncitizens currently on probation or parole in State detention facilities led to 1,616 criminal noncitizen arrests in FY 2022. In FY 2023, probation and parole arrests totaled 2,174, a 34.5 percent increase over the prior year.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS):

This refers to the average time that encounters are in custody. The overall ALOS varies due to the mix of outcomes from border encounters and interior enforcement activities. CBP-encountered cases generally have lower lengths of stay due to expedited removals and decreased instances of cases requiring a hearing, whereas interior criminal cases are typically more complicated, and many are not subject to expedited removal. In FY 2022, the ICE ALOS was 25.9 days, a decrease of 39.9 percent from the FY 2021 level of 43.1 days. In FY 2023, the overall ALOS is 35.1 days, a 35.5 percent increase from FY 2022.

ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC):

IHSC delivers health care to noncitizens at 19 designated ICE facilities and provides high-quality medical, dental, mental health, and public health services to noncitizens in ICE custody. IHSC utilizes an electronic health records system (eHR) that ensures privacy and best-practice healthcare procedures for detained noncitizens. Health care at non-IHSC-staffed detention facilities is managed either on-site by a contracted detention vendor or its subcontractor. Costs from these facilities are included in the overall detention contract. In situations where services cannot be provided by an IHSC-staffed facility or a contracted detention facility, off-site medical treatment is provided. Claims from external vendors 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 noncitizens and is responsible for initial noncitizen screenings for infections such as COVID-19, tuberculosis, lice, and scabies, and includes comprehensive chronic disease management such as diabetes and hypertension. The graph below displays the number of noncitizens covered by the eHR noncitizens system and completed health visits by IHSC medical personnel. Additionally, depending on a noncitizen's health status, certain individuals may require multiple health appointments, both with IHSC medical staff or an off-site hospital referral. In FY 2023, IHSC provided services to 131,359 noncitizens for a total of 1,264,680 encounters. The following procedures were conducted: 87,763 physical examinations; 136,386 intake screenings and 23,967 emergency room and off-site referrals. IHSC also conducted an additional 14,149 dental visits, 22,379 urgent care visits, 150,683 sick call visits, 49,651 mental health interventions and filled 266,109 prescriptions.

Third Party Medical Care Provisioning: Third Party Medical Care refers to the “off-site” medical treatment ICE noncitizens receive from State and local medical providers in U.S. community hospitals and clinics. Off-site medical claims are submitted to ICE’s partners at the Veterans Affairs (VA) Finance Services Center (FSC), where the costs on those claims are processed, adjudicated and approved by IHSC, and paid by ICE. The FY 2025 Budget realigns the funding for this function to the new Level II PPA Third Party Medical Care. When treatment is “on-site” health services are received noncitizen in ICE custody either through IHSC, or the medical provision is provided by a contracted detention vendor. In FY 2023, IHSC provided oversight and management of the off-site claims adjudication process for over 162,976 detainees housed in 163 non-IHSC-staffed facilities, totaling over 51,000 beds. At these locations, the contracted detention vendor or its subcontractor manages the health care provision.

Implementing DHS Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Regulations: DHS PREA regulations require that all new, renewed, or substantively modified detention facility contracts incorporate PREA standards. Beginning in February FY 2017, ICE OPR, in coordination with other Agency programs and with CBP, solicited and secured a third-party contract vendor to perform audits. By the end of FY 2020, ICE has incorporated DHS PREA standards into contracts at facilities covering approximately 94 percent of the ICE ADP (this excludes ICE ADP at USMS and BOP facilities, which are obligated to comply with DOJ PREA regulations). In FY 2022, OPR facilitated the completion of 42 PREA audits and distributed all reports to ERO for further action, if required. In FY 2023, OPR facilitated the completion of 39 audits and distributed all reports to ERO for further action, if required.

Custody Operations Title V – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Custody Operations (Title V)	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)
Total	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	\$74,900	-	-	-	-	-	(\$74,900)

PPA Level II Description

The FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements for Custody Operations. There is no request for Title V funding in the FY 2025 Budget. In the event of a surge at the Southwest Border, the Southwest Border Contingency Fund can be used to fund additional detention capacity in Custody Operations.

Custody Operations Title V – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$74,900	\$74,900
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	\$74,900	\$74,900
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$74,900	\$74,900
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	(\$74,900)	(\$74,900)

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to 2025 Change	FY
Custody Operations (Title V)	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)	
Total	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)	
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)	

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Third Party Medical Bills	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$74,900	\$74,900	-	(\$74,900)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

Third Party Medical Bills: Border management costs associated with off-site medical expenses that cannot be addressed within IHSC. These costs are processed by the Veterans Affairs (VA) Finance Services Center (FSC) and approved by ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC). The decrease is due to the non-recur of Title V funding.

Fugitive Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Fugitive Operations	721	721	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	724	724	\$163,593	3	3	\$14,404
Total	721	721	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	724	724	\$163,593	3	3	\$14,404
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	721	721	\$149,189	721	721	\$149,189	724	724	\$163,593	3	3	\$14,404

PPA Level II Description

Fugitive Operations identifies, locates, and arrests removable noncitizens present in the United States. The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) performs its duties to apprehend individuals who present a heightened threat to national security and public safety, such as transnational gang members, child sex offenders, and noncitizens with prior convictions for violent crimes. Fugitive arrests require more time and resources than the custodial arrests enacted by the Criminal Apprehension Program. To affect a fugitive arrest, officers must investigate a fugitive’s physical location and status, surveil that location to identify the fugitive, and develop a plan for arrest. Due to the increased risk associated with fugitive arrests, Fugitive Operations requires officers to conduct arrests in large teams, which increases costs and workload requirements for each arrest. In FY 2023 the NFOP components combined to made 16,864 arrests, of which 38 percent (6,393) had prior criminal convictions.

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	721	721	\$144,637	\$4,552	\$149,189
FY 2024 Annualized CR	721	721	\$144,637	\$4,552	\$149,189
FY 2025 Base Budget	721	721	\$144,637	\$4,552	\$149,189
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,347	-	\$2,347
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7,607	-	\$7,607
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$1,636	-	\$1,636
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$776	-	\$776
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$12,366	-	\$12,366
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$12,366	-	\$12,366
FY 2025 Current Services	721	721	\$157,003	\$4,552	\$161,555
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$1,949	\$1,949
Funded Vacancies	(2)	(2)	(\$636)	-	(\$636)
Pay Restoration	5	5	\$755	-	\$755
Travel	-	-	-	(\$30)	(\$30)
Total Program Changes	3	3	\$119	\$1,919	\$2,038
FY 2025 Request	724	724	\$157,122	\$6,471	\$163,593
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	3	3	\$12,485	\$1,919	\$14,404

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Fugitive Operations	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	724	724	\$157,122	\$217.02	3	3	\$12,485	\$16.41
Total	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	724	724	\$157,122	\$217.02	3	3	\$12,485	\$16.41
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	721	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	724	724	\$157,122	\$217.02	3	3	\$12,485	\$16.41

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$74,744	\$74,744	\$82,008	\$7,264
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$43	\$43	\$47	\$4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$25,883	\$25,883	\$27,888	\$2,005
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$43,967	\$43,967	\$47,179	\$3,212
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$144,637	\$144,637	\$157,122	\$12,485
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	721	721	724	3
FTE - Civilian	721	721	724	3

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Annualized CR		FY 2025 President's Budget		FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes				
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	566	\$129,450	\$228.71	566	\$129,450	\$228.71	569	\$139,229	\$244.69	3	\$9,779	\$15.98
Non-LEOs	155	\$15,187	\$97.98	155	\$15,187	\$97.98	155	\$17,893	\$115.44	-	\$2,706	\$17.46
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	721	\$144,637	\$200.61	724	\$157,122	\$217.02	3	\$12,485	\$16.41

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs) The DDOs make up Fugitive Operations Teams that identify, locate, and arrest fugitive noncitizens. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) adjustment, and the pay restoration.

Non-LEOs: DDOs are enabled by non-LEOs who provide mission support in the form of file development, target analysis, and criminal history verifications. Non-LEOs also ensure that DDOs receive sufficient support to maximize their effectiveness. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Fugitive Operations	\$4,552	\$4,552	\$6,471	\$1,919
Total	\$4,552	\$4,552	\$6,471	\$1,919
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,552	\$4,552	\$6,471	\$1,919

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$250	\$250	\$220	(\$30)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$94	\$94	\$94	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$27	\$27	\$27	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$465	\$465	\$2,414	\$1,949
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$262	\$262	\$262	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,954	\$2,954	\$2,954	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$100	\$100	\$100	-
31.0 Equipment	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$4,552	\$4,552	\$6,471	\$1,919

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Fugitive Operations Contracts	\$2,525	\$2,525	\$2,591	\$66
Equipment	\$1,319	\$1,319	\$1,323	\$4
Travel	\$268	\$268	\$314	\$46
Other Costs	\$440	\$440	\$2,243	\$1,803
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$4,552	\$4,552	\$6,471	\$1,919

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Fugitive Operations Contracts: Fugitive Operations contracts provide advanced data analytics, data processing, and data access services from third-party organizations. Specific contracts include but are not limited to: Lexis/Nexis - National Crime Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC); Thomson Reuters Special Services (TRSS); and ThunderCat. The increase is due to the restoration of ATB efficiencies.

Equipment: Biometric readers are significant tools that enhance public safety by aiding an officer's capability to identify priority targets and verify their identities in the field. Laptops, desktops, vehicles, and other equipment for Fugitive Operations officers are a primary expense for their mission. These are derived from costs associated with immigration enforcement expertise in coordination with State and local law enforcement and participation in interagency task forces. The increase is due to a realignment of funding from Contacts and Other Costs.

Travel: Associated with mission critical travel (e.g., Mobile Criminal Alien Teams (MCATs)) and/or surges (e.g., Operation Cross Check, Operation Sex Offender Alien Removal) in order to apprehend fugitive and criminals at-large. The increase is due to the restoration of ATB efficiencies.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (e.g., furniture, uniforms, phones, Operations & Maintenance for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The increase is due to restoration of ATB efficiencies.

Budget Activities

The **Fugitive Operations** PPA funds the apprehension of noncitizens that are in violation of U. S. immigration laws. Fugitive Operations funds the following programs:

Fugitive Operation Teams (FOTs):

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

Probation and Parole:

NFOP coordinates with Federal, State, and local Parole and Probation Offices to identify, arrest, and remove foreign-born nationals who are released from incarceration (paroled) or who are placed on probation without being incarcerated, that are found to be in violation of immigration laws. In FY 2023, there have been 2,174 probation and parole arrests, with 1,843 criminal convictions (85 percent), compared to 1,616 arrests and 1,200 convictions (74 percent) in FY 2022.

Transnational Law Enforcement Operations (TLEO):

TLEO partners with international and U.S. Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to advance the law enforcement interests of the United States, to share criminal justice, humanitarian, and public safety information between U.S. law enforcement and its foreign counterparts, and to facilitate transnational investigative efforts that enhance the safety and security of the United States. TLEO develops and disseminates actionable real time intelligence data via investigative referrals on criminals and security threats who are violating U.S. Federal code and/or immigration laws to conduct criminal and/or violent activities, while exploiting international borders to elude law enforcement. TLEO operates within host agencies at great benefit to the ERO mission. The following liaison positions support our law enforcement officer partners: U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC), U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) National Targeting Center (NTC), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Terrorist Screening Center, and the FBI National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF). In FY 2023, there were 23,604 NTC leads identified from various sources and sent to the NCATC for further action, of which 14 human rights violators were arrested.

National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC):

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

Using technology and partnerships with domestic and international LEAs, interagency stakeholders, and regulatory and intelligence agencies, the NCATC analyzes person-centric data to develop leads and investigative referrals and disseminate those leads to ICE field components. The NCATC generates leads on members of transnational street gangs, sex offenders, and noncitizens with convictions for violent crimes while working with ICE field units, law enforcement task forces, and other Federal and international LEAs to provide thousands of referrals each year. In FY 2023, the NCATC vetted targeting and investigative referrals on 4.6 million individuals.

In addition, the NCATC's operational activity encompasses providing operational support for ongoing, multi-agency investigations and intelligence activities, Parole and Probation violators, Alternatives to Detention violators, Sex Offender Registration (SOR) Initiative, Operation Sex Offender Arrest and Removal (SOAR), Operation Speed Racer, Operation Firm Resolve; Operation No Safe Nation; Security Alliance for Fugitive Enforcement (SAFE); National Cross Check operations, and ERO's Most Wanted Program. NCATC is also responsible for the investigation of noncitizens referred to ICE by USCIS's Egregious Public Safety (EPS) referrals, Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS), who are suspects of crime or are convicted criminals guilty of murder, rape, sexual abuse of a minor, child pornography, trafficking of controlled substances, and offenses relating to explosive materials or firearms, and leveraging specialized trainings, experience, technologies, and law enforcement partnerships, to advance public safety and national security.

Since 2009, ERO's NCATC has partnered with the HSI Counter Threat Lead Development Unit (CTLDD) on the investigation of non-immigrant visa violators. Once CTLDD has completed its internal vetting process, cases that fall outside of HSI's targeting parameters are forwarded to the NCATC. From 2015 to 2023, the NCATC has received an average of 800,000 cases annually. Upon receiving the pre-vetted case records from CTLDD, the NCATC employs automated and manual review processes 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 2023, the NCATC generated and disseminated 540 SOR Initiative leads to ERO field offices and led to 297 arrests.

NFOP's Operation Cross Check and Most Wanted Program:

NFOP conducts the following activities to increase criminal noncitizen arrests and improve investigative targeting: *Operation Cross Check*: Operation Cross Check is NFOP's flagship enforcement initiative targeting specific noncitizen populations, such as at-large criminals convicted of violent offenses, members of transnational criminal gangs, and convicted sex offenders. The specific nature of an Operation Cross Check effort may be predicated on national events or situations unique to a particular AOR, requests by ICE counterparts or other agencies, or directives from an ERO component. In FY 2023, Cross Check operations made 7,274 arrests of which 69 percent (5,033) resulted in a criminal conviction.

Most Wanted Program: The Most Wanted Program aids ICE in the location and arrest of dangerous fugitives and at-large criminal noncitizens. This program develops community support by providing visibility and fostering awareness of ERO's public safety mission and builds cooperative relationships with law enforcement partners through the exchange of mutually beneficial information aimed at removing these threats from local communities. During FY 2021, ERO arrested seven noncitizens on ERO's Top 10 Most Wanted List. In FY 2022, ERO has arrested one noncitizen on ERO's Top 10 Most Wanted List. In FY 2023, there have not been any arrests from this program.

Mobile Criminal Alien Teams (MCATs):

MCATs assist with enforcement efforts in areas where the criminal noncitizen workload requires additional personnel, including where cooperation with local law enforcement is incongruent with ERO's operational needs. MCATs conduct at-large field enforcement activities designed to investigate, locate, and arrest noncitizens for removal from the United States, especially criminal noncitizens who were released from the custody of jurisdictions that do not honor ICE detainers. There are several MCATs in locations in which ERO previously had no permanent presence, increasing public safety within these regions and eliminating the need for field offices to detail personnel to these underserved areas. MCATs are also ideally situated to address probation and parole enforcement leads. MCATs are assigned to 10 of the 25 ERO AORs. In FY 2023, MCATs made 1,644 arrests with a 24 percent (393) criminal conviction rate.

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 officers to ensure safe and successful resolution of mission activities. Due to the highly skilled and sensitive nature of the duty the teams perform, the ICE Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP) has daily programmatic responsibility of SRTs (providing the administration for the tactical teams, specialized firearms and tactical training, and support and equipment), while ICE/ERO is responsible for the operational management (providing guidance and coordination to ERO's field offices and managing the deployments of the SRTs).

SRT enforcement actions increase the probability that an encounter will occur with a priority individual, such as a noncitizen with a history of violence. These high-risk enforcement activities include the service of high-risk warrants, high-risk transports, high profile removals, and special high-risk charter flights. SRTs are now active in 22 of the 25 field offices. In FY 2023, SRTs completed 405 missions. The mission activity breakdown includes 84 high-risk missions, 169 high-risk arrest warrants, 54 high-profile removals, 48 high-risk transports, and 50 security missions.

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,370	1,370	\$310,570	11	11	\$21,772
Total	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,370	1,370	\$310,570	11	11	\$21,772
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,359	1,359	\$288,798	1,370	1,370	\$310,570	11	11	\$21,772

PPA Level II Description

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

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$26,345	\$288,798
FY 2024 Annualized CR	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$26,345	\$288,798
FY 2025 Base Budget	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$26,345	\$288,798
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$4,320	-	\$4,320
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$13,806	-	\$13,806
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$3,057	-	\$3,057
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$1,293	-	\$1,293
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$22,476	-	\$22,476
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$22,476	-	\$22,476
FY 2025 Current Services	1,359	1,359	\$284,929	\$26,345	\$311,274
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	(\$2,221)	(\$2,221)
Pay Restoration	11	11	\$1,661	-	\$1,661
Travel	-	-	-	(\$144)	(\$144)
Total Program Changes	11	11	\$1,661	(\$2,365)	(\$704)
FY 2025 Request	1,370	1,370	\$286,590	\$23,980	\$310,570
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	11	11	\$24,137	(\$2,365)	\$21,772

**Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Criminal Apprehension Program	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,370	1,370	\$286,590	\$209.19	11	11	\$24,137	\$16.07
Total	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,370	1,370	\$286,590	\$209.19	11	11	\$24,137	\$16.07
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,359	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,370	1,370	\$286,590	\$209.19	11	11	\$24,137	\$16.07

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$133,397	\$133,397	\$147,129	\$13,732
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$761	\$761	\$846	\$85
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$42,806	\$42,806	\$46,237	\$3,431
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$85,489	\$85,489	\$92,378	\$6,889
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$262,453	\$262,453	\$286,590	\$24,137
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,359	1,359	1,370	11
FTE - Civilian	1,359	1,359	1,370	11

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	–	FY 2023 Enacted	–	–	FY 2024 Annualized CR	–	–	FY 2025 President's Budget	–	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	860	\$204,381	\$237.65	860	\$204,381	\$237.65	871	\$223,647	\$256.77	11	\$19,266	\$19.12
Non-LEOs	499	\$58,072	\$116.38	499	\$58,072	\$116.38	499	\$62,943	\$126.14	-	\$4,871	\$9.76
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,359	\$262,453	\$193.12	1,370	\$286,590	\$209.19	11	\$24,137	\$16.07

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): CAP DDOs apprehend and remove at-large criminal noncitizens and criminal noncitizens incarcerated within Federal, State, and local prisons and jails in the United States. The funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) adjustment, and the position restoration.

Non- LEOs: Non-LEOs assist with mission-critical administrative functions, such as data and records management, to enable DDOs to process an increased number of administrative removals. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) adjustment, and the pay restoration.

Criminal Apprehension Program – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to 2025 Change	FY
Criminal Apprehension Program	\$26,345	\$26,345	\$23,980	(\$2,365)	
Total	\$26,345	\$26,345	\$23,980	(\$2,365)	
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$26,345	\$26,345	\$23,980	(\$2,365)	

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,197	\$1,197	\$1,053	(\$144)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$186	\$186	\$186	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$781	\$781	\$781	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$7,706	\$7,706	\$5,485	(\$2,221)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,085	\$3,085	\$3,085	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$100	\$100	\$100	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,393	\$8,393	\$8,393	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$4,628	\$4,628	\$4,628	-
31.0 Equipment	\$260	\$260	\$260	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$26,345	\$26,345	\$23,980	(\$2,365)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
LESA	\$11,330	\$11,330	\$11,330	-
Travel	\$1,383	\$1,383	\$1,239	(\$144)
Equipment	\$1,228	\$1,228	\$1,228	-
LESC	\$602	\$602	\$602	-
Other Costs	\$11,802	\$11,802	\$9,581	(\$2,221)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$26,345	\$26,345	\$23,980	(\$2,365)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

LESA: This cost driver includes contracts for project management support and law enforcement systems and analysis (LESA). It provides for the analysis of nationwide enforcement operations as well as coordination with State and local law enforcement jurisdictions to support immigration priorities. It is derived from costs associated with project management contract support to improve data analysis and technology of immigration policy. There is no change in funding.

Travel: Travel includes operational travel within the interior of the United States for the arrest of at-large criminal noncitizens. It is derived from projected mission critical travel and/or surges complete the administrative immigration review process before a criminal noncitizen’s completion of sentence to reduce or eliminate the need for further detention once a noncitizen is released to ICE custody, or to apprehend and arrest at-large criminal noncitizens. The decrease is due to FY 2025 program changes.

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

Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) / Field Offices: Contracts support nationwide enforcement operations as well as coordination with State and local law enforcement jurisdictions to support immigration priorities. The LESL provides LEAs with timely immigration status, identity information, real-time assistance, and other person-centric information regarding immigration status and criminal history of persons under investigation, in custody, or otherwise encountered. There is no change in funding.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (e.g., furniture, uniforms, phones) to hire additional LEOs. The decrease is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Budget Activities

The **Criminal Apprehension Program (CAP) PPA**, supports the apprehension of criminal noncitizens previously unknown to immigration authorities. CAP performs its duties in accordance with Executive Order 13993: Revision of Civil Immigration Enforcement Policies and Priorities, focusing enforcement efforts on national security, public safety, and border security threats.

The primary measures of CAP workload are noncitizens’ encounters, charging documents issued, and apprehensions made. These include both actions taken against those in LEA custody and those at-large. To achieve this, CAP utilizes specialized IT systems that link 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 custody and refer them to ICE for further investigation. In addition, ERO CAP Officers must investigate leads and locate criminal noncitizens, who were previously unknown to immigration authorities, prior to being encountered by the LEA. CAP Officers must also interview unidentified criminals when they are in the custody of other LEAs. If there is a successful identification of cases meeting priority for removal, ERO CAP Officers will issue detainers with the LEA to receive advanced notification of the noncitizens’ release, issue charging documents to initiate removal proceedings and-upon the culmination of their criminal charges, arrest and transport the noncitizens into ICE custody. As stated previously, the early identification and processing of incarcerated criminal noncitizens, before released from jails and prisons, decreases, or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody and reduces the overall cost to the Federal government.

287(g) Program:

The 287(g) Program derives its authority under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and facilitates identification and processing of removable noncitizens booked into the custody of a LEA after being arrested for violations of a State or local criminal law. Under a joint Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with a State or local LEA, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) cross-designates non-Federal law enforcement officers of the LEA as Designated Immigration Officers (DIO) to perform specific immigration enforcement roles under the direction and supervision of an ICE officer. This serves as a force multiplier for ERO, allowing for better utilization of its resources in ways that best meet the needs of the service.

The 287(g) Program currently operates with two models: The Jail Enforcement Model (JEM) and the Warrant Service Officer (WSO) model. These models 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. The table below illustrates the number signed and active of Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) in place as of EOY FY 2023.

EOY FY 2023 287(g) Model Type	Total Signed MOAs	Total Operational MOAs	Number of States Active
JEM	62	57	18
WSO	75	57	11
Total	137	114	29

Furthermore, the JEM model led to 9,808 encounters, 2,157 charging documents issued, and 4,060 detainers placed, resulting in 1,774 removals.

JEM/WSO programs are considered “operational” if the partnering-LEA has at least one trained, authorized, and active DIO. In January 2021, DHS placed a temporary hold on onboarding any new partners to the 287(g) program. While this hold remains in place, ICE remains committed to cooperating with its State and local partners in furthering critical mission efforts. Currently, 5 JEM and 18 WSO programs have signed MOAs that are not operational pending this program hold. The HQ 287(g) unit continues to receive letters of interest from law enforcement agencies showing interest in partnering with ICE through the JEM and WSO programs.

Criminal History Information Sharing (CHIS):

CHIS is a criminal history information sharing initiative between the U.S. Government and its international partners. Through CHIS, ICE provides its partners with valuable criminal conviction, identity, and gang information on noncitizens pending removal from the United States. In return, ICE receives otherwise inaccessible foreign conviction, identity documents, and gang data. These records assist in the identification and classification of additional noncitizens within ICE’s removal priorities and identifies foreign criminal wants and warrants of fugitives from foreign partners. The list of CHIS foreign partners consists of:

- Bahamas;
- Cape Verde;
- Dominican Republic;
- Ecuador;
- El Salvador;
- Guatemala;
- Honduras;
- Jamaica;
- Mexico; and
- United Kingdom.

CHIS, as of EOY FY 2023 engaged with the governments of Australia and New Zealand in an effort to expand the program. Since 2015, CHIS has utilized an encrypted email platform to transmit biometric based and bi-directional criminal history information to CHIS foreign partners. The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is currently working on the modernization of the existing platform by creating a more secured web-based user interface which will greatly enhance bilateral communication between ICE and CHIS foreign partners.

In FY 2023, CAP provided 76,329 outbound transmissions through CHIS to international law enforcement partners and received 20,366 inbound transmissions that led to 77 international wants/warrants.

Institutional Hearing and Removal Program (IHRP):

The IHRP brings together ICE attorneys, ERO, BOP or State prisons, EOIR IJs, and USCIS in a system designed to expedite the removal process of incarcerated criminal noncitizens. IHRP's objective is to complete the judicial and administrative removal proceedings prior to the completion of a noncitizen's incarceration. This process reduces or eliminates the need for further detention once the inmate enters ICE custody for the purposes of removal. In FY 2022, IHRP made 2,340 administrative arrests and ordered 1,728 noncitizens removed (74 percent). In FY 2023, IHRP made 1,791 administrative arrests and ordered 1,136 noncitizens removed (63 percent).

ERO Criminal Prosecutions (ECP):

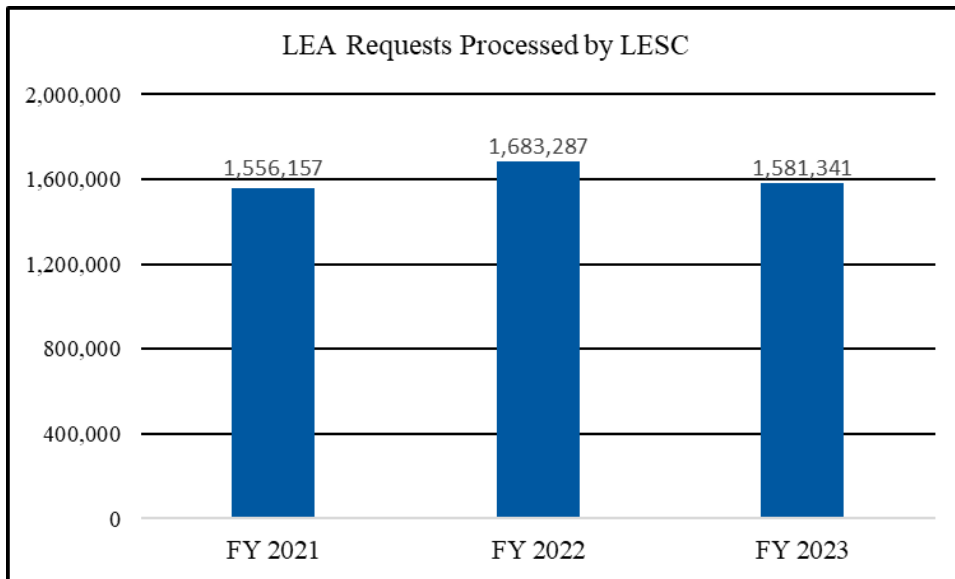
The ECP enforces penalties related to violations of the U.S. Criminal Code (USCC) discovered through ICE enforcement activities. Prioritizing the prosecution of criminal noncitizens offenders identified by ICE enforcement officers, in conjunction with the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, enhances public safety, and deters recidivism. In FY 2021, ECP enforcement resulted in 2,312 criminal arrests, 2,344 Federal indictments, and 2,771 criminal convictions. In FY 2022, ECP enforcement resulted in 2,208 criminal arrests, 2,182 Federal indictments, and 2,199 criminal convictions. In FY 2023, ECP enforcement resulted in 3,003 criminal arrests, 3,033 Federal indictments, and 3,120 criminal convictions.

Operational Footprint:

In addition to the programs mentioned above, the CAP PPA 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 LESL, located in Williston, Vermont, serves as a single national point of contact that provides timely immigration status, identity information, and real-time assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies regarding noncitizens suspected, arrested, or convicted of criminal activity. In addition, the LESL operates a 24/7 call center, which provides LEAs with real time assistance over the phone and aids ICE offices by providing information to facilitate their prioritized and targeted enforcement actions on at-large individuals.



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 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 and entering criminal warrants for ICE. As of EOY FY 2023, the LESC provided smart and effective information sharing services and support that strengthened national security, manually processing over 1.58 million queries from federal, state, local, international, and tribal law enforcement agency requests for information. Additionally, the LESC responded to approximately 60,000 telephonic law enforcement agency calls for information or assistance. This capacity of queries processed denotes not only the center’s great efficiency and expertise, but also the trust it continues to earn every day from its Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners, nationwide.

Pacific Enforcement Response Center (PERC):

The PERC provides biometric interoperability support to ERO field offices. Through interoperability, the PERC receives Immigration Alien Response (IAR) requests, submitted by law enforcement agencies during the booking process when biometric information is used to determine whether immigration violations are present. The PERC provides 24/7 coverage to ERO Los Angeles and provides after-hours, weekends, and holidays coverage to 18 additional ERO field offices, covering 44 States and two U.S. territories. The PERC also delivers real-time intelligence support targeting of both in-custody and at-large criminal noncitizens. In FY 2023, PERC processed 258,982 IARs, issued 41,479 detainers/notifications, and made 122,867 CAP and at-large referrals.

Criminal Apprehension Program Surge Enforcement Team (CAPSET):

CAPSET and CAP surge operations enable ERO field offices to “surge” environments whose target population outweighs local enforcement capabilities by drawing on personnel resources throughout the country. In FY 2022, ERO conducted a combined 10 CAPSETs and CAP surge operations targeting incarcerated noncitizens, processing 1,640 noncitizen encounters, issuing 607 charging documents, and lodging 455 immigration detainers. In FY 2023, ERO conducted a combined 16 CAPSETs and CAP surge operations targeting incarcerated noncitizens, processing 365 noncitizen encounters, issuing 1,004 charging documents, and issuing 1,522 immigration detainers.

CAPSETs aim to accomplish the following three elements: (1) Increase the number of noncitizens identified and fully processed prior to their release from custody; (2) Assist field offices in reducing in-custody target backlog and in reducing personnel assigned to the surge; and (3) Identify best practices that may be replicated in other locations.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$359,649	-	-	(\$83,013)
Total	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$359,649	-	-	(\$83,013)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$442,662	688	688	\$359,649	-	-	(\$83,013)

PPA Level II Description

Alternatives to Detention (ATD) manages ICE’s non-detained population and works in collaboration with ICE Headquarters and Field Offices to manage detention alternatives, the removal of noncitizens when appropriate, and noncitizen required reporting. ATD provides a high level of supervision to non-detained noncitizens using case management technologies that allow individuals to remain in their communities while their legal cases are processed. ATD’s cases are managed with contractor support to facilitate noncitizen compliance with attendance at immigration court hearings. Noncitizens may be eligible for ATD under certain conditions: participants must be 18 years of age or older, removable from the United States, and at some stage of an immigration proceedings (i.e., issued a Notice to Appear (NTA)). Those that pass a credible fear screening and do not present a public safety or flight risk may also be eligible. ATD consists of three components: ATD, Juvenile and Family Management Division (JFMD), and National Bond and Case Management (NBCM). Funding for ATD-Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ATD-ISAP) supports case management and the technology used to monitor and facilitate compliance with ATD supervision while facilitating activities that expand participation in case management services provided by non-government organizations and community partners.

Alternatives to Detention – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	688	688	\$144,086	\$298,576	\$442,662
FY 2024 Annualized CR	688	688	\$144,086	\$298,576	\$442,662
FY 2025 Base Budget	688	688	\$144,086	\$298,576	\$442,662
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,410	-	\$2,410
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7,548	-	\$7,548
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$1,063	-	\$1,063
FERS Adjustment	-	-	\$517	-	\$517
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$11,538	-	\$11,538
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$11,538	-	\$11,538
FY 2025 Current Services	688	688	\$155,624	\$298,576	\$454,200
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Alternatives to Detention Reduction	-	-	-	(\$97,000)	(\$97,000)
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$2,610	\$2,610
Travel	-	-	-	(\$161)	(\$161)
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$94,551)	(\$94,551)
FY 2025 Request	688	688	\$155,624	\$204,025	\$359,649
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	\$11,538	(\$94,551)	(\$83,013)

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Alternatives to Detention	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$155,624	\$226.20	-	-	\$11,538	\$16.77
Total	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$155,624	\$226.20	-	-	\$11,538	\$16.77
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	688	\$155,624	\$226.20	-	-	\$11,538	\$16.77

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$83,037	\$83,037	\$89,848	\$6,811
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$22	\$22	\$23	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$19,484	\$19,484	\$21,004	\$1,520
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$41,543	\$41,543	\$44,749	\$3,206
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$144,086	\$144,086	\$155,624	\$11,538
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	688	688	688	-
FTE - Civilian	688	688	688	-

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	571	\$119,918	\$210.01	571	\$119,918	\$210.01	571	\$127,727	\$223.69	-	\$7,809	\$13.68
Non-LEOs	117	\$24,168	\$206.56	117	\$24,168	\$206.56	117	\$27,897	\$238.44	-	\$3,729	\$31.87
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	\$144,086	\$209.43	688	\$155,624	\$226.20	-	\$11,538	\$16.77

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): ATD DDOs provide oversight to noncitizens eligible for ATD through contractor-supported case management utilizing technology, home and office visits, alert response, and residence verifications. 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 funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises, the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise, and the FERS adjustment.

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 funding increase is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Alternatives to Detention	\$298,576	\$298,576	\$204,025	(\$94,551)
Total	\$298,576	\$298,576	\$204,025	(\$94,551)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$298,576	\$298,576	\$204,025	(\$94,551)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,339	\$1,339	\$1,178	(\$161)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$91	\$91	\$91	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,334	\$1,334	\$1,334	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,604	\$1,604	\$1,604	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$286,642	\$286,642	\$192,252	(\$94,390)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,276	\$2,276	\$2,276	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$329	\$329	\$329	-
25.5 Research & Development Contracts	\$516	\$516	\$516	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$62	\$62	\$62	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,536	\$1,536	\$1,536	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$499	\$499	\$499	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2,343	\$2,343	\$2,343	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$298,576	\$298,576	\$204,025	(\$94,551)

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
ATD Contracts	\$286,196	\$286,196	\$189,196	(\$97,000)
Other Costs	\$12,380	\$12,380	\$14,829	\$2,449
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$298,576	\$298,576	\$204,025	(\$94,551)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

ATD Contracts: ATD's primary non pay cost driver is the non-detained monitoring contracts (known as ISAP IV). ISAP IV covers the monitoring of low-level aliens currently not in detention and on bond. It is derived from costs associated with an array of monitoring technology options (i.e., telephonic or GPS, court management, or alert management) that provides a high level of supervision in coordination with contractor support. The decrease is due to ATD reduction program change.

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

Budget Activities

The **Alternatives to Detention (ATD)** PPA, funds the tracking of low risk noncitizens not suitable for detention.

To use its available detention capacity for high-risk noncitizens, ICE maintains the ATD program for low-risk individuals or those not suitable for detention. Examples of individuals not suitable for detention are family units and individuals with criminal history, public safety concerns, poor compliance history, no community or family ties, significant medical issues, and many other individual categorical assessments.

Intensive Supervision Appearance Program IV (ISAP IV):

ISAP IV is the fourth iteration of the ISAP contract and provides ATD with case management services and technology monitoring options as a flight-mitigation tool to ensure noncitizen compliance with release conditions, court hearings, and final orders of removal. Upon a noncitizen's placement in ATD, an ATD DDO or DO conducts a risk evaluation of the noncitizen and assigns that noncitizen an appropriate level of supervision. As part of this evaluation, the DDO or DO selects the type of monitoring technology (GPS monitoring technology, the SmartLINK app, biometric facial matching, or VoiceID telephonic reporting) and the levels of case management, such as frequency of home and office visits, court tracking, and alert management to ensure compliance. ATD DDOs or DOs can review and adjust case management levels and technology assignment at any time based upon the participant's compliance and/or changes in the participant's circumstances. The DDO or DO 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. The ICE Office of Immigration Programs and Evaluation (OIPE) has developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) that have maintained significant program success rates while operating at a low average daily cost. In FY 2023, the ISAP IV contract incurred costs of \$4.11 per day for every participant. The ISAP IV contract enables ICE to significantly increase participant compliance with release that includes immigration hearings, obtaining travel documentation and Enhanced Case Management Services (ECMS), a component of ISAP IV that uses enhanced case management and services to assist in stabilizing participants who have been identified as having significant vulnerabilities. Staffing ratios of ECMS participants to Case Specialists are at a rate of no more than 40 participants to one Case Specialist. All Contractor-sites shall have at least one Case Specialist trained in providing enhanced services and capability to providing information and facilitating access to local community-based resources, track referrals for stabilization services. The contractor work with non-profit organizations that have experience in connecting families with community-based services. ECMS provides participants all the services that were initially provided under the Family Case Management Program (FCMP) but at 1/6th of the cost of FCMP and is available in areas all contractor sites.

ECMS assistance to participants includes:

- Helping families identify and prioritize challenges;
- Developing specific, measurable goals and outcomes with corresponding action plans;
- Identifying and connecting to available community resources to help achieve program objectives;
- Working with non-profit and community-based organizations to provide direct services, such as Know your Rights and Cultural Orientations;
- Developing Stability and Well Being Assessments that address a variety of areas including living arrangements, transportation, medical, legal, financial services, cultural orientation, among others; and
- Providing effective referrals such as for health services, transportation, substance abuse, food, clothing, and shelter that align with needs, as well as verifying that participants engage with provided referrals by following up after appointments.

The ISAP IV contract also offers Wraparound Stabilization Services (WSS). WSS is designed for a vulnerable population of noncitizens who have significant challenges and would benefit from supplemental services, such as health consulting, that were not originally provided under ISAP. WSS services are available at contractor sites and coordinates with non-profit organizations to facilitate WSS services. These services are voluntary on behalf of the noncitizen. Medical records, diagnosis, and other protected information are not collected by the contractor and are not shared with ICE. Additionally, the Contractor will provide stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback and engage in programming dialogue through a Community Reference Committee.

Services that WSS provides to participants include:

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

As a result of the prolonged surge at the SWB, the ATD-ISAP ADP was 218,564 at the end of FY 2022. In FY 2023, the ATD ADP was 274,845, a 25.6 percent increase above the FY 2022 level.

Family Expedited Removal Management (FERM):

During FY 2023, ERO worked with its agency and department partners to launch several family-focused initiatives to address the large numbers of family units seeking to cross the Southwest Border in recent years. In May 2023, ICE along with Customs and Border Protection (CBP), The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) launched the FERM program, a process that focuses on noncitizen family units processed under expedited removal proceedings with credible fear under Title 8. These initiatives include FERM and the ATD Family Unit (FAMU) Removal Initiative, both of which are geared toward the fair, humane, and expedited processing and removal of family units that do not establish eligibility to remain in the United States.

Through FERM, certain heads of household are placed on ATD – ISAP technology and, as a condition of their parole, are closely supervised while their families await interviews to assess credible fear of persecution or torture claims. FERM consists of GPS monitoring with mandatory home curfew for heads of household going through the expedited removal/credible fear process. Additionally, ICE uses a SmartLINK compatible device for ongoing communication with the heads of household. ICE officers select families based on several factors, including status as nationals of countries that accept ICE removals and destination cities.

ATD Site Monitoring:

ATD can track the participating noncitizens via GPS or biometric facial matching after they depart the border areas and travel to their provided address. Once they arrive to their destination city, the ATD officer determines their continued suitability for the ATD-ISAP program and possible transition to a C, G, M, or T site.

Contractor Sites (C-sites) 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 home visits, scheduled office visits, residence verifications, support service referrals, court tracking, and alert management for C-site participants. The CSs assign the participant a monitoring technology based upon the LEO'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. Additionally, ATD has approximately 28 Staging Sites (S-sites), prior to their transition sites, on the border and at some detention facilities. ICE enrolls eligible noncitizens at S-sites for travel across the United States to their destination cities. In FY 2022, ICE enrolled 435,447 S-sites participants and in FY 2023, ICE enrolled 330,414 S-site participants, a 24 percent decrease from FY 2022.

Government Sites (G-sites) are locations where the contractor works within a local ICE office. However, an individual may potentially transition to a C-site upon request with an administrative approval of need. The CS can perform the same ATD – ISAP contractual requirements (except ECMS services) as that of a C-site. ICE also has Super G-sites which can supervise additional participants as two CSs will operate within the local ERO office.

Maintenance Sites (M-sites) are contractor run sites intended for individuals that have demonstrated a history of compliance with ATD-ISAP on C-sites. They are cost effective and are designed to maintain access to individuals throughout the entirety of their immigration proceedings. M-site participants have typically established compliance with release conditions at higher levels (from a C-site or G-site) or ERO has evaluated them to determine that higher levels of case management and technology are not required to improve compliance rates. They are not assigned office visits or home visits, but other services may be assigned such as alert resolution, court tracking, etc. They do not have direct interactions with case specialists.

Technology Sites (T-sites) are ICE offices where LEO's directly supervise the participants using contractor-provided software and equipment. LEO's are responsible for case management but have the option of assigning court tracking and initial alert resolution to the contractor.

T-sites are used by ERO officers for participants with a lower risk of flight that do not require higher levels of case management and contractor interactions associated with C or G-sites. T-sites utilize GPS, biometric facial matching, or telephonic reporting.

ICE continues to take an analysis-based approach towards ATD efficiencies and program application. In FY 2019, ICE developed and implemented ATD's version of a risk-score which, when considering several factors, generated a number from one to five. The higher the number, the higher the perceived risk of ATD non-compliance. Each time an automated alert is generated, the participant's risk score is given so the case officers can prioritize operational responses towards higher-risk participants. A preliminary analysis indicates that since the implementation of the risk score, ICE has decreased response times to those participants who are the highest risk of absconding. ICE will continue to track risk score data and monitor if any correlation to rates of compliance result. In FY 2021, ICE's overall (family unit and non-family unit) absconder rate was 16.2 percent. In FY 2022, the absconder rate was 8.1 percent. In FY 2023, the overall absconder rate was 12.8 percent.

Juvenile and Family Management Division

The Juvenile and Family Management Division (JFMD) manages issues related to noncitizen minors, young adults, and families and serves as the primary resource for the domestic transportation of Unaccompanied Children (UC) and non-criminal family units (FAMU) and is responsible for transferring UCs and FAMUs from apprehending agencies to ICE Field Offices, the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), ICE Air Operations staging sites, international charter expulsion/removal flights, ATD enrollment sites, NGOs, commercial repatriation flights, and overnight staging sites (e.g., hotels). Moreover, the division provides approximately 120 hours of training per year to ERO staff on topics such as: legal authorities that govern DHS work; UC processes and procedures; domestic transportation; repatriations; human trafficking; vicarious trauma and trauma informed care; interviewing victims and interviewing skills specific to children; and testifying in court. JFMD is organized into two units: the Case Management Unit (CMU) and the Transportation and Compliance Unit (TCU).

Additionally, JFMD operations encompass the following:

- Programmatic oversight over contracts that facilitate ICE's transportation and temporary detention operations for UCs and FAMUs;
- Oversees ICE's Family Residential Standards for family detention and ICE's Temporary Housing Standards for overnight stays;
- Develops trainings, and other collateral materials, to over 250 Deportation Officers and their supervisors that encounter UCs and FAMUs;
- Ensures that ICE remains in compliance with all court mandated and statutory obligations pertaining to children and noncitizen families;
- Oversees immigration case management for noncitizen children and families;
- Provides trainings on court mandated agreements such as *Garcia-Ramirez v. ICE*, requiring that all ICE staff, determining release conditions for children turning 18 while in custody, be trained at least annually on the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) requirements related to relevant custody determinations;
- Develops policies sensitive to the various vulnerabilities and needs of the JFMD population.

Staffing for JFMD's transportation contract includes childcare specialists and medical staff. JFMD personnel serve on interagency working groups, both ad-hoc and formal, and represent ICE in other bodies, including the congressionally mandated Coordinating Council for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention chaired by the Attorney General. The division's staff and contracts inspect, and audit contracted facilities and ICE programs that detain or manage immigration cases for unaccompanied children (UC) and family units (FAMU).

In addition to transportation, temporary housing, detention standards, inspections, case management, and training, JFMD coordinates ICE's enforcement efforts including daily coordination with CBP, ORR, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to make decisions related to the efficiency of overall operations while prioritizing care for the minors.

National Bond and Case Management

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

Additionally, the unit has direct oversight of the bond-management web-based applications, eBONDS and CeBONDS. eBONDS is used by surety agents to post surety immigration bonds and allows the surety/agents direct administration and management of their immigration bonds posted.

CeBONDS provides the public the option to securely make online requests to verify bond information, post cash immigration bonds for detained noncitizens, and enables ICE to send electronic notifications to cash bond obligors.

The National Case Management Unit (NCMU) assists the field in the management of the over 6.3 million cases on the non-detained docket. NCMU provides technology solutions to assist field employees in the management of all immigration cases of noncitizens in immigration proceedings and/or under ERO Docket Control.

NCMU also provides:

- Timely systems update on cases before EOIR;
- Technology solutions for batch filing of Notices to Appear;
- HQ reporting on all pre- and post-order non-detained cases; and;
- Policy development and case management

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)
Total	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	\$57,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$57,000)

PPA Level II Description

The FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements for Alternatives to Detention. There is no request for Title V funding in the FY 2025 Budget. In the event of a surge at the Southwest Border, the Southwest Border Contingency Fund can be used to fund additional enrollments in ATD.

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$57,000	\$57,000
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	\$57,000	\$57,000
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$57,000	\$57,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	(\$57,000)	(\$57,000)

Alternatives to Detention Title V – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to 2025 Change	FY
Alternatives to Detention (Title V)	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)	
Total	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)	
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)	

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
ATD Increased ISAP IV Enrollment	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$57,000	\$57,000	-	(\$57,000)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

ATD Increased ISAP IV Enrollment: Border management cost associated with case management services and technology monitoring options. The decrease is due to the non-recur of Title V funding.

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Transportation and Removal Program	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$648,611	-	-	\$227,955
Total	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$648,611	-	-	\$227,955
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$420,656	88	88	\$648,611	-	-	\$227,955

PPA Level II Description

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

Transportation and Removal Program – PPA Level II

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	88	88	\$19,241	\$401,415	\$420,656
FY 2024 Annualized CR	88	88	\$19,241	\$401,415	\$420,656
FY 2025 Base Budget	88	88	\$19,241	\$401,415	\$420,656
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
2025 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$414	-	\$414
2024 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,022	-	\$1,022
2023 Civilian Pay Raise Annualization	-	-	\$405	-	\$405
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$1,841	-	\$1,841
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,841	-	\$1,841
FY 2025 Current Services	88	88	\$21,082	\$401,415	\$422,497
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
ATB Efficiencies	-	-	-	\$1,114	\$1,114
Transportation and Removal	-	-	-	\$225,000	\$225,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	\$226,114	\$226,114
FY 2025 Request	88	88	\$21,082	\$627,529	\$648,611
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	\$1,841	\$226,114	\$227,955

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Transportation and Removal Program	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$21,082	\$239.57	-	-	\$1,841	\$20.92
Total	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$21,082	\$239.57	-	-	\$1,841	\$20.92
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	88	\$21,082	\$239.57	-	-	\$1,841	\$20.92

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$11,764	\$11,764	\$12,873	\$1,109
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	\$318	\$318	\$347	\$29
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$2,007	\$187
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,339	\$5,339	\$5,855	\$516
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$19,241	\$19,241	\$21,082	\$1,841
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	88	88	88	-
FTE - Civilian	88	88	88	-

Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs)	64	\$15,457	\$241.52	64	\$15,457	\$241.52	64	\$16,936	\$264.63	-	\$1,479	\$23.11
Non-LEOs	24	\$3,784	\$157.67	24	\$3,784	\$157.67	24	\$4,146	\$172.75	-	\$362	\$15.08
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	\$19,241	\$218.65	88	\$21,082	\$239.57	-	\$1,841	\$20.92

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Detention and Deportation Officers (DDOs): TRP DDOs coordinate the safe and secure transportation of noncitizens. The increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 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 increase in funding is due to the 2024 and 2025 Pay Raises and the Annualization of the 2023 Pay Raise.

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Transportation and Removal Program	\$401,415	\$401,415	\$627,529	\$226,114
Total	\$401,415	\$401,415	\$627,529	\$226,114
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$401,415	\$401,415	\$627,529	\$226,114

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$392,730	\$392,730	\$617,730	\$225,000
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$58	\$58	\$58	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,095	\$1,095	\$1,095	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$1,222	\$1,222	\$1,222	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$433	\$433	\$1,547	\$1,114
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$584	\$584	\$584	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,782	\$2,782	\$2,782	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,558	\$1,558	\$1,558	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$706	\$706	\$706	-
31.0 Equipment	\$247	\$247	\$247	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$401,415	\$401,415	\$627,529	\$226,114

Non Pay Cost Drivers*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Contracts - Ground Transportation	\$211,033	\$211,033	\$339,784	\$128,751
Contracts - Charter Aircraft	\$116,088	\$116,088	\$185,336	\$69,248
Contracts - Unaccompanied Children (UC)	\$62,932	\$62,932	\$92,669	\$29,737
Other Costs	\$11,362	\$11,362	\$9,740	(\$1,622)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$401,415	\$401,415	\$627,529	\$226,114

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contracts – Ground Transportation: Ground transportation allows for nationwide movement of detained noncitizens in preparation for removal from the United States. These costs are impacted by regional and national transportation movements, including local bus/van transports for removal of detained noncitizens. The funding increase is due to the FY 2025 program changes.

Contracts – Charter Aircraft: Charter aircraft are used by ICE Air Operations to conduct deportations of detained noncitizens back to their home countries. The funding increase is due to the FY 2025 program changes.

Contracts – Unaccompanied Children (UC): UC transport requires officer escorts in the transfer of these minors to the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). The funding increase is due to FY 2025 program changes.

Other Costs: Other Costs include one-time charges (e.g., furniture, uniforms, phones, O&M for vehicles) to hire additional LEOs. The funding decrease is due to a realignment of other costs to other cost drivers.

Budget Activities

The **Transportation and Removal (TRP)** PPA funds the transportation of noncitizens to destinations domestic and abroad by means of ground and air transportation.

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

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

TRP accomplishes removals through three Divisions of the 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 and elicit host country cooperation. In FY 2018, IOD embarked on a five-year expansion plan to add new strategically located DAR/AAR positions/posts based on specific criteria and has prepared memos justifying each respective position's chosen location. From FY 2018 to FY 2022,

10 new overseas positions were added. In FY 2023, two new positions were added (DAR Bogota, Colombia and AAR Monterey, Mexico) while AARs Ankara, Turkey, and Addis Abba, Ethiopia are projected for FY 2024. For FY 2025, ERO Removal aims to obtain approval to place AARs in Ecuador, Peru, and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (with Angola as an alternate target location).

ICE Air Operations (IAO):

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

IAO coordinates and arranges removal and transfer of 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 cases. 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 Ports of Entry (POEs), following the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), and for repatriations to countries with a lower volume of removals. Increases in removals and additional domestic flight requirements resulting from high average detainee population (ADP) increase air transportation costs substantially.

In FY 2021, IAO conducted 61 Special High-Risk Charter (SHRC) flights, removing a total of 893 noncitizens to 62 different countries, as compared to 76 SHRC flights in FY 2020, removing a total of 3,728 noncitizens. In FY 2022, IAO conducted 31 SHRC flights and removed 198 noncitizens. In FY 2023, IAO conducted 26 SHRC flights and removed 310 noncitizens. These flights directly result from the IOD's overseas expansion and RMD's focused engagements with foreign embassies and consulates. Overall, ICE removed a total of 72,177 noncitizens in FY 2022 and 142,580 in FY 2023, a 97.5 percent increase. On September 14, 2023, ERO conducted an SHRC flight to Senegal for the removal of 132 Senegalese nationals, who all entered the United States in 2023 and were apprehended along the Southwest border. Nine of these subjects previously failed to comply with their orders of removal. Furthermore, on August 2, 2023, ERO completed an SHRC flight to South Korea for the commercial removal of eight Chinese nationals; seven of whom previously failed to depart the United States via unescorted commercial airline. The Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) currently refuses to accept ERO charter flights and with the assistance of the Government of South Korea, ERO was successfully able to board these Chinese nationals on commercial airline flights in Seoul, South Korea and remove them to the PRC.

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. ICE utilizes ground transportation for noncitizen pick-ups at detention facilities, transfers to other detention facilities, SWB transportation between CBP sectors and ICE offices, removal of noncitizens to their country of origin, and court and medical appointments. Ground transportation provides integral support to other ICE activities, including Custody Operations, Enforcement, the other component of TRP – ICE Air Operations, and ICE Field Offices. The Transportation Management Office (TMO) was established by ERO to manage noncitizen ground transportation requirements more effectively. The

Enforcement and Removal Operations – PPA**Transportation and Removal Program – PPA II**

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 2022, ICE utilized 16.5 million miles of contractor guard transportation and 1.2 million guard hours. In FY 2023, ICE has utilized 16.8 million miles of contractor ground transportation and 1.3 million guard hours. These services occur via individual transportation contracts in New York City, Baltimore, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Phoenix, as well as transportation contracts that are combined with local detention services contracts in remaining AORs. The decentralized ground transportation network allows field offices to control local transportation networks and assets.

Unaccompanied Children (UCs):

In addition to the removal of noncitizens, ICE is responsible for transporting UCs to the care of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) upon the assignment of bed space. The Juvenile and Family Management Division (JFMD), located within ERO's ATD program, coordinates with HHS ORR directly for placement of UCs encountered in the interior of the United States. ICE safeguards UC welfare by adhering to stated UC ratio guidelines and by separating minors by age, gender, and criminality. ICE uses commercial air travel to conduct the majority of UC and FAMU movements. Costs increase substantially with the number of UC book-ins. The UC transport and cost data for the last three fiscal years is illustrated in the table below:

Fiscal Year	UC Book-ins	UC Transports	UC Total Cost	UC Avg. Cost Per Individual
FY 2021	118,475	122,946	\$105.9M	\$861.35
FY 2022	128,131	127,042	\$115.9M	\$913.03
FY 2023	117,709	115,917	\$125.8M	\$1,083.91

Transportation and Removal Program Title V – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)
Total	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	\$207,758	-	-	-	-	-	(\$207,758)

PPA Level II Description

The FY 2023 Enactment Section 546 provided Title V additional funding for non-detention border management requirements for the Transportation and Removal Program. There is no request for Title V funding in the FY 2025 Budget. In the event of a surge at the Southwest Border, the Southwest Border Contingency Fund can be used to fund additional air and ground transportation operations.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$207,758	\$207,758
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	\$207,758	\$207,758
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$207,758	\$207,758
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recur of FY 2023 Enacted Program Changes	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	(\$207,758)	(\$207,758)

Transportation and Removal Program Title V – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Transportation and Removal Program (Title V)	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Total	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Transportation	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$207,758	\$207,758	-	(\$207,758)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

Transportation: Border management costs associated with transportation of detained noncitizens. The decrease is due to the non-recur of Title V funding.

Third Party Medical Care – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$157,313	-	-	\$157,313
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$157,313	-	-	\$157,313
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$157,313	-	-	\$157,313

PPA Level II Description

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

Third Party Medical Care – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	-	-
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Realignment for Third Party Medical Care from ERO/CUS to ERO/MED	-	-	-	\$108,000	\$108,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	\$108,000	\$108,000
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	\$49,313	\$49,313
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Third Party Medical Care	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313
Total	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313

Non Pay Cost Drivers
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Third Party Medical Bills	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	-	-	\$157,313	\$157,313

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Driver

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

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Justification

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

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548	(\$6,015)
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$12,434	\$12,434	-	(\$12,434)
Total	\$22,997	\$22,997	\$4,548	(\$18,449)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$22,997	\$22,997	\$4,548	(\$18,449)

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

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

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

Operational Communications/Information Technology: This PPA supports the development mission-specific IT systems.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$22,997	\$22,997	\$4,548
Carryover - Start of Year	\$51,999	\$50,640	-
Recoveries	\$192	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	\$10,500	-
Total Budget Authority	\$75,188	\$84,137	\$4,548
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$75,188	\$84,137	\$4,548
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$24,544	\$84,137	\$4,548
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 2023 Enacted	-	-	\$22,997
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	\$22,997
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$4,548
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$4,548
FY 2025 Request	-	-	\$4,548
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	(\$18,449)

**Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,300	\$4,300	-	(\$4,300)
31.0 Equipment	\$18,697	\$18,697	\$4,548	(\$14,149)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$22,997	\$22,997	\$4,548	(\$18,449)

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

Capital Investments
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548
024_000005384 - T-8	Level 3	IT	Yes	\$8,134	\$8,134	-
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	\$4,300	\$4,300	-

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

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548	(\$6,015)
Total	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548	(\$6,015)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548	(\$6,015)

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 access ICE and DHS Component enterprise applications and tools. Business administration systems encompass financial management, acquisition, human resources, training, personnel security and safety, and task/correspondence tracking, as well as the following corporate IT applications: email; collaboration tools; cybersecurity; Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) services; networks; and platforms, such as the Cloud.

This PPA is comprised of the following investment/activity:

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS): This investment funds the modernization of ICE’s core financial system, which will provide improved analytical and data recording capabilities.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548
Carryover - Start of Year	\$5,473	\$8,216	-
Recoveries	\$186	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$16,222	\$18,779	\$4,548
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$16,222	\$18,779	\$4,548
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$8,006	\$18,779	\$4,548
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 2023 Enacted	-	-	\$10,563
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	\$10,563
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	-	-	\$4,548
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$4,548
FY 2025 Request	-	-	\$4,548
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	(\$6,015)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548	(\$6,015)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548	(\$6,015)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548

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

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
024_000005350 - Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)	Non-Major	IT	No	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548

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 supports ICE’s objective of achieving better programmatic expenditure reporting by linking acquisition transactions to specific programs. ICE is transitioning to an integrated financial management solution that standardizes business processes to eliminate duplication and inefficiencies, delivers 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 increase workforce efficiencies and enhance productivity. The future integrated enterprise level financial management, procurement, and asset management system will reside on a shared platform that will be utilized by ICE and its DHS customer Components, including Departmental Management and Operations, which now includes the Federal Protective Service and the Office of Biometric Identify Management, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Science and Technology Directorate, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. In FY 2023, the program selected this platform because it will operate in a single cloud-based environment.

Justification

CIFS is an essential part of the DHS FSM initiative that will streamline financial operations as it is the keystone to ICE financial systems modernization. This investment achieves the goals and objectives outlined in the ICE 5-Year Strategic Plan; specifically, expand and modernize IT systems to enhance process automation and cybersecurity capabilities and with departmental requirements, fully fund the operations and support costs of each respective FSM program across the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), as directed by the DHS Acquisition Executive. Specifically, this funding will provide technical support for transitioning to a new SAP Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution, continue the performance of key program control activities, and support the ongoing establishment of a Financial Data Model (FDM) that will be used for data cleansing efforts and serve as a repository for historical financial data.

This investment delivers on requirements to include resources for a solution to modernize and standardize Financial Systems and Processes. The investment funding corresponds with the “Cloud Migration and IT Modernization,” and will fix material weaknesses in the areas of Financial Reporting and Information Technology Controls and Information Systems.

In FY 2023, DHS made the final procurement of the SAP ERP solution. Once these contracts are awarded, ICE will move forward to put in FY 2024 and 2025. This will place DHS in a posture to deploy a modernized financial management system to the first component (USCIS) in FY 2026. As the sole shared financial transaction service provider to the FSM Cube Components, ICE's primary responsibility is to assist Component customers as they transition to new business operations under the new SAP financial solution. To do this, the ICE FSM PMO must apply resources to articulate detailed system requirements, determine business process changes, develop both functional and technical designs, migrate all finance, accounting, procurement, and asset data as well as archive all current, active, and historical financial data.

FY 2023 Key Milestone Events

- Completed selection of software solution set.
- Completed selection of system integrator.
- Supported ICE FSM-Cube data cleansing activities.
- Completed Business Process Segregation of Duties Analysis.
- Completed Business Cycle Accounting Process Analysis.

FY 2024 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Begin engagement with program Discovery actions.
- Complete Discovery Phase ICE and all Cube Component customer.
- Support FSM Discovery fit-gap analysis to meet functional requirements.
- Finalize initial development of baseline Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Enhancements, Forms, Workflows (RICE-FW) solution configuration with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO.
- Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 2A with approval to proceed with FSM implementation.
- Address gaps identified during the Discovery fit-gap analysis.
- Jointly develop Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Enhancements, Forms, Workflows (RICE-FW) solution configuration with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO.
- Complete integration and implementation planning for USCIS, ICE, and FPS.
- Execute USCIS customer migration activities, to include test planning and test execution.
- Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).

FY 2025 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Complete architectural reviews.
- Certify Component-specific designs and requirements.
- Complete Data Conversion and Migration.
- Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).
- Complete training and operational change management functions.
- Support Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) – USCIS, ICE, FPS.
- Test system hosting and finalize operational environment.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)

- Complete USCIS Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E).
- Establish and test baseline Service Desk Operations.
- Establish and test baseline Application Maintenance.
- Finalize operational licenses, tools, and subscriptions.
- Certify data conversion and migration.
- Complete data staging, finalize data migration and archive legacy finance, asset, and procurement data.
- Finalize baseline configuration and prepare for first operational deployment.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Prior Years	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Operations and Support	\$27,078	\$1,806	\$1,806	\$2,677
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$25,771	\$10,563	\$10,563	\$4,548
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	-			
Total Project Funding	\$52,849	\$12,369	\$12,369	\$7,225
Obligations	\$43,598	\$7,706		
Expenditures	\$43,598	\$6,837		

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo./yr.)	Start Date (mo./yr.)	End Date (mo./yr.)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (Dollars in Thousands)
47QRAD20D1162 70CMSW22FR0000132	Aver	FFP	09/2022	09/2022	09/2026	No	\$18,309
47QRAD19DU201/ 70CMSW20FR0000106	Ernst & Young	FFP	09/2020	09/2020	09/2025	No	\$10,121
47QRAD20D1003 70CMSW22FR0000142	Amaze	FFP	09/2022	09/2022	09/2027	No	\$9,919
47QTCB21D0395 70CMSW22FR0000013	FedraTech	LH	01/2022	01/2022	01/2026	No	\$3,986

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2023			
Supported ICE FSM-Cube data cleansing activities.	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q4
Completed Business Process Segregation of Duties Analysis.	-	-	FY 2023 Q2	FY 2023 Q2
Completed selection of software solution set.	-	-	FY 2023 Q2	FY 2023 Q2
Completed selection of system integrator.	-	-	FY 2023 Q4	FY 2023 Q4
	FY 2024			
Begin engagement with program Discovery actions.	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q1
Support FSM-Cube Discovery fit-gap analysis to meet functional requirements.	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q3
Complete Discovery Phase ICE and all Cube Component customers.	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q3
Finalize initial development of baseline Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Enhancements, Forms, Workflows (RICE-FW) solution configuration with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO.	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q3
Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 2A with approval to proceed with FSM implementation.	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q3
Address gaps identified during the Discovery fit-gap analysis.	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q3
Complete integration and implementation planning for USCIS, ICE, and FPS.	-	-	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q3
Jointly develop Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Enhancements, Forms, Workflows (RICE-FW) with the system integrator (SI) and JPMO.	-	-	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1
Execute USCIS customer migration activities, to include test planning and test execution.	-	-	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q2
Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).	-	-	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q2
	FY 2025			
Complete architectural reviews.	-	-	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q1
Certify Component-specific designs and requirements.	-	-	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q1

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
Support IT infrastructure requirements (solution server updates, configuration, connectivity).	-	-	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2025 Q2
Support training and operational change management functions.	-	-	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2026 Q1
Support Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) – USCIS, ICE, and FPS	-	-	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2026 Q3
Test system hosting; finalize operational environment.	-	-	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2026 Q3
Complete USCIS Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E).	-	-	FY 2025 Q4	FY 2025 Q4
Establish and test baseline Service Desk Operations.	-	-	FY 2025 Q4	FY 2025 Q4
Establish and test baseline Application Maintenance.	-	-	FY 2025 Q4	FY 2025 Q4
Finalize operational licenses, tools, and subscriptions.	-	-	FY 2025 Q4	FY 2025 Q4
Certify data conversion and migration.	-	-	FY 2025 Q4	FY 2025 Q4

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

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
T-8	\$8,134	\$8,134	-	(\$8,134)
Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	\$4,300	\$4,300	-	(\$4,300)
Total	\$12,434	\$12,434	-	(\$12,434)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	\$12,434	\$12,434	-	(\$12,434)

PPA Level I Description

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

This PPA is comprised of the following investments/activities:

T-8: This investment funds a multi-year IT modernization initiative, which provides incremental delivery of improved reporting capabilities, system enhancements, data governance process improvements, the elimination of paper and manual processes, and efficiencies such as reducing the number of hours spent manually processing, reviewing, and disseminating the results of complex queries in support of ERO's mission set.

Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items: This supports the development, modernization, and/or procurement of IT, communication systems, and information repository, analytics, and sharing capabilities that exceed the \$250,000 PC&I threshold but are not included on the DHS MAOL.

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$12,434	\$12,434	-
Carryover - Start of Year	\$7,830	\$8,421	-
Recoveries	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$20,264	\$20,855	-
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$20,264	\$20,855	-
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$11,840	\$20,855	-
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 2023 Enacted	-	-	\$12,434
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	\$12,434
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	(\$12,434)

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,300	\$4,300	-	(\$4,300)
31.0 Equipment	\$8,134	\$8,134	-	(\$8,134)
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$12,434	\$12,434	-	(\$12,434)

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Capital Investment Exhibits

Capital Investments

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
024_000005384 - T-8	Level 3	IT	Yes	\$8,134	\$8,134	-
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	\$4,300	\$4,300	-

T-8 – Investment Capital Investment Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

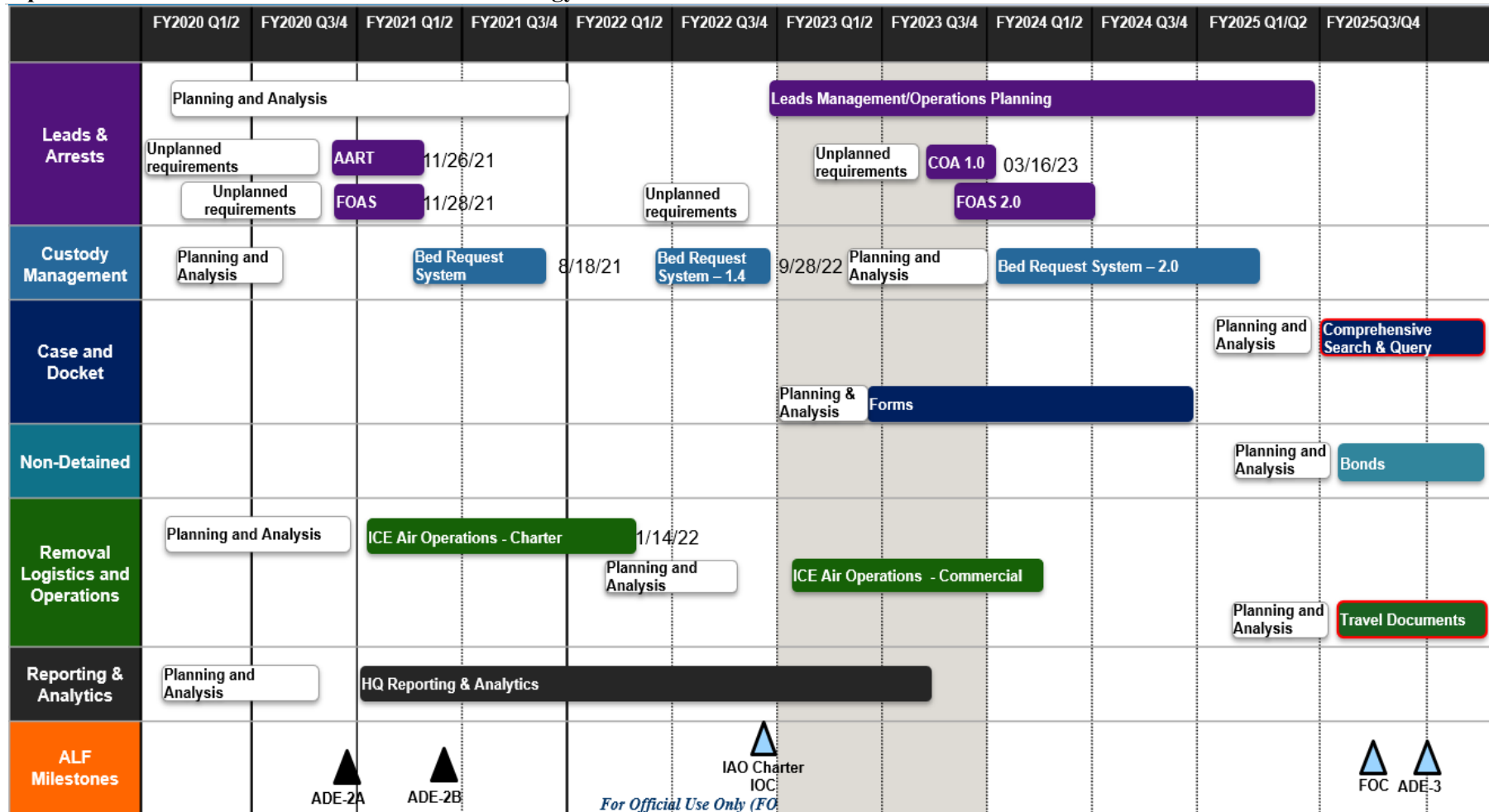
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
024_000005384 - T-8	Level 3	IT	Yes	\$8,134	\$8,134	-

Investment Description

The USC – Title 8 Aliens and Nationality (T-8) initiative, formerly known as Immigration Data Modernization (IDM), is a multi-year IT modernization initiative providing incremental delivery of improved reporting capabilities, system enhancements, data analytics and reporting, data governance process, and mission operational efficiencies in support of the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)'s mission. T-8 is an ERO portfolio of projects for building data management tools to reduce redundant processes and enhance officer decision making. Government audits and Congressional inquiries have highlighted ICE ERO deficiencies and vulnerabilities that the T-8 Portfolio addresses.

The graphic that follows illustrates the details of the first deliverable within the portfolio and prioritizes the development of functionality based on current IT system gaps, dependencies, benefits, risks, and ERO mission impacts. The T-8 Program 1 Roadmap consists of independent development projects implemented on an integrated platform. The expected productivity improvements will have significant positive impacts across each phase of ERO's mission to identify, apprehend, and remove noncitizens more quickly and efficiently.



These productivity improvements from the portfolio include:

- Reduced incidence of user errors and user time to perform mission tasks;
- Improved user acceptance of the system;
- Eliminated paper and manual processes outside the official systems of record;
- Improved use of high-assurance identification and verification methods for individuals throughout the immigration lifecycle;
- Enabled access to changed data, reporting and analysis capabilities that support person-centric, event-centric, and attribute centric queries that are timely, comprehensive, and accurate;
- Reduced the number of hours spent manually processing, reviewing, and disseminating the results of complex queries;

- Eliminated disjointed tasks and user environments, enabling field personnel to focus on value added activities; and
- Enhanced data collection for comprehensive reporting.

Justification

The FY 2025 Budget does not include PC&I funding for T-8. However, T-8 plans to complete the development of the Bed Request Space (BRS) application and reach Full Operational Capability with the remaining T-8 funding.

FY 2023 Key Milestone Events

- Completed development of the HQ Reporting and Analytics application.
- Completed Online Change of Address, In Scope Unplanned Requirement.
- Completed Business Requirements Document for Bed Request Application (BRS).
- Continue development of Leads Management Application, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.
- Continue development ICE Air Operations – Commercial application, scheduled to be completed in FY 2024.

FY 2024 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Complete development of the ICE Air Ops Commercial application.
- Complete development of the Forms application.
- Complete development of the Leads Management application.
- Begin development of Bed Request Space (BRS) application.

FY 2025 Planned Key Milestone Events

- Complete development of the Bed Request Space (BRS) application.
- Reach Full Operational Capability.

Overall Investment Funding

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Prior Years	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Operations and Support	\$16,212	\$8,774	\$8,774	\$8,844
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$22,300	\$8,134	\$8,134	-
Research and Development	-	-	-	-
Legacy Appropriations	\$7,150			
Total Project Funding	\$45,662	\$16,908	\$16,908	\$8,844
Obligations	\$37,834	\$9,973		
Expenditures	\$37,834	\$4,346		

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)
70CTD020FR0000211	Government CIO	FFP	09/2020	09/2020	09/2025	No	\$24,348

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2023			
HQ Reporting and Analytics	-	-	-	FY 2023 Q4
Online Change of Address – In Scope Unplanned Requirement	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q2	FY 2023 Q2	FY 2023 Q3
ICE Air Ops Commercial Application	-	-	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q4
Bed Request Space Application	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q4	-	-
	FY 2024			
Bed Request Space Application	-	-	FY 2023 Q4	FY 2024 Q4
ICE Air Ops Commercial Application	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q3
Leads Management Application	-	-	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q4
	FY 2025			
Bed Request Space Application	-	-	FY 2023 Q4	FY 2025 Q2
Forms	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q4	-	-
Bonds	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q4	-	-
Comprehensive Search & Query	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q4	-	-
Travel Documents	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q4	-	-

Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items – Investment Itemized Procurements

End Items Purchases

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Acquisition Level	IT/ Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget
N/A - Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items	Non-Major	IT	No	\$4,300	\$4,300	-

End Items Description

The Operational Communications/Information Technology (IT) End Items supports the development, modernization, and/or procurement of IT and communication systems that exceed the \$250,000 PC&I threshold but are not included on the DHS MAOL. The items that fall under this activity include the following:

End Items Breakdown <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Annualized CR		FY 2025 President's Budget	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Cybercrime Technology Enhancement	-	\$4,300	-	-	-	-
Total	-	\$4,300	-	-	-	-

The FY 2025 Budget does not include PC&I funding for Operational Communications/Information Technology End Items. There will be no prior year funds available in FY 2025.

- Cybercrime Technology Enhancement: The technical equipment and software at the HSI Victim Identification Lab require continuous and frequent updating due to the technology applications leveraged by perpetrators. These items include increased power and cooling capabilities, and ergonomic additions to improve working conditions within the Victim Identification Lab.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Immigration Inspection User Fees



Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Justification

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Immigration Inspection User Fees

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-

Fee Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1356: 8 CFR Part 2: The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), codified under Title 8 USC Sec. 1356(d), provides the authority to impose user fees for travelers arriving in the United States by a commercial vessel or commercial aircraft at U.S.-operated air and seaports of entry (POEs), including the Immigration Inspection User Fee (IIUF). The IIUF is currently set at \$7.00 for passengers arriving via an air or sea POE when the trip originated abroad, and \$3 for passengers arriving at a sea POE when the trip originated in the United States, Mexico, or Canada.

Fee Uses: IIUF collections provide budgetary resources that helps fund frontline mission activities of both U.S. Customs and Border Protections (CBP) and ICE. Specifically, IIUF finances a portion of CBP, and ICE expenses related to deterring, detecting, detaining, adjudicating, and removing passengers attempting to make unauthorized arrivals or bring noncitizens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea POEs.

Although proceeds to ICE are governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1356(h)(2)(A), the use of user fees is governed by section 1356(i). That section states, in relevant part: “only to the extent provided in appropriations Acts, any amounts collected under this subsection shall be credited as offsetting collections to the currently applicable appropriation, account, or fund of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, remain available until expended, and be available for the purposes for which such appropriation, account, or fund is authorized to be used.”

Fees are collected by CBP from foreign passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea POEs. In FY 2025, CBP will receive 82.6 percent and ICE will receive 17.4 percent of total collections. Estimates remain at current statutorily established levels.

IIUF reimburses costs incurred in four ICE Directorates within the O&S appropriation. ICE determines the allocation of IIUF for each Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) based on the level of activity each program contributes toward related work, as determined by the annual ICE Immigration User Fee Study. The PPAs include:

- Mission Support: IIUF funds the expansion, operation, and maintenance of information systems for non-immigrant control and debt collection. Funds also sustain Mission Support activities indirectly associated with the detection, detention, adjudication, and removal of noncitizen criminals and those illegally present in the U.S, as well as for any purpose for which the Mission Support PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.
- Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): IIUF collections compensate OPLA for costs incurred for removal and asylum proceedings of inadmissible noncitizens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels. Funds also support immigration removal proceedings resulting from drug possession, presentation of fraudulent documents and/or failure to present documentation, as well as those for any noncitizen who is inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) for having attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea POEs, as well as for any purpose for which the OPLA PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.
- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): IIUF funds activities related to the detection of fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States, including for the training of and technical assistance to commercial airline personnel regarding such detection. Additionally, funds are used to cover the operational costs that support investigations of noncitizens arrested at air or sea POEs, and for the development of Homeland Security Intelligence Reports that support CBP inspection and pre-inspection activities. IIUF collections also partially reimburse base funding to cover fuel and maintenance costs for vehicles, as well as for any purpose for which the HSI PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.
- Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): IIUF funds detention and removal services for inadmissible noncitizens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels, and for any noncitizen who is inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) for having attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of inspection at an air or sea POE. IIUF collections also may partially reimburse base funding to cover fuel and maintenance costs for vehicles, as well as for any purpose for which the ERO PPA appropriation is authorized to be used.

Change Mechanism: Any proposed fee amount changes must be submitted by legislative proposal.

Previous Changes: Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1356, passed in 1986, allowed the INS to begin charging a fee for the inspection of passengers on commercial aircraft or vessels. The fee was initially set at \$5.00 per passenger in 1986, increased to \$6.00 per passenger in 1993 and to \$7.00 per passenger in May 2002. The legislation that increased the fee to \$7.00 introduced a second fee of \$3.00 per passenger effective February 27, 2003. This second fee applied to vessel passengers whose journey originated in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. Passengers to whom the \$3.00 fee applied had previously been exempt.

Recovery Rate: The fee rate does not properly recover the cost of the activities being conducted but supplements other appropriated and non-appropriated sources.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$161,394	\$93,977	\$45,770	\$119,121	\$161,298	\$581,560
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$137,089	\$124,272	\$106,999	\$166,113	\$117,143	\$651,616
Cost Recovery %	117.7%	75.6%	42.8%	71.7%	137.7%	89.2

**Immigration Inspection User Fees
Budget Authority and Obligations**
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$47,150	\$94,209	\$97,425
Recoveries	\$5,308	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$2,404)	(\$1,784)	(\$3,000)
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$185,054	\$227,425	\$229,425
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	\$26,298	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$211,352	\$227,425	\$229,425
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$117,143	\$130,000	\$130,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

In FY 2023, the Collections - Other Sources line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections.

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	\$135,000	\$135,000
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	-	-

**Immigration Inspection User Fees
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Immigration Inspection User Fees	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Total	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,490	\$6,490	\$6,490	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,508	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$129	\$129	\$129	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$163	\$163	\$163	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$11,612	\$11,612	\$11,612	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,772	\$14,772	\$14,772	-
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$6,520	\$6,520	\$6,520	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$57,236	\$57,236	\$57,236	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$26,053	\$26,053	\$26,053	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,715	\$4,715	\$4,715	-
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$4,371	\$4,371	\$4,371	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,419	\$1,419	\$1,419	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Custody Operations	-	-	\$69,979	\$69,979
Headquarters Contracts	\$24,599	\$24,599	\$24,599	-
Fleet / Fuel	\$15,609	\$15,609	\$15,609	-
Permanent Change of Station	\$9,826	\$9,826	\$9,826	-
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$69,979	\$69,979	-	(\$69,979)
Other Costs	\$14,987	\$14,987	\$14,987	-
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Custody Operations: Custody Operations oversees the immigration detention system and manages the cases of detainees undergoing immigration proceedings and, if applicable, removal. This new cost driver covers Operations & Maintenance of Facilities, Operations & Maintenance of Equipment, and Supplies & Materials.

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. There are no changes to the cost driver.

Fleet/Fuel: IIUF funds partially reimburse base-appropriated expenses to cover fuel and maintenance costs for over 6,000 ICE vehicles. There are no changes to the cost driver.

Permanent Change of Station (PCS): PCS includes the costs associated with relocating employees to domestic or overseas offices. There are no changes to the cost driver.

Contracts – Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult): Adult detention costs have several components, including detention bed acquisition, guard services, detainee meals, welfare items, health care, and other indirect costs. There is no funding in FY 2025 because the Budget fully funds all 34,000 detention beds in Custody Operations.

Other Costs: Other costs include one-time charges for travel, temporary duty travel (TDY), rental utilities, and equipment. There are no changes to the cost driver.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Breached Bond Detention Fund



Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Justification

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	-

Fee Authority:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund (BBDF) is authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). This Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. Pursuant to statute, ICE remits the first \$8.0M collected to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All additional collections are deposited into the BBDF, and amounts remain available until expended. There are two sources of revenue for the BBDF:

1. Immigration bonds posted for the release of noncitizens detained by Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field offices, as authorized by Title 8 of C.F.R. Subsection 103.6; and,
2. Application fees authorized by Section 245(i) of the Legal Immigrant and Family Equity (LIFE) Act.

Fee Uses: The BBDF provides budgetary resources for detention bed expenses and other Bond Management Unit (BMU) costs incurred by ERO. The fund covers collection, bond management, detention, and litigation activities. Litigation activities target compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations. ERO’s BMU administers the BBDF and supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management. The BMU also ensures compliance with bond laws, regulations, policies, and procedures through training, site visits, and technical oversight. The BMU coordinates with other ICE programs to facilitate the timely resolution of bond litigation issues, as well as for financial reporting.

The BBDF offsets costs incurred in the ERO Directorate within ICE’s O&S appropriation. ERO uses BBDF collections as follows:

- Supporting the detention of noncitizens, including for related costs such as health care and non-bed general expenses;
- Financing the collection of breached bonds, bond management, and litigation activities to target compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations; and
- BMU administrative support, including mission related travel, training, bond reviews, and IT systems requirements.

Change Mechanism: Any proposed changes in the amounts designated in the annual President’s Budget require an authorization from the Office of Management and Budget.

Previous Changes: In 1998, Immigration Detention Account receipts merged into this account. Congress enacted the LIFE Act, which extended the eligibility date for 245(i) of the INA from 1998 to 2000.

Recovery Rate: Title 8 does not specify whether the intention of this fee was full cost recovery. Pursuant to statute, all fees in excess of the first \$8.0M are available until expended. Fees are not set based on expected costs. The amount of an immigration bond is set to guarantee that the noncitizen the bond is for will fulfill their obligations to the government. Application fees authorized by Section 245(i) of the Legal Immigrant and Family Equity (LIFE) Act are set by USCIS.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$73,443	\$51,420	\$26,610	\$15,852	\$27,861	\$195,186
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$54,931	\$840*	\$114,050	\$23,020	\$24,203	\$217,044
Cost Recovery %	133.7%	6,121.4%*	23.3%	68.9%	115.1%	89.9%

*While COVID-19 did not heavily impact BBDF collections in FY 2020, detention bed contracts saw low execution rates.

Breached Bond Detention Fund
Budget Authority and Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$10,475	\$13,710	\$43,622
Recoveries	\$261	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$684)	(\$588)	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$65,052	\$68,122	\$98,622
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	(\$27,139)	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$37,913	\$68,122	\$98,622
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$24,203	\$24,500	\$55,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

In FY 2023, the Collections - Other Sources line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections.

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

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	-	-

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

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Breached Bond Detention Fund	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Total	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$435	\$435	\$435	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$521	\$521	\$521	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$51,944	\$51,944	\$51,944	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,628	\$1,628	\$1,628	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$228	\$228	\$228	-
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$235	\$235	\$235	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Bond Management Unit (BMU)	-	-	\$55,000	\$55,000
Contracts - Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult)	\$49,963	\$49,963	-	(\$49,963)
Other Costs	\$5,037	\$5,037	-	(\$5,037)
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Bond Management Unit (BMU): 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. This new cost driver consolidates funding for the BMU.

Contracts – Detention Beds / Guards / Noncitizen Welfare (Adult): Adult detention costs have several components, including detention bed acquisition, guard services, detainee meals, welfare items, health care, and other indirect costs. There is no funding in FY 2025 because the Budget fully funds all 34,000 detention beds in Custody Operations.

Other Costs: This cost driver previously captured costs for the BMU. They are now captured in the consolidated BMU cost driver above.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Student and Exchange Visitor Program



Fiscal Year 2025

Congressional Justification

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Student and Exchange Visitor Program

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Total	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	397	376	\$186,610	-	-	-

Fee Authority: 8 U.S.C. § 1372(e): The Secretary of Homeland Security is specifically authorized to collect fees for the Student and Exchange Visitor program (SEVP) from prospective F and M students, and J exchange visitors, subject to certain limits for certain J-1 noncitizens, per 8 U.S.C. § 1372(e)(1). Further, Section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Secretary to collect fees for adjudication and naturalization services at a level that would ensure recovery of the full costs of providing such services. All fees collected are deposited as offsetting receipts into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (INS section 286(m)(n)) and are available until expended.

Fee Uses: SEVP is an enforcement program that helps to keep the United States safe while facilitating the participation of non-U.S. students and exchange visitors in domestic academic programs. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) uses SEVP funds to enhance national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs hosting participants. The HSI National Security Division (NSD) administers SEVP, which includes overseeing the School Certification Program and managing the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors who have been approved to work while in their program. HSI uses SEVP funds to collect, maintain, analyze, and provide information so that only legitimate foreign students or exchange visitors can gain entry to the United States. HSI also uses SEVP resources to verify that the over one million international students and their dependents holding temporary visas in the United States comply with U.S. laws, to enforce compliance with school certification programs, and to work with NSID partners to reduce both the risk of benefit fraud and the exploitation of the student visa system.

Change Mechanism: The Secretary is authorized to periodically revise program participation fees, with certain exceptions, to consider changes in the overall cost of carrying out the program.

Previous Changes: After an internal review to determine if existing fees would cover the full cost of operations, ICE proposed to adjust SEVP fees and to receive public comment via a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. The fee increase was approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security, effective June 24, 2019.

Recovery Rate: Section 286(m) of the INA authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to collect fees for adjudication and naturalization services at a level that would ensure recovery of the full costs of providing such services, including the costs of providing similar services without charge to asylum applicants and certain other noncitizens. Additionally, pursuant to INA section 286(m), the level that is set may include recovery of any additional costs associated with the administration of the fees themselves. Section 51.13 of OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget, December 2019, directs agencies to develop user charge estimates based on the full cost recovery policy set forth in OMB Circular A-25, User Charges (budget formulation and execution policy regarding user fees). SEVP is intended to be full-cost recovery.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$138,523	\$85,317	\$170,860	\$239,905	\$246,909	\$881,514
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$170,176	\$58,735 ¹	\$144,219	\$142,641	\$175,098	\$690,869
Cost Recovery %	81.4%	145.3%¹	118.5%	168.2%	141.0%	127.6%

¹ - Eligible expenses include only those expenses in SEVP's Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS). In FY 2020, an additional \$70.8M in reprogrammed funds were expensed in ICE's base/annual TAFS, due to a decline in proceeds resulting from the global response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Budget Authority and Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$186,610	\$186,610	\$186,610
Carryover - Start of Year	\$220,098	\$322,210	\$318,773
Recoveries	\$611	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	(\$3,437)	(\$3,437)	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$403,882	\$505,383	\$505,383
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	\$60,299	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$464,181	\$505,383	\$505,383
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$141,971	\$186,610	\$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)	297	397	397
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	299	376	376

In FY 2023, the Collections - Other Sources line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program

Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
FY 2024 Annualized CR	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
FY 2025 Base Budget	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Current Services	397	376	\$60,569	\$126,041	\$186,610
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$16,000	(\$16,000)	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$16,000	(\$16,000)	-
FY 2025 Request	397	376	\$76,569	\$110,041	\$186,610
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	\$16,000	(\$16,000)	-

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

	FY 2025 President's Budget				
	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
Program Change 1 - Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$16,000	(\$16,000)	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$16,000	(\$16,000)	-

Program Change 1 – Payroll Adjustment:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Pos	FTE	Amount
Base: Current Services & Transfers	397	376	\$60,569
Program Change	-	-	-

Description

This program change realigns funding from the Student Exchange Visitors Program’s (SEVP) General Expenses (GE) to payroll. This action is necessary to ensure SEVP has necessary payroll funding to cover current and projected hiring of existing positions.

Justification

DHS projects that SEVP will require \$76.6M in payroll funding, as HSI plans to backfill internal SEVP vacancies and to fund 10 existing HSI Domestic coded positions. To cover the additional expenses in payroll and remain at the \$186.6M spending authority, SEVP will realign funds from its GE operating budget to payroll. This is meant to bring GE and payroll levels in alignment with the intent of the FY 2025 President’s Budget and does not represent a change in planned operations.

Performance

SEVP provides integrity to the U.S. immigration system by collecting, maintaining, and analyzing information so that only legitimate nonimmigrant students or exchange visitors gain entry into the United States. SEVP ensures that the institutions accepting non-immigrant students are certified and follow the Federal rules and regulations that govern them. As of January 2023, SEVP has reviewed nearly 1,100,000 active F-1 and M-1 students and certified 7,234 schools. This program change will allow SEVP to continue to fund its projected FY 2025 hiring in support of these operations.

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

Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Annualized CR				FY 2025 President's Budget				FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$76,569	\$203.64	-	-	\$16,000	\$42.55
Total	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$76,569	\$203.64	-	-	\$16,000	\$42.55
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	397	376	\$76,569	\$203.64	-	-	\$16,000	\$42.55

Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$33,727	\$33,727	\$42,636	\$8,909
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,301	\$7,301	\$9,230	\$1,929
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$19,541	\$19,541	\$24,703	\$5,162
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$60,569	\$60,569	\$76,569	\$16,000
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	397	397	397	-
FTE - Civilian	376	376	376	-

Pay Cost Drivers

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget		FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes			
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Non-LEOs	223	\$36,869	\$165.33	223	\$36,869	\$165.33	223	\$44,869	\$201.21	-	\$8,000	\$35.87
Criminal Investigators	153	\$23,700	\$154.90	153	\$23,700	\$154.90	153	\$31,700	\$207.19	-	\$8,000	\$52.29
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	376	\$60,569	\$161.09	376	\$76,569	\$203.64	-	\$16,000	\$42.55

Explanation of Pay Cost Drivers

Non-LEOs: Non-Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) support SEVP 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. The increase is due to the realignment of funds from GE to payroll. This realignment brings the budgetary per-FTE costs in line with actual per-FTE costs.

Criminal Investigators: SEVP utilizes the SEVP Analysis and Operations Center (SAOC) Data Team to 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 HSI Special Agents assigned to the Counter Threat Lead Development Unit (CTLTD) to reduce the risk of benefit fraud and the exploitation of the student visa system. CTLTD uses risk-based targeting of enforcement leads related to school fraud and exploitation of our immigration system by students. HSI Special Agents work to identify leads and actionable criminal/administrative investigations which have a nexus to F, M, and J visas. These leads are developed into cases of fraud, visa overstay, and counterterrorism. The increase is due to the realignment of funds from GE to payroll. This realignment brings the budgetary per-FTE costs in line with actual per-FTE costs.

**Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	11	11	11	-
GS-14	64	64	64	-
GS-13	280	280	280	-
GS-12	17	17	17	-
GS-11	12	12	12	-
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-7	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	397	397	397	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	365	365	365	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	32	32	32	-
Position Locations				
Headquarters Civilian	56	56	56	-
U.S. Field Civilian	341	341	341	-
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$192,654	\$192,654	\$204,367	\$11,713
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$124,329	\$124,329	\$131,888	\$7,559
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

**Student and Exchange Visitor Program
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Student and Exchange Visitor Program	\$126,041	\$126,041	\$110,041	(\$16,000)
Total	\$126,041	\$126,041	\$110,041	(\$16,000)
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$126,041	\$126,041	\$110,041	(\$16,000)

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,861	\$2,861	\$2,498	(\$363)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$16	\$16	\$14	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$11,727	\$11,727	\$10,238	(\$1,489)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$24	\$24	\$21	(\$3)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous	\$502	\$502	\$438	(\$64)
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$28,504	\$28,504	\$24,886	(\$3,618)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,910	\$23,910	\$20,875	(\$3,035)
25.3 Other Purchases of goods and services	\$12,451	\$12,451	\$10,870	(\$1,581)
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$14,061	\$14,061	\$12,276	(\$1,785)
25.6 Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$27,011	\$27,011	\$23,582	(\$3,429)
26.0 Supplies & Materials	\$305	\$305	\$266	(\$39)
31.0 Equipment	\$4,665	\$4,665	\$4,073	(\$592)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$126,041	\$126,041	\$110,041	(\$16,000)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Contract Support	\$72,740	\$72,740	\$65,509	(\$7,231)
CTLD Contracts	-	-	\$24,256	\$24,256
Government Services	\$12,451	\$12,451	\$10,870	(\$1,581)
SEVIS Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	\$5,378	\$5,378	\$5,895	\$517
CTCEU Contracts	\$24,008	\$24,008	-	(\$24,008)
SEVIS Modernization	\$8,067	\$8,067	-	(\$8,067)
Other Costs	\$3,397	\$3,397	\$3,511	\$114
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$126,041	\$126,041	\$110,041	(\$16,000)

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Contract Support: SEVP contracts enable strategic development as the program expands and supports mitigating program vulnerabilities related to data entry, IT system performance, and noncitizen status monitoring. The funding decrease is due to the program change realigning GE funding to payroll.

Counter Threat Lead Development Unit (CTLD) Contracts: CTLD contracts inform management, supply manpower to perform mission critical functions, and provide technical expertise to support CTLD's mission of noncitizen enforcement. Contract-provided services include noncitizen status and location data, lead processing, and big-data, open-source, and statistical analysis. This cost driver is being established to better align with the name change from CTCEU to CTLD contracts.

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). The funding decrease is due to the program change realigning GE funding to payroll.

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) Operations and Maintenance (O&M): SEVIS O&M is identified as the core system that has many supporting parts and sub-systems. The SEVIS Adaptive Maintenance is a plan for the SEVIS O&M that outlines the modification of software to keep SEVIS usable after a change to its operating environment while SEVIS Mod is the environment that the SEVIS Sub-systems are hosted. The funding increase is due to realignment of SEVIS Modernization to SEVIS O&M

Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) Contracts: CTCEU contracts inform management, supply manpower to perform mission critical functions, and provide technical expertise to support CTCEU's mission of noncitizen enforcement. Contract-provided services include noncitizen status and location data, lead processing, and big-data, open-source, and statistical analysis. Cost driver disestablished to align to CTLD.

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. Cost driver disestablished to align to SEVIS O&M.

Other Costs: Other costs include supplies, fuel, and other ancillary expenses. The funding increase is due to funding realignment from SEVIS Modernization.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Detention and Removal Office Fee



Fiscal Year 2025
Congressional Justification

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

	FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Annualized CR			FY 2025 President's Budget			FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Detention and Removal Office Fee	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-

Fee Authority: The U.S. Attorney General may stay the removal of a noncitizen arriving at an air or seaport of entry (POE) when the noncitizen is needed to testify in the prosecution of a person for a violation of law of the U.S. of any State. Section 241(c)(2)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides the Attorney General the authority to release the noncitizen upon the individual’s filing of a bond not less than \$1,500, and Section 241(c)(2)(C)(iii) allows the Attorney General to prescribe additional conditions.

Under these circumstances, a noncitizen may request release by submitting an Application for Stay of Removal and pay the release bond. The individual may request a length of stay for up to one year. Anything over one year must be renewed by filing a new application. The Application for Stay of Deportation or Removal (I-246) fee – currently \$155 per application – is collected and deposited into the Immigration Examination Fee Account (Title 8 USC Sec. 1356(m) and (n)). U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) collected these fees prior to FY 2009, but the Detention and Removal Office (DRO) Fee’s collections were transitioned to ICE in FY 2009. ICE began accounting for this fee account formally in the FY 2022 President’s Budget submission. Cases and application statuses—I-246, in conjunction with other relevant ICE forms—are monitored for compliance by the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Field Offices at which they are filed and submitted.

Fee Uses: DRO fee collections cover the costs incurred by DRO during a stay of deportation or removal. The collections are also used to fund some Custody Operations non-bed general expenses (GE).

Change Mechanism: While there is no legislative requirement to adjust the fee, any fee changes must be published in the Federal Register.

Previous Changes: There are no known previous changes.

Recovery Rate: Because obligations in this mandatory account are historically minimal, the costs are known to be fully recovered.

Historical Collections and Cost Recovery Rate

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FY 2019	FY 2020¹	FY 2021	FY 2022¹	FY 2023¹	Five-Year Total
Total Amount of Fee Collected	\$707	\$437	\$300	\$238	\$381	\$2,063
Total of Eligible Expenses	\$717	-	\$774	-	-	\$1,491
Cost Recovery %	98.6%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%	0.0%	138.4%

¹ – There were no eligible expenses in FY 2020, FY 2022, and FY 2023.

Detention and Removal Office Fee Budget Authority and Obligations

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Enacted/Request	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Carryover - Start of Year	\$143	\$666	\$666
Recoveries	\$142	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Reprogramming/Transfers	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$3,285	\$3,666	\$3,666
Collections - Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Collections - Other Sources	(\$2,619)	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$666	\$3,666	\$3,666
Obligations (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

In FY 2023, the Collections - Other Sources line is used to show the delta between the Enacted amount and actual collections.

Detention and Removal Office Fee Summary of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	FTE	Pay Amount	Non-Pay Amount	Amount
FY 2023 Enacted	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
FY 2024 Annualized CR	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
FY 2025 Base Budget	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total Technical Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annualizations and Non-Recurs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Current Services	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2025 Request	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000
FY 2024 TO FY 2025 Change	-	-	-	-	-

**Detention and Removal Office Fee
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
Detention and Removal Office Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-

Non Pay by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
25.4 Operations & Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total - Non Pay Budget Object Class	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-

Non Pay Cost Drivers

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Total Changes
Contracts – Medical Services and Detention	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
Total - Non-Pay Cost Drivers	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-

Explanation of Non Pay Cost Drivers

Medical Services and Detention: Costs include contracts for medical services, detention services, and costs incurred by the Detention and Removal Office. This funding further supports ICE’s detention network. Non-bed GE such as supplies, travel, training, and equipment are also included. There are no changes to the cost driver.