

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(Dollars in thousands)

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enforcement and Border Affairs Account			
2000 actuals	18,949	17,730	\$2,224,385
2001 Enforcement Account as enacted.....	19,783	19,191	2,547,057
Government-wide .22% rescission pursuant to P.L. 106-554.....	...	...	(5,604)
2001 appropriation	19,783	19,191	2,541,453
Adjustments to base:			
Transfer to EOIR.....	...	...	(1,200)
Increases (see p. 94).....	...	417	132,733
Decreases (see p. 94).....	...	...	(57,219)
Transfer from S&E - Benefits 1/ .....	...	...	597
2002 Enforcement Account Base.....	19,783	19,608	2,616,364
Program Changes, Enforcement Account (detailed below).....	760	380	120,977
2002 Enforcement Account estimate.....	20,543	19,988	2,737,341
Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support, and Program Direction Account			
2000 actuals	3,380	3,079	\$659,394
2001 Citizenship and Benefits Account as enacted.....	3,100	3,150	578,819
Government-wide .22% rescission pursuant to P.L. 106-554.....	...	...	(1,273)
2001 appropriation	3,100	3,150	577,546
Adjustments to base:			
Increases (see p. 94).....	...	12	19,995
Decreases (see p. 94).....	...	...	(14,199)
Transfer to S&E - Enforcement 1/ .....	...	...	(597)
2002 Citizenship and Benefits Account Base.....	3,100	3,162	582,745
Program Changes, Citizenship and Benefits Account (detailed below).....	46	361	67,915
2002 Citizenship and Benefits Account estimate.....	3,146	3,523	650,660
Total INS Salaries and Expenses			
2000 actuals	22,329	20,809	\$2,883,779
2001 appropriation.....	22,883	22,341	3,118,999
2002 Base.....	22,883	22,770	3,199,109
2002 Program Changes.....	806	741	188,892
2002 Salaries and Expenses estimate.....	23,689	23,511	3,388,001

1/ In order to comply with congressional direction contained in the FY 2001 appropriation, INS will submit a reprogramming to transfer \$597,000 from the INS benefits appropriation to its Enforcement appropriation. No programmatic changes are associated with this transfer. It is needed to align resources in the accounts to match base program requirements.

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Border Enforcement Account	2001 Appropriation			2002 Base			2002 Estimate			Program Changes		
	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount
<u>Comparison by activity and program</u>												
1. Enforcement:												
Inspections.....	1,706	1,741	\$197,968	1,706	1,777	\$203,948	1,706	1,777	\$203,948	...	...	...
Border Patrol.....	11,351	11,031	1,146,463	11,351	11,246	1,196,916	11,921	11,531	1,271,916	570	285	\$75,000
Investigations.....	2,874	2,764	330,277	2,874	2,821	339,367	2,874	2,821	339,367	...	...	...
Detention and Removals.....	3,766	3,569	856,160	3,766	3,678	865,311	3,878	3,734	904,699	112	56	39,388
Intelligence.....	86	86	10,585	86	86	10,822	164	125	17,411	78	39	6,589
Total	19,783	19,191	2,541,453	19,783	19,608	2,616,364	20,543	19,988	2,737,341	760	380	120,977
Reimbursable FTE.....	...	117	...	...	117	...	...	117	...	...	...	...
Citizenship and Benefits Account												
<u>Comparison by activity and program</u>												
1. Citizenship Benefits:												
Adjudications & Naturalization.....	...	...	\$41,529	...	...	\$41,529	...	338	\$86,529	...	338	\$45,000
International Affairs & Outreach.....	42	38	12,454	42	38	12,725	42	38	12,725	...	...	...
Subtotal.....	42	38	53,983	42	38	54,254	42	376	99,254	...	338	45,000
2. Immigration Support:												
Training.....	134	134	18,195	134	134	19,186	134	134	19,186	...	...	...
Data & Communications Systems.....	210	206	232,529	210	206	221,320	210	206	241,320	...	...	20,000
Information & Records Management.....	817	862	67,277	817	862	70,666	817	862	70,666	...	...	...
Construction & Engineering.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal Proceedings.....	623	650	66,877	623	650	71,230	669	673	74,145	46	23	2,915
Subtotal.....	1,784	1,852	384,878	1,784	1,852	382,402	1,830	1,875	405,317	46	23	22,915
3. Program Direction:												
Management & Administration.....	1,274	1,260	138,685	1,274	1,272	146,089	1,274	1,272	146,089	...	...	...
Total	3,100	3,150	577,546	3,100	3,162	582,745	3,146	3,523	650,660	46	361	67,915
Reimbursable FTE.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
INS S&E.....	22,883	22,341	3,118,999	22,883	22,770	\$3,199,109	23,689	23,511	\$3,388,001	806	741	\$188,892
Reimbursable FTE.....	...	118	118	118
Grand Total, INS S&E.....	...	22,459	22,888	23,629	741	...

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<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>Perm.</u>		<u>Amount</u>
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	
Border Management	648	324	\$101,589

The FY 2002 budget includes **\$75,000,000** (S&E Enforcement Account) to increase Border Patrol staffing by **570 agents** over the FY 2001 funded staffing level. Additional resources are part of a two-year plan by the Administration to achieve the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act authorized level of 5,000 additional agents, by adding 1,140 new agents - 570 in both FY 2002 and FY 2003. At the end of FY 2003, the authorized Border Patrol staffing level will reach nearly 11,000 agents. The goal of the increased resources in FY 2002 is to improve and extend operational control. INS will assess current border conditions, and based on its analysis, will target the appropriate deployment of new agents and technology.

To further enhance Border Patrol capabilities, **\$20,000,000** (S&E Benefits Account) is included for force-multiplying equipment and technology. In FY 2002, INS will continue to deploy the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System (ISIS). Deploying this technology along the borders provides day and night visual coverage of the border. This technology can be deployed in rugged terrain, and in vast, open areas, and serves as a deterrent to potential illegal border crossers in areas where Border Patrol agents are not immediately visible. In addition, ground sensors are linked by Global Positioning Satellites to designated ISIS cameras that provides for immediate identification of what has triggered the ground sensors.

INS requests **78 positions, including 20 agents, 39 workyears, and \$6,589,000** (S&E Enforcement Account) to establish intelligence units along the Northern and Southwest borders. These units will: collect, analyze, and disseminate information to identify and interdict illegal entrants to the U.S.; monitor potential terrorist activity and smuggling operations; and track the movement of illicit narcotics, weapons, and other contraband across the Nation's borders.

Detention	158	79	\$42,303
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The growth of INS enforcement efforts, along with the IIRIRA, which requires INS to detain aliens subject to mandatory detention, have increased INS' need for detention bed space in recent years. INS' average daily bed space usage has more than doubled from 8,279 average daily detention beds in FY 1996 to 18,518 in FY 2000. To better predict future detention needs, in FY 2000, INS developed a new detention bed space model. The model uses historical information to make assumptions about apprehensions, length of stay in detention, and criminality of detainees to forecast detention bed needs at the district office level. The outcome of modeling done at the district office level was used to generate the FY 2002 national detention bed space estimate for INS.

Program increases for detention consist of the following:

Consolidated Bed Space Expansion

In FY 2002, INS requests funding in the Breached Bond/Detention Fund (\$38,517,000) and the User Fee account (\$6,512,000) for a total of 1,607 additional detention beds to reach a total average daily bed level of 21,262, which includes INS-run facilities. Support costs associated with the bed increase are requested in the Salaries and Expenses account.

Specifically, INS requests **116 positions and \$20,309,000** for additional detention staff, support staff, and removals costs to support the increase in beds. In addition, **\$1,873,000** is for vehicles, which, along with the \$1,483,000 in the Breached Bond/Detention Fund will fund a total of 40 vans and 7 buses to transport detainees.

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	Perm. <u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Program Changes</u>			
<u>Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS)</u>			
<p>To enhance alien transportation requirements, INS requests \$8,796,000 (S&E Enforcement Account) for the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS). These resources will fund additional domestic and repatriation JPATS movements, including repatriation flights to Central America, the Caribbean, and parts of Africa. The JPATS moves are a critical component of INS' National Transportation System, because large numbers of aliens may be economically and safely transported via JPATS flights. From FY 1996 through FY 2000, INS has increased its use of JPATS by 140 percent. The increased use of JPATS is, among other things, the result of a Department recommendation to eliminate prolonged bus trips, which addresses the issues of alien treatment and safety concerns; compensating for a lack of available detention bed space in certain geographic parts of the United States; and Congress' and the Department's recommendation that INS decrease its reliance and use of commercial airline flights for alien deportation.</p>			
<u>Public Health Service</u>			
<p>The FY 2002 budget includes \$8,672,000 (S&E Enforcement) for INS' Public Health Service costs. Medical costs for detainees have risen significantly in recent years. In FY 1999, INS spent approximately \$38.5 million on PHS, and in FY 2000, INS spent \$49.4 million, an increase of 28 percent over FY 1999. Because of increasing costs and the fact that INS must provide adequate medical care for all detainees in INS custody, INS has made efforts to save money in this area through its managed care network and telemedicine. Additional PHS funding is requested to provide cost-effective, quality care for detainees and to keep pace with both increasing health care costs and a rapidly increasing detainee population.</p>			
<u>Coordination with U.S. Attorneys</u>			
<p>INS requests 42 positions, including 28 attorneys, and \$2,653,000 (S&E Benefits) to enable the INS legal proceedings program to assist the United States Attorneys' Offices and the Office of Immigration Litigation in immigration-related matters arising in federal courts. Small to mid-sized U.S. Attorneys' Offices, located where large numbers of INS detainees are held, are experiencing large workload increases associated with immigration cases. Increases in immigration workload in recent years have resulted primarily from an increase in habeas corpus petitions filed by non-returnable or "post order" detention cases. In these cases, detainees have received an order of deportation, but cannot be removed because their country of origin will not accept them. Such litigation support efforts will facilitate the removal of detained aliens, a substantial number of whom are criminal aliens, and ensure that aliens ineligible for immigration benefits are appropriately identified and denied relief.</p>			
Immigration Services .....	...	338	\$45,000
<p>INS requests 338 workyears and \$45,000,000 (S&E Benefits account) to continue the elimination of backlogs in benefits processing. This request, combined with \$35,000,000 in base funding and \$20,000,000 in premium processing fees, is the first \$100,000,000 installment in a five-year, \$500,000,000 initiative to provide quality service to all legal immigrants, citizens, businesses, and other INS customers, and to obtain a universal six-month processing standard for all immigration applications and petitions. In addition to increased personnel, this funding will provide employee performance incentives, and resources to make customer satisfaction a high priority.</p>			
Total Program Changes, INS.....	806	741	188,892

