

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2018

Congressional Justification

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U.S. Customs and Border Protection Appropriation Organization Structure

Organization Name	Level	Fund Type (* Includes Defense Funding)
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Component	
Operations and Support	Appropriation	
Mission Support	PPA	
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
Border Security Operations	PPA	
US Border Patrol	PPA Level II	
Operations	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Assets and Support	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Training and Development	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Trade and Travel Operations	PPA	
Office of Field Operations	PPA Level II	
Domestic Operations	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
International Operations	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Targeting Operations	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Assets and Support	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Trade	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Training and Development	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Integrated Operations	PPA	
Air and Marine Operations	PPA Level II	
Operations	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Assets and Support	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Air and Marine Operations Center	PPA Level III	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of International Affairs	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Intelligence	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Office of Training and Development	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Operations Support	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	Appropriation	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	PPA	
Airframes and Sensors	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Watercraft	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Other Systems and Assets	PPA Level II	Discretionary - Appropriation
Operational Communications/Information Technology	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation

Organization Name	Level	Fund Type (* Includes Defense Funding)
Construction and Facility Improvements	PPA	Discretionary - Appropriation
Immigration Inspection User Fee	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Immigration Enforcement Fines	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Land Border Inspection Fee	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
COBRA Customs Fees	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
COBRA FTA	Appropriation	Discretionary - Fee
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Global Entry Fee	Appropriation	Discretionary - Fee
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
User Fee Facilities	Appropriation	Discretionary - Fee
Customs Unclaimed Goods	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	Appropriation	Mandatory - Fee

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Strategic Context

Component Overview

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives. Some programs are indented to show that this is the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements program that supports the related programs. In addition, some fees and funds are indented below the program it most closely aligns to as a funding source.

Border Security Operations: The Border Security Operations program is charged with securing America's Southwest, Northern, and certain Coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of operational capabilities and assets of the U. S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations, Customs and Border Protection prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the U.S. border.

Border Security Assets and Infrastructure: The Border Security Assets and Infrastructure program acquires and maintains the technology and assets needed to conduct the Border Security mission. Assets include integrated detection and surveillance equipment to enhance situational awareness of border to facilitate border enforcement. Assets also include pedestrian and vehicle fencing and wall structures, roads, lighting, low water crossings, bridges, drainage and grate systems, marine ramps, and other related systems.

Immigration Enforcement Fines: Certain Immigration Enforcement Fines provide support for the Department's costs in the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens. These fines also support the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border. Lastly, these fines support the repair, maintenance, and construction of border structures in areas experiencing high levels of apprehensions of illegal aliens.

9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account: The 9-11 Response and Biometric Exit account are fee surcharges for the implementation of a biometric exit program in the air environment with pilot projects for sea and land operational environments.

Trade and Travel Operations: The Trade and Travel Operations program allows the Department to better intercept potential threats at the ports before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade and travel. The program includes a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation, and expanded shipper and traveler vetting that provides greater flexibility and capacity to accomplish these functions prior to arrival at the U.S. border.

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure: The Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the technology and assets needed to conduct the Trade and Travel mission. Assets include integrated screening, scanning, biometric, and transaction processing systems to enhance the interception of potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade and travel.

Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee: The Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee supports the full costs of keeping U.S. agricultural industries free from pests and diseases, and certifying that U.S. agricultural and food products shipped to markets abroad meet the importing countries' entry requirements. This fee is charged on all agricultural quarantine inspection services provided to international passengers, commercial vessels, trucks, aircraft, and railroad cars arriving in the customs territory of the United States.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) Customs Fees: COBRA Customs Fees support the customs inspection functions performed by CBP at ports of entry. These fees are collected from barges/bulk carriers, broker permits, commercial air/sea passengers, commercial trucks/vessels, dutiable mail, express consignment carriers, private aircraft/vessels and railroad cars.

CBP Services at User Fee Facilities: This CBP Services at User Fee Facilities fee is collected from organizations at certain seaports, airports, or land border facilities where CBP officers or employees are assigned to accept entries of merchandise, clear passengers, collect duties, and enforce the various provisions of CBP and related laws.

Customs Unclaimed Goods: Customs Unclaimed Goods are those items abandoned or unclaimed at ports of entry. After six months from the date the goods arrive in the U.S. with no entry, the merchandise is considered abandoned/unclaimed and becomes property of the U.S. government. CBP then sells by public auction this merchandise and these proceeds are used for the payment of storage charges, expenses, duties, taxes, and fees.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee: All passengers from countries that are a part of the Visa Waiver Program are required to submit an application via the ESTA. This application is reviewed to determine eligibility to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program. Fees collected from applicants are used to operate and maintain the ESTA, which adds a layer of security that allows DHS to determine, in advance of travel, whether an individual is eligible to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program and whether such travel poses a law enforcement or security risk.

Global Entry Fee: Global Entry is an international registered traveler program that incorporates technologies, such as biometrics, e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international travelers, including U.S. citizens and residents. All applicants must be pre-approved and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. This fee supports the processing of applicants for the Global Entry program.

Immigration Inspection User Fee: The Immigration Inspection User Fee is collected from foreign passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees finance a portion of the Department's costs to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or bring aliens unlawfully into the U.S. through air and sea ports of entry.

Land Border Inspection Fee: Land Border Inspection Fees support inspection services provided at Land Border Ports of Entry. These services include: the cost of immigration inspection services, information technology systems, hiring inspectors, overtime inspection services, detection of fraudulent travel documents, and administrative expenses.

Puerto Rico Trust Fund: The Puerto Rico Trust Fund is used to fund the inspection of all people and goods entering Puerto Rico for the cost of collecting duties thereof. U.S. Customs Duties and Taxes are collected in Puerto Rico from passengers and for merchandise entering from foreign locations. These collections are then deposited into the Puerto Rico Trust Fund, from which CBP deducts its cost of collecting these duties and taxes, as well as reimbursing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for related costs, with remaining funds serving as a revenue source for the government of Puerto Rico.

Virgin Island Deposit Fund (VIDF): The U.S. Virgin Islands Customs Duties and Taxes are collected from passengers and merchandise entering the U.S. Virgin Islands and are used to fund CBP for the cost of collecting these duties and taxes. These collections are then deposited into the VIDF, from which CBP deducts its cost of collecting these duties and taxes, with remaining funds serving as a revenue source for the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency's performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, information technology, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure: The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the enterprise assets and information technology systems and services that support business administrative services and back office operations.

Integrated Operations: The Integrated Operations program ensures domain awareness through the sustainment of command and control, coordination, information sharing, and situational awareness in support of multiple mission programs. It also supports occupational health and safety.

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure: The Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure program acquires air and marine assets and the related support systems and infrastructure to maintain and operate these assets.

Operational Communications/Information Technology: The Operational Communications/IT program enhances domain awareness by acquiring assets for command and control, coordination, information and situational awareness, and/or occupational health and safety for multiple mission programs.

Construction and Facility Improvements: The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.

Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the CBP programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					*Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	*Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	*Secure and Manage Our Borders	*Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	*Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	*Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Border Security Operations		99%	1%			
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure		100%				
Immigration Enforcement Fines	3%	93%	4%			
Trade and Travel Operations	2%	96%	1%			
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure		100%				
APEC Travel Card		100%				
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	3%	93%	4%			
Customs Unclaimed Goods	3%	93%	4%			
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	3%	94%	3%			
Electronic Visa Update System		100%				
Global Entry Fee	3%	94%	4%			
Immigration Inspection User Fee	3%	86%	4%			7%
Land Border Inspection Fee	3%	93%	4%			
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	3%	93%	4%			
Mission Support		1%				99%
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure						100%
Integrated Operations	22%	76%	2%			
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	26%	74%				
Operational Communications/Information Technology						
Construction and Facility Improvements	3%	91%	6%			
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	3%	86%	4%			8%
COBRA Customs Fees	3%	93%	4%			
Virgin Island Deposit Fund	3%	93%	4%			

**Totals account for rounding*

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 President's Budget	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Border Security Operations	4,894	-	4,125	-	6,702	-
Immigration Enforcement Fines	25	-	25	-	30	-
Trade and Travel Operations	93,731	32	79,665	32	99,878	40
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	11,909	90	14,432	92	14,745	95
COBRA Customs Fees	22,902	94	23,586	106	24,815	115
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	259	2	282	2	270	2
Customs Unclaimed Goods	180	-	180	-	180	-
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	567	2	602	3	5,378	36
Global Entry Fee	4,141	8	4,244	12	4,381	12
Immigration Inspection User Fee	17,965	126	18,492	133	20,446	137
Land Border Inspection Fee	1,387	6	1,407	6	1,454	6
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	2,740	9	2,775	6	2,775	6
Virgin Island Deposit Fund	356	2	342	2	335	2
Mission Support	724	4	721	5	811	5
Integrated Operations	217,158	881	211,260	880	235,315	1,030
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	18,370	-	18,882	-	40,113	-
Operational Communications/Information Technology	1,750	-	1,683	-	-	-
Construction and Facility Improvements	2,301	-	2,187	-	1,934	-
Total	401,357	1,256	384,889	1,282	459,561	1,487

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of time TECS is available to end users						
Description: This measure quantifies the availability of the TECS service to all end-users based on a service level of 24X7 service. TECS is a U.S. CBP mission-critical law enforcement application system designed to identify individuals and businesses suspected of or involved in violation of federal law. TECS is also a communications system permitting message transmittal between the Department of Homeland Security law enforcement offices and other National, state, and local law enforcement agencies, access to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (NLETS). NLETS provides direct access to state motor vehicle departments.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%
Result:	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 President's Budget	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Border Security Operations	4,145,808	21,263	4,136,284	21,263	4,479,501	21,230
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	76,421	-	61,857	-	1,715,163	-
Immigration Enforcement Fines	761	5	774	5	930	5
Trade and Travel Operations	3,787,640	19,685	3,846,050	18,889	4,050,182	17,623
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	116,553	-	116,345	-	109,240	-
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit	-	-	-	-	26,391	-
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	369,169	2,796	447,406	2,866	457,102	2,937
COBRA Customs Fees	709,953	2,926	731,170	3,300	769,250	3,557
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	8,039	64	8,739	71	8,371	74
Customs Unclaimed Goods	5,573	-	5,573	-	5,573	-
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	57,383	58	58,677	87	206,932	1,109
Global Entry Fee	141,299	236	144,498	387	148,764	387
Immigration Inspection User Fee	556,901	3,897	573,252	4,137	633,828	4,254
Land Border Inspection Fee	43,011	186	43,611	188	45,083	188
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	84,952	272	86,025	200	86,025	200
Virgin Island Deposit Fund	11,036	57	10,596	59	10,388	59
Mission Support	24,114	176	23,879	177	25,589	177
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	768,315	1,442	755,115	1,443	821,800	1,569
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	51,530	-	61,418	-	112,995	-
Operational Communications/Information Technology	5,250	-	5,050	-	-	-
Construction and Facility Improvements	56,593	-	52,797	-	54,416	-
Total	11,020,300	53,060	11,169,115	53,070	13,767,524	53,377

Performance Measures

For *Secure and Manage Our Borders*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent CBP measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Amount of smuggled outbound currency seized at the ports of entry (in millions)						
Description: This measure provides the total dollar amount of all currency in millions seized during outbound inspection of exiting passengers and vehicles, both privately-owned and commercial. The scope of this measure covers both the southwest and northern borders and includes all modes of transportation, (land, air, and sea).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	\$30	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$30.0
Result:	\$36.9	\$37.7	\$37.6	\$28.9	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of smuggled outbound weapons seized at the ports of entry						
Description: This measure provides the total number of illegal weapons seized during outbound inspection of exiting passengers and vehicles, both privately-owned and commercial. Weapons are defined as pistols, rifle-shotgun combinations, rifles, revolvers, shotguns, disguised weapons, machine guns, submachine guns or machine pistols. Seizing weapons being smuggled for criminal purposes strengthens our border security by preventing the movement of assault weapons and ammunition.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	400	400	400	400	400	400
Result:	731	411	505	661	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of recurring border surveillance implemented in remote low risk areas between ports of entry						
Description: This measure represents the percentage of remote low risk areas along the land border that are covered by recurring surveillance that can detect possible illicit activity. Low risk areas are geographically remote parts of the border that also have historically had low levels of illegal activity. Recurring surveillance is achieved through geospatial capabilities that monitor these areas for potential illicit activity and provide information to CBP Office of Intelligence analysts who review the information and determine if a response is needed. The measure demonstrates the Border Patrol’s ability to maintain awareness of illicit activity without needing to have agents directly located in these remote areas.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%	80%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of cargo by value imported to the U.S. by participants in CBP trade partnership programs						
Description: This measure describes the percent of all cargo that is imported from CBP trade partnership programs based on the value compared to total value of all imports. Partnership programs include both Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and Importer Self Assessment. CBP works with the trade community through these voluntary public-private partnership programs, wherein some members of the trade community adopt tighter security measures throughout their international supply chain and in return are afforded benefits. A variety of trade actors are included in these partnership programs, such as importers, carriers, brokers, consolidators/third party logistic providers, Marine Port Authority and Terminal Operators, and foreign manufacturers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	57.0%	59.0%	54.0%	53.0%	53.0%	53.0%
Result:	55.2%	53.9%	52.2%	53.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States						
Description: The measure represents the percent of conventional aircraft, once detected visually or by radar, that are suspected of illegal cross border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. In some cases, Air and Marine Operations (AMO) assets are launched to interdict the aircraft. In most cases, resolution of the aircraft identity is made by the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) working with interagency partners such as the Federal Aviation Administration. If the incursion is deemed legal, AMO considers the incursion resolved. If not resolved, AMOC working with our partners including AMO assets - could not identify the target and is thus considered illegal.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	98.5%	98.5%
Result:	99.3%	98.8%	99.3%	99.7%	N/A	N/A

* Targets modified from the 100% target to more accurately reflect historical performance and acknowledgement that Air and Marine Operations lacks control over certain situations that affect this measure.

Measure: Percent of import revenue successfully collected						
Description: This measure estimates the collected duties, taxes, and fees (called net undercollection of revenue) expressed as a percent of all collectable revenue due from commercial imports to the United States directed by trade laws, regulations, and agreements. The total collectable revenue is total collected revenue plus the estimated net undercollected revenue based on trade violations. The revenue gap is a calculation of uncollected duties (the difference between estimated undercollection and overpayment) based on statistical sampling.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	98.73%	99.56%	98.61%	99.06%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure reports the percent of imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws including customs revenue laws. Ensuring that all imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	97.50%	97.50%	97.50%	97.50%	97.50%	97.50%
Result:	97.66%	97.99%	98.89%	99.18%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of inbound cargo identified by CBP as potentially high-risk that is assessed or scanned prior to departure or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of international cargo coming to the United States via air, land, and sea identified as potentially high-risk using the Automated Targeting System that is assessed or scanned prior to lading or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry. Assessing, resolving, and when necessary scanning potentially high-risk cargo prior to lading or at arrival at the ports of entry ensures the safety of the U.S. public and minimizes the impact to the trade through the effective use of risk-focused targeting.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	98%	99.22%	99.76%	99.28%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of people apprehended multiple times along the Southwest border						
Description: This measure examines the percent of deportable individuals who have been apprehended multiple times by the U.S. Border Patrol. This measure calculates the number of people apprehended multiple times divided by the total number of apprehensions of people during a fiscal year. Effective and efficient application of consequences for illegal border crossers will, over time, reduce overall recidivism.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	<=18%	<=17%	<=17%	<=17%	<=17%	<=17%
Result:	16%	14%	14.0%	12.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of time the U.S. Border Patrol meets its goal of responding to potential illegal activity in remote, low-risk areas						
Description: In order to ensure an effective response, the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) aims to respond to potentially illicit activity in remote low risk areas within 24 hours. This measure gauges USBP’s ability to meet that goal and ensure potential illegal activity is properly assessed and responded to.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	96%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Rate of interdiction effectiveness along the Southwest Border between ports of entry						
Description: This measure reports the percent of detected illegal entrants who were apprehended or turned back after illegally entering the United States between the ports of entry on the Southwest border. The Border Patrol achieves this desired strategic outcome by maximizing the apprehension of detected illegal entrants or, confirming that illegal entrants return to the country from which they entered; and by minimizing the number of persons who evade apprehension and can no longer be pursued.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	N/A	77.00%	80.00%	81.00%	81%	81%
Result:	N/A	79.28%	81.01%	82.67%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Air mission launch rate						
Description: A primary and important measure for Air and Marine Operations is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which the program was able to respond.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	95%	95%	95%	83%	83%	83%
Result:	96%	94%	82%	83%	N/A	N/A

* In FY15 AMO began using data from a new system the Tasking, Operation and Management Information System (TOMIS). This system allowed AMO to begin capturing metrics not previously available using the legacy system that resulted in a significant drop when compared to previous years. Requested targets moving forward from FY16 were set at 83% for all years until additional understanding is made.

Measure: Average number of apprehensions for persons with multiple apprehensions along the Southwest border						
Description: This measure examines the average number of apprehensions for deportable individuals who have been apprehended multiple times by the U.S. Border Patrol. Effective and efficient application of consequences for illegal border crossers will, over time, reduce the average number of apprehensions per recidivist and reduce overall recidivism.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	<=2.48	<=2.45	<=2.42	<=2.42	<=2.42	<=2.42
Result:	2.41	2.40	2.38	2.37	N/A	N/A

Measure: Compliance rate for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) members with the established C-TPAT security guidelines						
Description: This measure provides the overall compliance rate achieved for all validations performed during the Fiscal Year. After acceptance into the C-TPAT program, all C-TPAT members must undergo a periodic validation in which U.S. CBP examiners visit company locations and verify compliance with an industry-specific set of CBP security standards and required security practices. These validations are prepared using a weighted scoring system that is used to develop an overall compliance rate for each company. Compliance with security guidelines enhances the security of cargo shipped to the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%
Result:	96.8%	96.2%	97.4%	98.8%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of joint operations conducted along the Northern Border by Border Patrol Agents and Canadian law enforcement partners						
Description: This measure tracks the number of initiated joint operations that are formalized by operations orders to engage in joint operations along the Northern Border. These bi-lateral law enforcement efforts between Customs and Border Protection and Canadian law enforcement partners at federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal (local) levels enhance the ability to ensure legal trade and travel, while mitigating border security threats, including illicit activity by criminal organizations and others who would do harm to our Nation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	18	24	24	24	24	24
Result:	27	34	29	22	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of joint operations conducted along the Southwest Border by Border Patrol Agents and Mexican law enforcement partners						
Description: This measure tracks the number of initiated joint operations that are formalized by operations orders which define levels of participation and dedication of resources. Bi-lateral law enforcement efforts between CBP/Border Patrol and Mexican law enforcement partners at local, state, and federal levels enhance the ability to ensure legal trade and travel, while mitigating border security threats, including illicit activity by criminal organizations and others who would do harm to our Nation. (For FY12 on, this measure will be part of the management set.)						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	11	12	20	20	20	20
Result:	31	23	25	16	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of shipments seized as a result of intellectual property rights violations						
Description: This trade discrepancy measure provides the number of seizures made by U.S. CBP and for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations. IPR infringement undermines the economic vitality of the United States by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. industry, threatens national security due to infiltration of counterfeit parts in the supply chain for defense systems and other critical infrastructure, and poses risks to the health and safety of consumers. CBP and ICE are actively engaged in protecting America by seizing these infringing goods.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	24,000	25,000	26,500	28,000	29,000	29,000
Result:	24,394	23,161	28,839	31,539	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations						
Description: This measure represents the percentage of international air travelers who are in compliance with all federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations which CBP is charged with enforcing at the ports of entry (international airports). The laws and regulations include those CBP has direct jurisdiction over, such as agriculture, immigration, and customs, as well as those of other government agencies that CBP is tasked by Congress to enforce. Examples include Food and Drug Administration pharmaceutical regulations, Consumer Product Safety Commission product safety alerts, Center for Disease Control health and safety alerts, and confiscation of alcoholic beverages from minors on behalf of state authorities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Result:	98.6%	98.5%	98.1%	98.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of apprehensions at Border Patrol checkpoints						
Description: Checkpoints are facilities used by the Border Patrol to monitor traffic on routes of egress from areas on the Southwestern and Northern borders. Checkpoints are an integral part of the Border Patrol's defense-in-depth, layered strategy. As such, measurements of activities occurring at checkpoints serve not only to gauge checkpoint operational effectiveness, but also serve as barometers of the effectiveness of the Border Patrol's overall national border enforcement strategy to deny illegal entries into the United States. This measure examines one component of checkpoint activity, the number of persons apprehended by Border Patrol agents, and compares these apprehensions to Border Patrol apprehensions made nationwide.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	<5.00%	<5.00%	<5.00%	<5.00%	<5.00%	<5.00%
Result:	2.26%	1.96%	2.52%	1.34%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of border vehicle passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations						
Description: The measure shows CBP’s success at maintaining a high level of security in the land border environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions. CBP randomly samples border vehicle passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	95.5%	95.5%	96.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Result:	97.4%	97.3%	97.5%	97.1%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Global Entry members with no security-related violations						
Description: CBP expedites the travel inspection process for low-risk travelers entering the United States that are pre-vetted by participation in the CBP Global Entry (GE) trusted traveler program. This measure calculates the percent of GE members who are found to have no violations that would provide a legitimate reason to suspend or revoke a person’s GE membership during the course of the fiscal year. CBP checks all GE members against major law enforcement databases every 24 hours. The measure demonstrates the effectiveness of the GE trusted traveler program at correctly identifying low-risk travelers and quickly incorporating any changes in traveler risk-status that result in suspension or removal to ensure that all active GE members meet required security protocols at all times.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.5%	99.5%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations						
Description: The measure shows CBP’s success at maintaining a high level of security in the international air environment by measuring the degree of compliance with USDA agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions by international air passengers. CBP randomly samples international air passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	95.5%	95.5%	96.0%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Result:	96.8%	96.8%	97.3%	99.6%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of land border passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations						
Description: : This measure represents the percentage of land border privately owned vehicle (POV) passengers who are in compliance with all federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations which CBP is charged with enforcing at the land border POV ports of entry. The laws and regulations include those CBP has direct jurisdiction over, such as agriculture, immigration, and customs, as well as those of other government agencies that CBP is tasked by Congress to enforce. Examples include Food and Drug Administration pharmaceutical regulations, Center for Disease Control health and safety alerts, and confiscation of alcoholic beverages from minors on behalf of state authorities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
Result:	99.5%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of U.S. Border Patrol agents who are trained and certified to perform enforcement actions						
Description: The measure assesses training readiness of U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents. Increasing agents’ levels of basic and advanced training enhances USBP’s capability to perform mission-essential tasks. Border Patrol agents are the only CBP resources capable of many essential law enforcement functions on the U.S. border. As agent numbers fluctuate, fully trained, deployable agents can mitigate agent-hiring shortfalls. Agents complete extensive Academy Basic Training and are required throughout their career to maintain certification in areas such as Quarterly Firearms Proficiency and Use of Force Policy. In addition, because each sector has unique climate, terrain, and operational environment, each USBP sector has different region-specific training requirements. These specialties include handling canines, counter-tunnel operations, horse patrol, All-Terrain-Vehicle, radiation detection, and snowmobile training.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	94%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of processing and wait times for members of Global Entry and other Trusted Traveler programs compared to non-members						
Description: This measure highlights the benefit of membership in Global Entry and other Trusted Traveler programs by demonstrating the reduction in delays (processing and wait times) experienced by Global Entry and other trusted program members when entering the U.S. in comparison to regular travelers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%	70%	70%*
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	81%	N/A	N/A

* CBP will review FY18 targets based on FY17 results

Measure: Value of shipments seized as a result of intellectual property rights violations (in millions)						
Description: This trade discrepancy measure provides the value of seizures made by CBP and ICE for IPR violations. IPR infringement undermines the economic vitality of the United States by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. industry, threatens national security due to infiltration of counterfeit parts in the supply chain for defense systems and other critical infrastructure, and poses risks to the health and safety of consumers. CBP and ICE are actively engaged in protecting America by seizing these infringing goods.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Target:	\$136.00	\$200.00	\$145.00	\$135.00	\$218.40	\$218.40
Result:	\$214.89	\$130.20	\$182.96	\$201.60	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 President's Budget	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Border Security Operations	46,409	2	44,535	2	49,898	2
Immigration Enforcement Fines	33	-	33	-	40	-
Trade and Travel Operations	53,808	46	55,784	53	60,757	56
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	15,878	120	19,243	123	19,660	126
COBRA Customs Fees	30,536	126	31,448	142	33,086	153
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	346	3	376	3	360	3
Customs Unclaimed Goods	240	-	240	-	240	-
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	755	2	802	4	7,170	48
Global Entry Fee	5,521	10	5,658	17	5,842	17
Immigration Inspection User Fee	23,953	168	24,656	178	27,261	183
Land Border Inspection Fee	1,850	8	1,876	8	1,939	8
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	3,654	12	3,700	9	3,700	9
Virgin Island Deposit Fund	475	2	456	3	447	3
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit	-	-	72,620	-	64,159	-
Integrated Operations	20,632	-	19,827	-	20,965	-
Construction and Facility Improvements	3,976	-	4,770	-	3,425	-
Total	208,064	500	286,025	541	298,950	608

Performance Measures

CBP contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 President's Budget	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Border Security Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	52,901	194	53,433	194	43,007	97
Global Entry Fee	7	-	10	-	13	-
Immigration Inspection User Fee	93,868	567	92,521	490	51,298	172
Mission Support	1,488,533	3,863	1,458,378	3,861	1,740,785	4,728
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	30,000	-	29,947	-	26,433	-
Integrated Operations	178	-	176	-	158	-
Total	1,665,487	4,624	1,634,465	4,545	1,861,694	4,997

Performance Measures

CBP contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations and Support	51,947	47,394	\$10,651,944	51,158	46,605	\$10,635,799	51,189	46,460	\$11,592,341	31	(145)	\$956,542
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	\$362,744	-	-	\$354,936	-	-	\$2,063,719	-	-	\$1,708,783
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,190	4,190	\$692,686	4,371	4,371	\$708,921	4,179	4,179	\$732,834	(192)	(192)	\$23,913
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	\$818	5	5	\$832	5	5	\$1,000	-	-	\$168
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	62	62	\$58,705	94	94	\$60,081	1,193	1,193	\$219,480	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
Land Border Inspection Fee	200	200	\$46,248	202	202	\$46,894	202	202	\$48,476	-	-	\$1,582
COBRA Customs Fees	1,575	1,575	\$528,580	2,538	2,538	\$543,666	2,538	2,538	\$562,151	-	-	\$18,485
COBRA FTA	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	277	277	\$22,462
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	3,006	3,006	\$449,857	3,082	3,082	\$534,515	3,061	3,061	\$534,515	(21)	(21)	-
Global Entry Fee	254	254	\$150,967	416	416	\$154,410	416	416	\$159,000	-	-	\$4,590
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$91,346	215	215	\$92,500	215	215	\$92,500	-	-	-
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	61	61	\$11,867	63	63	\$11,394	63	63	\$11,170	-	-	(\$224)
User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,644	76	76	\$9,397	80	80	\$9,001	4	4	(\$396)
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	-	\$5,992	-	-	\$5,992	-	-	\$5,992	-	-	-
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,620	35	27	\$90,550	35	27	\$17,930
Total	63,230	58,677	\$13,295,208	63,230	58,677	\$13,474,495	64,463	59,726	\$16,387,729	1,233	1,049	\$2,913,234
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	51,947	47,394	\$11,014,688	51,158	46,605	\$10,990,735	51,189	46,460	\$13,656,060	31	(145)	\$2,665,325
Subtotal Discretionary - Fee	1,892	1,892	\$394,421	1,502	1,502	\$406,345	1,783	1,783	\$433,001	281	281	\$26,656
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	9,391	9,391	\$1,886,099	10,570	10,570	\$2,077,415	11,491	11,483	\$2,298,668	921	913	\$221,253

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Comparison of Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$13,294,889		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$33,561)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$33,880		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$13,295,208	\$13,474,495	\$16,387,729
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$461,263	\$1,027,705	\$941,821
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$1,000	-	\$6,000
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$13,757,471	\$14,502,200	\$17,335,550
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$2,450,038	\$2,450,015	\$2,450,015
Total Budget Resources	\$16,207,509	\$16,952,215	\$19,785,565
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$12,851,960	\$15,926,937	\$15,830,125
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	63,230	63,230	64,463
Enacted/Request FTE	58,677	58,677	59,726
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	58,779	74,440	75,673
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	58,476	69,887	70,936

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations and Support	51,947	47,394	\$7,243,181	\$152.83	51,158	46,605	\$7,263,950	\$155.86	51,189	46,460	\$7,795,208	\$167.78	31	(145)	\$531,258	\$11.92
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,190	4,190	\$633,278	\$151.14	4,371	4,371	\$648,120	\$148.28	4,179	4,179	\$656,998	\$157.21	(192)	(192)	\$8,878	\$8.93
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	\$818	\$163.6	5	5	\$648	\$129.6	5	5	\$778	\$155.6	-	-	\$130	\$26
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	62	62	\$13,014	\$209.9	94	94	\$13,320	\$141.7	1,193	1,193	\$171,225	\$143.52	1,099	1,099	\$157,905	\$1.82
Land Border Inspection Fee	200	200	\$46,248	\$231.24	202	202	\$28,150	\$139.36	202	202	\$29,099	\$144.05	-	-	\$949	\$4.69
COBRA Customs Fees	1,575	1,575	\$485,940	\$308.53	2,538	2,538	\$499,810	\$196.93	2,538	2,538	\$518,374	\$204.25	-	-	\$18,564	\$7.32
COBRA FTA	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	\$149.66	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	\$240.14	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	\$205.91	277	277	\$22,462	(\$34.23)
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	3,006	3,006	\$404,439	\$134.54	3,082	3,082	\$471,578	\$153.01	3,061	3,061	\$471,578	\$154.06	(21)	(21)	-	\$1.05
Global Entry Fee	254	254	\$82,659	\$325.43	416	416	\$69,761	\$167.69	416	416	\$73,022	\$175.53	-	-	\$3,261	\$7.84
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$39,776	\$136.22	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	61	61	\$9,250	\$151.64	63	63	\$8,883	\$141	63	63	\$9,085	\$144.21	-	-	\$202	\$3.21
User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,644	\$125.28	76	76	\$9,091	\$119.62	80	80	\$8,707	\$108.84	4	4	(\$384)	(\$10.78)
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19
Total	63,230	58,677	\$9,202,057	\$156.83	63,230	58,677	\$9,284,753	\$158.23	64,463	59,726	\$10,031,898	\$167.97	1,233	1,049	\$747,145	\$9.74
Discretionary - Appropriation	51,947	47,394	\$7,243,181	\$152.83	51,158	46,605	\$7,263,950	\$155.86	51,189	46,460	\$7,795,208	\$167.78	31	(145)	\$531,258	\$11.92
Mandatory - Fee	9,391	9,391	\$1,632,763	\$173.86	10,570	10,570	\$1,699,413	\$160.78	11,491	11,483	\$1,889,961	\$164.59	921	913	\$190,548	\$3.81
Discretionary - Fee	1,892	1,892	\$326,113	\$172.36	1,502	1,502	\$321,390	\$213.97	1,783	1,783	\$346,729	\$194.46	281	281	\$25,339	(\$19.51)

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

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,031,504	\$5,212,724	\$5,504,898	\$292,174
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$14,743	\$15,212	\$9,360	(\$5,852)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,352,393	\$1,265,088	\$1,372,604	\$107,516
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,803,417	\$2,791,724	\$3,145,027	\$353,303
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	\$5	\$9	\$4
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$9,202,057	\$9,284,753	\$10,031,898	\$747,145
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	63,230	63,230	64,463	1,233
FTE - Civilian	58,677	58,677	59,726	1,049

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations and Support	\$3,408,763	\$3,371,849	\$3,797,133	\$425,284
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	\$362,744	\$354,936	\$2,063,719	\$1,708,783
Immigration Inspection User Fee	\$59,408	\$60,801	\$75,836	\$15,035
Immigration Enforcement Fines	-	\$184	\$222	\$38
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	\$45,691	\$46,761	\$48,255	\$1,494
Land Border Inspection Fee	-	\$18,744	\$19,377	\$633
COBRA Customs Fees	\$42,640	\$43,856	\$43,777	(\$79)
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	\$45,418	\$62,937	\$62,937	-
Global Entry Fee	\$68,308	\$84,649	\$85,978	\$1,329
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	\$51,570	\$63,596	\$63,596	-
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	\$2,617	\$2,511	\$2,085	(\$426)
User Fee Facilities	-	\$306	\$294	(\$12)
Customs Unclaimed Goods	\$5,992	\$5,992	\$5,992	-
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	-	\$72,620	\$86,630	\$14,010
Total	\$4,093,151	\$4,189,742	\$6,355,831	\$2,166,089
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$3,771,507	\$3,726,785	\$5,860,852	\$2,134,067
Mandatory - Fee	\$253,336	\$378,002	\$408,707	\$30,705
Discretionary - Fee	\$68,308	\$84,955	\$86,272	\$1,317

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$115,694	\$136,551	\$150,716	\$14,165
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$18,229	\$21,946	\$22,689	\$743
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$565,740	\$580,060	\$601,389	\$21,329
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$54,297	\$58,759	\$57,269	(\$1,490)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$131,932	\$154,759	\$133,518	(\$21,241)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$47,497	\$67,249	\$68,644	\$1,395
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,478	\$29,574	\$31,539	\$1,965
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,260,521	\$1,369,428	\$1,545,173	\$175,745
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$178,494	\$204,948	\$208,095	\$3,147
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$183,306	\$164,206	\$209,669	\$45,463
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,123	\$5,772	\$11,124	\$5,352
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$514,624	\$366,699	\$455,421	\$88,722
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,948	\$3,032	\$3,027	(\$5)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$311,922	\$320,138	\$316,525	(\$3,613)
31.0 Equipment	\$635,397	\$620,820	\$801,326	\$180,506
32.0 Land and Structures	\$43,805	\$82,825	\$1,736,690	\$1,653,865
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,000	\$2,865	\$2,900	\$35
91.0 Unvouchered	\$139	\$106	\$112	\$6
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$4,093,151	\$4,189,742	\$6,355,831	\$2,166,089

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Supplemental Budget Justification Exhibits**

Working Capital Fund

Dollars in Thousands

Appropriation and PPA	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Operations and Support	\$108,668	\$58,373	\$59,447
Mission Support	\$108,668	\$58,373	\$59,447
Total Working Capital Fund	\$108,668	\$58,373	\$59,447

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2016	10/12/2015	SAFE Port Act P.L. 109-347 § 232(c)	Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.	Complete
2016	10/30/2015	SAFE Port Act P.L. 109-347 § 403(h)(4)	Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall report to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on the resources directed to commercial and trade facilitation functions within the Office of Field Operations for the preceding fiscal year. Such information shall be	Complete
2016	12/31/2015	Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-215, Section 2(e) Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000, P.L. 106-396	An annual report to the House and Senate Judiciary on the integrated entry and exit data system for the preceding fiscal year. The report should include: (A) The number of aliens for whom departure data was collected, with an accounting by country of the departing alien’s nationality; (B) The number of aliens whose departure data was successfully matched to the alien’s arrival data, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and by the alien’s classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant; (C) The number of aliens who arrived pursuant to a nonimmigrant visa, or as a visitor under the visa waiver program, for whom no matching departure data have been obtained through the system or through other means as of the end of the alien’s authorized period of stay, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and date of arrival in the United States; (D) The number of lawfully admitted nonimmigrants identified as having remained in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality; (E) the calculation, by each VWP country and each fiscal year, of the portion of nationals [that arrive and depart by sea or air U.S. port of entry and is provided a waiver under the program] and for whom no record of departure exists, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such nationals who are so described.	Complete
2016	1/15/2016	FY14 Approps Conference Bill HR3547, Section 559 (p 685-700) Consolidated Report, Division F	The Commissioner, in collaboration with the GSA Administrator, shall submit to Congress an annual plan on the pilot program and activities undertaken pursuant thereto in accordance with this Act.	Complete
2016	1/15/2016	FY14 Approps Conference Bill HR3547, Section 559 (p 693-699)	Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner and GSA Administrator shall submit a report that describes the accepted donations received under this subsection; the POEs that received such donations; and how each donation helped facilitate the construction, alternation, operation, or maintenance of a new or existing land POE. The report shall be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security,	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
		Consolidated Report, Division F	and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.	
2016	1/19/2016	Division O, Title II, Section 207(a)(2)(F) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) (p 753)	Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the number of individuals who were denied eligibility to travel under the program, or whose eligibility for such travel was revoked during the previous year, and the number of such individuals determined, in accordance with subsection (a)(6), to represent a threat to the national security of the United States, and shall include the country or countries of citizenship of each such individual.	Complete
2016	1/19/2016	Division O, Title II, Section 207(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113)	Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on steps to strengthen the electronic system for travel authorization authorized under section 217(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)) in order to better secure the international borders of the United States and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States.	Complete
2016	2/1/2016	S. 1619 (p 74; Sec 541) Senate Report 114-68 (p 36) Joint Explanatory Statement (p 26)	CBP must submit a multi-year investment and management plan for inspection and detection technology supporting operations under this heading, including all NII and radiation detection technology, that provides (1) the funding level for all inspection and detection technology equipment by source; (2) the inventory of inspection and detection technology equipment by type and age; (3) the proposed appropriations for procurement of inspection and detection technology equipment by type, including quantity, for deployment, and for operations and maintenance; (4) projected funding levels for procurement of inspection and detection technology equipment by type, including quantity, for deployment, and for operations and maintenance for each of the 3 subsequent fiscal years; and (5) a current acquisition program baseline that aligns the acquisition of each technology to mission requirements (by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy technology assets, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how the acquisition of each technology will address such known capability gaps), defines life-cycle costs for each technology (including all associated costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations) delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the projected service life of the technology, and includes a phase-out and decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for existing legacy	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			<p>technology assets that each technology is intended to replace or recapitalize.</p> <p>p. 74 - Sec. 541. The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall, with respect to fiscal years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2017 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the heading "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses" under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74); under the heading "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" under such title; and by section 568 of such Act.</p> <p>p. - 139/Title V - Section 541. The bill includes language directing CBP and ICE to submit multi-year investment and management plans for certain accounts and programs at the time the President's budget proposal is submitted.</p> <p>(Senate Report) The Committee requests CBP produce a 5-year investment and management plan at the time of the fiscal year 2017 budget request. The investment and management plan shall be submitted in classified, if necessary, and unclassified format, with the unclassified version made public on CBP's Web site.</p> <p>(Joint Explanatory Statement) An additional \$86,462,000 is provided for recapitalization of Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) equipment, as requested. CBP is expected to use contracts negotiated by the General Services Administration (GSA) when possible to accelerate procurements of NII equipment. CBP shall submit to the Committees, with the fiscal year 2017 budget request, a multi-year investment and management plan for inspection and detection technology that: (1) inventories such equipment by location, type, age, and date of deployment; (2) outlines existing equipment acquisition plans by type, number, schedule, and total cost of operations and maintenance; and (3) forecasts a recapitalization plan supported by a current acquisition program baseline (APB). The APB shall: (a) align the acquisition of each technology to mission requirements; (b) define the life-cycle costs for each technology; (c) detail an equipment decommissioning schedule; and (d) compare actual versus planned obligations. A version of the multi-year investment and management plan shall be made available to the public at the same time.</p>	
2016	2/1/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 35)	CBP is increasingly streamlining its encounters with people at POEs, and the Committee understands that CBP continually reviews its workforce staffing model to account for the impact of enhancements on requirements for officer staffing. The Committee remains concerned,	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			however, about CBP officer staffing levels on the northern border. As trade and tourism increase along the United States-Canadian border, additional resources should be provided as appropriate. The Committee directs CBP to submit an updated resource allocation model with the fiscal year 2017 budget detailing specific staffing and funding for, and implementation of, planned border enforcement initiatives by port of entry.	
2016		Senate Report 114-68 (p 37)	In July 2013, GAO issued a report (GAO-13-603) outlining, among other things, flaws in CBP's commercial vehicle wait time collection process. The Committee is concerned that almost 2 years after the GAO report, CBP is still working to implement the recommendations to meaningfully improve the wait time collection process and overall industry confidence in the current online platform. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP is directed to report to the Committees of jurisdiction on the status of deploying an automated wait time collection solution across land border operations and the adoption of trade facilitation performance measures that demonstrate clear impact on stakeholders or the agency's security and trade facilitation missions. The Committee also directs CBP to consider identifying current wait time collection practices at each land border crossing through its online platform to improve accountability to the traveling public.	Complete
2016	3/18/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 42)	Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall report to the Committee on the status of the DHS Apex AEER project, as well as biometric exit pilots, including the facial recognition pilot at Dulles International Airport, the CBP mobile biometric tests, and the Otay Mesa land border pedestrian pilot.	Complete
2016	3/25/2016	Consolidated Approps FY 2013 SR 112-169 § 555 (p 140)	CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.	Complete
2016		SAFE Port Act P.L. 109-347 § 232(c)	Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.	Complete
2016	5/24/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125, Section 4	Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for the next five years, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Business Transformation Initiative, including locations where the Initiative is deployed, the types of equipment utilized, a description of protocols and procedures, information on wait times at such locations since deployment, and information regarding the schedule for deployment at new locations.	Complete
2016	5/24/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade	Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for the next three years, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
		Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125, Section 4	House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on supervisor-approved personal searches conducted in the previous year by U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel. Such report shall include the number of personal searches conducted in each sector and field office, the number of invasive personal searches conducted in each sector and field office, whether personal searches were conducted by Office of Field Operations or U.S. Border Patrol personnel, and how many personal searches resulted in the discovery of contraband.	
2016	9/26/2016	Consolidated Approps FY 2013 SR 112-169 § 555 (p 140)	CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.	Complete
2016	1/18/2016	Public Law 114-113 Senate Report 114-68 (p 13)	<p>Provided further, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the comprehensive plan for implementation of the biometric entry and exit data system as required under this heading in Public Law 114-4 and a report on visa overstay data by country as required by section 1376 of title 8, United States Code: Provided further, That the report on visa overstay data shall also include—(1) overstays from all nonimmigrant visa categories under the immigration laws, delineated by each of the classes and sub-classes of such categories; and (2) numbers as well as rates of overstays for each class and sub-class of such nonimmigrant categories on a per-country basis: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$13,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until both the comprehensive plan and the report are submitted.</p> <p>EXIT - DHS has been required by multiple statutes to implement a comprehensive biometric entry-exit system for the purpose of enhancing national security and improving the integrity of our immigration system, while facilitating travel. The introduction of the fingerprint-based biometric capability for visa issuance and entry revolutionized our immigration system and greatly enhanced our security posture. Further, progress has been made in collecting and matching biographic data from both entry and exit such that 97 percent of departing aliens can be matched to their arrivals. Yet, the Department has failed to implement a fully biometric entry-exit system. Pursuant to Public Law 114-4, the Department is required to submit its plan for implementation which has yet to be submitted. The bill includes language withholding \$13,000,000 from obligation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until this plan has been submitted, in addition to the overstay data report discussed further below.</p>	Complete
2016	10/30/2015	SAFE Port Act P.L.	The International Trade Committee is responsible for advising the Commissioner with respect to	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
		109-347 § 402(e)	commercial customs and trade facilitation functions and overseeing the operation of all programs and systems that are involved in the assessment and collection of duties, bonds, and other charges or penalties associated with the entry of cargo into the US, including the administration of duty drawback and the collection of anti-dumping and countervailing duties. The International Trade Committee shall submit to Congress an annual report 30 days after the end of each fiscal year detailing their activities and priorities.	
2016	10/30/2015	Senate Report 113-198 (p 18)	The Committee notes the recent increase of illegal trade in rhinoceros horns, elephant ivory from Africa, and illegally harvested timber, the large sums of money that these products command on the black market, and the linkages between illegal wildlife and natural resources trafficking and other transnational organized crimes (including trafficking in narcotics, arms, and humans). These activities threaten the stability and development of African countries and pose a threat to U.S. security interests. The Committee is pleased with the Department’s membership on the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking that was established by Executive order on July 1, 2013. The Committee agrees that the connections between trafficking in illegal wildlife and natural resources and financing of groups pose a threat to the United States. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a status update report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, outlining the specific steps being taken by the Department to further address wildlife trafficking and illegal natural resources trade, the engagement of DHS with the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking, including steps to improve coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement, steps taken by DHS to implement the National Strategy on Wildlife Trafficking, and what resources have been aligned to activities and initiatives to address wildlife and natural resources trafficking.	Complete
2016	11/15/2015	Trade Act of 2002 Senate Report 113-198 (p 50)	The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE and TECS Modernization reports on a semiannual basis. As part of the ACE semiannual briefing, the Committee directs CBP to include an outreach plan to ensure appropriate steps are taken.	Complete
2016	12/18/15	Farm Bill of 2008 P.L. 110-246 §3301	Report describing the reconciliations and the verifications conducted on softwood lumber imports, as well as identifying the manner in which the United States importers subject to reconciliations, any penalties imposed, any patterns of noncompliance, and any problems or obstacles encountered in the implementation and enforcement of these provisions.	Complete
2016	5/15/2016	Trade Act of 2002 Senate Report 114-68 (p 44)	The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE and TECS Modernization reports on a semiannual basis. As part of the ACE semiannual briefing, the Committee directs CBP to include an outreach plan to ensure appropriate steps are taken.	Complete
2016	6/18/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 40)	The Committee directs CBP to work with ITA, to increase efforts and advance methods to better investigate foreign imports suspected of evading or circumventing AD/CVD orders— including but not limited to lightweight thermal paper and seafood. The Committee further directs CBP to work with Federal partners, industry and other stakeholders to assess the availability of the data	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			<p>necessary to provide a full and complete picture of the current shrimp import regime, and to provide a plan detailing the costs and activities necessary to complete this analysis. The data should include information on compliance rates with health and safety standards; frequency, adequacy, and the type of inspections by CBP, Federal partners, and any contracted third parties; and where the inspections are taking place. The Committee shall be briefed on these efforts not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act.</p>	
2016	4/15/2016	<p>Senate Report 114-68 (p 41)</p> <p>NAFTA Implementation Act, Sec 691</p>	<p>The Commissioner of Customs must work with the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (and all other relevant agencies) to increase collections, and provide a public report on an annual basis on the collection during the preceding fiscal year of duties imposed under the AD/CV duty laws. The report should (1) summarize CBP's efforts to collect past due amounts and increase overall current collections, particularly with respect to cases involving unfairly traded U.S. imports from China; (2) provide the amount of uncollected duties for each AD/CV duty order; (3) indicate the amount of open, unpaid bills for each such order; and (4) have the Secretary advise as to whether CBP can adjust its bonding requirements to further protect revenue without violating U.S. law or international obligations, and without imposing unreasonable costs upon importers.</p> <p>(Senate Report) The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting the following reports required in Senate Report 112-169 accompanying Public Law 113-6, including the same level of detail prescribed in such report and during the timelines prescribed for each report: AD/CVD Actions and Compliance Initiatives, AD/CVD Liquidation Instructions, AD/CVD Collection of Outstanding Claims (consistent with Public Law 103-182), and AD/CVD Collection New Shipper Single Entry Bonds. A version of each report shall be posted on CBP's Web site.</p>	Complete
2016	6/17/2016	Farm Bill of 2008 P.L. 110-246 §3301	Report describing the reconciliations and the verifications conducted on softwood lumber imports, as well as identifying the manner in which the United States importers subject to reconciliations, any penalties imposed, any patterns of noncompliance, and any problems or obstacles encountered in the implementation and enforcement of these provisions.	Complete
2016	8/24/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125, Section 101	Not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than December 31 of each calendar year thereafter, the Commissioner shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that— (1) identifies each partnership program referred to in subsection (a); (2) for each such program, identifies— (A) the requirements for participants in the program; (B) the commercially significant and measurable trade benefits provided to participants in the program; (C) the number of participants in the program; and (D) in the case of a program that provides for participation at multiple tiers, the number of participants at each such tier; (3) identifies the number of participants enrolled in more than one such partnership program; (4) assesses the effectiveness of each such partnership program in advancing the security, trade enforcement, and trade facilitation missions of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, based on historical developments, the level of participation in the program, and the	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			<p>evolution of benefits provided to participants in the program; (5) summarizes the efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to work with other Federal agencies with authority to detain and release merchandise entering the United States to ensure that partnership programs of those agencies are compatible with partnership programs of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; (6) summarizes criteria developed with those agencies for authorizing the release, on an expedited basis, of merchandise for which documentation is required from one or more of those agencies to clear or license the merchandise for entry into the United States; (7) summarizes the efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to work with private sector entities and the public to develop and improve such partnership programs; (8) describes measures taken by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to make private sector entities aware of the trade benefits available to participants in such partnership programs; and (9) summarizes the plans, targets, and goals of U.S. Customs and Border Protection with respect to such partnership programs for the 2 years following the submission of the report.</p>	
2016	8/24/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125, Section 116	<p>Not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report containing recommendations for— (1) determining the most timely and effective way to require foreign nationals to provide customs brokers with appropriate and accurate information, comparable to that which is required of United States nationals, concerning the identity, address, and other related information relating to such foreign nationals necessary to enable customs brokers to comply with the requirements of section 641(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (as added by subsection (a) of this section); and (2) establishing a system for customs brokers to review information maintained by relevant Federal agencies for purposes of verifying the identities of importers, including nonresident importers, seeking to import merchandise into the United States.</p>	Complete
2016	8/24/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125, Section 910	<p>Report required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report on compliance with section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) that includes the following: (1) The number of instances in which merchandise was denied entry pursuant to that section during the 1-year period preceding the submission of the report. (2) A description of the merchandise denied entry pursuant to that section. (3) Such other information as the Commissioner considers appropriate with respect to monitoring and enforcing compliance with that section.</p>	Complete
2016	6/18/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 41)	<p>The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting the following reports required in Senate Report 112–169 accompanying Public Law 113–6, including the same level of detail prescribed in such report and during the timelines prescribed for each report: AD/CVD Actions and Compliance Initiatives, AD/CVD Liquidation Instructions, AD/CVD Collection of Outstanding Claims (consistent with Public Law 103–182), and AD/CVD Collection New Shipper Single Entry Bonds. A version of each report shall be posted on CBP’s Web site.</p>	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2016	6/1/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125V	An annual report to be submitted to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2016, and March 1 of each calendar year thereafter that includes— `(A) a summary of the changes to customs policies and regulations adopted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the preceding calendar year; and `(B) a description of the public vetting and interagency consultation that occurred with respect to each such change.	Complete
2016	6/1/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125	An annual report to be submitted to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2016, and March 1 of each calendar year thereafter that includes— `(A) a summary of the changes to customs policies and regulations adopted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the preceding calendar year; and `(B) a description of the public vetting and interagency consultation that occurred with respect to each such change.	Complete
2016	9/30/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No. 114-125 Section 104	Not later than September 30, 2016, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner and the Director shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the effectiveness of educational seminars carried out under this section.	Complete
2016	12/18/2015	Border Patrol Reform Act of 2014 (p 25)	A report to the Comptroller General of the United States that: examines the staffing requirements for U.S. Border Patrol to most effectively meet its operational requirements at each Border Patrol duty station; estimates the cost of the staffing requirements at each Border Patrol duty station; and includes a position-by-position review at each Border Patrol station to determine, the duties assigned to each position; how the duties relate to the operational requirements of U.S. Border Patrol, and the number of hours border patrol agents in that position would need to work each pay period to meet the operational requirements of U.S. Border Patrol; the metrics used to determine the number of hours of work performed at each Border Patrol station, broken down by the type of hours worked; a cost analysis of the most recent full fiscal year by the type of full-time equivalent hours worked; a cost estimate by the type of full-time equivalent hours expected to be worked during the first full fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act; and an analysis that compares the cost of assigning the full-time equivalent hours needed to meet the operational requirements of U.S. Border Patrol to existing border patrol agents through higher rates of pay versus recruiting, hiring, training, and deploying additional border patrol agents.	Complete
2016	1/7/2016	Border Tunnel Prevention Act P.L. 112-127 (p 2)	The Secretary shall provide an annual report that includes a description of the cross-border tunnels along the border between Mexico and the United States discovered during the preceding fiscal year; and the needs of DHS to effectively prevent, investigate, and prosecute border tunnel	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			construction along the border between Mexico and the United States.	
2016	2/18/2016	House Report 114-215 (p 30)	The Committee commends CBP’s search and rescue efforts, in particular the Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue (BORSTAR) Unit, and encourages CBP to expand its engagement with State and local counterparts and nongovernmental organizations in providing necessary medical aid and reducing deaths. Within 60 days of the date enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee on its search and rescue efforts during the prior fiscal year, including the number of deaths by sector and a description of the methodology for counting such deaths; the number of rescue beacons by sector; the frequency of rescue beacon activation; and the number of individuals rescued by the Border Patrol as a result of rescue beacons. In addition, the briefing should address procedures for the identification of deceased individuals, cooperative activities with State and local governments and nonprofit organizations, procedures for responding to rescue beacons, distress calls, and missing persons reports, and plans for reducing border crossings and deaths in remote areas along and near the border.	Complete
2016	60 days after completion of pilot	FY15 Approps House Report 113-481 (p 42) Explanatory Statement (p 19)	The Committee notes that, unlike many law enforcement agencies, CBP officers and Border Patrol agents do not use dashboard and officer mounted video cameras, such as lapel video recording devices, to record encounters with the public. Such recording devices can be useful in discouraging inappropriate conduct by law enforcement officers and have also exonerated officers accused of wrongdoing. The Committee is encouraged by CBP’s plans to conduct a pilot program to evaluate the use of these technologies and directs CBP to report to the Committee on its findings within 60 days of the completion of the pilot. (Explanatory Statement) Recently, CBP initiated a pilot program to determine whether using body-worn cameras can reduce the use of unnecessary force and protect officers and agents from allegations of abuse that may be unfounded. As required in the House report, CBP shall provide a report to the Committees on the results of the pilot within 60 days of its completion.	Complete
2016	2/1/2016	FY 2009 Approp P.L. 110-329 HR 2638 Div D, (p 85) Senate Report 114-68 (p 49)	In consultation with GSA, CBP shall submit a detailed 5-year plan for all Federal land border POE projects alongside the yearly budget submission. This plan should include a yearly update of total projected future funding needs. (Senate Report) The Committee reminds CBP that the fiscal year 2012 Department of Homeland Security Act made permanent the requirement that a 5-year plan for all Federal land POEs shall be submitted annually with the President’s budget request.	Complete
2016		House Report 114-215 (p 36)	The Commissioner must submit annually an inventory of the real property of CBP and a plan that includes the full costs of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2013, listed by fiscal year. Real Property includes land and improvements to land, buildings, structures, and facilities,	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			<p>including improvements and additions. Real property also includes equipment affixed and built into the facility as an integral part of the facility (such as heating systems), but no moveable equipment (such as plant equipment). Headquarters has no authority to own buildings or to lease buildings other than from GSA. As relates to real property, Headquarters has leasehold improvements.</p> <p>Real property assets or capital improvements to an asset are capitalized at the time they are placed in service. Being placed in service is defined as the date on which the facility or improvement to a facility is available for use by DHS.</p> <p>(House Report) On an annual basis, CBP is directed to submit an inventory of real property describing the physical condition of each facility and its recapitalization plan.</p>	
2016	6/18/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 41)	<p>To provide a report that includes the steps that have been taken to recover funds and will also include the challenges that prevent collection. CBP shall publish on its Web site a version of this report that provides appropriate privacy and trade sensitivity protections.</p> <p>(Senate Report) The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting the following reports required in Senate Report 112–169 accompanying Public Law 113–6, including the same level of detail prescribed in such report and during the timelines prescribed for each report: AD/CVD Actions and Compliance Initiatives, AD/CVD Liquidation Instructions, AD/CVD Collection of Outstanding Claims (consistent with Public Law 103–182), and AD/CVD Collection New Shipper Single Entry Bonds. A version of each report shall be posted on CBP’s Web site.</p>	Complete
2016	6/18/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 41)	<p>The Committee directs CBP to continue submitting the following reports required in Senate Report 112–169 accompanying Public Law 113–6, including the same level of detail prescribed in such report and during the timelines prescribed for each report: AD/CVD Actions and Compliance Initiatives, AD/CVD Liquidation Instructions, AD/CVD Collection of Outstanding Claims (consistent with Public Law 103–182), and AD/CVD Collection New Shipper Single Entry Bonds. A version of each report shall be posted on CBP’s Web site.</p>	Complete
2016	12/18/2015	Border Patrol Reform Act of 2014 (p 8)	<p>A plan to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that the assignment of a border patrol agent under this section during the 3 years of service before the border patrol agent becomes eligible for immediate retirement are consistent with the average border patrol rate of pay level to which the border patrol agent has been assigned during the course of the career of the border patrol agent.</p>	Complete
2016	1/15/2016	House Report 114-215 (p 23)	<p>In order to provide oversight, the Committee directs CBP to submit a report not later than five days after the end of each fiscal quarter on staffing numbers, to include gains and losses by pay period during the quarter. Additionally, the report shall include the total number of CBPOs and Border Patrol agents on-board.</p>	Complete
2016	4/5/2016	House Report 114-	<p>In order to provide oversight, the Committee directs CBP to submit a report not later than five</p>	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
		215 (p 23)	days after the end of each fiscal quarter on staffing numbers, to include gains and losses by pay period during the quarter. Additionally, the report shall include the total number of CBPOs and Border Patrol agents on-board.	
2016	7/5/2016	House Report 114-215 (p 23)	In order to provide oversight, the Committee directs CBP to submit a report not later than five days after the end of each fiscal quarter on staffing numbers, to include gains and losses by pay period during the quarter. Additionally, the report shall include the total number of CBPOs and Border Patrol agents on-board.	Complete
2016	4/18/2016	Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-68)	<p>Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and by December 31 of each of the next 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate that includes a description and assessment of the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security to hire members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service as Customs and Border Protection officers under section 4.</p> <p>(b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—</p> <p>(1) a detailed description of the efforts to implement section 4, including—</p> <p>(A) elements of the enhanced recruiting efforts and the goals associated with such elements; and</p> <p>(B) a description of how the elements and goals referred to in subparagraph (A) will assist in meeting statutorily mandated staffing levels and agency hiring benchmarks;</p> <p>(2) a detailed description of the efforts that have been undertaken under section 4;</p> <p>(3) the estimated number of separating service members made aware of Customs and Border Protection officer vacancies;</p> <p>(4) the number of Customs and Border Protection officer vacancies filled with separating service members; and</p> <p>(5) the number of Customs and Border Protection officer vacancies filled with separating service members under Veterans Recruitment Appointment authorized under section 4214 of title 38, United States Code.</p>	Complete
2016	7/1/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 32)	The Committee directs DHS to submit to the Committee, as well as the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, not later than 180 days after January 1, 2016, a report regarding the progress of implementation of the provisions of Public Laws 113-277 and 114-13. Specifically, the report should include (1) a general overview of the implementation of the newly-promulgated regulations under such laws; (2) classification and numbers of employees within the three pay schedules under the law; (3) Border Patrol Agents’ new pay ranges relative to what they were before the law was enacted and rules were promulgated; and (4) areas of regulation	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2016		<p>S. 1619 (p 74; Sec 541)</p> <p>Senate Report 114-68 (p 36)</p>	<p>implementation requiring additional regulatory or statutory action.</p> <p>CBP must submit a multi-year investment and management plan for all appropriated funds from all sources executed by OIT to provide a full picture of CBP’s information technology activities. This report should fully justify requested funds for this account as well as project future-year requirements and funding levels, and it should include: (1) the proposed appropriations included for each project and activity tied to mission requirements, program management capabilities, performance levels, and specific capabilities and services to be delivered; (2) the total estimated cost and projected timeline of completion for all multi-year enhancements, modernizations, and new capabilities proposed in such budget or underway; (3) a detailed accounting of operations and maintenance and contractor services costs; and (4) current acquisition program baselines for the ACE and TECS Modernization respectively, that explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline; aligns acquisition programs to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities, identifying known capability gaps, and explaining how each increment will address such known capability gaps; and defines life-cycle costs for these programs. CBP shall include an annual update of this information with the President’s budget request</p> <p>(Sec. 541) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall, with respect to fiscal years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2017 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses” under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74); under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology” under such title; and by section 568 of such Act. (Senate Report) The Committee requests CBP produce a 5-year investment and management plan at the time of the fiscal year 2017 budget request. The investment and management plan shall be submitted in classified, if necessary, and unclassified format, with the unclassified version made public on CBP’s Web site.</p> <p>p. – 139/Title V – Section 541. The bill includes language directing CBP and ICE to submit multi-year investment and management plans for certain accounts and programs at the time the President’s budget proposal is submitted.</p>	Complete
2016	8/24/2016	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015; Pub. L. No.	<p>In general.—The Commissioner shall direct appropriate personnel and the use of resources of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to address concerns that honey is being imported into the United States in violation of the customs and trade laws of the United States.</p> <p>(b) Country of origin.— (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner shall compile a database of the</p>	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
		114-125, Section 608	individual characteristics of honey produced in foreign countries to facilitate the verification of country of origin markings of imported honey. (2) ENGAGEMENT WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Commissioner shall seek to engage the customs agencies of foreign governments for assistance in compiling the database described in paragraph (1). (3) CONSULTATION WITH INDUSTRY.—In compiling the database described in paragraph (1), the Commissioner shall consult with entities in the honey industry regarding the development of industry standards for honey identification. (4) CONSULTATION WITH FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—In compiling the database described in paragraph (1), the Commissioner shall consult with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. (c) Report required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit to Congress a report that— (1) describes and assesses the limitations in the existing analysis capabilities of laboratories with respect to determining the country of origin of honey samples or the percentage of honey contained in a sample; and (2) includes any recommendations of the Commissioner for improving such capabilities. (d) Sense of congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the Commissioner of Food and Drugs should promptly establish a national standard of identity for honey for the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to use to ensure that imports of honey are— (1) classified accurately for purposes of assessing duties; and (2) denied entry into the United States if such imports pose a threat to the health or safety of consumers in the United States.	
2016	2/1/2016	S. 1619 Sec. 541 (p 74) Senate Report 114-68 (p 139; Title V Sec 541)	CBP must submit a multi-year investment and management plan for the BSFIT account that includes for each tactical infrastructure and technology deployment (1) the funding level in that budget and projected funding levels for each of the next 3 fiscal years, including a description of the purpose of such funds; (2) the deployment plan, by border segment, that aligns each deployment to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements related to achieving operational control, and explaining how each tactical infrastructure or technology deployment will address such known capability gaps; and (3) a current acquisition program baseline that explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the most recent acquisition program baseline approved by the DHS Acquisition Review Board, includes a phase-out and life-cycle recapitalization schedule delineated by fiscal year for existing and new tactical infrastructure and technology deployments that each deployment is intended to replace or recapitalize, and includes qualitative performance metrics that assess the effectiveness of new and existing tactical infrastructure and technology deployments and inform the next multi-year investment and management plan related to achieving operational control of the Northern and Southwest borders of the United States. (Sec. 541) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall, with respect to fiscal	Complete

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
			years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2017 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses” under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74); under the heading “U.S. Customs and	
2016	1/18/2016	House Report 114-215 (p 30) Joint Explanatory Statement (p 27)	CBP shall report annually on the status or results of ongoing investigations related to such deaths, with the first report due not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. (Joint Explanatory Statement) Per direction in the House report, CBP shall ensure that its holding facilities are in full compliance with the Department’s Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Assault in Confinement Facilities; include funding estimates for such compliance activities in the fiscal year 2017 budget justification; report to the Committees regarding the death of any individual in CBP custody or following CBP use of force; and report annually on investigations related to such deaths.	Complete
2016	2/1/2016	Senate Report 114-98 (p 33)	In light of recent media reports regarding allegations of sexual abuse by CBP personnel, the Committee directs CBP to report to Congress on an annual basis regarding all cases of reported sexual abuse and sexual assault by its employees.	Complete
2016	2/18/2016	Senate Report 114-68 (p 47) Joint Explanatory Statement (p 30)	(Senate Report) The Committee is concerned that the current shortage of qualified UAS pilots to perform CBP missions may grow in the future as demands for these pilots increase at DOD as well as in the private sector. The Committee believes that CBP could augment its capacity to train UAS pilots on a contract basis and allow for greater use of CBP’s UAS assets. The Committee therefore directs CBP to provide to the Committee, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report describing the need for UAS pilots to perform CBP’s missions, the ability of contractors to provide the training required to perform CBP missions, and any additional authorities and resources CBP may need to develop a robust pilot training pipeline. (Joint Explanatory Statement) The bill provides the additional funding requested for UAS pilots, crew, and training. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide the Committees a report on UAS pilots and training requirements, as detailed in the Senate report.	Complete
2016	3/18/2016	Senate Bill S.1619 (p 10)	Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any changes to the 5-year strategic plan of the air and marine program required under the heading “Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, and Maintenance” in Public Law 112–74.	Complete

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations**

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Activity	Last year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2018 President's Budget
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Operations and Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$11,592,341
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,063,719
Research and Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Federal Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13,656,060
Fee Accounts	N/A	N/A	N/A	
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$9,001
COBRA – CFTA	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$265,000
Global Entry	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$131,000

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Proposed Legislative Language

Operation and Support

For necessary expenses of *U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operations and support in connection with* [for] enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, [the provision of air and marine support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of air and marine assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, and] *including: the transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; the provision of air and marine support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of such assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; the purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft and unmanned aerial systems* [minor procurement, construction, and improvements expenses, including but not limited to expenses related to procurements to buy, maintain, or operate aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems; and] contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; *and for customs expenses in Puerto Rico in addition to funding made available by section 740 of title 48, United States Code; [\$11,333,352,000] \$11,592,341,000; of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which \$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which [\$1,362,683,000] \$1,611,219,000 shall be available until September 30, [2019] 2020; [of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses]; and of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from [that] account.[;of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 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 for fiscal year 2017, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: Provided further, That funding made available under this heading shall be available for air and marine related customs expenses when necessary to maintain or to temporarily increase operations in Puerto Rico: Provided further, That, at any point after January 1, 2017, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary*

of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the current fiscal year exceeds the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year, an additional \$5,750,000 shall be available under this heading: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 110 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,750,000 shall be available in addition to the amount made available in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 120 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,750,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous two provisos: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 130 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,750,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous three provisos: Provided further, That amounts made available in any of the previous four provisos may be transferred to any other appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

For an additional amount, \$38,599,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected and credited to this appropriation from amounts authorized to be collected by section 286(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(i)), section 10412 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8311), and section 817 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 or other such authorizing legislation: Provided, That to the extent that amounts realized from such collections exceed \$38,599,000, those amounts in excess of \$38,599,000 shall be credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the authority provided in this paragraph is contingent upon enactment of applicable authorizing legislation].

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operations and support in connection with</i> [for]	Updated language for consistency.
[the provision of air and marine support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of air and marine assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, and]	Removed language for consistency.
including: the	Updated language for consistency.
; the provision of air and marine support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of such assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; the	Updated language for consistency.
the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft and unmanned aerial systems	Updated language for consistency.

Language Provision	Explanation
[minor procurement, construction, and improvements expenses, including but not limited to expenses related to procurements to buy, maintain, or operate aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems; and]	Removed language for consistency.
and for customs expenses in Puerto Rico in addition to funding made available by section 740 of title 48, United States Code; [\$11,333,352,000] \$11,592,341,000; of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security;	This language allows CBP to use O&S funding to supplement the Puerto Rico Trust Fund to cover the cost of collecting customs duties in Puerto Rico in FY 2018. Declining collections of customs duties in Puerto Rico over the past few years, coupled with recent increases in drawback activity, make it possible that the Puerto Rico Trust Fund will not be sufficient to cover the cost of collecting customs duties in FY 2018. Dollar change.
[2019] 2020	Updated period of availability.
[\$1,362,683,000] \$1,611,219,000	Dollar change only
[of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses]; and	Updated language for consistency.
[that] account	Updated language for consistency.
;of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 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 for fiscal year 2017, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: Provided further, That funding made available under this heading shall be available for air and marine related customs expenses when necessary to maintain or to temporarily increase operations in Puerto Rico: Provided further, That, at any point after January 1, 2017, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the current fiscal year exceeds the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year, an additional \$5,750,000 shall be available under this heading: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 110 percent of the number	Removed unnecessary language for consistency.

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>transferred through the comparable date, \$5,750,000 shall be available in addition to the amount made available in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 120 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,750,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous two provisos: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 130 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,750,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous three provisos: Provided further, That amounts made available in any of the previous four provisos may be transferred to any other appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.</p> <p>For an additional amount, \$38,599,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected and credited to this appropriation from amounts authorized to be collected by section 286(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(i)), section 10412 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8311), and section 817 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 or other such authorizing legislation: Provided, That to the extent that amounts realized from such collections exceed \$38,599,000, those amounts in excess of \$38,599,000 shall be credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the authority provided in this paragraph is contingent upon enactment of applicable authorizing legislation].</p>	

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

For necessary expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction, and improvements, including [but not limited to] procurements to buy, maintain, [or]*and* operate aircraft and unmanned [aircraft]*aerial* systems, [\$323,390,000]\$2,063,719,000, of which [\$214,998,000]\$231,059,000 shall[,to] remain available until September 30, [2019]2020, and of which [\$108,392,000]\$1,832,660,000 *shall*[, to] remain available until September 30, [2021]2022.

Language Provision	Explanation
[2019] 2020	Updated period of availability.
[aircraft] <i>aerial</i>	Updated language for accuracy.
[\$323,390,000]\$2,063,719,000	Dollar change only
[\$214,998,000]\$231,059,000	Dollar change only.
shall[,to]	Updated language for consistency.
[2019]2020	Updated period of availability.
[\$108,392,000]\$1,832,660,000	Dollar change only.
shall[, to]	Updated language for consistency.
[2021]2022	Updated period of availability.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Reimbursable Resources

Dollars in Thousands

Collections	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	
Department of Agriculture - Department of Agriculture	Source	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Department of Defense - Department of Defense	Source	-	-	\$227	-	-	\$227	-	-	\$227	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$227	-	-	\$227	-	-	\$227	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$169	-	-	\$169	-	-	\$169	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$169	-	-	\$169	-	-	\$169	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	-
Department of Defense - Air Force	Source	-	-	\$92	-	-	\$92	-	-	\$92	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$92	-	-	\$92	-	-	\$92	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$29	-	-	\$29	-	-	\$29	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	-	-	\$29	-	-	\$29	-	-	\$29	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	-	-	\$29	-	-	\$29	-	-	\$29	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	\$63	-	-	-
Department of Energy - Department of Energy	Source	-	-	\$187	-	-	\$187	-	-	\$187	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$187	-	-	\$187	-	-	\$187	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$5	-	-	\$5	-	-	\$5	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$5	-	-	\$5	-	-	\$5	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$182	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$182	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$182	-	-	\$182	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services - Department Wide	Source	-	-	\$1,760	-	-	\$1,760	-	-	\$1,760	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$1,760	-	-	\$1,760	-	-	\$1,760	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$448	-	-	\$448	-	-	\$448	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$448	-	-	\$448	-	-	\$448	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	\$1,312	-	-	-
Independent Agency - Other Independent Agencies	Source	67	67	\$60,447	67	67	\$60,424	67	67	\$60,424	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	67	67	\$59,712	67	67	\$59,712	67	67	\$59,712	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$6,273	-	-	\$6,273	-	-	\$6,273	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$6,093	-	-	\$6,093	-	-	\$6,093	-	-	-
Executive Leadership and Oversight	Location	-	-	\$180	-	-	\$180	-	-	\$180	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	67	67	\$51,829	67	67	\$51,829	67	67	\$51,829	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	67	67	\$51,829	67	67	\$51,829	67	67	\$51,829	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	42	42	\$47,507	42	42	\$47,507	42	42	\$47,507	-	-	-

Collections		FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
International Operations	Location	25	25	\$3,831	25	25	\$3,831	25	25	\$3,831	-	-	-
Targeting Operations	Location	-	-	\$265	-	-	\$265	-	-	\$265	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$226	-	-	\$226	-	-	\$226	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$1,610	-	-	\$1,610	-	-	\$1,610	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$228	-	-	\$228	-	-	\$228	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$228	-	-	\$228	-	-	\$228	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	Location	-	-	\$1,381	-	-	\$1,381	-	-	\$1,381	-	-	-
Operations Support	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Immigration Inspection User Fee	Location	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	-
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	Location	-	-	\$693	-	-	\$693	-	-	\$693	-	-	-
User Fee Facilities	Location	-	-	\$23	-	-	\$23	-	-	\$23	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	Source	-	-	\$13	-	-	\$13	-	-	\$13	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$13	-	-	\$13	-	-	\$13	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	-
Operations Support	Location	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Source	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	\$110	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Transportation Security Administration	Source	2	2	\$6,227	2	2	\$6,227	2	2	\$6,227	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	2	2	\$6,227	2	2	\$6,227	2	2	\$6,227	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$5,244	-	-	\$5,244	-	-	\$5,244	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$5,244	-	-	\$5,244	-	-	\$5,244	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$769	-	-	\$769	-	-	\$769	-	-	-
Office of Trade	Location	-	-	\$769	-	-	\$769	-	-	\$769	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	2	2	\$214	2	2	\$214	2	2	\$214	-	-	-
Office of Intelligence	Location	2	2	\$214	2	2	\$214	2	2	\$214	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Citizenship and Immigration Services	Source	61	61	\$10,949	61	61	\$10,949	61	61	\$10,949	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	61	61	\$10,949	61	61	\$10,949	61	61	\$10,949	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	61	61	\$10,948	61	61	\$10,948	61	61	\$10,948	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	61	61	\$10,948	61	61	\$10,948	61	61	\$10,948	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	61	61	\$10,948	61	61	\$10,948	61	61	\$10,948	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Science and Technology	Source	-	-	\$869	-	-	\$869	-	-	\$869	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$869	-	-	\$869	-	-	\$869	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$661	-	-	\$661	-	-	\$661	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$661	-	-	\$661	-	-	\$661	-	-	-
Border Security Operations	Location	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$208	-	-	-
US Border Patrol	Location	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$208	-	-	-
Operations	Location	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$208	-	-	-

Collections	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security - United States Secret Service												
Source	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Operations and Support	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Office of the Inspector General												
Source	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	-
Operations and Support	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	\$82	-	-	-
International Assistance Programs - Agency for International Development												
Source	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	-
Operations and Support	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	\$88	-	-	-
Immigration User Fee												
Source	4,293	4,293	\$662,130	4,293	4,293	\$662,130	4,293	4,293	\$662,130	-	-	-
Operations and Support	4,293	4,293	\$662,130	4,293	4,293	\$662,130	4,293	4,293	\$662,130	-	-	-
Mission Support	646	646	\$129,369	646	646	\$129,369	646	646	\$129,369	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	629	629	\$124,149	629	629	\$124,149	629	629	\$124,149	-	-	-
Office of Professional Responsibility	9	9	\$2,835	9	9	\$2,835	9	9	\$2,835	-	-	-
Executive Leadership and Oversight	8	8	\$2,385	8	8	\$2,385	8	8	\$2,385	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	3,639	3,639	\$531,289	3,639	3,639	\$531,289	3,639	3,639	\$531,289	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	3,635	3,635	\$530,282	3,635	3,635	\$530,282	3,635	3,635	\$530,282	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	3,635	3,635	\$510,182	3,635	3,635	\$510,182	3,635	3,635	\$510,182	-	-	-
Assets and Support	-	-	\$20,100	-	-	\$20,100	-	-	\$20,100	-	-	-
Office of Trade	4	4	\$1,007	4	4	\$1,007	4	4	\$1,007	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	8	8	\$1,472	8	8	\$1,472	8	8	\$1,472	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	8	8	\$1,000	8	8	\$1,000	8	8	\$1,000	-	-	-
Operations Support	-	-	\$472	-	-	\$472	-	-	\$472	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Departmental Management and Operations												
Source	-	-	\$15,208	-	-	\$15,208	-	-	\$15,208	-	-	-
Operations and Support	-	-	\$15,208	-	-	\$15,208	-	-	\$15,208	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$15,015	-	-	\$15,015	-	-	\$15,015	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$15,015	-	-	\$15,015	-	-	\$15,015	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$193	-	-	\$193	-	-	\$193	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$139	-	-	\$139	-	-	\$139	-	-	-
Assets and Support	-	-	\$139	-	-	\$139	-	-	\$139	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$54	-	-	\$54	-	-	\$54	-	-	-
Independent Agency - Corps of Engineers--Civil Works												
Source	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	-
Operations and Support	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	-
Agriculture Quarantine Inspection fee												
Source	3,087	3,087	\$522,124	3,087	3,087	\$522,124	3,087	3,087	\$522,124	-	-	-
Operations and Support	3,087	3,087	\$522,124	3,087	3,087	\$522,124	3,087	3,087	\$522,124	-	-	-
Mission Support	332	332	\$90,225	332	332	\$90,225	332	332	\$90,225	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	288	288	\$83,153	288	288	\$83,153	288	288	\$83,153	-	-	-
Office of Professional Responsibility	27	27	\$4,705	27	27	\$4,705	27	27	\$4,705	-	-	-
Executive Leadership and Oversight	17	17	\$2,367	17	17	\$2,367	17	17	\$2,367	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	2,734	2,734	\$427,734	2,734	2,734	\$427,734	2,734	2,734	\$427,734	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	2,705	2,705	\$417,607	2,705	2,705	\$417,607	2,705	2,705	\$417,607	-	-	-

Collections		FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Operations	Location	2,705	2,705	\$394,982	2,705	2,705	\$394,982	2,705	2,705	\$394,982	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$22,625	-	-	\$22,625	-	-	\$22,625	-	-	-
Office of Trade	Location	29	29	\$5,211	29	29	\$5,211	29	29	\$5,211	-	-	-
Office of Training and Development	Location	-	-	\$4,916	-	-	\$4,916	-	-	\$4,916	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	21	21	\$4,165	21	21	\$4,165	21	21	\$4,165	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	Location	8	8	\$1,420	8	8	\$1,420	8	8	\$1,420	-	-	-
Office of Intelligence	Location	13	13	\$1,978	13	13	\$1,978	13	13	\$1,978	-	-	-
Operations Support	Location	-	-	\$767	-	-	\$767	-	-	\$767	-	-	-
International Assistance Programs - International Security Assistance	Source	2	2	\$1,115	2	2	\$1,115	2	2	\$1,115	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	2	2	\$1,115	2	2	\$1,115	2	2	\$1,115	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$35	-	-	\$35	-	-	\$35	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	-	-	\$35	-	-	\$35	-	-	\$35	-	-	-
Targeting Operations	Location	-	-	\$35	-	-	\$35	-	-	\$35	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	2	2	\$1,080	2	2	\$1,080	2	2	\$1,080	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$38	-	-	\$38	-	-	\$38	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$38	-	-	\$38	-	-	\$38	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	Location	2	2	\$1,042	2	2	\$1,042	2	2	\$1,042	-	-	-
Immigration Enforcement Fines	Source	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	\$758	-	-	-
Land Border Inspection fee	Source	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	308	308	\$38,725	-	-	-
Independent Agency - Environmental Protection Agency	Source	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	\$84	-	-	-
Treasury Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus	Source	164	164	\$62,349	164	164	\$62,349	164	164	\$62,349	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	164	164	\$62,349	164	164	\$62,349	164	164	\$62,349	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	24	24	\$33,365	24	24	\$33,365	24	24	\$33,365	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	24	24	\$33,365	24	24	\$33,365	24	24	\$33,365	-	-	-
Border Security Operations	Location	5	5	\$3,204	5	5	\$3,204	5	5	\$3,204	-	-	-
US Border Patrol	Location	5	5	\$3,204	5	5	\$3,204	5	5	\$3,204	-	-	-
Operations	Location	5	5	\$3,204	5	5	\$3,204	5	5	\$3,204	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	135	135	\$25,780	135	135	\$25,780	135	135	\$25,780	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	135	135	\$25,780	135	135	\$25,780	135	135	\$25,780	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	135	135	\$25,542	135	135	\$25,542	135	135	\$25,542	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$238	-	-	\$238	-	-	\$238	-	-	-
COBRA	Source	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	3,161	3,161	\$1,036,374	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	3,161	3,161	\$969,126	3,161	3,161	\$969,126	3,161	3,161	\$969,126	-	-	-
International Operations	Location	-	-	\$64,211	-	-	\$64,211	-	-	\$64,211	-	-	-

Collections		FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Targeting Operations	Location	-	-	\$3,037	-	-	\$3,037	-	-	\$3,037	-	-	-
Virgin Island Deposit Fund	Source	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	58	58	\$10,839	-	-	-
International Assistance Programs - Peace Corps	Source	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - United States Coast Guard	Source	-	-	\$5,829	-	-	\$5,829	-	-	\$5,829	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$5,829	-	-	\$5,829	-	-	\$5,829	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$3,025	-	-	\$3,025	-	-	\$3,025	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$3,025	-	-	\$3,025	-	-	\$3,025	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	\$2,804	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - National Protection and Programs Directorate	Source	-	-	\$5,207	-	-	\$5,207	-	-	\$5,207	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$5,207	-	-	\$5,207	-	-	\$5,207	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$241	-	-	\$241	-	-	\$241	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$241	-	-	\$241	-	-	\$241	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	\$4,966	-	-	-
Department of Justice - Department of Justice	Source	-	-	\$711	-	-	\$711	-	-	\$711	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$711	-	-	\$711	-	-	\$711	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$151	-	-	-
Border Security Operations	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
US Border Patrol	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Operations	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Trade and Travel Operations	Location	-	-	\$375	-	-	\$375	-	-	\$375	-	-	-
Office of Field Operations	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Domestic Operations	Location	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	\$1	-	-	-
Office of Training and Development	Location	-	-	\$374	-	-	\$374	-	-	\$374	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$184	-	-	\$184	-	-	\$184	-	-	-
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$184	-	-	\$184	-	-	\$184	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$184	-	-	\$184	-	-	\$184	-	-	-
Department of Labor - Department of Labor	Source	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	-
Department of State - Department of State	Source	7	7	\$7,046	7	7	\$7,046	7	7	\$7,046	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	7	7	\$7,046	7	7	\$7,046	7	7	\$7,046	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$9	-	-	\$9	-	-	\$9	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$9	-	-	\$9	-	-	\$9	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	7	7	\$7,037	7	7	\$7,037	7	7	\$7,037	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Collections		FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change		
		Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Air and Marine Operations	Location	-	-	\$104	-	-	\$104	-	-	\$104	-	-	-
Assets and Support	Location	-	-	\$104	-	-	\$104	-	-	\$104	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	Location	7	7	\$6,933	7	7	\$6,933	7	7	\$6,933	-	-	-
Department of Transportation - Department of Transportation	Source	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	-
Mission Support	Location	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	-
Enterprise Services	Location	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$34	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	Source	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	-
Operations and Support	Location	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	Location	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	-
Operations Support	Location	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	\$215	-	-	-
Total Collections		11,210	11,210	\$2,450,038	11,210	11,210	\$2,450,015	11,210	11,210	\$2,450,015	-	-	-

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Operations and Support



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Operations and Support

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Mission Support	4,853	4,043	\$1,513,371	4,853	4,043	\$1,482,978	5,485	4,910	\$1,767,185	632	867	\$284,207
Border Security Operations	23,207	21,265	\$4,197,111	23,207	21,265	\$4,184,944	23,645	21,232	\$4,536,101	438	(33)	\$351,157
Trade and Travel Operations	21,202	19,763	\$3,935,179	20,413	18,974	\$3,981,498	19,084	17,719	\$4,210,817	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$229,319
Integrated Operations	2,685	2,323	\$1,006,283	2,685	2,323	\$986,379	2,975	2,599	\$1,078,238	290	276	\$91,859
Total	51,947	47,394	\$10,651,944	51,158	46,605	\$10,635,799	51,189	46,460	\$11,592,341	31	(145)	\$956,542
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	51,947	47,394	\$10,651,944	51,158	46,605	\$10,635,799	51,189	46,460	\$11,592,341	31	(145)	\$956,542

Overview

As the frontline border agency in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists, terrorist weapons, and other contraband from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. CBP ensures that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official checkpoints and ports of entry (POE). CBP achieves its mission using a combination of advanced information, risk assessment, appropriate scanning and other technologies, and by partnering with Federal, State, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies as well as private industry and international partners. CBP’s over 60,000 highly trained employees ensure that the agency performs its mission with vigilance, integrity, and professionalism.

The Operations and Support (O&S) appropriation funds all appropriated operating costs required to achieve CBP’s dual mission. The primary drivers behind these costs are the salaries and benefits (S&B) of CBP operational and mission support personnel.

The balance of this appropriation is comprised of the operations and maintenance (O&M) costs necessary to sustain the daily effectiveness of CBP equipment and facilities.

O&S funds necessary operations, mission support, and associated management and administration (M&A) costs in support of the following Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA):

- **Enterprise Services:** This PPA captures activities that are standardized across DHS and provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day

management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include: conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

- **Border Security Operations:** CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The activities funded in this Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) contribute to securing America's southwest, northern, and certain coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of operational capabilities and assets of the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and of Air and Marine Operations (AMO), CBP prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the borders of the United States.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, CBP will continue implementing an operational approach focused on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities in performing the mission of securing America's borders. This strategy involves CBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the U.S. borders. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The funds requested in this PPA support risk management as the core of CBP's border operations. Through enhanced situational awareness and intelligence (information), coordinated operations with Federal, State, local and international partners (integration), and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), CBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats.

- **Trade and Travel Operations:** CBP uses the resources of this PPA to mitigate the threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade. CBP achieves this mission by deploying CBP officers (CBPO) to the POEs and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international cargo and travelers and, in targeted border areas, to screen departing export cargo. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes.

CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through bilateral cooperation with other nations, private-sector partnerships, expanded targeting, and advance scrutiny of information on people and products coming into this country.

CBP is cultivating “smart borders” through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy, and created a unified, recognizable presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.

Several of the inspection activities performed at POEs and their associated costs are authorized to be reimbursed by user fee revenues that are remitted to CBP on monthly or quarterly basis. To manage the funding relationship between O&S and user fees, CBP leverages the O&S appropriation to fund activities related to the performance of customs, immigration and agriculture inspections at POEs, and then reimburses O&S to the extent fees are available from the Immigration, Agriculture Quarantine, and COBRA inspections user fees, and other reimbursable programs such as Reimbursable Enhanced Inspection Services. The Offices of Field Operations (OFO) and International Trade (OIT), as well as various mission support programs, employ the above described approach to fund certain inspection activities, including direct and indirect costs.

- **Integrated Operations:** This PPA captures the activities to establish the foundation for an integrated, all-hazards planning framework that considers routine emergencies or interruptions of border security operations including trade and travel and catastrophic events. Activities funded in this PPA operate at the national level and are not limited to a specific geographical area. Integrated Operations include funding for command and control, coordination, occupational health and safety, and information and situational awareness for multiple CBP mission programs. According to CBP’s *Vision and Strategy 2020: U.S. CBP Strategic Plan*, “situational awareness is derived from CBP’s comprehensive understanding of the threat environment and provides an in-depth picture of the current operating conditions within a specific region of the border environment and the near-term projections for those conditions in that region. It forms the cornerstone for safeguarding the Nation’s air, land, and maritime borders because it ensures that CBP operational elements and their leadership are keenly aware of the threats, challenges, opportunities, and capabilities within a given border region.”

Operations and Support
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$10,674,505		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$22,561)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$10,651,944	\$10,635,799	\$11,592,341
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$223,704	\$223,704
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$10,651,944	\$10,859,503	\$11,816,045
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$2,449,303	\$2,449,303	\$2,449,303
Total Budget Resources	\$13,101,247	\$13,308,806	\$14,265,348
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$10,432,106	\$13,085,102	\$12,777,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	51,947	51,158	51,189
Enacted/Request FTE	47,394	46,605	46,460
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	47,293	62,368	62,399
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	46,990	57,815	57,670

Operations and Support Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	51,947	47,394	\$10,674,505
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$16,295)
UAS Upgrade	-	-	\$11,000
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$17,266)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$22,561)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	51,947	47,394	\$10,651,944
FY 2017 Annualized CR	51,158	46,605	\$10,635,799
FY 2018 Base Budget	51,158	46,605	\$10,635,799
Increase Reliance on Fee Collections	(277)	(277)	(\$45,000)
Revenue Modernization	13	12	\$1,940
Transfer out of WCF due to Cost Removal	-	-	(\$5,474)
Total Transfers	(264)	(265)	(\$48,534)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$94,946
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$119,768
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	153	\$286,660
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	-	-	\$14,442
Adjustment to Sustain EVUS	-	4	\$8,216
AMOC-AMOSS Completion	-	-	\$3,374
Annualization of 2015 AMOC PED Cell and AMOSS	6	6	\$1,224
Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App	-	-	\$450
Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research	-	-	\$350
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	23	\$686
Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	30	\$4,881
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$25,674
Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners	-	35	\$13,590
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$30,934
Border Patrol Facility Sustainment	-	-	\$11,309

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,005
Department of Defense (DOD) Re-Use	-	-	\$540
Federal Protective Service Fee Increase	-	-	\$1,363
Health Benefits	-	-	\$18,871
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$7,240
Integrated Logistic Support	-	-	\$718
International Affairs Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,782
Management & Administration Resource Realignments	40	40	-
Mobile Surveillance	1	1	\$163
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$1,735
Realignment of User Fee Reliance	213	213	-
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$9,865
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$38,660
TECS Modernization	-	-	\$9,000
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	-	-	\$5,697
Total, Pricing Increases	260	505	\$713,143
Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation	-	-	(\$5,870)
Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	-	-	(\$4,449)
Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	(\$4,500)
Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars	-	-	(\$10,000)
Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems	-	-	(\$5,000)
Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance	-	-	(\$2,500)
Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Fully Non-Recur VADER Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	(\$9,000)
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	(\$33,550)
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,638)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$1,743)
Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$13,632)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$2,178)
Non-Recur ACE	-	-	(\$34,984)

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Non-Recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$181)
Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$488)
Tactical Communication	-	-	(\$2,118)
Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair	-	-	(\$21,200)
Travel Processing Fee	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Watchlist Service Encounter Service	-	-	(\$1,900)
Total, Pricing Decreases	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$320,411)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(1,103)	(859)	\$344,198
FY 2018 Current Services	50,055	45,746	\$10,979,997
ACE Core Functionality	-	-	\$45,122
Air & Marine Acquisition Management	-	-	\$5,510
All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	66	33	\$5,181
AMO Facilities	-	-	\$8,657
AMO Logistic & Maintenance Increase for Border Support	-	-	\$18,127
AMO Personnel	94	47	\$23,201
AMO Recruitment and Retention	-	-	\$5,000
AMOC and Intelligence Research Analysts	55	55	\$9,715
AMOC Equipment	-	-	\$857
Body Worn Cameras	-	-	\$5,000
Commercial Technology Innovation Program	-	-	\$10,000
Criminal Investigators	60	35	\$14,263
Deploy and Sustain New RVSS on Southwest Border	3	3	\$3,769
DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	\$13,200
Enhance Spanish Language Call Center	21	21	\$3,195
Enterprise Services Hiring for Border Wall	60	30	\$4,995
Equipment and Field Technology for Southern Border	-	-	\$24,192
Field Technology Officer Support	-	-	\$5,500
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	500	250	\$100,000
HRM Hiring Strategies	-	-	\$17,500
Increase Intelligence and Targeting Capabilities	-	-	\$54,855
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$1,254

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$29,286
IT Equipment for Southwest Border Wall	-	-	\$10,000
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	2	2	\$247
National Targeting Center Expansion	93	93	\$14,540
OI Staffing Enhancement	40	40	\$3,123
Small UAS Program	-	-	\$2,500
Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers	-	-	\$34,625
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	140	105	\$29,800
Trade Transformation Initiative	-	-	\$2,250
Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensors	-	-	\$3,000
USBP Airboats	-	-	\$871
USBP Facilities	-	-	\$61,220
USBP Relocations to Southwest Border	-	-	\$11,000
Use of Force Oversight and Training	-	-	\$4,190
Vehicle Procurement to Replace USBP Vehicles	-	-	\$37,200
Weapons Maintenance & Procurement	-	-	\$12,000
Total, Program Increases	1,134	714	\$634,945
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$9,900)
Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,200)
Eliminate OFO TDY Support to Other Offices	-	-	(\$1,500)
Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	-	-	(\$2,000)
Trade Metrics and Data Support	-	-	(\$1,500)
USBP Contract Reduction	-	-	(\$4,501)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$22,601)
FY 2018 Request	51,189	46,460	\$11,592,341
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	31	(145)	\$956,542

Operations and Support
Justification of Pricing Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$94,946
Mission Support	-	-	\$8,933
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$6,716
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$1,225
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$992
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$43,005
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$42,667
Operations	-	-	\$42,667
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$338
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$38,242
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$36,627
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$34,458
International Operations	-	-	\$1,327
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$842
Office of Trade	-	-	\$1,509
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$106
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$4,766
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$3,513
Operations	-	-	\$3,212
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$301
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$314
Office of Intelligence	-	-	\$491
Operations Support	-	-	\$448
Pricing Change 2 - 2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$119,768
Mission Support	-	-	\$9,417
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$6,936
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$1,342
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$1,139
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$45,054
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$44,620
Operations	-	-	\$44,620
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$434
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$59,714

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$57,681
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$54,392
International Operations	-	-	\$1,806
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$1,483
Office of Trade	-	-	\$1,700
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$333
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$5,583
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$3,816
Operations	-	-	\$3,517
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$299
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$398
Office of Intelligence	-	-	\$537
Operations Support	-	-	\$832
Pricing Change 3 - AMOC-AMOSS Completion	-	-	\$3,374
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$3,374
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$3,374
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$1,800)
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$5,174
Pricing Change 4 - Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	153	\$286,660
Mission Support	-	256	\$90,901
Enterprise Services	-	133	\$86,118
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	47	(\$594)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	76	\$5,377
Border Security Operations	-	(221)	(\$2,967)
US Border Patrol	-	(226)	(\$9,311)
Operations	-	(226)	(\$9,311)
Office of Training and Development	-	5	\$6,344
Trade and Travel Operations	-	52	\$189,954
Office of Field Operations	-	22	\$163,165
Domestic Operations	-	(87)	\$130,908
International Operations	-	22	(\$15,352)
Targeting Operations	-	87	\$47,609
Office of Trade	-	29	\$8,282
Office of Training and Development	-	1	\$18,507
Integrated Operations	-	66	\$8,772
Air and Marine Operations	-	42	\$592
Operations	-	25	(\$8,610)
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	17	\$9,202

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of International Affairs	-	(2)	\$4,329
Office of Intelligence	-	9	(\$7,794)
Operations Support	-	17	\$11,645
Pricing Change 5 - Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	-	-	\$14,442
Mission Support	(3)	(3)	\$268
Enterprise Services	(3)	(3)	\$268
Border Security Operations	3	3	\$14,174
US Border Patrol	3	3	\$14,174
Operations	3	3	(\$1,043)
Assets and Support	-	-	\$15,217
Pricing Change 6 - Adjustment to Sustain EVUS	-	4	\$8,216
Trade and Travel Operations	-	4	\$8,216
Office of Field Operations	-	4	\$8,216
Domestic Operations	-	4	\$8,216
Pricing Change 7 - Annualization of 2015 AMOC PED Cell and AMOSS	6	6	\$1,224
Integrated Operations	6	6	\$1,224
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$74
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$74
Office of Intelligence	6	6	\$1,150
Pricing Change 8 - Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App	-	-	\$450
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$450
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$450
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$450
Pricing Change 9 - Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research	-	-	\$350
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$350
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$350
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$350
Pricing Change 10 - Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	23	\$686
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$686
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$522
Operations	-	-	\$522
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$164
Trade and Travel Operations	-	23	-
Office of Field Operations	-	23	-
Domestic Operations	-	23	-
Pricing Change 11 - Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	30	\$4,881
Trade and Travel Operations	-	30	\$4,881

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of Field Operations	-	30	\$4,881
Targeting Operations	-	30	\$4,881
Pricing Change 12 - Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$25,674
Mission Support	-	-	\$2,500
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$1,890
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$339
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$271
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$12,086
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$11,989
Operations	-	-	\$11,989
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$97
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$9,805
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$9,368
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$8,749
International Operations	-	-	\$348
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$271
Office of Trade	-	-	\$418
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$19
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$1,283
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$971
Operations	-	-	\$890
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$81
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$83
Office of Intelligence	-	-	\$132
Operations Support	-	-	\$97
Pricing Change 13 - Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners	-	35	\$13,590
Mission Support	-	35	\$13,590
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	35	\$13,590
Pricing Change 14 - Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$30,934
Mission Support	-	-	\$3,074
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$2,253
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$443
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$378
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$13,742
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$13,602
Operations	-	-	\$13,602
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$140
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$12,334

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$11,700
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$10,564
International Operations	-	-	\$790
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$346
Office of Trade	-	-	\$519
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$115
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$1,784
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$1,260
Operations	-	-	\$1,166
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$94
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$107
Office of Intelligence	-	-	\$151
Operations Support	-	-	\$266
Pricing Change 15 - Border Patrol Facility Sustainment	-	-	\$11,309
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$11,309
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$11,309
Assets and Support	-	-	\$11,309
Pricing Change 16 - Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,005
Mission Support	-	-	\$1,005
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$1,005
Pricing Change 17 - Department of Defense (DOD) Re-Use	-	-	\$540
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$540
Operations Support	-	-	\$540
Pricing Change 18 - Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation	-	-	(\$5,870)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$5,870)
Office of Field Operations	-	-	(\$5,870)
Domestic Operations	-	-	(\$5,870)
Pricing Change 19 - Federal Protective Service Fee Increase	-	-	\$1,363
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$1,363
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$1,363
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,363
Pricing Change 20 - Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	-	-	(\$4,449)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$4,449)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$4,449)
Pricing Change 21 - Fully Non-Recr DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	(\$4,500)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$4,500)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$4,500)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$4,500)

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 22 - Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars	-	-	(\$10,000)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$10,000)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$10,000)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$10,000)
Pricing Change 23 - Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems	-	-	(\$5,000)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$5,000)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$5,000)
Operations	-	-	(\$5,000)
Pricing Change 24 - Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance	-	-	(\$2,500)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$2,500)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$2,500)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$2,500)
Pricing Change 25 - Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$4,000)
Pricing Change 26 - Fully Non-Recur VADER Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$2,000)
Pricing Change 27 - Health Benefits	-	-	\$18,871
Mission Support	-	-	\$1,370
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$1,045
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$169
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$156
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$7,576
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$7,508
Operations	-	-	\$7,508
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$68
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$9,169
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$8,872
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$8,403
International Operations	-	-	\$270
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$199
Office of Trade	-	-	\$244
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$53
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$756
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$512

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Operations	-	-	\$481
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$31
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$50
Office of Intelligence	-	-	\$68
Operations Support	-	-	\$126
Pricing Change 28 - High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	(\$9,000)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$9,000)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$9,000)
Pricing Change 29 - Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$7,240
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$7,240
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$7,240
Assets and Support	-	-	\$7,240
Pricing Change 30 - Integrated Logistic Support	-	-	\$718
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$718
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$718
Assets and Support	-	-	\$718
Pricing Change 31 - International Affairs Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,782
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$1,782
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$1,782
Pricing Change 32 - Management & Administration Resource Realignments	40	40	-
Mission Support	40	40	-
Enterprise Services	11	11	(\$3,499)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	29	29	\$3,499
Pricing Change 33 - Mobile Surveillance	1	1	\$163
Border Security Operations	1	1	\$163
US Border Patrol	1	1	\$163
Operations	1	1	\$163
Pricing Change 34 - Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	(\$33,550)
Border Security Operations	-	-	(\$33,550)
US Border Patrol	-	-	(\$33,550)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$33,550)
Pricing Change 35 - NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$1,735
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$1,735
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$1,735
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,735
Pricing Change 36 - Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,638)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$1,096)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$680)

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	(\$416)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$2,542)
Office of Field Operations	-	-	(\$994)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$994)
Office of Training and Development	-	-	(\$1,548)
Pricing Change 37 - Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$1,743)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$1,185)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$656)
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	(\$529)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$558)
Office of Field Operations	-	-	(\$257)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$257)
Office of Training and Development	-	-	(\$301)
Pricing Change 38 - Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$13,632)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$9,136)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$9,136)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$4,496)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$4,496)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$4,496)
Pricing Change 39 - Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$2,178)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$223)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$108)
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	(\$115)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$55)
Office of Training and Development	-	-	(\$55)
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$1,900)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$1,900)
Operations	-	-	(\$1,489)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$103)
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	(\$308)
Pricing Change 40 - Non-Recur ACE	-	-	(\$34,984)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$34,984)
Office of Trade	-	-	(\$34,984)
Pricing Change 41 - Non-Recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$181)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$181)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$181)
Pricing Change 42 - Realignment of User Fee Reliance	213	213	-
Mission Support	404	404	\$27,438

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	404	404	\$27,438
Trade and Travel Operations	(191)	(191)	(\$27,438)
Office of Field Operations	(191)	(191)	(\$27,438)
Domestic Operations	(191)	(191)	(\$27,438)
Pricing Change 43 - Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$488)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$488)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$488)
Pricing Change 44 - Remote Video Surveillance System	-	-	-
Border Security Operations	-	-	-
US Border Patrol	-	-	-
Pricing Change 45 - Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$9,865
Mission Support	-	-	\$7,965
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$7,965
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$1,140
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$1,140
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,140
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$1,096
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$1,096
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,096
Integrated Operations	-	-	(\$336)
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	(\$336)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$336)
Pricing Change 46 - Restore Rescission	-	-	\$38,660
Mission Support	-	-	\$14,448
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$13,894
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$511
Executive Leadership and Oversight	-	-	\$43
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$12,155
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$11,953
Operations	-	-	\$2,320
Assets and Support	-	-	\$9,633
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$202
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$10,314
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$8,017
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$1,440
International Operations	-	-	\$289
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$134
Assets and Support	-	-	\$6,154

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of Trade	-	-	\$1,998
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$299
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$1,743
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$1,218
Operations	-	-	\$94
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,109
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$15
Office of International Affairs	-	-	\$50
Office of Intelligence	-	-	\$252
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$53
Operations Support	-	-	\$170
Pricing Change 47 - TECS Modernization	-	-	\$9,000
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$9,000
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$9,000
Assets and Support	-	-	\$9,000
Pricing Change 48 - Tactical Communication	-	-	(\$2,118)
Border Security Operations	-	-	(\$2,118)
US Border Patrol	-	-	(\$2,118)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$2,118)
Pricing Change 49 - Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair	-	-	(\$21,200)
Border Security Operations	-	-	(\$21,200)
US Border Patrol	-	-	(\$21,200)
Assets and Support	-	-	(\$21,200)
Pricing Change 50 - Tethered Aerostat Radar System	-	-	\$5,697
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$5,697
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$5,697
Assets and Support	-	-	\$5,697
Pricing Change 51 - Travel Processing Fee	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Trade and Travel Operations	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Office of Field Operations	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Domestic Operations	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Pricing Change 52 - Watchlist Service Encounter Service	-	-	(\$1,900)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$1,900)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$1,900)
Pricing Change 53 - Working Capital Fund	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$527
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$527
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$527)

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Office of Trade	-	-	(\$527)
Total Pricing Changes	(839)	(594)	\$392,732

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Air and Marine Operations Surveillance system (AMOSS) Completion: Reflects the costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for consolidating AMOSS network Security devices to reduce vulnerabilities and more efficiently process increased data from Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) activities.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018. CBP continues to experience significant personnel cost growth as a result of workforce maturation in excess of the savings associated with lapsed positions.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology (BSFIT) O&M FY 2016 Enacted funding for the tactical communications (TACCOM) program.

Adjustment to Sustain Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS): Reflects follow-on costs for the implementation of EVUS, which allows visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website. This process enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States.

Annualization of 2015 Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Processing Exploitation Dissemination (PED) Cell and Air and Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS): Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for AMOC PED Cell.

Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App: This adjustment annualizes necessary funding for the FY 2015 program increase supporting the Biometric Exit Mobile App. Funds will support continued efforts to enhance and expand CBP’s use of smart phone biometric scanning capabilities.

Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research: Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for NGA Intel Research.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay Office of Training and Development (OTD) and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations: This adjustment annualizes salaries and benefits costs for the additional National Targeting Center (NTC) positions supporting Counter Network Operations provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners: This annualization completes the hiring of the 40 positions funded through the Polygraph Examiner increase provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Border Patrol Facility Sustainment: This adjustment reallocates funding to cover the costs of recurring regional maintenance and repair contracts for the USBP facilities portfolio.

Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements: Reflects increased cost requirements of the base budget for the Office of the Commissioner. Funding is required to support base activities such as State, Local, and Tribal Liaison outreach programs, including attendance at events like the International Association of Chiefs of Police the National Sheriff's Association conferences; the annual Trade Symposium hosted by the Office of Trade Relations (OTR); the online Trade Events registration system maintained by OTR for attendees of the Trade Symposium, Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations meetings, webinars, and other Trade Relations events; and basic office functions such as official travel for all OC offices, purchase of office supplies and equipment, mobikey and wireless communication costs.

Department of Defense (DOD) Re-Use: This adjustment reflects an annualization of FY 2016 year funding.

Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation: CBP is eliminating the legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation in FY 2018. The trusted traveler programs are funded through a variety of user fees (Global Entry and Land Border Inspection Fees).

Federal Protective Service (FPS) Fee Increase: Adjustment to accommodate increases to FPS base security fee (\$0.74/square foot to \$0.78/square foot) and oversight fee (from six to eight percent).

Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources: This reduction reflects a partial non-recur of funding provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation for medical examinations, physical fitness testing, and Office of Personnel Management (OPM) job opportunity announcements (JOA) for Border Patrol Agents (BPA) and CBPOs.

Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft.

Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for maritime radars.

Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Procurement FY 2016 Enacted funding for Minotaur Mission Systems.

Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for P-3 Maintenance.

Fully Non-Recur Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Ground Control Stations: The reduction reflects full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for UAS Ground Control Stations.

Fully Non-Recur Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VADER) Operations: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for VADER Operations.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation: This represents a non-recur of the FY 2016 enhancement for High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation.

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT): This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for IFT based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Integrated Logistics Support: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for AMO logistics support based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Office of International Affairs (INA) Non-Pay Requirements: This adjustment is being made to address INA's shortfall in non-pay requirements.

M&A Resource Realignment: This represents a realignment of positions within Enterprise Services to meet emerging mission critical needs without increasing funding requirements.

Mobile Surveillance: This adjustment realigns 1 position and 1 FTE from the Office of Acquisition to USBP for the Mobile Surveillance program.

Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border: Reflects the non-recur in operations and sustainment required for mobile technologies. It additionally reflects the non-recur of legacy BSFIT development and deployment funding for Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) units.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for NII based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided in FY 2016 Enacted

Non-recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment: The reduction reflects the non-recurrence of funding provided in FY 2016 to address the backlog of deferred facilities maintenance.

Non-recur 2016 UAS Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

Non-Recur Automated Commercial Environment (ACE): This adjustment reflects that the rebalance to the ACE investment program will match its latest cost estimate in FY 2017-FY 2020.

Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative: FY 2016 Enacted provided necessary funding for the continued hiring of an additional 2,000 CBPOs. All necessary funds for the additional CBPOs are incorporated into CBP's FY 2017 base funding.

Realignment of User Fee Reliance: This adjustment reflects a reallocation of discretionary appropriations from OFO to OIT resulting in an updated balance of appropriated and user fee resources for both offices. The user fee CJs reflect a corresponding reallocation of projected user fee collections from OIT to OFO.

Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring: As CBP continues to implement the DHS Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, the agency will realize efficiencies across its current catalog of information technology cybersecurity applications. The adoption of Continuous Monitoring Tools and Capabilities within CBP's current catalog of information technology cybersecurity applications allows CBP to automate manual data logging efforts. In examining its internal cybersecurity, the Department attempted to seek out efficiencies where possible to assist with redirecting potential cost savings toward mitigating vulnerabilities at a more frequent rate, as well as to promote standardization of security products and tools across DHS to develop a common security tool knowledge base and common skill sets within the Department's Cybersecurity programs.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements, and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (CR).

TECS Modernization: Per the Acquisition Plan Integrated Master Schedule and current Program Performance Milestones, TECS Modernization will be fully operational in FY 2017; therefore \$9 million was reallocated from PCI to O&S to reflect the shift from development to sustainment.

Tactical Communication: Reflects a transfer from from TACCOM to the Tactical Infrastructure program to cover contractor support and maintenance and repair. Additional funds were transferred for rent consolidation

Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance and Repair: This adjustment to base allows for CBP to continue to maintain the existing tactical infrastructure portfolio and real property aspects of the Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) and plan for future infrastructure requirements, while also ensuring the agency has sufficient funding to invest into high priority needs to maintain agency operations.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System: Adjustment to base in order to provide needed cyber security and upgrades to the wind profiler and local lightning protection due to obsolescence.

Travel Processing Fee: The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the \$10 ESTA surcharge currently deposited in the Travel Promotion Fund for Brand USA expenses to CBP for passenger processing expenses. This adjustment reflects an anticipated shift in approximately \$157 million in budgetary resources from discretionary appropriations to mandatory user fees within the Trade and Travel PPA. Anticipated collections would be available for CBP expenses associated with:

- 1) Vetting of travelers and refugees;
- 2) Entry and exit process re-engineering and modernization;
- 3) Staffing and overtime processing of arrivals and departures from the United States; and
- 4) 4) Any other CBP activities related to the processing of passengers including, but not limited to, activities of the NTC.

Watchlist Service Encounter Service: This represents a non-recur of the FY 2016 enhancement for the Watchlist Service Encounter Service.

Transfer out of WCF due to Cost Removal: Transfer to the DHS Office of the Undersecretary for Management due to Working Capital Fund cost removal.

Operations and Support Justification of Program Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 1 - ACE Core Functionality	-	-	\$45,122
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$45,122
Office of Trade	-	-	\$45,122
Program Change 2 - AMO Facilities	-	-	\$8,657
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$8,657
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$8,657
Assets and Support	-	-	\$8,657
Program Change 3 - AMO Logistic & Maintenance Increase for Border Support	-	-	\$18,127
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$18,127
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$18,127
Assets and Support	-	-	\$18,127
Program Change 4 - AMO Personnel	94	47	\$23,201
Mission Support	-	-	\$3,030
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$1,857
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$1,173
Integrated Operations	94	47	\$20,171
Air and Marine Operations	94	47	\$19,444
Operations	94	47	\$19,444
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$727
Program Change 5 - AMO Recruitment and Retention	-	-	\$5,000
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$5,000
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$5,000
Operations	-	-	\$5,000
Program Change 6 - AMOC Equipment	-	-	\$857
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$857
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$857
Air and Marine Operations Center	-	-	\$857
Program Change 7 - AMOC and Intelligence Research Analysts	55	55	\$9,715
Integrated Operations	55	55	\$9,715
Air and Marine Operations	55	55	\$9,715
Operations	-	-	\$1,540
Air and Marine Operations Center	55	55	\$8,175

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 8 - Air & Marine Acquisition Management	-	-	\$5,510
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$5,510
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$5,510
Assets and Support	-	-	\$5,510
Program Change 9 - All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	66	33	\$5,181
Mission Support	-	-	\$1,008
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$888
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$120
Integrated Operations	66	33	\$4,173
Office of Intelligence	66	33	\$4,173
Program Change 10 - Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$9,900)
Mission Support	-	-	(\$670)
Enterprise Services	-	-	(\$670)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$9,230)
Office of Field Operations	-	-	(\$6,800)
Domestic Operations	-	-	(\$6,800)
Office of Training and Development	-	-	(\$2,430)
Program Change 11 - Body Worn Cameras	-	-	\$5,000
Mission Support	-	-	\$5,000
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$5,000
Program Change 12 - Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,200)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$3,200)
Office of Field Operations	-	-	(\$3,200)
Domestic Operations	-	-	(\$3,200)
Program Change 13 - Commercial Technology Innovation Program	-	-	\$10,000
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$10,000
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$10,000
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$10,000
Program Change 14 - Criminal Investigators	60	35	\$14,263
Mission Support	60	35	\$14,263
Office of Professional Responsibility	60	35	\$14,263
Program Change 15 - DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	\$13,200
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$13,200
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$13,200
Assets and Support	-	-	\$13,200
Program Change 16 - Deploy and Sustain New RVSS on Southwest Border	3	3	\$3,769
Border Security Operations	3	3	\$3,769
US Border Patrol	3	3	\$3,769

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Operations	3	3	\$369
Assets and Support	-	-	\$3,400
Program Change 17 - Eliminate OFO TDY Support to Other Offices	-	-	(\$1,500)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$1,500)
Office of Field Operations	-	-	(\$1,500)
Domestic Operations	-	-	(\$1,500)
Program Change 18 - Enhance Spanish Language Call Center	21	21	\$3,195
Mission Support	21	21	\$3,195
Executive Leadership and Oversight	21	21	\$3,195
Program Change 19 - Enterprise Services Hiring for Border Wall	60	30	\$4,995
Mission Support	60	30	\$4,995
Enterprise Services	60	30	\$4,880
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$115
Program Change 20 - Equipment and Field Technology for Southern Border	-	-	\$24,192
Mission Support	-	-	\$24,192
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$24,192
Program Change 21 - Field Technology Officer Support	-	-	\$5,500
Mission Support	-	-	\$5,500
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$5,500
Program Change 22 - HRM Hiring Strategies	-	-	\$17,500
Mission Support	-	-	\$17,500
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$17,500
Program Change 23 - Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	500	250	\$100,000
Mission Support	-	-	\$40,154
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$26,752
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$13,402
Border Security Operations	500	250	\$59,846
US Border Patrol	500	250	\$50,867
Operations	500	250	\$37,980
Assets and Support	-	-	\$12,887
Office of Training and Development	-	-	\$8,979
Program Change 24 - IT Equipment for Southwest Border Wall	-	-	\$10,000
Mission Support	-	-	\$10,000
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$10,000
Program Change 25 - Increase Intelligence and Targeting Capabilities	-	-	\$54,855
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$54,855
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$54,855
Targeting Operations	-	-	\$54,855

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 26 - Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$1,254
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$1,254
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$1,254
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,254
Program Change 27 - Intel & Targeting Center of Excellence and Expertise	-	-	-
Integrated Operations	-	-	-
Program Change 28 - Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	-	-	(\$2,000)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Office of Trade	-	-	(\$2,000)
Program Change 29 - Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$29,286
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$24,484
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$24,484
Operations	-	-	\$24,484
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$741
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$741
Domestic Operations	-	-	\$741
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$4,061
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$4,061
Assets and Support	-	-	\$4,061
Program Change 30 - Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	2	2	\$247
Border Security Operations	2	2	\$247
US Border Patrol	2	2	\$247
Operations	2	2	\$247
Program Change 31 - National Targeting Center Expansion	93	93	\$14,540
Trade and Travel Operations	93	93	\$14,540
Office of Field Operations	93	93	\$14,540
Targeting Operations	93	93	\$14,540
Program Change 32 - OI Staffing Enhancement	40	40	\$3,123
Integrated Operations	40	40	\$3,123
Office of Intelligence	40	40	\$3,123
Program Change 33 - Small UAS Program	-	-	\$2,500
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$2,500
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$2,500
Operations	-	-	\$2,500
Program Change 34 - Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers	-	-	\$34,625
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$34,625
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$34,625
Assets and Support	-	-	\$34,625

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 35 - Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	140	105	\$29,800
Mission Support	-	-	\$2,462
Enterprise Services	-	-	\$1,870
Office of Professional Responsibility	-	-	\$592
Trade and Travel Operations	140	105	\$27,338
Office of Field Operations	-	-	\$1,213
Assets and Support	-	-	\$1,213
Office of Trade	140	105	\$26,125
Program Change 36 - Trade Metrics and Data Support	-	-	(\$1,500)
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	(\$1,500)
Office of Trade	-	-	(\$1,500)
Program Change 37 - Trade Transformation Initiative	-	-	\$2,250
Trade and Travel Operations	-	-	\$2,250
Office of Trade	-	-	\$2,250
Program Change 38 - USBP Airboats	-	-	\$871
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$871
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	\$871
Assets and Support	-	-	\$871
Program Change 39 - USBP Contract Reduction	-	-	(\$4,501)
Border Security Operations	-	-	(\$4,501)
US Border Patrol	-	-	(\$4,501)
Operations	-	-	(\$4,501)
Program Change 40 - USBP Facilities	-	-	\$61,220
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$61,220
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$61,220
Assets and Support	-	-	\$61,220
Program Change 41 - USBP Relocations to Southwest Border	-	-	\$11,000
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$11,000
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$11,000
Operations	-	-	\$11,000
Program Change 42 - Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensors	-	-	\$3,000
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$3,000
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$3,000
Assets and Support	-	-	\$3,000
Program Change 43 - Use of Force Oversight and Training	-	-	\$4,190
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$4,190
Operations Support	-	-	\$4,190
Program Change 44 - Vehicle Procurement to Replace USBP Vehicles	-	-	\$37,200

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Border Security Operations	-	-	\$37,200
US Border Patrol	-	-	\$37,200
Assets and Support	-	-	\$37,200
Program Change 45 - Weapons Maintenance & Procurement	-	-	\$12,000
Integrated Operations	-	-	\$12,000
Operations Support	-	-	\$12,000
Total Program Changes	1,134	714	\$612,344

ACE Core Functionality

Description of Request

The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) is the primary system through which the trade community reports imports and exports and the government determines admissibility. Through ACE, manual processes are streamlined and automated, paper is being eliminated, and the trade community is able to more easily and efficiently comply with U.S. laws and regulations. Furthermore, as of mid-2017, ACE will serve as the “Single Window” through which all import and export data are reported by industry to 54 partner government agencies. After 16 years of development, ACE has shifted into sustainment. However, the previous funding profile for ACE sustainment is insufficient to maintain core functionality for the system, based on a recently updated Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE). Therefore, CBP proposes an increase of \$45.1 million in FY 2018 for ACE Core Functionality. This funding would support the following:

- Software Sustainment (\$9.1 million): ACE was initially funded for three teams to provide software sustainment. However, during the update to the 2016 LCCE it was determined that ACE will require nine teams to provide sufficient software sustainment to support bug fixes, software obsolescence, and data warehouse/report support.
- International Business Machines (IBM) SRO (\$12.5 million): IBM SRO provides infrastructure, software, and management support for the ACE system. These costs were planned to end in FY 2018 as ACE transitioned to a cloud environment. The cloud transition has been delayed, and as long as these delays perpetuate, IBM SRO costs will continue. Without this support, ACE will not receive upgrades, enhancement, bug fixes, security updates, and technical support critical to the continued operation and maintenance of the ACE system. For ACE, the SRO provides the Tivoli software for system monitoring capabilities; DB2 for system database capabilities; WebSphere for system middleware and enterprise application integration capabilities; and Rational for system and software development capabilities.

- Disaster Recovery (\$12.2 million): The Disaster Recovery system will provide real time recovery of code and data from the cloud. For example, if ACE were to be down for several days in the event of a disaster, ACE Disaster Recovery would provide continuity of operations through the use of a robust “cloud solution.” The solution will replace the outdated tape backup process used to recover ACE data in the event of a technical system failure.
- Legacy ACE Decommissioning (\$11.3 million): Development teams are required to decommission code currently on legacy ACE (i.e. all of Manifest), as well as the infrastructure labor support contract for the ACE applications including server, network, middleware, code deployment support, and environments planning. With the completion of this legacy decommissioning all four manifests systems will finally reside in a single platform which will promote more efficiency and stay in alignment with the cost projections associated with the updated 2016 LCCE. The legacy ACE infrastructure is reaching obsolescence.

Justification

CBP Trade automation efforts provide a multitude of benefits to the national economy. In FY 2016 at the time of the assessment, investments in automation and capability acquisition reduced the cost of importing goods into the United States by an estimated 1.4 percent. The total economic benefits of this reduction is estimated to be \$6.5 billion, as a measure of increased import volume and decreased expenses related to intermediate inputs for domestic producers: \$2.7 billion in increased gross profits for domestic producers; \$3.5 billion in additional compensation and wages for domestic workers; and \$320 million in additional government revenue collected through additional import duties and sales tax.

Two of the cornerstones of the Single Window objectives are compliance and data availability. As the program shifts into the operation and sustainment phase it becomes critical for the system to continue providing the verification of data prior to CBP acceptance, and ability for industry to easily monitor progress of their filings. Moreover, the efficiency of field operations is maintained through the provision of relevant data in a timely manner. In comparison to FY 2016, these efficiencies have produced a 38 percent reduction in primary processing times at land border truck processing ports, a 68 fold increase in processing speeds for single and continuous bonds, and data transmission among multiple systems for targeting and selectivity.

The ACE program completed an updated LCCE in 2016 which identified additional sustainment costs for ACE beginning in FY 2018. The additional cost is largely due to the number and size of the teams that were required to complete ACE development and will continue to be required to sustain ACE and will provide PGA and trade greater flexibility in the mandated ACE schedule. Additionally, the previous cost estimates and funding profile assumed that the program would be in a cloud environment by 2016 which would result in significant savings in FY 2017 and beyond. The program is still working towards a cloud environment including full disaster recovery.

Impact on Performance

With ACE/Single Window, manual processes are streamlined and automated. Federal agencies have earlier, automated visibility to shipment data, expediting their import or export assessments at the border, and speeding the flow of legitimate trade while also improving security, health and safety of cargo. Interactions between agencies are automated to enable near-real time decision making, reducing costs for business and government, . thereby making ACE/Single Window essential to the ability of CBP and these other Federal agencies to execute their missions. Ensuring core functionality of the ACE/Single Window system will prevent outages and other delays. Ultimately, the health, maintenance, and continual upkeep of ACE is vital for the uninterrupted flow of agricultural products, consumer goods, energy supplies, industrial feedstock, and infrastructural supplies upon which the national economy thrives.

AMO Facilities Sustainment**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$8.7 million in FY 2018 to address the top priority needs within the backlog of maintenance and repair requirements within the AMO facilities portfolio.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the improved conditions of the AMO facilities portfolio in support of AMO's expanding mission in support of the President's Executive Orders on border security. Within the AMO facilities portfolio, CBP has a backlog of \$42 million in unmet maintenance and repairs which is comprised of over 480 documented deficiencies¹. The majority of the deficiencies are at facilities along the southwest border. Due to this backlog, AMO personnel operate in deteriorating conditions with documented issues including, but not limited to: broken hangar doors, non-functioning toilets and plumbing, leaking steel roofs, inoperable electronic paneling, ripped fabric hangar coverings, mold, broken security access panels, broken HVAC chillers, cracked walls, and broken components in the fire suppression systems.

The proposed \$8.7 million will be used to primarily address the most critical of Priority 1 and 2 deficiencies. Prioritization is based on life safety and operational criticality, and emergency repairs that occur during the year of execution. This will enable CBP to minimize facility downtime and improve operational conditions. One priority will be to address deficiencies along the southwest border in support of increased CBP operations in the region. The \$8.7 million will allow for CBP to address some of the \$30.1 million, 342 documented deficiencies, in deferred maintenance requirements along the southern border², Included in that backlog are

¹Deferred Maintenance is as of September 30, 2016 and submitted by CBP as part of the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 42

² Southern border includes the states of Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.

51 documented issues for electrical and lighting systems, 16 for fire protection systems, 38 for HVAC and related systems, and 23 for plumbing and related systems. These facilities will incur additional wear and conditions will continue to deteriorate if not addressed as AMO continues to ramp up missions in support of the Executive Orders including through enhancing situational awareness along the southern border through 24/7 operations of its unmanned aircraft systems operations, increasing the number of AMO staff, and acquiring additional air assets.

Impact on Performance

This additional funding will enable CBP to resolve life safety issues and improve operating conditions for AMO personnel who execute around-the-clock operations as the world's largest civilian aviation and maritime law enforcement organization through the use of 26 types of aircraft and 12 types of marine vessels.

AMO Personnel

Description of Request

CBP requests an increase of \$23.2 million, 94 positions, and 47 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) in FY 2018 to hire additional Air and Marine agents and support personnel.

Justification

This proposal will support implementation of the President's Executive Orders on border security and the Secretary's subsequent February 20, 2017 memo, "*Implementing the President's Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvement Policies*" through the initial hiring of 94 additional personnel to include 61 Air Interdiction Agents and 33 support personnel. This increase is required to facilitate the increased operational tempo required to gain operational support of the southern border. The positions are required to directly support the increased Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) / Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) agents requested in the President's FY 2018 Budget.

AMO is a lynchpin to the successful implementation of 5,000 additional BPAs and 10,000 additional ICE immigration officers. BPAs and CBPOs require their support to identify threats, coordinate response and ensure officer safety. As physical barriers are erected, the various threats will inevitably adapt. Aviation and maritime assets provide CBP speed and flexibility to meet this challenge; thereby, reducing the ever changing threat.

Impact on Performance

Sufficient staffing will enable AMO to support an increase in operational tempo required as a result of CBP/ICE agent staffing increases required in the President's Executive Orders. This funding will ensure AMO has available pilots and crew members to respond to requests for air support to border security threats. Additionally, AMO would meet flight hour goals and readiness rates.

AMO Recruitment and Retention**Description of Request**

CBP proposes a \$5 million increase to funding for AMO to recruit and retain qualified staff.

Justification

AMO has faced challenges to recruit qualified pilots and crew members, and has struggled to hire more than 80 candidates in a fiscal year. As a result, AMO needs to adopt a new hiring strategy to fill the approximately 335 unfilled vacancies in FY 2018, 94 of which are new positions for the AMO Table of Organization (TO), requested in this budget. Relocation incentives are needed to entice new and existing personnel to come aboard, especially in positions in difficult locations to fill along the southwest border. Along with the U.S. Air Force, CBP is having trouble retaining pilots who are recruited by private airlines. Individual bonuses for recruitment and retention are projected at approximately \$15,000 and \$24,000, respectively. This funding will support approximately 100 recruitment bonuses and 150 retention bonuses for AMO, depending on the staff involved.

Impact on Performance

These resources are critical to AMO's ability to recruit and retain key staffing positions and will help CBP better compete with the private airline industry for qualified pilots to fill vacancies.

AMOC Equipment**Description of Request**

The AMOC is an international, multi-domain, Federal law enforcement center; a key element in CBP's counter-network strategy, responsible for assessing and countering terrorism, transnational organized crime, and other illegal activities. The Center targets all threats primarily in the non-commercial aviation and maritime domains, with an emphasis on the approaches to the U.S. Border, Mexico, Canada, Bahamas, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and criminal activity internal to the United States. CBP proposes an increase of \$857,000 in FY 2018 to fortify AMOC capabilities to secure the border by improving communications by: (1) upgrading its mission systems on a life cycle basis; (2) consolidating AMOSS network Security devices to reduce vulnerabilities and more efficiently process increased data from Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) activities; and (3) for technical

demonstrations of emerging capabilities to detect and track non-traditional threats (i.e., air and maritime conveyances). AMOC is a government best practice that produces results and reduces duplication of effort.

Justification

These investments in the AMOC will provide the critical ability to communicate with and direct all AMO assets further supporting directives in the President's Executive Orders on border security. This additional funding is necessary to provide for the new communication system to work to full capacity and support required refreshes. Consolidation and reduction of AMOSS network security devices through a holistic enterprise security solution will significantly reduce the possibility of the introduction of vulnerabilities into the network. Additionally, the 2017 capability gap analysis and capability analysis report efforts have identified gaps in the ability to detect and track non-traditional threats, and effectively coordinate law enforcement responses.

Impact on Performance

Communications: The current communications panel is obsolete and does not have the features that the Detection Enforcement Officer (DEO) requires to be fully efficient. The panel is at end-of-life and similar workstations can no longer be purchased. Current appropriated funding is not enough to expeditiously replace current aging analog AVTEC Radio Communications Panel with a state-of-the-art, Internet Protocol- (IP) based system. This communication is critical as it is utilized by the DEO to communicate with AMO aircrews in completion of the Air and Marine mission.

System security improvement: AMOC had programmed for a limited consolidation and technology refresh using previously appropriated funds. Increased funding allows for an enterprise solution significantly reducing the 25 firewalls, better span of security control and network health monitoring, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing speed and data throughput for the expected increase in data traffic from ISR activities.

Technology Demonstration of Emergent Capabilities: The ability to conduct demonstrations with appropriate AMOC subject matter experts, against realistic non- traditional threats, in appropriate environments, is key to identifying the technologies capable of mitigating these threats.

AMOC Intelligence Research Analysts

Description of Request

CBP proposes \$9.7 million, 55 positions, and 55 FTEs for AMOC Analysts.

Justification

The AMOC is an international, multi-domain, Federal law enforcement center; a key element in CBP's counter-network strategy, responsible for assessing and countering terrorism, transnational organized crime, and other illegal activities. The Center targets all threats primarily in the non-commercial aviation and maritime domains, with an emphasis on the approaches to the U.S. Border, Mexico, Canada, Bahamas, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and criminal activity internal to the United States. An AMOC core competency is air, maritime, and (limited) ground domain awareness informed by law enforcement information and intelligence. This information is used to formulate and coordinate Federal, State, local, tribal, or international law enforcement responses to potential illegal activity.

Additionally, AMOC supports investigations and provides evidence to support prosecutions. The AMOC serves as the domain awareness expert to advise, guide, and direct the operational employment of sensor technologies for DHS and CBP, managing the air and maritime domain awareness architecture, integrating multiple sensor technologies, intelligence, law enforcement data bases, open source information, and an extensive communications network. It monitors major security event information, collects and analyzes multi-domain intelligence from a variety of sources, including CBP and USCG aircraft in its Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) cell staffed by intelligence analysts.

This proposal supports the 55 FTE received in FY 2015 Enacted appropriations, but not continued in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation. Without this program increase, CBP will not be able to sustain those positions in FY 2018. The FY 2018 President's Budget funds the following positions:

- 36 Operations personnel that permit 95-100 percent Continental United States (CONUS) and Puerto Rico border air surveillance coverage.
- Three 24/7 Operations support positions that enable the Law Enforcement Division to take a more active role in task force operations outside of AMOC and more capably handle the current and projected workload in support of DHS, CBP, AMO, and other agency law enforcement operations and investigations.
- 12 Intelligence Research Specialists, significantly improving AMOC's ability to operate and collaborate with critical partners in the land border regions and enable AMOC to build a maritime intelligence capability not possible under the legacy structure or with existing staff.
- Two Systems Division personnel – one information technology (IT) Specialist/Information Systems Security Officer, and one IT Specialist, personnel who support the anticipated increased operational tempo and IT account management workload associated with the increase in AMOC staffing as well as AMOSS development.
- Two personnel assigned to the Plans and Programs Division to perform deliberate planning, coordinate enforcement activities, develop crisis action plans, advocate technology development, and serve in critical roles during national level contingency

exercises as well as manage specific formal AMOC and AMO programs, (i.e. Tethered Aerostats, UAS, Electronic Tracking Devices, Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis, Continuity of Operations, etc.).

Impact on Performance

With the additional 55 personnel AMOC will achieve 95-100 percent air surveillance coverage and realize basic 24/7 intelligence, law enforcement and IT coverage.

Air & Marine Acquisition Management

Description of Request

CBP requests a \$5.5 million increase in FY 2018 to provide funding for foundational AMO data systems and processes, including AMO's Requirements Management Process (i.e., Capability Gap Analysis Process (CGAP)), Flight Hour and Underway Program, and for the Tasking, Operations, and Management System (TOMIS)). These investments are essential for optimizing AMO's operational activity to meet Executive Order priorities, both in annual flight hour planning and execution and in investment for future capabilities.

Justification

DHS and Congressional guidance and numerous GAO and IG reports and studies have called for increased use of evidence, evaluation, and objective analysis in requirements, acquisition, and operational planning. Investment in this area will support operational planning, development of operational requirements, and acquisition planning necessary to support the President's Executive Orders on border security

Operational Planning (\$750,000)

AMO has implemented a flight hour planning process to validate flight hour requests and allocate a flight hour budget to field units. Analytical tools were developed and piloted in FY 2015 and FY 2016. The Unconstrained Operational Requirements Collector is used to execute annual flight hour requirements collection and validation. The Flight Hour Allocation Tool is used to conduct comparative analyses for the distribution of flight hours to aircraft and operational locations, track costs for each operational planning scenario, and produce DHS standard cost per flight hour in accordance with Aviation Governance Board (AGB) Bulletin 2015-01.

Flight hours were allocated to AMO units and branches for FY 2016 operations using the Flight Hour and Underway Program process and tools. Approved hours were linked to specific missions, capabilities, and airframes and constrained by available budget (fuel, manpower, maintenance) and cost per flight hour. Both tools are in use today to support the ongoing FY 2017 flight hour allocation process. The FY 2018 President's Budget supports an operational tempo that will meet or exceed the 97,184 flight hours achieved in

FY 2016, and traces to specific assets, missions, and capabilities based on the most recent allocation process. Specific assets and resource hours are traceable to metrics for cost per flight hour and asset availability.

Dedicated funding is needed to sustain the program and support additional functionality improvements, conduct verification and validation of existing functionality, and to increase automation. This proposal includes \$750,000 for dedicated contractor support to sustain and make improvements to achieve Departmental and Congressional mandates and inform operational planning and resource allocation decisions.

Acquisition and Strategic Planning (\$900,000)

AMO presently lacks actionable performance measures beyond two Government Performance and Results Act (“GPRA”) measures. Those measures are not comprehensive enough to encompass the totality of AMO’s missions. Additional measures are needed to gauge progress towards distinct outcomes across AMO’s mission sets and core competencies and support data-driven decision making. To support maturation of AMO acquisition products and performance measurement, CBP proposes \$900,000 for three contract support personnel for AMO acquisition and strategic planning. This will fund increased engagement with – and acquisition and performance document development for – AMO and CBP leadership as well as the Department’s Joint Requirements Council on pre-acquisition planning activities, the DHS Acquisition Review Board on acquisition activities, and DHS Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) on GPRA and other performance measures.

AMO requires contract support for the following complex tasks that are beyond AMO’s present capability while conducting operations. This core enhancement will enable AMO to better measure current activities to enhance mission effectiveness and inform budget processes.

- Operations Analysis (Domain Awareness)
- Readiness Study (Contingencies and National Taskings)
- Case review process (Investigation)
- Data collection and analysis (Interdiction)
- Personnel and equipment (Sustain and Strengthen AMO)

Requirements Development (\$1.6 million)

\$1.6 million of the funding identified is for the development of a Requirements Management Process (RMP) and execution of capability gap analysis, as well as other needed mission and fleet analysis (e.g., fleet mix analysis, Alternative Analysis, Analysis of Alternatives (AOA)). This investment allows AMO to maintain and improve operational capabilities, identify risk, monitor

performance, and prioritize mission gaps. During the development of the RMP, AMO will identify mission-level metrics, foundational operation capabilities, and task-level metrics that will allow AMO to baseline capabilities. These metrics and measures can be applied to explain the “as-is” state of operational capabilities, as well as identifying critical operational capability gaps, which will be prioritized and fulfilled through the process.

Establishment of a RMP is a key initiative identified in in the *AMO Vision and Strategy 2025*, and is needed to achieve and maintain an appropriate balance of forces to achieve CBP goals including operational control of the southern border. The John Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab’s (JHU/APL) CGAP process utilizes systems engineering best practices, and is also being implemented by other offices within CBP, namely USBP, allowing for faster development and enabling joint analysis. CGAP is recursive, allowing AMO to increase the level of understanding, communication, feedback and overall efficiency of the process over time and is a subcomponent of the RMP.

CGAP will help AMO use requirements to inform future year budgets for future procurement and other Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) program changes. Funding will cover CGAP, requirement planning and prioritization, and systems engineering support from the current year to the foreseeable future. The collection and prioritization process is iterative; however, the type of support will adjust starting in FY 2017 as AMO moves into the solutions analysis phase. Starting in FY 2018, the majority of the collection, planning, and prioritization activities could be accomplished internally within CBP/AMO, with technical support and solutions analysis being conducted by JHU/APL.

Data Systems (\$2.3 million)

Current AMO data systems of record for training, safety, electronic tracking devices, and air targets are disparate, antiquated, and do not fully meet the needs of AMO’s operational requirements. In some cases (e.g. TECS), these systems are no longer being updated by their primary users.

AMO is in the process of updating the TOMIS, which will consolidate the functions of existing AMO record keeping systems including some TECS functionality. AMO dependencies on TECS are still in the process of being modernized into TOMIS to continue important information and data transfers that are vital to the law enforcement mission. Because of the complexity of this project, the new system continues to be developed in phases with multiple releases. The initial release was fielded in October 2012 and did not provide all current TECS functionalities; however, additional functionality is being built into the subsequent releases until TOMIS completely replaces AMO TECS mainframe functionality and interfaces with other CBP systems of record. To date, TOMIS releases have been implemented and now support the following:

- Air and Marine Operations Reporting System (AMORs);
- Modernized seizure data capturing;
- Dashboard functionality;
- Asset Allocation/Fuel Budget;
- Advanced reporting capabilities;
- AMO Branch/Unit realignment; and
- Training, Safety, and Standards (TSS) safety reporting.
- USBP Riverine hours tracking

This enhancement will enable TOMIS to achieve the following development, modernization, and enhancements:

- Risk Assessment enhancement
- Mission Planning
- Training module Interface (Opstar-TOMIS)
- Advanced Reporting/Dashboard analysis
- Maintenance System-TOMIS (data integration)
- Air Targets
- Electronic Tracking Devices (ETD)
- Case management- TOMIS Interface
- SEACATS Modernization Interface
- UAS module
- Personnel Scheduling - COSS Transformation Initiative (CTI) integration

This funding will allow AMO to respond to requirements of Congress, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), DHS, CBP, and OI requirements in a timely and accurate manner. This funding also is critical to meet AMO data requirements for its operational planning, acquisition and strategic planning, and requirements development initiative.

Impact on Performance

Funding these initiatives are necessary to enable AMO to manage its flight hour program in accordance with AC Directive 2015-06 and AGB Bulletin 2015-001, to fulfill Joint Requirements Integration and Management System (JRIMS) requirements for future procurement of aircraft, to develop and implement performance measures consistent with the AMO Vision and Strategy 2025, and ultimately to deploy existing capabilities optimally and make the appropriate investments necessary in order to achieve and maintain

operational control of the U.S. borders. Failure to invest in these analytical, planning, and data management capabilities increases the risk of future programs due to improperly developed and mismanaged requirements, which will negatively impact delivery schedule, cost, and performance of future capabilities. Without investment in these capabilities, AMO will also be unable to provide timely and accurate AMO data to its stakeholders.

All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$5.2 million, 66 positions, and 33 FTE for the PED of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) data collected by manned and unmanned assets. It will also cover the travel, supplies, equipment, and contract service-related expenses needed to expand critical and much needed functions of the CBP Office of Intelligence (OI) Collection Division PED Fusion Branch. It will allow the PED Fusion Branch to increase the production and dissemination of relevant, insightful and comprehensive material through ISR products to DHS, CBP, and interagency leadership for the decision making process.

In order to accommodate the influx of new personnel and permit the fusion of all-source classified and unclassified ISR data 1000sq ft. of unclassified space and 1400 sq. ft. of sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) expansion is needed. Funding for a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) expansion will accommodate the influx of new personnel and permit the classified and unclassified fusion of all-source classified and unclassified ISR data. This actionable intelligence processed by the PED Fusion Branch will continue to build and refine DHS's understanding and subject matter expertise concerning the state of our Nation's borders.

Justification

The CBP OI-PED Fusion Branch proposes additional funding for FY 2018 to hire 33 additional FTE's, cover SCIF expansion, travel, supplies, equipment, and service-related expenses for processing, exploitation, and dissemination of multiple discipline ISR data. The fusion of raw ISR data collected by manned and unmanned assets will require additional technical analysts to package into actionable strategic, tactical, and operation intelligence for field commanders and senior-level decision makers. Funding will improve operational effectiveness and enhance decision making process across the board.

Impact on Performance

Funding this proposal will have a direct and positive impact on CBP's ability to make decisions through the use of actionable strategic, tactical, and operational intelligence, informing CBP on current and future operational threats and challenges. Collecting, processing, exploiting and disseminating actionable ISR data will shape and enhance the DHS intelligence Enterprise understanding of challenges along the border. Building upon that information and intelligence CBP will be able to improve data collection, formulate

actionable intelligence, and enhance air, land, and maritime domain situational awareness. This will enable CBP to prevent and disrupt threats in the border environment. Furthermore, these efforts will contribute to the risk-informed approaches that incorporate intelligence, shared information, and situational awareness protocols to enable rapid response, strengthen integrated operations, and discourage future illegal activities. The intelligence collected and analyzed will be incorporated into the department's counter intelligence awareness program and other mission-driven operational products.

ISR operations have moved to a 24/5 schedule. Increasing staffing levels will ensure real-time analytical support during ISR collections missions flown by AMO. FY 2018 projected flight requirements are to increase UAS hours per year from 5,300 UAS to 13,500 (155 percent increase); P-3 hours per year from 6,700 to 10,000 (49 percent increase); and Mongoose hours per year from 1,400 to 2,400 (71 percent increase).

The analysts must mirror this schedule (plus extra exploitation time) since the amount of ISR data exceeds the amount of flight hours typically flown by ISR collectors. ISR Operations and PED Analysts seek 24/7 support which will require an increase to current staffing levels. The end-state is intended to provide tactical, operational, and strategic to support to CBP as well as other DHS Components for full contribution to the DHS Intelligence Enterprise. This funding request is needed to support the PED Fusion Branch's continued growth and expansion, while keeping up with operational requirements. The additional staffing will provide the following:

- Additional Subject Matter Experts (SME) will analyze and create actionable and time-critical strategic, tactical, and operational products for decision makers and field operators alike. Products include, but are not limited to, still images, storyboards, 360° view, highlight videos, and geo-spatial overlays.
- Increasing staffing levels will ensure real-time analytical support during ISR collection missions flown by AMO.
- FTE/SME will fuse multiple intelligence discipline, provide more comprehensive common operating picture to field commanders, allowing them to reallocate resources as needed based on the threat picture provided.
- FTE/SME will facilitate the dissemination of actionable and time-critical unclassified, classified, and top secret intelligence to consumers.
- FTE/SME will move into new SCIF space to facilitate the fusion of unclassified, classified, and top secret intelligence.

Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians

Description of Request

CBP proposes a decrease of \$9.9 million in FY 2018 to the OFO pay requirements associated with backfilling CBPOs with CBP Technicians. CBP plans to replace 198 vacant CBPO positions with 198 Technicians to backfill CBPO attrition in FY 2018. Increasing CBP Technicians will better allow existing CBPOs to be directed to their essential mission functions by reducing their

administrative workload. This would result in a \$9.9 million savings primarily in on-boarding expenses the first year and salaries and benefits in out years.

Justification

One of the factors identified in the development of the Workload Staffing Model is that some CBPO and CBP Agriculture Specialist work hours could be realigned to a mission or operational support position. One of CBP’s current Business Transformation Initiatives is to build a resource allocation model for mission and operational support positions. The goal is to ensure the optimal mix of skill sets and positions to maximize the use of mission and operational support in ensuring that OFO operational and revenue personnel can maximize their operational work hours and those in law enforcement positions can focus their time and efforts on law enforcement activities.

Difference between CBPO and CBP Technician Costs:

Costs (Actual \$)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pay	\$17,177	\$42,757	\$54,482	\$72,212	\$74,367
Non-Pay	\$34,232	(\$5,298)	(\$5,298)	(\$5,298)	(\$5,298)
Subtotal	\$51,409	\$37,459	\$49,184	\$66,914	\$69,069

Impact on Performance

Many administrative functions will be redirected from CBPOs to Technicians which will, theoretically, increase the frontline availability of CBPOs; thereby decreasing the CBPO need to some degree. This initiative will be used to test that theory. OFO is developing a model for mission and operational support positions to ensure that the CBP Technicians have the maximum impact to reduce the frontline administrative burden.

Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs)

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$5.0 million in FY 2018 to purchase BWCs for CBPOs and BPAs. The CBP Camera Technology Working Group (USBP, AMO, OFO, OIT, Enterprise Services (ES) and Operational Support (OS) representatives) is addressing many policy, technology, and training factors related to the deployment and evaluation of cameras. Currently, the group is conducting a second field operational testing study in several locations and operational environments. Once CBP decides on the suite of BWCs for CBP use, OTD will integrate the selected equipment into the training environment across operational programs.

Justification

As part of CBP's continued emphasis on transparency and accountability, the agency has begun the second phase of its BWC feasibility study. The second phase is the field evaluation phase, applied practical evaluations at CBP environments on the northern border, southern border and coastal borders. Because of the wide variety of available products, OTD cannot purchase BWCs for the training environment until the study is complete and the appropriate type of camera is selected for use in each operational environment. The following estimates how the \$5.0 million would be allocated by operational component once operational testing study is complete to phase in the BWCs:

Multiple Operational Environments:

- \$1.5 million for USBP
- \$1.5 million for OFO
- \$1 million for AMO
- \$1 million for training environments

CBP chartered an agency-wide working group in July 2014 to evaluate the feasibility of incorporating BWC technology into CBP law enforcement operations following a 2013 comprehensive review of CBP's Use of Force policy. Membership comprised representatives from 13 CBP offices, the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and the DHS Privacy Office. The use of cameras has long been a key component of CBP's efforts to earn and keep the public's trust and confidence as it performs its frontline missions.

Later, CBP expanded the camera review, including the integration of new body-worn camera testing into law enforcement operations such as checkpoints, vessel boarding and interdictions, training academies, and outbound operations at POEs, as well as mobile camera options in vehicles. Camera technology is viewed as a potential tool that may help CBP continue its progress toward greater transparency and accountability. As with any major acquisition, CBP needs to complete a thorough analysis of mission needs and operational requirements prior to large-scale deployment.

Impact on Performance

The funding requested will directly support DHS strategic goals related to improved transparency of operations and enhanced systems for training, exercising, and evaluating capabilities.

Canine Enforcement Program

Description of Request

CBP proposes a decrease of \$3.2 million to the OFO Canine Enforcement Program³ (CEP). OFO CEP has 496 specialized canine teams deployed as of May 1, 2017. CBP plans to focus its canine resources to support missions at southern border POEs, and will retire 188 canine teams from locations accordingly. The CBPO handlers for the 188 retired canine teams would be redirected to non-canine frontline duties.

Justification

CBP's CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. Through CEP, CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while employing cutting edge canine detection capabilities. This program provides the agency with a higher level of security, deterrence, and detection capability while maintaining a seamless conduit between existing technology and the proven capabilities of detector dogs.

The OFO CEP are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and preclearance operations abroad. CBPOs employ specially trained detector canines to interdict narcotics, undeclared currency, concealed humans, firearms, and to support specialized programs aimed at combating terrorism at the Nation's borders, airports, and seaports. OFO manages the premier canine enforcement program to utilize highly trained pedestrian/passenger processing canine teams to detect narcotics, undeclared currency, and firearms on passengers and pedestrians arriving at POEs. OFO CEP assists numerous Federal, State, and local agencies with their specialized detection canine teams. OFO is responsible for the health/welfare, operational oversight, field training, and maintenance cost of all of its canine teams once deployed from OIT.

Impact on Performance

CBP believes emphasizing its canine teams and related resources at the southern border POEs will increase mission effectiveness as these high-activity, target-rich environments. The retirement of 188 canine teams from non-southern border POEs will have a negligible impact on CPB's overall mission performance.

³ The OFO CEP is distinct from the OFO Agricultural Canine Program and the Border Patrol canine program.

Commercial Technology Innovation Program

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$10 million in FY 2018 for the Commercial Technology Innovation Program, which houses CBP's outreach effort to Silicon Valley technology companies to bring technology innovation to CBP's frontline operations.

Justification

The goal of the program is to work with cutting edge startup companies to see if their technologies can provide capability to the CBP mission at a competitive price. Beginning in April 2016, CBP began working with the DHS Silicon Valley office to launch an initial pilot and has since established strong initial traction through its Silicon Valley engagement efforts. CBP has received nearly 50 proposals and made nine awards as of April 2017, with additional awards in the pipeline. The companies operating under the program have provided new capabilities to CBP at a rapid pace, including novel handheld radar technology, specialized UAS interface technology for law enforcement, and entity resolution techniques for risk analytics. The program has had substantial buy-in from CBP operators in OFO and USBP.

This program utilizes the Department's Other Transaction Authority as a mechanism to directly engage with startup companies who traditionally have not done business with the government. This model is consistent with efforts at DOD's Defense Innovation Unit Experimental (DIUX) organization and the Intelligence Community's (IC) relationship with In-Q-Tel (IQT). By engaging directly with startup companies, the Government is able to obtain novel technology solutions to capability gaps at a competitive price while simultaneously helping spur technology innovation and economic growth in the United States. The CBP effort focuses on identifying novel technologies and taking them through the field pilot stage, and is exploring options for rapid procurement consistent with DOD and the IC programs.

The DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has provided CBP with substantial resources to help launch the pilot, but additional CBP resources are needed to continue ongoing efforts and explore new capabilities based on CBP operator requirements.

This \$10 million funding proposal is intended to build upon the initial success of the program and will continue to rapidly deliver innovative technologies to frontline agents and officers to allow them to carry out the CBP mission more safely and effectively.

This funding will continue CBP's efforts in multiple areas that directly support Presidential, DHS, and CBP priorities. Areas of focus include seamless travel, border security, and analytics to enhance passenger and cargo targeting. Advancing these efforts will be accomplished by leveraging different procurement methods to reach the technology community, such as the ongoing DHS Silicon Valley Other Transaction Solicitation and the IQT relationship. IQ is a government chartered non-profit corporation that other

government agencies can leverage through a contract awarded by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). This effort has historically received a significant cost share with DHS S&T (\$2.5 million and \$300,000 in in-kind support to date). Given the strong and successful partnership, S&T is including \$4 million in direct support and \$500,000 of in-kind support in its FY 2018 budget.

The proposed CBP funding increase will be directed at two primary initiatives. The first is to initiate a commercial technology Border Situational Awareness program, which is designed to develop and pilot commercially available technologies that contribute to operational control of the border. These technologies have the potential to bring new capability at lower cost to assist CBP's border enforcement efforts. Example technologies include commercial satellite imagery, new analytic software, "on demand" tactical drone technologies, and novel sensors.

The second priority is to continue the utilization of the DHS Silicon Valley Other Transaction Solicitation for new FY 2018 solicitations that deliver new capability for the field. The anticipated solicitations will be directed towards additional border security technologies, such as next generation Border Patrol agent equipment, as well as continuing Phase II-IV I of the currently published solicitations and a FY 2017 Seamless Travel solicitation. Beyond these two priorities, and depending on the availability of funding, CBP will also explore utilizing the CTIP mechanism to access innovative commercial technologies which can support the Office of Trade's efforts related to antidumping and countervailing duties.

Impact on Performance

Funding will enable CBP to continue to leverage the development opportunities underway with the private sector technology community to mature new capabilities that enable CBP to more effectively and efficiently carry out our mission. This effort has been extremely successful to date and has been integrated into ongoing USBP and OFO efforts, and CBP has established excellent credibility in the private sector. This funding will ensure no loss of potential new capabilities for OFO and USBP.

Criminal Investigators

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$14.3 million, 60 positions, and 35 FTE to provide additional support to the Investigative Operations Division (IOD) of the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). IOD investigates allegations of criminal and serious, non-criminal misconduct involving CBP employees, as well as fatal or significant use of force incidents. This funding would allow CBP to hire an additional 60 criminal investigators, which will increase program capacity to investigate and resolve these matters in a comprehensive and timely manner.

Justification

In accordance with 6 U.S. Code § 211, IOD shall investigate criminal and administrative matters and misconduct by officers, agents, and other employees of CBP. In fiscal year 2016, IOD investigated an average of 6,453 criminal and administrative allegations involving CBP employees. The current investigative workload of 2,245 hours to conduct a criminal investigation and 1,528 hours to conduct an administrative investigation necessitates an increase in CBP's staffing beyond the current criminal investigator levels.

Additionally, as the Nation's largest law enforcement agency looks to add additional personnel in response to Executive Orders, the current criminal investigator levels will need to increase to keep pace with the increases in criminal and administrative investigations. OPR requires a total of 435 criminal investigators to achieve the DHS Integrity Advisory Panel recommendation of a 150:1 ratio of CBP employees to criminal investigators necessary to conduct and complete investigations in a more responsive and timely manner.

Further, increased staff will provide reinforcement for IOD to investigate allegations of criminal and serious misconduct on the part of CBP employees and contractors, as well as respond to use of force incidents in a timely manner. IOD will increase the rate at which investigations of use of force are completed and the outcomes of these investigations will be used by CBP management to promote transparency and accountability.

Impact on Performance

The increase in staffing will provide OPR with an improved capability to accomplish its assigned mission while allowing for a more robust computer forensics and fraud investigative programs. The increased investigative staffing will also allow for enhanced participation in the 21 FBI-led Border Corruption Task Forces, which provides valuable criminal intelligence information on Transnational Criminal Organizations whose illicit activities pose a direct threat to border security, CBP's mission, and its workforce. Not funding this request will prevent CBP from developing a more robust investigative capacity, and corruption, serious misconduct, or other internal security threats will potentially remain undetected or take longer to resolve, thus enabling corrupt employees to remain in the workforce where they can continue their criminal activities.

DHC-8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft**Description of Request**

CBP proposes a \$13.2 million increase to modernize the entire DHC-8 fleet of seven aircraft to address power and cooling deficiencies, replacement of the core mission system and its associated Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) sensor and obsolete aircraft equipment.

ITEM	Cost (\$M)
Auxiliary Air Conditioning	\$ 0.95
Power Distribution Rework	\$ 1.34
Mission System Upgrades	\$ 7.31
Obsolete Items	\$ 1.10
Cockpit Enhancements	\$ 2.49
TOTAL	\$ 13.20

Justification

The AMO DHC-8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) is a strategically important asset that enables DHS and AMO operational leaders to protect the U.S. homeland from a wide array of agile threats. Sensor-equipped MPAs are the most effective means to support extended border maritime detection and monitoring to protect the United States from terrorism, illegal immigration, drug smuggling and combating international criminal syndicates. To maintain the required capability and extend its operational reach throughout the Maritime Areas of Responsibility (AOR), AMO must modernize the DHC-8 in order to maintain a capable and cost-effective medium range aircraft.

Investment in this area will support an important capability to assist in securing maritime approaches to the United States including the southern border. The DHC-8 fills a critical mission need between the long-range P-3s and the smaller Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA). The DHC-8 is a multi-mission, fixed-wing MPA that supports traditional and emerging missions that are national priorities for DHS and other interagency partners.

Modifications associated with this funding would equip the DHC-8 with the capabilities essential to safely and successfully accomplish integrated Surveillance, Detection, Classification, Identification, and Prosecution (SDCIP) activities. The upgrade is driven by obsolescence of key components while achieving commonality with DHS and DOD assets currently using the Minotaur system. These modifications include a mission system computer, its associated hardware and software, operator consoles and interfaces to aircraft sensors and communications equipment.

Improvements also include the Mission Operator Stations to make them easier and less fatiguing to use, replacement of the EO/IR camera to provide high definition video, state of the art communications for seamless transfer of data with AMO interagency partners and state/local law enforcement organizations. Cockpit enhancements provide better crew coordination and safety of flight. Finally, enhancements to cabin cooling and power distribution will address overall mission systems reliability, and by association, mission

success.

Impact on Performance

This funding request will allow for full implementation of fixes for the aircraft's inadequate cooling, electrical power inefficiencies, integration of the Minotaur mission system, and replacement of obsolete, non-supported systems and incorporation of aircraft enhancements such as cockpit upgrades to reduce pilot workload, enhance system reliability, improve the aircrew's ability to maintain situational awareness, exchange mission information, and increase aircraft launch/full mission capability rates improving SDCIP capabilities.

Whether responding autonomously or as part of a joint force, the DHC-8 MPA aircrews exploit Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities to rapidly collect, utilize and exchange data to defeat threats before they approach U.S. shores. Clear and concise communications and data dissemination between aircrew members, other DHS assets and command centers, and external agencies is vital to the successful execution of DHS missions.

Deploy and Sustain new RVSS on Southwest Border

Description of Request

CBP requests an increase of \$3.8 million in FY 2018 to sustain the RVSS Upgrade program. The program requires funds to maintain and sustain two re-locatable tower pilot projects deployed at McAllen and Laredo stations (5 sensor tower each with a modular Command and Control room). The pilot projects are projected to be fully deployed in the 4th quarter of FY 2017.

Justification

Investment in this area will strengthen CBP's ability to protect and secure operational control of the southern border and support implementation of the President's Executive Orders on border security through improved situational awareness. The RVSS re-locatable towers pilot will afford CBP the opportunity to assess the viability of using re-locatable towers as part of the RVSS Upgrade program (e.g., tower height, tower stability, and logistics support). The use of re-locatable towers is expected to result in a faster deployment of technology due to minimal environmental and real estate requirements as compared to the more extensive requirements under the standard upgrade of the RVSS system. The technology will provide persistent wide-area surveillance for the visual detection, identification, classification, and tracking of items of interest. Without adequate funding, CBP will be unable to operate and sustain the re-locatable towers in the McAllen and Laredo stations. If CBP is unable to operate the re-locatable systems, then CBP will be without a needed persistent surveillance technology solution, which could negatively impact operations and agent safety.

Impact on Performance

The proposed funding will facilitate the USBP's ability to maintain consistent and persistent surveillance capabilities at the southern border with upgraded technology. Absent the funds, border incursions will continue at remote locations and may even increase as border enforcement measures are strengthened elsewhere.

Eliminate OFO TDY Support to Other Offices**Description of Request**

CBP proposes to decrease OFO Temporary Duty Assignment (TDY) support to other offices by \$1.5 million in FY 2018. The vast majority of activity at the POEs is required by statute and is not discretionary activity that can be scaled back or stopped. CBP will partially cease TDYs to OFO headquarters offices except where needed in critical programs like the NTC and Immigration Advisory Program. TDYs from the field to OFO Headquarters in FY 2016 totaled \$8.5 million.

Justification

Given the increasing workload and need for frontline CBPOs, key management positions evolve to support operational effectiveness. In order to leverage the expertise from the frontlines, OFO utilizes TDYs from the field to backfill and support key leadership positions within the agency at the headquarters level. Eliminating a portion of the TDY support to headquarters from the POEs would enhance the operational posture in the field and increase the efficiency of frontline law enforcement work by ensuring that CBPOs remain in frontline positions.

Impact on Performance

There may be some loss of operational experience and flexibility at the headquarters level, but CBP estimates the risk to be negligible.

Enhance Spanish Language Call Center**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$3.2 million, 21 positions, and 21 FTEs to fund Spanish Language support capabilities for the public.

Justification

The CBP Information Center (CIC) bilingual services are part of the DHS Language Access Plan (LAP) and the CBP LAP to facilitate communication with individuals who have limited English-language proficiency. The availability of Spanish language resources at the CIC provides a much needed capability for the agency to receive compliments, tips, and to address inquiries from customers whose primary language is Spanish.

Non-governmental organizations focused on immigration issues have identified the need for a bilingual call center at CBP, highlighting the concern that a lack of Spanish language resources at the CIC creates a significant barrier to effective communication about CBP policies and processes. The shortcoming also affects CBP by limiting its ability to be a more transparent and accountable organization.

From 2014 to 2016, the CIC had a 117 percent increase in emails and a 70 percent increase in phone calls. After the Spanish language access became available in 2015, the number of calls increased nearly 60 percent. In FY 2016, the CIC assisted over 354,000 inquiries from the general public. Following the 2017 presidential Executive Orders addressing immigration, the number of tips by Spanish speakers of illegal immigration activities has shown some increase. The exact number of tips in the Spanish language, while not specifically tracked, have been more noticeable.

The proposed funding will support federal employee positions at the CIC to provide bilingual services to Spanish speakers who have a limited understanding of the English language; other bilingual employees are intended to support this goal in the Office of Public Affairs (OPA). Currently, the CIC requires a force of 56 FTE (52 FTE within the Office of the Commissioner and 4 FTE in the Office of Public Affairs) and is not staffed appropriately to address its growing workload. The FY 2018 President's Budget provides the necessary funding to bring the CIC to full strength, and the additional bilingual staff bolsters the English language capability of the CIC, which has confronted a steadily increasing workload.

Impact on Performance

The increase in funding will allow the CIC to become fully staffed in both English and Spanish language service enabling CBP to more effectively handle the high call and email volumes. It will also facilitate quality assurance and coaching for the staff to improve efficiency and effective communication that fosters a positive public image of CBP. Many callers encounter busy signals as a result of the limited number of call lines and understaffing. In 2014 the CIC added the Trusted Traveler Program helpdesk which increased our volume. Because of the shorter hours of operation and high volume of incoming calls, the number of phone calls outside our core hours increased substantially.

Enterprise Services Hiring for the Border Wall

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$5.0 million, 60 positions, and 30 FTEs for ES to support CBP efforts to implement the President's Executive Orders on border security through additional financial, acquisition, human resources, facilities, and performance management oversight and services.

Justification

The increased resources proposed in the FY 2018 President’s Budget for border security require commensurate increases in oversight to ensure their effective and efficient use while meeting program objectives. ES is the forerunner of CBP’s fiscal stewardship and assists its leadership in understanding how performance, cost, and risk intersect. ES programs are geared towards effective, efficient use of funding and resources to deliver sound mission-enabling business solutions to ensure CBP personnel succeed at protecting the Homeland and fostering economic security.

In total, the FY 2018 President’s Budget proposes an additional \$2.7 billion to enable CBP to support implementation of the President’s Executive Orders on border security, including large investments in tactical infrastructure, increased technology and aircraft procurements, and the hiring of an additional 500 BPAs. This funding represents a 24 percent increase in total fiscal resources and a nearly 482 percent increase in major acquisition and construction management requirements.

The associated workload of implementing these other program increases supporting the recent Executive Orders is beyond the current capacity of ES staffing levels. The capacity enhancement of 60 positions planned within ES will better position CBP to conduct necessary fiscal audits while ensuring proper financial, human resource, acquisition, and property management. Below is a breakout of proposed positions by office:

ES Office	Positions
Office of Accountability	2
Office of Acquisition	9
Facilities and Asset Management	18
Human Resource Management	20
Office of Finance	11
TOTAL	60

Office of Accountability

Two positions proposed for the Office of Accountability (OAct) will add capacity to advance the implementation of Enterprise Governance in support of the Executive Orders. Governance will be critical to facilitating the planning functions necessary to secure the southern border of the U.S. through the construction of a physical wall; development of long-term funding requirements and facilitating hiring efforts; and overseeing critical border security investments, implementation of Administration policy, and operations pursuant to the Executive Orders.

The proposed positions will also enhance execution of Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA) to help ensure CBP efficiently implements the Executive Orders; monitors and reports performance with regards to the execution of the Executive

Orders; and develops a unified analytical framework that provides the capability for in-depth analysis of collective key data to support execution of the Executive Orders.

Office of Acquisition

Nine positions proposed for the Office of Acquisition (OA) will support five additional operational support procurement positions; one position dedicated to non-operational support; and three lead system engineers. These additional Systems Engineering Directorate positions will support the increased workload and provide the necessary systems engineering subject matter expertise in order to facilitate the successful execution of this high visibility, national security program.

Office of Facilities and Asset Management

An additional 18 Office of Facilities and Asset Management (OFAM) personnel will be dedicated to supporting the Executive Orders by overseeing the sustainment and on-going operations of CBP facilities, especially where CBP expects to see increased operations along the southwest border. OFAM does not have sufficient capacity to fully support the continued oversight and maintenance of CBP's facilities, while also executing additional responsibilities associated with overseeing and managing the construction of the border wall and supporting infrastructure as proposed in the FY 2018 President's Budget. Due to the higher number of Agents anticipated along the southern border, either through new hiring or relocations, the facilities will face increased wear and tear. OFAM requires the additional personnel to perform on-site maintenance services and oversee the increasing number of repairs as building systems, like HVACs, electrical, and plumbing systems. These additional personnel will perform actions that will ensure that frontline operations are not impacted and minimize facility downtime. Without the additional personnel to support these requirements, CBP will be challenged to support the Executive Orders without significant impacts to current baseline missions which include overseeing and managing CBP's tactical infrastructure, facilities, vehicles, uniforms and personal property.

Human Resources Management

The 20 new positions for the Office of Human Resources Management (HRM) are intended to provide direct support to the recruitment, hiring, and workforce sustainment efforts necessary to achieve the BPA hiring initiative. The additional staff is essential to manage anticipated increases in the number of applicants, recruitment actions, and maintaining CBP's current time-to-hire improvements in light of the increased demands to hire, as well as sustaining an effective law enforcement workforce by supporting critical areas such as workforce sustainment, labor relations, and employee services in general, which are essential to reduce attrition.

Office of Finance

The proposal includes 11 additional Office of Finance (OF) personnel who are required to ensure effective financial management of the significant levels of requested funding in support of the recent Executive Orders. The additional BPAs directed by the Executive Order will equate to increased payroll and travel payment related workload. The increased procurements supporting heightened

operations along the southwest border will directly result in significant escalation of vendor payment processing. OF will conduct additional financial audits related to the increased operations and border wall construction to verify proper management of these efforts.

Impact on Performance

The President's Executive Orders drive additional requirements for fiscal responsibility and oversight, along with contracting, workforce and property management. Without the required resources, project implementation timelines may be extended, risks of mismanagement could increase, and payments to employees and vendors may be delayed.

Equipment and Field Technology for Southern Border

Description of Request

CBP proposes a \$24.2 million increase to upgrade aged information technology infrastructure and equipment to enhance its security posture along the southern border. CBP's systems are under constant attack from a variety of actors with varying intentions. The pace of technological change and increasing sophistication of threat actors leaves CBP's networks vulnerable to highly motivated adversaries. CBP interacts with thousands of stakeholders every day, from individual travelers to large corporations shipping cargo. CBP must protect the integrity and privacy of its personally identifiable information (PII), trade, and other sensitive data.

Justification

CBP's field infrastructure is very antiquated, and the majority of end user workstations are not capable of being upgraded and are unable to run the cyber detection tools that CBP must deploy to detect cyber security vulnerabilities or threats. Investment in CBP's cyber and IT infrastructure will ensure that equipment is able to support new technology capabilities required by the mission, protect the network from security vulnerabilities through updated patching, and will be resilient enough to avoid frequent failure rates typically experienced by aged infrastructure.

The intent is to establish and enforce a comprehensive technology refresh strategy to ensure all IT equipment can provide reliable operation in support of the CBP mission. The overall strategy includes refreshing IT currently past end of life, documenting an IT lifecycle management process, and streamline IT purchasing. This will provide a more strategic and effective acquisition and deployment process than the decentralized, ad hoc replacement of field equipment done today, and will save funding by eliminating the need to maintain, patch, and image the large inventory of disparate end-points that are in CBP's infrastructure today. The proposed funding will provide for an upgrade/replacement of approximately 20 percent of CBP's inventory to be on an approximate five-year technology refresh cycle, and will greatly enhance CBP's cyber security posture. The priority focus for initial upgrades will be at USBP and OFO locations on the southern border. Based on current inventory, of this \$24.2 million, approximately \$9.8 million will

be required for at least 7,500 end points (workstations/laptops); approximately \$7 million for roughly 450 network peripheral upgrades that monitor and direct the data traffic (switches and riverbeds); and approximately \$7.6 million for estimated 100 network bandwidth upgrades. Actual quantities may vary based on site surveys, end user requirements, and proposed cost. These upgrades will ensure that CBP can patch, manage, and monitor activity to remediate cyber vulnerabilities, and to ensure that CBP is able to meet the mission while securing CBP’s systems and data.

<i>Data from 2016</i>	Laptops/ desktops	Standard switches	Large Switches	WAN Optimizers	Firewalls
Total Quantity	62,000	2,516	974	988	17
# Past end of life	44,000	106	501	929	2

Impact on Performance

Funding will enable CBP to upgrade CBP’s aged information technology infrastructure on the southern border which will enhance CBP’s overall security posture, as well as improve mission performance through more sustained operational performance to meet mission requirements.

Field Technology Officer Support

Description of Request

CBP requests and increase of \$5.5 million in FY 2018 to provide OIT Field Technology Officer contract support. With the increased number of BPAs, and with increased wall technologies, CBP requires more field technology support to provide daily support and maintenance to ensure the frontline mission is met. Recruitment of Federal staff in some of these southern border locations has proven challenging for OIT’s Field Support Directorate (FSD); the proposed funding will provide for contract support to supplement the existing government staff. This funding will provide for approximately 25 contract support staff to provide hands-on support to staff and technologies on the southern border. CBP’s OIT/FSD provides hands-on day-to-day support to all CBP end users, and provides daily operations and maintenance support to nearly all enforcement technologies deployed throughout CBP’s IT infrastructure. Information technology is the backbone of all operational activities and it is critically important that a knowledgeable cadre of support is available to ensure the 24/7 operational availability of all technologies within their purview.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the Executive Order to enhance operational control of the southern border. Increasing the amount of technology deployed in the field, as well as increasing USBP agents, requires dedicated technology support staff. Field Technology Officers (FTO) provide front line support to USBP agents by resolving critical issues related to radio systems, information technology

platforms and sensor and surveillance systems. FTOs deploy and maintain nearly all CBP technology; CBP's field technology directly supports officer safety by allowing agents to effectively query and communicate information on people and cargo quickly.

Maintaining the correct ratios of FTOs to front line operational staff is critical to helping ensure issues are resolved quickly and technology disruptions have minimal operational impacts. Currently, OIT/FSD on-board staff provides 1:84 support (approximately one FTO for every 84 employees), significantly below the average private sector ratio (1:40) for organizations with a similar number of employees. In addition, many CBP end users are geographically dispersed and often require that a FTO travel to a remote site to provide support. Further FTOs provide support to enforcement technologies, such as signal repeaters, surveillance cameras, unattended ground sensors, etc., that require travel to remote sites. This ratio significantly increases when considering the support FTOs also provide to deployed enforcement technologies that are on the ground or installed on large antenna towers (sensors, antennas, repeaters, surveillance cameras, surveillance trucks, fixed towers, etc.).

Impact on Performance

Funding will enable CBP to meet the technology support needs of agents in the field. Funding will improve mission performance by ensuring operational uptime requirements for technology are adhered to.

HRM Hiring Strategies

Description of Request

CBP requests an increase of \$17.5 million in FY 2018 to support efforts to continue and expand process improvements and add capacity to frontline hiring by focusing on efforts to attract qualified candidates and facilitate their progress through a rigorous vetting process. These improvements include recruiting and marketing strategies (\$2.2 million), Hiring Transformation / Hubs program (\$8.0 million), and additional applicant processing (\$7.3 million). This funding supports the hiring activities that meet the objectives and intent of the Executive Orders on border security, and is based on a multiyear hiring plan.

Justification

Recruiting and Marketing Strategies

CBP's recruiter training program consists of two modules: core recruiter training and Special Emphasis Recruitment Team (SERT) training. FY 2018 funding will support travel and training at CBP's Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, for more than 160 recruiters and trainers. SERT recruiters will remain three additional days to complete the SERT module, which focuses on veteran recruitment and enhancing the diversity of the workforce. CBP's goal is to leverage its certified recruiter workforce through train-the-trainer sessions, with the goal of optimizing the number of recruiters across CBP. CBP recruiters will participate in over 4,000 recruiting events, thereby continuing to support (in a limited capacity) implementation of its larger recruitment and

marketing strategy. Recruitment at events for veterans and transitioning military personnel is a top priority within this capability. CBP will further refine data analysis techniques to identify and quantify the best opportunities for recruitment success, and will continue to leverage on-line hiring services (with linkage to OPM) as a low-cost means of reaching a wider pool of qualified applicants.

Hiring Transformation/Hubs

This new frontline hiring process has resulted in a 65 percent reduction in time-to-hire. Funding will provide the increase in contract services, and technology needed to continue this transformational effort. CBP's execution plan includes the following initiatives:

- Procure temporary, turn-key office space to provide increased applicant processing capacity in locations across the country as dictated by applicant volumes.
- Continue evaluation, development and implementation of new process improvements.
- Continue military hiring hubs and establish "tactical hiring hubs" as required.

Expanding Hiring Transformation/Hubs to include 100 percent of applicants would enable these efficiencies to be realized across the entire frontline position applicant pool. The following map identifies the location and nature of current and planned Hiring Hubs:



Additional Applicant Processing

As the pre-employment process is currently configured, these funds will allow CBP to process over 53,000 applicants, resulting in more than 400 BPA entries on duty (EODs) at current pass rates. CBP anticipates an increase in the number of applicants through enhanced recruiting efforts, and in the number of EODs as the hiring process continues to be transformed and streamlined.

- OPM-mandated pre-employment tests are a critical and necessary part of the hiring process that help determine each applicant’s suitability to be a frontline CBP employee.
- The medical services and drug testing collection services contract provides services to conduct the required medical examination, qualifications testing, and drug testing hiring steps.
- The Pre-employment Fitness Test 1 contract provides PFT1 administration to all applicants and is a CBP hiring requirement.

Impact on Performance*Recruitment and Marketing Strategy*

A formal and standardized training curriculum will improve the effectiveness of CBP recruiters and will ensure that a cadre of recruiter is trained to identify and engage qualified candidates. Maintaining and increasing CBP's participation in recruitment events is essential to advance the Administration's and Congress' staffing goals, and adds a personal dimension to the recruiting process. Data collection and analysis will allow CBP to apply resources in a more targeted way to increase its applicant yield, in terms of both quantity and quality. Leveraging an online presence will enable CBP to stay current with industry trends and be more accessible to potential applicants. Renewal licenses for Indeed.com, Monster.com, and ZipRecruiter.com – providing access to over 200 million unique job seekers, 25,000 partner sites, and state-of-the-art resume-matching technology – increase CBP's qualified applicant pool and enhance brand awareness.

Hiring Transformation/Hubs

Additional resources will support nationwide expansion of the Hiring Transformation/Hubs Program. Reduction in the length of time-to-hire will encourage frontline applicants, who would otherwise elect to pursue other job opportunities. CBP's expedited hiring process have produced a 65 percent overall decrease in time-to-hire. Whereas the hiring process average had been 469 days previously, the Hiring Transformation/ Hubs initiative has reduced that to 165 days. Expanding the Hiring Hub program from 50 percent of applicants to 100 percent of applicants enables these efficiencies to be realized across the entire frontline position applicant pool. As CBP continues efforts to make its hiring process more efficient, the process changes will be continually evaluated to ensure that the high quality of applicants is maintained.

Additional Applicant Processing

Increasing capacity to properly support these process steps are necessary prerequisites to determine an applicant's fitness for duty, both physically and as a matter of character. The increase is necessary to meet an increased number of applicants being considered.

Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$100 million in FY 2018 to hire an additional 500 BPAs (500 positions, and 250 FTE).

Justification

Executive Order 13767, Section 8 directs the CBP Commissioner to “...take all appropriate actions to hire 5,000 additional Border Patrol Agents...” In response to this directive, CBP HRM developed a multi-year hiring plan to meet the new staffing requirement for Border Patrol. The 500 agents requested in FY 2018 is the first hiring surge for the 5,000 agent requirement and is in addition to the normal attrition hiring conducted by CBP HRM. Funding for this request include the full cost of training this new cohort of agents. This initial hiring surge will lay the foundation in increasing operational control in certain key areas along the border.

These 500 BPAs will provide for a greater enforcement posture on the border increasing operational efficiency in arrests, seizures, and day to day operational tasks. The ability to staff Border Patrol Sectors at the required levels to address operational requirements is fluid as threats change and transnational criminal organizations adopt new tactics, techniques, and procedures. These changes coupled with increased enforcement efforts require additional agents to interdict illegal activity in all threats border environment.

Impact on Performance

The additional agents will be assigned to operations and operational programs directly supporting the daily enforcement of immigration laws and other illegal activity along the southwest border. In an effort to increase overall situational awareness through intelligence operations, agents are routinely assigned to Sector Intelligence Units. Although the assignment of the agents to our intelligence operations is critical it comes at the costs of removing agents from front line operations. This reduces the operational efficiency as it relates to arrests, seizures, and day to day operational tasks at the border as less BPAs are engaged in front line border operations. The increase of agents will allow Border Patrol sectors to assign and deploy personnel accordingly filling any critical gaps in patrol coverage. Similarly, the additional BPA staffing allows Sectors the flexibility to balance their table of organization more effectively to meet their operational requirements.

IT Equipment for Southwest Border Wall**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$10 million in FY 2018 to provide data circuits and network bandwidth for surveillance data and video associated with border wall construction directed by the President’s Executive Order on border security. The proposed expansion of border wall systems with embedded or integrated technology will significantly increase the amount of data/video being transmitted to USBP operation center(s). The increased transmission of data/video will require enhanced technologies, such as data circuits, and/or some other network capability, to be installed to ensure the quick, effective, and efficient transmission of data. These data links and associated network technologies will connect back to CBP’s existing network infrastructure which today consists of outdated and end-of-life technologies.

The funding will enable CBP to ensure that data/video captured from wall technologies can swiftly and effectively traverse CBP's network to be acted upon quickly by BPAs. Any delay in data transmission due to outdated and/or insufficient network bandwidth will have an adverse impact on USBP's ability to meet their daily operational mission requirements.

Justification

The additional infrastructure and technology proposed along the southern border in support of the President's Executive Orders on border security will require network upgrades. This funding will support an engineering contract to conduct bandwidth analysis, site design, and provide initial data circuit upgrade requirements to handle the increased data traffic that will enable USBP's effective monitoring of data from border wall system technologies.

Additional funding will enable CBP to acquire network field equipment required to effectively monitor and control data traversing CBP's IT network from cameras and other sensors integrated in the border wall to monitoring locations within USBP sectors. As necessary, upgrades may be needed to the IT infrastructure at USBP sectors or stations that will have day-to-day oversight of data captured by southwest border wall technologies.

In addition, funding will cover replacement of consumable technologies, which may include items such as unattended ground sensors, surveillance cameras, power amplifiers, down converters, power supplies, and geological/infrared/step sensors and gaskets, etc.

Impact on Performance

Funding will enable CBP to effectively monitor and utilize information technology; thereby, allowing CBP to fully leverage the requested infrastructure and technology to secure the border. Without funding to effectively monitor and utilize information technology to support the proposed investments, CBP will not be able to fully leverage the technology capabilities of the requested border wall system to secure the border.

Increase Intelligence & Targeting Capabilities

Description of Request

CBP requests an increase of \$54.9 million in FY 2018 for improved intelligence and targeting capabilities related to screening and vetting of international travelers and those seeking an immigration or travel benefit from the United States Government (USG). This request will support CBP's contributions and leadership in implementing the program to rigorously evaluate individuals seeking immigration benefits or admission to the United States called for in section five of Executive Order 13780, which includes the establishment of a uniform baseline for screening and vetting. It will also support NTC's expanding collaboration with the Intelligence Community (IC) and NTC's Analytical Modeling Capabilities initiative providing systems development and additional

equipment in support of two of NTC's primary mission sets; counter-terrorism and counter narcotics.

CBP's targeting enterprise systems process large amounts of regulated trade, travel, and immigration data, surface derogatory information about nefarious individuals and illicit organizations, such as transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), and provide quality and timely information to multiple stakeholders across the counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics communities. These systems enable CBP to efficiently screen cargo, passengers, and applicants for national security and public safety risks and streamline information sharing with IC and other interagency partners who adjudicate immigration benefits and/or operate in the same mission spaces.

CBP's targeting systems collect and aggregate intelligence and law enforcement information from multiple source systems into a single platform that officers and analysts use to detect and analyze potential threats. The effective aggregation of intelligence and law enforcement information improves targeting, drives more informed screening, vetting, and adjudications and increases operational efficiencies.

Justification

The following table highlights components of NTC's Analytical Modeling Capabilities initiative. The funding for this request of \$54.9 million is in non-pay. There are no full time equivalent (FTE) positions associated with this request.

Capability	FY 2018 (\$ in Thousands)
UPAX (Unified Passenger) Analytic Enhancements	\$ 3,489
Automated Targeting System (ATS) Unified Cargo	\$ 2,206
IRS-NG Enhancements and Deployment	\$ 5,489
Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI) Expansion	\$ 919
Information Management System (IMS)	\$ 6,621
Narcotics Trade Models	\$ 6,261
TRTT Collaborative Platform	\$ 2,957
Counter Terrorism Dashboard	\$ 5,914
National Security Model	\$ 5,209
Social Media	\$ 4,411
Counter Network Analytics	\$ 4,000
Operations & Maintenance	\$ 4,286
Equipment	\$ 3,093
Total	\$ 54,855

Social Media – Funding will provide contract support, analytical tools, and technology to continue to build out CBP’s new, proof-of-concept, Publicly Available Information Group (PAIG). The PAIG is designed to provide advanced open-source and social media research and analysis support to CBP and its IC and Law Enforcement (LE) partners for strategic and tactical targeting, vetting, and analysis missions and operations. This will support the entirety of CBP operations investigating and targeting terror and Transnational Criminal Organization (TCO) illicit networks.

TTRT Collaborative Platform – Funding will support the NTC’s provision of additional capability to the Tactical Terrorism Response Teams (TTRTs) around the country to support screening efforts through expansion of the Counterterrorism Dashboard, integration with targeting systems, and a streamlined feedback loop to the Intelligence Community (IC). The addition of smartphones will assist frontline officers in efficiently identifying and interviewing high-risk travelers using targeting criteria that is accessible on hand-held technology.

Counter Terrorism Dashboard and TTRT Equipment – Funding will expand the scope and use of the Counter Terrorism Dashboard to ensure the information gathered from field encounters and inspections that surface derogatory information related to national security is shared with the Intelligence Community (IC), informs new and refines existing threshold targeting rules, and is available across the

government's vetting enterprise, all in relative real-time. This initiative will integrate six separate inspection systems and provide a common platform on which field operators, program managers, and Intelligence Research Specialists can identify trends, share information, and deconflict. CBP's funding request will also support procurement of smartphones for TTRTs that will allow for teams to receive information from the NTC. The TTRT collaborative platform which will be integrated into smartphone technology for officers and agents in the field will allow TTRT members to virtually connect with subject matter experts regardless of their location, perform law enforcement queries, and obtain results on individuals and information received during the course of an interview or inspection.

Counter Network Analytics – Analytical tools, both those already created and those to be acquired through strategic research and development, will help provide real-time social media targeting opportunities for the agency. These tools will subsequently support CBP's structured analysis of terrorist and TCO illicit networks. These capabilities will significantly advance CBP's ability to identify, explain, target, and disrupt illicit networks that use social media for recruitment, communications, and operations. Additionally, CBP's funding request will support the creation of Data Cube. Data Cube allows for rapid cross domain analysis, supporting tactical operational decision making. This will enhance CBP's ability to conduct rapid analytics in support of operational responses to border and homeland security threats.

CBP's southwest border security mission requires that CBP remain capable of tracking and analyzing evolving illicit TCO network communications, recruitment, and operations techniques in order to successfully identify, target, and disrupt illicit networks through refusals of entry, seizures, and information and operation-sharing with USG and ally partners. This funding proposal will benefit CBP's operational offices, intelligence support, as well as Federal, State, and local law enforcement stakeholders on the southwest border. It will also support Department of State's Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES), ICE's Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (BITMAP), and ATS-G integration efforts to conduct automatic biometric checks to vet migrants within the Western Hemisphere who are potentially making their way to the US Southwest border. CBP will fuse travel data of third party nationals collected by foreign partner nations in the Western Hemisphere using ATS-G with biometric data collected during encounters under the BITMAP initiative and/or during foreign border crossings [PISCES] to create a travel history of individuals intending to migrate to the southwest border.

UPAX (Unified Passenger) Analytic Enhancements – The Analytical Modeling Capabilities initiative will enhance CBP’s screening and vetting capabilities and its efforts to support the creation of uniform baseline screening and vetting standards. This funding will support the following screening and vetting initiatives:

- Enhance background and security checks on individuals pursuing immigrant benefits by recurrently / continually vetting immigration applicants (Continuous Immigration Vetting) via the unclassified domain. Perform automated data exchanges for high side checks.
- Integrate more closely with an IC partner to enhance PATRIOT’s vetting high risk immigrant and non-immigrant populations by leveraging an existing IC program that accesses additional classified holdings and techniques.
- Propagate the existing NCTC Kingfisher Expansion process for vetting to other foreign visitor and immigration populations, including individuals detained by law enforcement.
- Increase access to USG financial data holdings to identify previously unknown terror and criminal actors and their facilitation networks. It will enable the development of a system-to-system access capability between the Treasury Department’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) data holdings and CBP in order to automate the analysis of bulk data within each of the agencies data repositories. This effort will allow CBP to leverage FinCEN data holdings for rules development, integration of suspicious financial activity reporting into passenger risk analysis, as well as illumination of illicit TCO network activities.
- Build analytics and obtain passport number sequencing data from foreign governments to assist in confirming an individual’s identity through verifying passport authenticity. This effort will increase the accuracy of CBP’s identity resolution capabilities and the ability to verify identities by detecting fraudulent and duplicate passports. In addition, enhance passport identification at ports of entry by developing the capability to verify passport numbers (i.e. check digits) and authenticating the e-chip on electronic passports on primary.

- Expand CBP's access to and retention of overflight and international point-to-point travel data to enable recurrent vetting of these data sets to execute risk threshold targeting rules and communicate derogatory matches to TSA and/or other government agencies for appropriate enforcement action. In addition, this information will assist CBP in identifying those who are attempting to conceal a travel nexus to a terrorist affiliated country through broken travel. In addition, mitigate risks posed by insider threats through the recurrent vetting of airline crew and non-crew against national security, law enforcement, and immigration criteria. Expanding CBP's access to and retention of Master Crew List/Master Non-Crew List data will enhance ability to identify crew members and non-crew who may be inadmissible to the United States or pose possible national security risks.
- Build the system capability and workforce capacity to standardize the synthesis of intelligence products and automate the dissemination of encounter, adjudication, and intelligence analysis results to the IC and other interagency partners. Standardized intelligence products delivered in a timely manner using automated tools integrated with other USG agencies across domains will augment key operational, threat, information, open feedback channels enabling informed decisions and contribute to a whole of government approach to more effective vetting as well as countering the TCO networks that direct illicit activities.
- Obtain systematic access to IC collection of foreign-to-foreign travel in order to enable full visibility of travelers with a nexus to the United States to detect broken and hidden city travel. By obtaining systematic foreign-to-foreign travel data, DHS/CBP can better assess the risk of travelers prior to boarding flights destined to, or departing from, the U.S. or its territories. Access to these holdings can advance entity resolution of segmented / disparate clandestine travel data collection.
- Enhance CBP's ability to collect, disseminate, retain, analyze and more effectively utilize information provided by travelers or collected during encounters. TTRTs are comprised of personnel with specialization in counterterrorism response, analytics, task force, and enforcement operations. TTRTs have also expanded to the Office of Border Patrol to respond to national security related encounters on the Southwest Border. The teams are immersed in the current and developing threat picture through the continuous review of sensitive and classified information and serve as local liaisons with other law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community.

National Security Model – National Security-Inbound (NS-I) identifies and targets nuclear weapon and fissile material smuggling using scenario-based non-weighted, bundled, rule targeting methodologies to produce more threat focused, higher quality targets than existing models without increasing risk or workload. CBP has deployed the national security model to the air and maritime transportation modes and will continue to deploy to air express consignment and land border truck and rail trade routes.

ATS-Global (ATS-G) Deployments – Support deployments of government-off-the-shelf and “open-source” automated systems to government agencies in order to enhance their vetting capabilities and facilitate exchange of their travel data. Prioritize engagements that have high risk adversarial, refugee, and migrant populations such as Jordan, Iraq, and Kenya. Deployments would be further supported by successful integration with other USG integrated border management programs, such as the State Department's PISCES, DHS/OBIM's Secure Real Time Platform, and ICE's BITMAP.

Impact on Performance

This increased capability through investment will enable the NTC to process larger volumes of data efficiently, elevate its screening and vetting capabilities to uniform baseline levels, and streamline information sharing with IC and LE partners to provide more results-based decisions for better targeted enforcement actions.

The NTC Analytical Modeling Capabilities initiative will enhance CBP's ability to collect, disseminate, retain, analyze and more effectively utilize information provided by travelers or collected during encounters improving the entire screening and vetting enterprise. The proposed changes will enable CBP to better identify and recurrently vet high risk passengers and cargo by producing fewer, better targets, while providing expanded information and analytics on possible matches. CBP will also be able to collect more data during encounters, transforming it into useful information for intelligence analysis that inform targeting rules, border operations, and other border security mission sets. CBP and other DHS Components that leverage its capabilities may share, disseminate, and analyze data collected across the Department for their respective missions. This improved sharing, dissemination and analysis serves as the engine that drives recurrent vetting providing multiple opportunities for new derogatory information to surface as individuals proceed along the traveler and immigration continuums.

Integrated Fixed Towers

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$1.3 million in FY 2018 for the IFT for operations and maintenance.

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of the President's Executive Orders on border security and strengthen CBP's ability to maintain the physical security of the southern border through improved situational awareness. Additional investment in this area will support the CBP activities in the Nogales, Douglas, Sonoita, and Ajo-1 Areas of Responsibility (AoR). IFTs provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. The increase is necessary as Douglas, Sonoita, and Ajo-1 will all move from the deployment phase to O&M in FY 2018 resulting in an increase to the IFT sustainment budget from previous years.

Impact on Performance

Funding will fund the support Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) to ensure assets are maintained and will ensure the Operational Availability (A_O) for all four operational AoRs can be met. Funds will also be used to maintain sites and roads of all four AoRs.

Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement**Description of Decrease**

CBP proposes a decrease of \$2 million in FY 2018 for training, outreach, and international capacity building related to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement, training, outreach and verification. The passage of the *Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015* (TFTEA, P.L. 114-125) in 2016 has added new priorities for CBP, and a separate funding stream for this activity will be subsumed by enforcement and engagement work done under TFTEA and Trade Transformation Initiatives.

Justification

The funding decrease represents CBP's efforts to prioritize its resources based on operational mission requirements across its enterprised. IPR will continue as a Priority Trade Issue, as designated by TFTEA. Headquarters staff will continue to lead the development of national intellectual property enforcement policy and initiatives, and provide IPR expertise to the field, such as providing product identification guides from rights holders to assist CBPOs and Import Specialists with product authentications.

Impact on Performance

This reduction can be mitigated due to multiple layers of IPR enforcement, training and outreach activities taking place simultaneously throughout OT, CBP, and DHS. This work will continue to be supported through virtual webinars for training, stakeholder outreach via new channels, such as the Centers of Excellence (CEEs or Centers). Additionally, new enforcement strategies will shift focus to address new issues such as e-commerce and alternatives to traditional enforcement methods in cooperation with partner agencies and trade entities.

Interoperability Equipment Refresh**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$29.3 million in FY 2018 to purchase the following equipment for USBP and AMO Tactical Air Land and Marine Enterprise Communications (TALMEC):

Asset (\$ in Thousands)	USBP	AMO	Cost Per Unit	Total
Mobile	2,200	250	\$7.0	\$17,150
Portables	1,800	243	\$5.0	\$10,215
Desksets	90	20	\$1.0	\$110
Installation Kits	1,800		\$11.0	\$1,800
USBP Travel costs			N/A	\$11
Total				\$29,286

Of the total funding, \$26.6 million is for USBP TALMEC and \$2.7 million is for AMO.

USBP has a Current Annual Refresh cycle of every seven years. This equates to annual purchases of approximately 2,200 Mobiles; 1,800 Portables; 90 Desksets; and 1,800 Vehicle Mobile Radio Installation Kits (to meet the same number of replacement vehicles purchased every year by Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) at \$600 per kit). For AMO, the funding will support a 20 percent refresh of obsolete radios in order to meet mission needs.

Justification

To support its mission, CBP operates and maintains one of the largest tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal Government. TACCOM capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where radio is often their only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. CBP has a tactical radio communication device inventory of over 70,000 units utilized by the BPAs, CBPOs, and Air and Marine agents. Over 25,000 units of CBP's radio inventory has exceeded its useful life and is no longer supported by the manufacturer.

This funding would procure additional radios and infrastructure necessary to address radio obsolescence, improve interoperability with local authorities and the Government of Mexico, and address some current coverage gaps. Replacing a significant number of aging or obsolete radios will directly contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of border security operations, and contribute to the goals outlined in the Executive Orders on border security and immigration enforcement.

In April 2017, USBP completed a Southwest Border Capability Roadmap that identifies updated operational requirements for Surveillance, Personnel, Mobility and Access, and use of Commercial Technology Innovation/Future Capabilities. The TALMEC equipment and infrastructure play a vital role in bringing these pieces together since communication of the situation on the ground to and between agents keeps them safe and improves coordination to accomplish the mission. USBP is committed to an integrated approach to surveillance, personnel placement, mobility and access, and communication.

Impact on Performance

Proposed funding will allow CBP to build and maintain a mobile and flexible response capability to anticipate and respond to border security threats. Additionally, the funding will allow CBP to refresh communication devices that directly affect the safety of CBP agents and officers and their ability to perform their mission to secure and manage the border would be adversely impacted. Further, this funding will give CBP the ability to meet the ever-increasing demand to detect, respond to, and resolve threats and incidents along the U.S. border. Secure, clear, simple, and reliable communication is a critical factor in the ability of CBP agents and officers to respond to mission critical situations in a timely, safe, and effective manner. Additionally, funding will allow CBP to refresh communication devices that directly affect the safety of CBP agents and officers and their ability to perform their mission to secure and manage the border would be adversely impacted.

AMO Logistics & Maintenance Increase for Border Support**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$18.1 million in FY 2018 for AMO's Logistics and Maintenance program for tactical aircraft.

Justification

AMO requests \$18.1 million to fund the transition to AMO's new national maintenance contracts and improve the availability of critical aircraft systems and engines and flight hour increases associated with operation of new and upgraded aircraft. This includes \$4.2 million to transition from the current national maintenance contract to a follow-on contract; \$7.1 million in the new contract to address safety, parts, and labor shortfalls; \$5 million to increase maintenance for certain critical aircraft systems and engines; and \$1.8 million fund the operational tempo increases associated with newly delivered Medium Lift Helicopter (MLH) and Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA). This investment will allow AMO to increase its annual flight hours by 1,000.

The majority of AMO operations are border security missions, most of which are on the southwest border. Specific operations are driven by operational needs, but AMO allocates flight hours and associated fuel funding for planning purposes to the branch levels, and for each aircraft type. Major cost drivers are the number of operating sites supported, the types and numbers of aircraft (along with their ages), and the operational tempo. Within the total operations and maintenance budget for a given year, fixed costs consume most of the available funding and include maintenance and logistics contracts with their associated work forces, programs, base operating expenses, and training. Variable costs, such as fuel, spare parts, travel, the repair of repairable components, and other consumable supplies average near 20 percent of the total.

The key component of this program change is AMO's award of a follow-on maintenance contract for tactical aircraft in FY 2018 that will improve the availability of aircraft for border security missions. This award will require a transition period with contract overlap

and some up-front costs associated with hiring, relocations, sub-vendor closeout, data systems training, and refreshing parts inventories. This will include additional maintenance personnel and subcontracts for critical aircraft systems to ensure higher availability of sensors and other essential mission equipment during operations.

This request will also supports the planned increase in tactical flight hours associated with deployment of new MEAs and MLHs. In FY 2018, AMO requests PC&I funding to deploy two new MEAs and replace 1 MLH with a more capable Lima configuration helicopter resulting in an increase of 1,100 flight hours. Furthermore, the investment in Light Enforcement Helicopters in this budget will have the potential to significantly increase flight hours in future years, dependent on additional L&M in future budgets.

Impact on Performance

This funding is critical for the successful transition of AMO's fleet to the new national maintenance contracts and will allow CBP to avoid significant disruption to AMO's flight hour program in FY 2018. Additionally, this funding would allow AMO to increase operational availability of highly-capable tactical aircraft.

With this investment, AMO will sustain operational tempo, operational aircraft availability, and perform missions with more capable aircraft that will result in additional border security for the nation.

Mobile Surveillance Deployment to the SW Border

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$247,000; two positions; and two FTEs in FY 2018 for the MVSS program to support the Program Management Office (PMO).

Justification

Investment in this area will support CBP efforts implement the President's Executive Orders on border security and to maintain the physical security of the southern border through improved situational awareness. MVSS provides visual detection, identification, classification, and tracking of Items of Interest in urban and remote areas along the border. The MVSS program will be initiating and awarding a second contract to acquire all the MVSS units required by USBP while continuing to execute the current contract. The increase in FTE is necessary to support completion of Source Selection documentation for the second MVSS contract. After contract award the FTEs will continue to provide project management support of the second contract through the deployment phase.

Impact on Performance

Because the additional staff will perform follow-on MVSS contract activities, current PMO staff will be able to successfully deploy

and support MVSS units acquired during the current contract. Historically, the pre and post-award contract activities have required fulltime support, thus adding staff to support the second contract will allow the current program management staff to perform their duties without impacting performance.

National Targeting Center Expansion

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$14.5 million, 93 positions, and 93 FTE in FY 2018 for an expansion of the NTC

Justification

The NTC is a 24/7 operation with the centralized mission of preventing dangerous and unlawful travelers and goods from entering and exiting the country by effectively screening, reviewing, identifying, and segmenting low and high-risk passengers and cargo across all international modes of transportation, inbound and outbound. The NTC carefully identifies, targets, and coordinates examination of the small percentage of shipments and travelers that may be connected to terrorism or other transnational crimes, such as narcotics smuggling, human trafficking, merchandise counterfeiting, and money laundering. The NTC supports and responds to inquiries from the field and other law enforcement entities and conducts tactical targeting to identify actionable targets.

The NTC integrates CBP's diverse intelligence capabilities into a cohesive data enterprise enabling CBP to serve the Nation as a premier intelligence-driven border law enforcement agency. The Center provides advanced targeting, research, and coordination between numerous domestic and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies in support of the CBP anti-terrorism mission. The NTC has national program management responsibility for the Passenger Analytical Units, Advance Targeting Units, Counter Terrorism Response functions, and CBPO assignments to the FBI, Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

Additionally, the NTC manages the Analytical Management Systems Control Office, which uses automated systems and targeting strategies to examine large amounts of internal crossing, referral, and results data in order to develop methodologies for identifying anomalies that may be indicative of integrity, procedural, performance, or training issues.

Following are just some of the recent initiatives at the NTC, which have driven the increase in workload requiring additional targeting resources.

Traveler Vetting

- Overall number of travelers continues to increase annually;
- Increasing volume of Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) applications;
- Provision of vetting services for the Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) which launched November 2016 and is exceeding projections for applicants;
- Created the Terrorist Travel Prevention Cell to enforce the Terrorist Travel Prevention Act provisions and adjudicate Visa Waiver Program (VWP) ineligibility waiver requests; and
- Expanding Automated Targeting System-Global (ATS-G) information sharing agreements.

Cargo Vetting

- Overall amount and value of cargo continues to increase annually;
- The Tactical Trade Targeting Unit established in FY 2014 to provide real-time targeting support.

Counter Network Operations

- The Counter Network Program received funding for positions in FY 2016 enacted budget, but the program continues to expand to provide actionable, tactical, and strategic intelligence to CBPOs and agents in the field, numerous partners across the U.S. and around the world.

Impact on Performance

The NTC has relied heavily on temporary duty personnel (TDY) over the years to fill the gap in its permanent staffing and to respond to its growing workload. A permanent staff will reduce the dependence on costly temporary duty assignments. TDY personnel require a minimum of four weeks training and then must be monitored during their first few weeks of targeting operations. This training curve is repeated each time a new group of TDY personnel is assigned to the NTC. Without additional permanent FTE positions the number of TDY staff will have to be increased which also puts a significant burden on the Field Offices and POEs that are losing their officers for a minimum of 120 days. Relying on overtime and TDY staff is not an efficient use of resources in the long term. With ever-expanding responsibilities and huge increases in the number of possible hits on NTC targeting sweeps, it becomes more likely that the lack of adequate staffing and sheer volume of work may lead to critical errors or oversights hampering CBP's anti-terrorism efforts.

OI Staffing Enhancement

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$3.1 million, 40 positions, and 40 FTEs to expand OI's mission critical operational capabilities and to

align priorities with CBP's intelligence enterprise.

Justification

The 40 positions requested are critical for OI's successful transition to a fully integrated intelligence organization. The OI reorganized structure represents CBP's executive leadership vision for OI to lead the strategic and operational threat "picture" for trade, travel, and border security. The additional positions will augment the existing staff to support OI's partners/customers by providing products on current threats, future threats, initiatives, and intelligence reporting and will contribute to expanded analytic capabilities for Intelligence Analysis, Counterintelligence, Confidential Human Source, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Security, and Training.

Funding and new positions will be allocated as follows:

- Intelligence Analysis, 5 FTE/10 Positions
- Counter-Intelligence (CI), 2.5 FTE/5 Positions
- Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD), 2.5 FTE/5 Positions
- Confidential Human Source (CHS), 3 FTE/6 Positions
- Training, 4 FTE/8 Positions
- Security, 3 FTE/6 Positions

Impact on Performance

Funding this proposal will have a direct, positive impact on CBP leadership's ability to make decisions through the use of strategic and predictive intelligence, informing CBP on current and future operational threats and challenges. These positions will enhance intelligence capabilities, functions and business processes across the CBP Intelligence Enterprise. OI will be postured to effectively support operations by specifically leveraging the following four key enablers: (1) Intelligence Processes (2) Technology (3)

Partnerships and (4) Career Development and Training promoting intelligence integration to:

- Synchronize and connect the varied intelligence capabilities and processes from the CBP Intelligence Enterprise to provide the most insightful intelligence possible to better support front-line personnel in border enforcement operations.
- Align the varied intelligence capabilities and processes from within CBP under a single defined intelligence cycle.
- Disseminate timely and actionable intelligence to CBP operations and decision-making at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels providing multi-domain situational awareness.
- Promote increased partnerships and continued discussions to develop and/or improve intelligence-related programs, processes, and initiatives.
- Collaborate to develop, coordinate, deliver and implement enterprise-level intelligence capabilities, technology, and training to effectively support the execution of the intelligence-driven border security mission.

Additionally, the operational impact of not receiving the resourcing will inhibit OI's ability to execute the congressional mandated

initiatives such as CHS, CI and WMD as well as impacts on Training and Security initiatives.

Small UAS Program

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$2.5 million for the Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (SUAS) program. USBP requires a SUAS capability that can surveil locations between the POEs in remote, isolated, and inaccessible portions of the Nation's borders based on risk-based operational needs. The SUAS needs to provide ground reconnaissance, surveillance and tracking (RST) capabilities, to support the USBP Surveillance tasks of predict, detect, track, identify and classify suspected Items of Interest (IoI). The ability to persistently and discreetly surveil remote access restricted areas along portions of the border is critical to USBP's ability to secure the border. USBP requires dedicated aerial surveillance capabilities to respond rapidly to USBP sector and station level operational surveillance needs and priorities.

USBP is initiating the SUAS Program which will incur start-up expenses, such as tests and evaluations, operational demonstrations, associated training, and travel costs; and initial procurement of SUAS platforms.

Justification

Providing SUAS on the southern and northern borders will help meet USBP-identified capability gaps. Current planning is to implement Operational demonstrations and Pilot Programs for FY 2017 and FY 2018 to develop Concept of Operations and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for field operations and to refine operational requirements.

The increased sophistication and diversification of transnational criminal organizations – as well as the convergence of threats to national security from transnational criminal organizations and terrorist organizations – has increased the danger and complexity of the threat against which USBP must operate. The SUAS equipment provides tactical information that might not have been known otherwise about persons and developing situations. Not acquiring the SUAS equipment may put the safety of agents at risk, and it may not provide vital information that is needed to respond appropriately to a developing situation. Long-term impacts on performance may include the USBP not adapting proficiently to the evolving threat environment. The increased employment of new techniques and technologies within new areas and domains increases USBP's ability to stay current and maintain security operations.

In April 2017, USBP completed a Southwest Border Capability Roadmap that identifies updated requirements for Surveillance, Personnel, Mobility and Access, and use of Commercial Technology Innovation/Future Capabilities. This roadmap is intended to inform a balanced, risk-based investment strategy driven by capability gaps, geographic priorities, terrain and other environmental factors, and the evolving threat. The roadmap identifies specific requirements for portable surveillance capabilities such as SUAS to

enhance/augment current USBP surveillance, communications, intelligence and data analysis capabilities faster and cheaper than traditional means. USBP intends to take advantage of SUAS innovation, which includes actively modifying radar sensors with the potential for air-to-ground, ground-to-air, and air-to-air detection and tracking capabilities 24/7 in all weather conditions.

Impact on Performance

Added technological capability will enhance agent safety and surveillance. SUAS will provide USBP the opportunity to increase its situational awareness and performance posture at the border. SUAS may not be able to fill the remaining air surveillance gap, but SUAS may greatly increase performance at the border by being able to tactically deploy when operational tempo requires it.

Tactical Aerostats and Re-Locatable Towers

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$34.6 million in FY 2018 for the Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers Program, which provides advanced surveillance capability over a wide area.

This capability has proven to be a valuable stop-gap solution in places such as the RGV Sector to help the USBP gain and maintain operational control of the border where other fixed or mobile surveillance assets have not been deployed. The program uses a mix of aerostats (tethered, lighter than air platforms), towers, cameras, and radars to accomplish mission objectives. It materialized from the DOD Technology Re-use program, and shifted to a program of record within CBP after successful technical evaluations and operations over the past three years. FY 2018 funding is required for the O&M for six tactical aerostats and 17 re-locatable towers in South Texas.

Platform Type	Currently Deployed
RAID Aerostats	2
RAID Towers	17
PSS - T (M) <i>(also known as PGSS)</i>	2
PSS - T (L) <i>(also known as PTDS)</i>	2

Tactical Aerostat FY 2018 Funding Profile

Requirements	FY 2018
RAID O&M Support Total	\$13,000,000
PSS-T (Medium & Large) Aerostat O&M	\$14,920,232
Supporting Services for Sustainment Operations	\$ 3,581,336
Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) Support (FAA)	\$ 389,284
Travel	\$ 125,000
Risk Mitigation/ Improvements/ Unknowns	\$ 2,609,148
Total	\$34,625,000

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of the President’s Executive Orders on border security and increase CBP’s surveillance capabilities and corresponding physical security at the southern border. Tactical aerostats and re-locatable towers are presently deployed to the southwest border and assist CBP with detecting, identifying, classifying, and tracking cross-border activity. The tactical aerostats and re-locatable towers can be moved to different border areas depending on operational needs and presently serve as a stop-gap measure until other surveillance capabilities are deployed to the southwest border.

Impact on Performance

CBP plans to maintain the tactical aerostats and re-locatable towers capability each fiscal year. CBP will be able to fund the Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers program to provide for the operation and maintenance services of the six tactical aerostats and 17 re-locatable towers.

Without sufficient funding for the operations and maintenance of the tactical aerostats and re-locatable towers the operational availability will be significantly reduced throughout the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) and Laredo sectors. Without sufficient funding to maintain operational systems, this activity would be discontinued, degrading CBP surveillance capabilities in the locations where this technology is currently deployed.

Trade Facilitation & Trade Enforcement Act

Description of Request

CBP proposes and increase of \$29.8 million to support 140 positions and 140 FTE to provide for new services mandated by TFTEA, which was enacted on February 24, 2016. The new law specifies new trade facilitation and enforcement operational requirements,

organizational changes, and new authorities and services.

Justification

TFTEA is one of the most impactful pieces of trade legislation for CBP in over a generation. TFTEA includes substantial changes to trade enforcement, particularly in the area of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), establishing processes for investigating claims of evasion of anti-dumping orders, using donations of technology from the private sector for enforcing IPR, and simplifying drawback processing to spur domestic manufacturing and exports.

CBP is responsible for many of the process changes, training, reporting, collaboration with government partners, and other mandates in the Act. For instance, TFTEA requires at least 30 new Reports to Congress and directs audits by the DHS Office of Inspector General, the Treasury Office of Inspector General, and the Government Accountability Office. In addition, TFTEA establishes within the Office of Trade a Trade Remedy Law Enforcement Division, a dedicated group for the targeting of evasion, and at least three individuals be assigned to the IPR Center. CBP must establish an interagency Import Safety Working Group (ISWG) and develop a joint import safety rapid response plan; it must also establish educational seminars on AD/CVD and measure the effectiveness of this training.

Another substantial mandate within TFTEA is the Enforce and Protect Act (EAPA), which allows a party to submit an allegation of dumping circumvention to CBP, and grants CBP new authorities to make adverse decisions against an importer based on the lack of response or an incomplete response to an inquiry. CBP is mandated to initiate and pursue EAPA allegations within certain timeframes, and demand for these services is growing despite the lack of necessary staffing. There are many other substantial mandates which CBP must implement.

These 140 new positions will enable OT to fully address TFTEA mandates in both a timely manner and without impacting the core mission and operations of CBP's trade mission. Positions will be filled at both headquarters and field locations, based on job requirements, operational need, and recruitment strategies employed. This planned balance will be dependent on additional variables at the time staff comes on board, but the anticipated mix of 140 positions that will be funded under this proposal include:

- 20 Auditors and Supervisory Auditors, who conduct compliance audits of importers and customs brokers to evaluate risk and address enforcement issues involving high-risk trade areas such as AD/CVD, IPR, trade agreements, and textiles. For instance, section 910 (a) of TFTEA eliminate the exemption for consumptive demand. As a result, OT has been putting procedures in place to further enforce forced labor restrictions on imports. One of the measures implemented is to conduct audits related to forced labor.
- 60 International Trade Specialists (ITS) who will conduct extensive targeting and will perform the administrative and operational functions to implement new enforcement processes for AD/CVD, IPR, drawback/duty refunds, and enhanced bonding to reduce the financial risk to CBP. For instance, Section 307 (a) of TFTEA requires CBP to provide no less than three full time equivalents to the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center. These ITSs at the IPR center will support enforcement efforts and subject matter expertise on IPR violations. These ITS will also support the work around Section 202 (a) of TFTEA that section requires CBP to establish an Import Safety Rapid Response Plan that sets forth protocols and defines practices for CBP to coordinate federal responses. Broad needs include ITSs to draft new policies for importers, drawback simplification, and enhanced bonding, as well as to manage operational processes and prepare reporting as mandated throughout TFTEA.
- 5 Statisticians who will develop new algorithms for targeting and will assist in the development of new enforcement tools using a “big data” analysis capability. For instance, section 111 (a) and section 115 of TFTEA require CBP to establish risk assessment programs with standardized risk assessment methodologies and thresholds. These risk assessment programs will then result in trade alerts (section 115) and bonding requirements for importers who pose a greater threat to revenue (section 111). CBP's statisticians will support the work necessary to develop risk assessments, as well as drive CBP's targeting based on risk.
- 20 Program Managers to develop, maintain, and analyze the effectiveness of new programs for enforcement and administration. For instance, sections 412-421 of TFTEA establish the procedures for the Enforce and Protect Act (EAPA) allegations and investigation process. The program manager will support new processes like EAPA and also evaluate current processes, as mandated by sections like TFTEA section 104 (a) which calls for an evaluation of the effectiveness of training seminars.

- 10 Program Managers to support the policy and resulting automation development and deployment in the Automated Commercial Environment. For instance, section 107 of TFTEA requires Treasury to transmit to CBP both admissibility criteria and data elements required by the agency to authorize the release of cargo for incorporation into the operational functionality of ACE. Program managers within OT work to maintain current ACE cargo release functions and to develop enhanced ACE operability and functions that support electronic import document submission and processing.
- 15 Attorneys to draft the implementing and conforming regulations required by the law as well as to handle in the expected increase in administrative ruling requests. For instance, TFTEA requires multiple regulations, for areas such as simplification of drawback, EAPA allegation investigations, and the seizure of circumvention devices. In addition to drafting regulations, CBP must: conduct economic analysis; conduct reviews with DHS, Treasury, and OMB; publish proposed regulations and allow time for public comment; compile, analyze, and respond to comments and prepare a final rule; repeat the DHS, Treasury, and OMB review process; and publish the rule with a future effective date.
- 10 National Import Specialists to handle the increased number of commodity ruling requests. For instance, TFTEA section 104 (a) requires CBP to establish and carry out annual educational seminars to improve CBP classification, appraisal, and trade enforcement facilitation. CBP must also establish performance standards to measure seminars achievements. National Import Specialists will be involved in training, in addition to the increase in commodity ruling requests.

Impact on Performance

Since the enactment of TFTEA, OT has prioritized implementation plans, and has done extensive analysis of workforce needs. As the program requirements change and evolve, OT will make adjustments to the planned staffing mix to optimize operational efficiency. In sum, however, CBP will be deploying new personnel and new programs in fulfillment of TFTEA mandates, enhancements which will significantly improve both implementation of TFTEA and CBP's compliance with statutory requirements.

Trade Metrics and Data Support

Description of Decrease

CBP proposes a decrease of \$1.5 million in FY 2018 for OT in recognition of the retirement and transition of software used to support trade metrics and data contracts.

Justification

Changes in operational needs and the deployment of ACE have created new methods of producing similar data via reporting and dashboards. OT will coordinate with OIT to appropriately prioritize the transfer/transition of the operations and management of the

software and servers.

Impact on Performance

The proposed reduction totals \$1.5 million for trade metrics and data contracts. Operational needs for data and metrics will be mitigated by availability of comparable data via ACE reporting tools and dashboards, and prioritization of new requirements. The workload resulting from these reductions to manage the software programs, hardware, and data requests will shift to other systems and to OIT for development, operation, and maintenance.

Currently, OT has completed a pilot with three of the ten Centers of Excellence to identify their needs relating to compliance measurements and data analytics, particularly Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties. OT has worked with OIT to develop dashboards that display data and provide it to the Centers on a recurring basis for use in the industry profiles and to identify areas of non-compliance. In addition, this data can be used for risk management and to develop compliance plans.

Trade Transformation Initiatives

Description of Request

CBP proposes \$2.25 million in FY 2018 to expand trade transformation initiatives, including professional development initiatives and enhancing trade enforcement programs. Sharpening Trade Expertise is an enterprise-wide professional development initiative dedicated to strengthening the expertise of all employees engaged in the trade mission. Through targeted development and training programs, Sharpening Trade Expertise provides CBP trade staff with the support, engagement, and preparation needed for an ever-changing trade environment future. Specific areas of focus include: Individual Development Plans, a CBP mentor program, a One Trade course, trade curriculum updates, a trade rotation program, a Special Projects bank, an Employee Engagement Steering Committee, and career roadmaps for trade personnel in the field.

Justification

CBP's nearly 8,000 staff supporting the trade mission face many challenges. Examples of the current OT knowledge gaps are provided below:

- Employee expressed training needs: focus groups and interview with employees and supervisors from across CBP verified the need and interest for training and development;
- Retirement: 17 percent of CBP trade staff are currently eligible to retire. Between 2021 and 2030, 30 percent of OT employees will be eligible for retirement;
- Trade Enforcement Focus: enhancement of trade processes and programs generate new options for addressing violations and fraud, but bring complex legal and operational considerations;

- Global trade: political, economic, and technological game changers on the horizon such as e-commerce, 3D printing, and drones are creating knowledge gaps; and
- Transforming workforce: CBP's workforce is evolving, including more mobile workers and staff from multiple generations all converging in a global 24/7/365 work environment.

If funding is provided, CBP's Office of Trade will be able to accomplish the following programs:

- Development of an effective counter-network capability. Including the identification and disruption of illicit networks.
- Perform analytical data analysis, visualization and techniques that overall will improve CBP's operational components effectiveness within the global supply chain.
- Fully integrate information, technology and trade expertise into CBP's operational environment.
- Solicit TDYs/bring personnel in from the field to provide subject matter expertise on field needs and enforcement trends.
- Fully integrate a multi-generational workforce within a global 24/7 law enforcement environment.

Impact on Performance

This funding request will address several key factors prior to CBP implementation of TFTEA, including the full implementation of the Trade Enforcement Task Force and counter-network programs. As the Sharpening Trade Expertise program matures, CBP will make adjustments to optimize operational efficiency and success. In sum, however, CBP will be deploying new personnel and new programs in fulfillment of TFTEA mandates, enhancements which will significantly improve both implementation of TFTEA and CBP's compliance with statutory requirements.

Impact to the diverse operational environments, in which illicit trade and financial networks operate, has a direct impact on the U.S. economy. Illicit trade and financial networks estimates are in the billions of dollars related to Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty evasion, Intellectual Property infringement, and Import Safety issues. Through enhancement operational trade expertise, trade intelligence and improved identification of illicit trade and financial networks, CBP will directly support DHS strategic goals related to improved operations and enhanced systems in the areas of Trade Enforcement, Trade Expertise and Trade Intelligence; thereby, improving the disruption of illicit networks/operations within global supply chains.

USBP Airboats

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase \$871,000 in FY 2018 to purchase ten additional airboats for the USBP.

Justification

USBP requires the capability to execute successful missions in rocky, very shallow water conditions with unique navigational hazards. Airboats are necessary to keep up with current threats, and the additional airboats are a very cost effective alternative to utilizing air assets to accomplish surveillance missions and will further improve USBP effectiveness in riverine environments. Currently, 18 airboats are in use in the southwest region, operated by USBP. An additional ten airboats are necessary to support the current airboat operational tempo and maintenance schedule. CBP anticipates purchasing and fielding all ten airboats in FY 2018. There is no limit on current capacity, and the additional airboats will improve CBP's coverage area by increasing the fleet to 28 airboats.

Impact on Performance

The additional airboats will improve USBP effectiveness. Airboats are a very cost effective alternative to utilizing air assets to accomplish missions. Airboats are the only riverine platform viable for surveillance/apprehension on the Rio Grande River since they can power over sandbars and navigate narrow passages without the propulsion becoming fouled and the boat becoming disabled.

USBP Contract Reduction**Description of Request**

The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes a program decrease of \$4.5 million, which will reduce funding for sustainment of assets such as computer and agent support equipment refreshes.

Justification

CBP must prioritize its resources to ensure optimum success across its many mission programs. This program reduction is being proposed to defer equipment refresh purchases that are neither critical to mission success nor related to border security initiatives along the southern border.

Impact on Performance

While it is ideal to fund the equipment in the base budget, refreshment of those assets can be deferred without an immediate impact to operations, while contingencies such as a spike in gasoline prices have an immediate impact on mission accomplishment.

USBP Facilities**Description of Request**

CBP requests an increase of \$61.2 million in FY 2018 to address the top priority needs within the backlog of maintenance and repair requirements within USBP's facilities portfolio.

Justification

Within the USBP facilities portfolio, CBP has a backlog of \$175 million in unmet maintenance and repairs⁴, which is comprised of over 2,200 documented deficiencies⁵, the majority of which are along the operationally-critical southwest border. Due to this backlog, USBP personnel operate in poor conditions with documented issues including, but not limited to: mold, broken security access panels, leaking water tanks, leaking and rusting steel roofs, site erosion, broken emergency generators, gaps in security perimeter fencing and doors, and missing video surveillance systems and gates.

The proposed funds will be used to primarily address these Priority 1 and 2 deficiencies in USBP southwest border facilities, prioritized based on life safety and operational criticality, and emergency repair needs that arise during the year of execution. This will enable CBP to minimize facility downtime (meaning that operations temporarily cease at the location) and improve operational conditions. The funding will allow CBP to address the highest priority deferred maintenance requirements along the southern border⁶, which currently includes over 1,900 documented deficiencies, including 229 documented issues for electrical and lighting systems, 226 for HVAC and related systems, 154 for plumbing and related systems, and 168 for roof and roof covering issues. Addressing these deficiencies is especially critical as CBP increases operations in the region. These facilities will incur additional wear and conditions will continue to deteriorate if not addressed, as USBP increases operations along the southern border pursuant to the President's Executive Orders on border security. This includes relocating USBP personnel to the southern border, hiring additional BPAs and acquiring additional infrastructure and assets. Combined together, this will increase the strain on the already over-crowded portfolio. Further, conditions at USBP facilities will continue to deteriorate due to increased wear and tear. The FY 2018 President's Budget will help mitigate those challenges.

Impact on Performance

This additional funding will enable CBP to resolve life safety issues and improve operating conditions for USBP personnel who stage and deploy around-the-clock operations from a diverse array of space including stations, checkpoints, and forward operating bases. CBP will be able to minimize facility downtime and therefore ensure that frontline operations remain uninterrupted.

⁵ Deferred Maintenance is as of September 30, 2016 and submitted by CBP as part of the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 42

⁶ Southern border includes the states of Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.

USBP Relocations to the Southwest Border

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$21 million to support operational mobility, developmental assignments, and leadership relocations for USBP personnel in FY 2018. This will allow approximately 770 additional moves under voluntary relocation program authority.

Justification

In addition to hiring 5,000 additional BPAs, CBP must pursue smart strategies to minimize attrition of current, experienced BPAs. Implementing a stable relocation program for the USBP workforce will meet operational requirements and help to alleviate the lack of mobility significantly contributing to declining morale and increased attrition across the workforce. Although the attrition rate for BPAs dropped from FY 2015 (5.5 percent) to FY 2016 (4.3 percent), the current attrition rate (As of March 4, 2017) has risen to 4.5 percent. To achieve needed mobility, CBP proposes to begin implementing an incremental mobility program in FY 2017. The resultant mature program focuses the bulk of resources on mobility, addressing operational needs and documented employee concerns.

This funding will allow CBP to develop and implement a robust relocation program to stem the current attrition patterns, supported by data from internal/external surveys of BPAs. The surveys indicate that the inability to relocate is a key contributing factor in the decision to depart – this is especially true of mid-career BPAs who feel there is no opportunity to either relocate to a more desirable location or advance from their current position. Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, the Office of Human Resources Management surveys, and the USBP Human Capital Study show a strong correlation between agent mobility and lower morale and higher attrition. These same surveys indicate USBP esprit de corps remains strong when the Federal Government’s immigration enforcement system is executing the laws of the Nation.

Planned activities supported by the proposed funding include leadership rotations, development assignments, and operational mobility rotations which combined with have significant benefits for maintaining a stable and highly-motivated BPA workforce.

Impact on Performance

Border Patrol's increased mobility program will provide funded relocation opportunities for the journeyman-level workforce while filling mission critical leadership vacancies and developmental assignment opportunities. Benefits to performance include:

- *Leadership Rotations:* USBP operational experience shows three to five years provides the opportunity to learn the position, assess the need for operational changes based on evolving transnational criminal activity and implement those changes.
- *Developmental Assignments:* This category encompasses positions in the National Capital Region (NCR - USBP HQ, other components, etc.) as well as other national (schools, liaisons, etc.) and international assignments. These maximize developmental opportunities, bring fresh field perspectives to the NCR and rotate NCR-seasoned staff back to the field.
- *Operational Mobility Rotations:* Transnational criminal organization (TCO) have evolved their tactics, techniques and procedures responding to the Federal Government's increased virtual and physical border security infrastructure. They also have changed routes for smuggling, particularly on the southwest border, subsequently increasing the need for a workforce able to relocate to face an evolving threat. However, TCOs have also evolved responding to Western Hemisphere immigration policies. This has significantly changed the threat and activity at the Nation's northern and coastal borders, and created the need for additional resources in sectors previously considered low risk due to low activity. Therefore, nationwide TCO activity drives the need for an agile, relocatable workforce. Mission-essential operational rotations simultaneously fill the workforce's demand for mobility/career development and meet operational need.

Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensor**Description of Request**

CBP proposes an increase of \$3.0 million in FY 2018 to provide operations and maintenance for Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS) and Imaging Unattended Ground Sensors (I-UGS).

Justification

UGS and I-UGS are used by BPAs for detection and tracking, as well as for identification; such as differentiating between humans, animals, and vehicles. This can result in more timely and effective responses from BPAs. These systems provide situational awareness and persistent surveillance. Along with the tower-based surveillance systems, mobile surveillance systems, and agent patrols, the UGS and I-UGS sensors increase the USBP's strategic intelligence along the border.

This funding will support implementation of the President's Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of

the southern border by improving situational awareness and allowing for a more targeted use of personnel resources. UGS and I-UGS directly contribute to USBP agents' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal activity. This effort also provides critical data required to predict future border crossings.

Currently 11,983 UGS units (with a total of 13,022 UGS-related assets) are deployed on the southwest border, and this funding will allow for the support and sustainment of these units.

Impact on Performance

Supporting the existing UGS and I-UGS is important to the mission of CBP. These units allow 24/7 surveillance in areas that cannot be surveilled in person due to lack of manpower or higher-risk operations occurring elsewhere. Investment in these existing units is already made and support funding keeps CBP from additional procurement cost while maintaining the units. Insufficient funding may cause the number of operational units to decrease, thereby decreasing surveillance capabilities.

Use of Force Oversight & Training

Description of Item

CBP proposes an increase of \$4.2 million in FY 2018 to provide Use of Force oversight and training. Elements of this request include:

- The purchase of high quality scenario-based training through VirTra 300 simulators as of FY 2017 deployed at 27 CBP sites across the country.
- Enhancements and changes to the CBP Assaults and Use of Force Tracking System (AUFRS) that will build the needs of the system to CBP's operational components to quickly produce reports and analyze use of force data for consideration in future training and policy decisions.
- Enhancements and changes to the Firearms, Armor, and Credentials Tracking System (FACTS) that will allow coordinators to easily distribute pool firearms to officers/agents and provide real-time data on usage to increase visibility and accountability while allowing CBP managers to make better deployment decisions based on actual usage data.
- Conforming use of force training across CBP standards through the establishment of a Training Standardization Section within the Tactics and Training Assessment Branch of the Law Enforcement Safety and Compliance Directorate.

Use of Force FY 2018 Cost Breakout

Item	FY 2018 Cost (\$ in Thousands)
Sustain the CBP Simulator Training Program	\$1,750
Enhancement and Changes to FACTS	\$1,500
Enhancement and Changes to AUFERS	\$690
Create Training Standardization Section as part of the Tactics and Training Assessment Branch within the LESC	\$250
Total	\$4,190

Justification

The \$4.2 million in funding will allow CBP to better train its law enforcement personnel and will also increase the transparency and accountability of CBP as it relates to use of force incidents and equipment.

Upgrades to FACTS and AUFERS will increase intelligence, transparency, and accountability across CBP. FACTS upgrades will address CBP's firearms/less-lethal device check-out procedures. Currently, CBP has several different informal processes to check out firearms/less-lethal devices in the field. None of these systems create a centralized record of who was assigned a specific weapon or device during a duty shift. This deficiency, which was identified as an accountability liability by the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, will be addressed through these upgrades.

AUFERS tracks uses of force by, and assaults against, CBP law enforcement personnel. Funds will be used to upgrade the reporting mechanisms of the system. The current system can run basic reports, but not to the depth needed to make the data actionable. Improved reporting mechanisms will allow CBP to rapidly produce detailed use of force and assault reports. These reports will enable CBP to accurately report use of force statistics to all stakeholders, while also enabling CBP to make informed decisions on items such as training, tactics, and equipment.

The Training Standardization Section and the CBP Simulator Program were created to support use of force recommendations made during internal and external CBP use of force reviews. The Training Standardization Section was created to review training being conducted in the field for the purpose of ensuring that CBP use of force training is of high quality and consistent throughout the agency. The appropriated funds will be used to outfit a large team with the proper equipment to visit all CBP training sites yearly.

The CBP Simulator Program allows CBP law enforcement personnel to engage in real life CBP use of force incidents in a simulated environment. The purpose is to use these incidents as teaching points for judgment, tactics, and marksmanship. CBP has purchased

28 systems as of FY 2016 and has deployed all of those systems to the field. Funds will be used to film scenarios and for a maintenance contract to keep the systems in working order. New scenarios are vital to keeping the system relevant, as is the overall mechanical performance.

Impact on Performance

CBP's LESC has responsibility for the entire spectrum of CBP use of force programs/reviews, to include policy, training, equipment, maintenance and accountability. In recent years, CBP's use of force has fallen under intense scrutiny from the media, elected officials and non-governmental agencies. In response to the scrutiny, and as part of an effort of continual improvement, CBP has committed to increased use of force training, accountability, and transparency. Part of this commitment relies upon implementing recommendations made in the use of force reviews conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum, the DHS Office of Inspector General, the CBP appointed Integrity Advisory Panel, and by CBP subject matter experts. Funding for these key CBP initiatives will continue to move CBP towards compliance with review recommendations and support the CBP's commitment to provide our law enforcement officers and agents with the proper use of force training, tactics and equipment.

The nature of the CBP mission is dangerous and CBP personnel often encounter use of force situations. Therefore it is vital to the success of the mission that CBP law enforcement personnel are well trained and equipped with properly functioning firearms and less-lethal devices. A lack of confidence in CBP's weapons platforms or training will undermine both the ability and willingness of law enforcement personnel to successfully patrol our Nation's borders.

Vehicle Procurement to Replace USBP Vehicles

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$37.2 million, for a total of \$60.3 million in FY 2018 for the acquisition of USBP replacement vehicles.

CBP's acquisition of vehicles is a critical component to successful mission execution. CBP maintains a diverse and agile fleet tailored toward operation-specific requirements that allow the USBP to protect our borders. CBP acquires, configures, and deploys its fleet to support detection, interdiction, and enforcement activities at and between the ports of entry throughout the U.S. and U.S. territories.

The proposed FY 2018 funding is targeted for the acquisition of vehicles to replace those that have reached retirement/disposal eligibility based on age and mileage criteria. This funding will help improve interdiction effectiveness by deploying newer vehicles in support of the CBP and DHS missions. As vehicles are retained beyond their useful life, operating costs increase and vehicle performance diminishes. Replacing aged and high mileage vehicles promotes greater efficiency and cost reduction by reducing

vehicle service time and helping to lower overall maintenance and repair expenses. Additionally, the risk of USBP vehicle failure and threats to BPA safety have steadily risen as the fleet ages and continues to operate in harsh operating environments.

Justification

Investment in this area will support CBP efforts to strengthen its operational control of the southern border. As of April 2017, USBP maintained 16,370 vehicles in its fleet inventory, with 7,716 vehicles eligible for replacement. These replacement eligible vehicles have an average age of 7.4 years. Replacement eligibility is based on mission set priority, mileage, age, and vehicle type. Most USBP vehicles are eligible for replacement after six years or 75,000 miles. CBP is proposing a total of \$60.3 million in FY 2018 for the acquisition of between 1,339 and 1,571 vehicles for USBP. The final number of vehicles that will be acquired will be based on the type of vehicles that are operationally required. This funding will not increase the overall number of vehicles in the fleet, but will be used to replace existing vehicles that will be removed from the fleet through the disposal process.

Impact on Performance

The total \$60.3 million proposed in FY 2018 will decrease the risk of vehicle failure through the strategic replacement of aging vehicles as well as decrease the agent safety risks associated with operating over-age vehicles. Finally, the funding will support efforts to reduce the growing vehicle replacement backlog which will also reduce the risk to both CBP and DHS missions.

Weapons Maintenance & Procurement

Description of Request

CBP proposes an increase of \$12.0 million to provide weapons maintenance and procurement to support CBP law enforcement personnel. Elements of this proposal include:

- Establishment of a formal inspection process for the M4 rifles currently in use, and a funded procurement cycle for M4 rebuild kits and repair parts to ensure the 16,000 weapons are properly maintained and functional;
- A maintenance program to ensure sufficient replacement parts and quantities of expendable items will be established to ensure these systems maintain high levels of operability;
- Fund less-lethal device re-certification for all CBP law enforcement personnel; and
- Establish a national reserve of less-lethal devices to rapidly replace aging less-lethal devices.

FY 2018 Cost Breakout

Item	FY 2018 Cost (\$ in Thousands)
Recertification Supplies for Less-Lethal Training	\$4,000
Procure Maintenance Parts for 4,200 M4 Rifles	\$3,600
Procure Rebuild Kits for M4 Rifles	\$500
Replacement for Less Lethal Devices	\$3,900
Total	\$12,000

Justification

This funding will allow CBP to better equip its law enforcement personnel. Of the total, \$4.1 million will be used to purchase M4 rebuild kits, tools, and parts. CBP's M4 rifle fleet is rapidly aging with some rifles already 20 years old. In FY 2014, CBP began a rifle inspection program and determined that 30 percent of the 10,527 rifles within the USBP alone were not suitable for field use. These rifles were removed from the field and are in the process of being destroyed or rebuilt. CBP has since purchased rifles to replace the dead lined rifles, but a long term solution is still needed. The M4 rebuild kits and parts will be used to rapidly repair and redeploy rifles needing minor repairs, and the maintenance process will be used to upgrade systems, such as FACTS, to track the lifecycle of M4 rifles in the field to ensure that law enforcement personnel are equipped with properly maintained firearms.

CBP law enforcement personnel use force during the course of their duties on a daily basis. While trained to use the least amount of force to affect an arrest, the lack of proper use of force tools or training can be a significant impediment. If officers and agents do not have the adequate less-lethal tools necessary to carry out their mission, they may have no other choice but to use deadly force when less-lethal options may have mitigated the situation. CBP is committed to the preservation of human life and equipping our law enforcement personnel with less-lethal options is necessary to fulfill this commitment.

CBP law enforcement personnel are required to recertify with all less-lethal platforms annually. In years past, this activity was funded by the individual operational components using their operational budget if funds were available. This was problematic as many times these training requirements interfered with operational priorities. Of the funding requested, \$4 million will be used to centrally fund all less-lethal certifications within CBP. This will ensure that all CBP law enforcement personnel are current with their certifications, which is necessary for them to be able to deploy less-lethal devices.

Currently, CBP has no national reserve of less-lethal devices. If a device breaks, Stations, Ports or Branches have to procure a replacement using either local or national funds. This process is time consuming and many devices go un-replaced. Establishing a national reserve will allow CBP to rapidly replace broken devices, thus keeping them in the hands of our law enforcement personnel.

The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes \$3.9 million to purchase up to 9,600 less-lethal devices for this national reserve.

Impacts on Performance

CBP's LESC has responsibility for the entire spectrum of CBP use of force programs/reviews, to include policy, training, equipment, maintenance and accountability. In recent years, CBP's use of force has fallen under intense scrutiny from the media, elected officials and non-governmental agencies. In response to the scrutiny, and as part of an effort of continual improvement, CBP has committed to increased use of force training, accountability, and transparency. Part of this commitment relies upon implementing recommendations made in the use of force reviews conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum, the DHS Office of Inspector General, the CBP-appointed Integrity Advisory Panel and CBP subject matter experts. Funding for these key CBP initiatives will continue to move CBP towards compliance with review recommendations and support the CBP's commitment to provide law enforcement officers and agents with the proper use of force training, tactics and equipment.

The nature of the CBP mission is dangerous and CBP personnel often encounter use of force situations. Therefore it is vital to the success of the mission that CBP law enforcement personnel are well trained and equipped with properly functioning firearms and less-lethal devices. A lack of confidence in CBP's weapons platforms or training will undermine both the ability and willingness of law enforcement personnel to successfully and effectively patrol the Nation's borders.

**Operations and Support
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Mission Support	4,853	4,043	\$633,224	\$156.62	4,853	4,043	\$619,590	\$153.25	5,485	4,910	\$819,514	\$166.91	632	867	\$199,924	\$13.66
Border Security Operations	23,207	21,265	\$3,431,714	\$161.38	23,207	21,265	\$3,427,727	\$161.19	23,645	21,232	\$3,586,901	\$168.94	438	(33)	\$159,174	\$7.75
Trade and Travel Operations	21,202	19,763	\$2,775,690	\$140.45	20,413	18,974	\$2,814,110	\$148.31	19,084	17,719	\$2,930,162	\$165.37	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$116,052	\$17.06
Integrated Operations	2,685	2,323	\$402,553	\$173.29	2,685	2,323	\$402,523	\$173.28	2,975	2,599	\$458,631	\$176.46	290	276	\$56,108	\$3.18
Total	51,947	47,394	\$7,243,181	\$152.83	51,158	46,605	\$7,263,950	\$155.86	51,189	46,460	\$7,795,208	\$167.78	31	(145)	\$531,258	\$11.92
Discretionary - Appropriation	51,947	47,394	\$7,243,181	\$152.83	51,158	46,605	\$7,263,950	\$155.86	51,189	46,460	\$7,795,208	\$167.78	31	(145)	\$531,258	\$11.92

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

Operations and Support
Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,047,386	\$4,154,353	\$4,383,587	\$229,234
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$14,086	\$13,644	\$5,947	(\$7,697)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$864,505	\$831,085	\$933,020	\$101,935
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,317,204	\$2,264,863	\$2,472,645	\$207,782
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	\$5	\$9	\$4
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$7,243,181	\$7,263,950	\$7,795,208	\$531,258
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	51,947	51,158	51,189	31
FTE - Civilian	47,394	46,605	46,460	(145)

**Operations and Support
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Total, SES	123	123	123	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	870	856	857	1
GS-14	3,288	3,236	3,238	2
GS-13	9,439	9,291	9,297	6
GS-12	30,464	30,003	30,021	18
GS-11	2,644	2,602	2,604	2
GS-9	1,773	1,746	1,747	1
GS-8	29	28	28	-
GS-7	1,957	1,926	1,927	1
GS-6	283	279	279	-
GS-5	518	510	510	-
GS-4	29	28	28	-
GS-3	19	19	19	-
GS-2	9	9	9	-
Other Graded Positions	501	501	501	-
Total Permanent Positions	51,947	51,158	51,189	31
Unfilled Positions EOY	4,636	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	47,293	-	-	-
Position Locations				
Headquarters	7,489	7,373	7,377	4
U.S. Field	43,844	43,181	43,207	26
Foreign Field	614	604	605	1
Averages				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	247,103	251,088	255,859	4,771
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	149,134	156,227	163,320	7,093
Average Grade, GS Positions	12	12	12	-

**Operations and Support
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Mission Support	\$880,147	\$863,388	\$947,671	\$84,283
Border Security Operations	\$765,397	\$757,217	\$949,200	\$191,983
Trade and Travel Operations	\$1,159,489	\$1,167,388	\$1,280,655	\$113,267
Integrated Operations	\$603,730	\$583,856	\$619,607	\$35,751
Total	\$3,408,763	\$3,371,849	\$3,797,133	\$425,284
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$3,408,763	\$3,371,849	\$3,797,133	\$425,284

Operations and Support Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$104,597	\$120,691	\$134,500	\$13,809
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$8,044	\$11,454	\$12,205	\$751
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$541,475	\$548,590	\$568,979	\$20,389
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$48,387	\$52,122	\$50,367	(\$1,755)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$110,595	\$131,769	\$117,429	(\$14,340)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,286	\$15,531	\$15,538	\$7
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,216	\$29,571	\$31,534	\$1,963
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,117,759	\$1,140,167	\$1,289,202	\$149,035
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$136,842	\$152,849	\$162,063	\$9,214
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$178,210	\$161,875	\$207,440	\$45,565
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,587	\$5,226	\$10,582	\$5,356
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$488,282	\$345,161	\$415,980	\$70,819
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$306,438	\$310,688	\$307,268	(\$3,420)
31.0 Equipment	\$335,101	\$315,120	\$415,163	\$100,043
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,805	\$28,131	\$55,938	\$27,807
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,000	\$2,798	\$2,833	\$35
91.0 Unvouchered	\$139	\$106	\$112	\$6
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$3,408,763	\$3,371,849	\$3,797,133	\$425,284

**Operations and Support
Supplemental Budget Justification Exhibits**

Offsetting Fee Exhibit

Dollars in Thousands

Offsetting Fee	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Increase/Decrease
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Global Entry	\$150,967	\$154,410	\$159,000	\$4,590
Total	\$150,967	\$154,410	\$159,000	\$4,590

Mission Support – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	3,549	2,931	\$1,276,624	3,549	2,931	\$1,237,717	4,071	3,555	\$1,460,254	522	624	\$222,537
Office of Professional Responsibility	639	543	\$152,240	639	543	\$159,049	699	660	\$204,679	60	117	\$45,630
Executive Leadership and Oversight	665	569	\$84,507	665	569	\$86,212	715	695	\$102,252	50	126	\$16,040
Total	4,853	4,043	\$1,513,371	4,853	4,043	\$1,482,978	5,485	4,910	\$1,767,185	632	867	\$284,207
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	4,853	4,043	\$1,513,371	4,853	4,043	\$1,482,978	5,485	4,910	\$1,767,185	632	867	\$284,207

Mission Support – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$1,497,380		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	\$15,991		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$1,513,371	\$1,482,978	\$1,767,185
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$61,425	\$61,425
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$1,513,371	\$1,544,403	\$1,828,610
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$284,643	\$284,643	\$284,643
Total Budget Resources	\$1,798,014	\$1,829,046	\$2,113,253
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$1,451,715	\$1,767,621	\$1,521,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	4,853	4,853	5,485
Enacted/Request FTE	4,043	4,043	4,910
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	4,034	5,855	6,487
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	3,941	5,045	5,912

Mission Support – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	4,853	4,043	\$1,497,380
Cyber Security	-	-	\$2,000
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$15,156
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$1,165)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$15,991
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	4,853	4,043	\$1,513,371
FY 2017 Annualized CR	4,853	4,043	\$1,482,978
FY 2018 Base Budget	4,853	4,043	\$1,482,978
ACE Realignment	-	-	(\$2,299)
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	40	40	\$6,180
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$8,057)
Realignment of Training Funding	-	-	\$8,043
Revenue Modernization	13	12	\$1,940
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(3)	(3)	(\$533)
Transfer out of WCF due to Cost Removal	-	-	(\$5,474)
Total Transfers	50	49	(\$200)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$8,933
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$9,417
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	256	\$90,901
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	(3)	(3)	\$268
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,500
Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners	-	35	\$13,590
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,074
Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,005
Health Benefits	-	-	\$1,370
Management & Administration Resource Realignments	40	40	-
Realignment of User Fee Reliance	404	404	\$27,438

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$7,965
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$14,448
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$527
Total, Pricing Increases	441	732	\$181,436
Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	-	-	(\$4,449)
High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	(\$9,000)
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$1,096)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$1,185)
Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$9,136)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$223)
Non-Recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$181)
Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$488)
Watchlist Service Encounter Service	-	-	(\$1,900)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$27,658)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	491	781	\$153,578
FY 2018 Current Services	5,344	4,824	\$1,636,556
All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	-	-	\$1,008
AMO Personnel	-	-	\$3,030
Body Worn Cameras	-	-	\$5,000
Criminal Investigators	60	35	\$14,263
Enhance Spanish Language Call Center	21	21	\$3,195
Enterprise Services Hiring for Border Wall	60	30	\$4,995
Equipment and Field Technology for Southern Border	-	-	\$24,192
Field Technology Officer Support	-	-	\$5,500
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	-	-	\$40,154
HRM Hiring Strategies	-	-	\$17,500
IT Equipment for Southwest Border Wall	-	-	\$10,000
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	-	-	\$2,462
Total, Program Increases	141	86	\$131,299
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$670)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$670)

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2018 Request	5,485	4,910	\$1,767,185
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	632	867	\$284,207

PPA Description

The Mission Support PPA captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include: conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

CBP proposes \$1,767.2 million; 4,910 FTE; and 5,485 positions in FY 2018 for the Mission Support PPA. The funding represents a \$284.2 million increase over the FY 2017 Annualized CR level. |

Adjustments to Base Justification

ACE Realignment: This adjustment realigns OIT pay funding to OT for ACE operations and maintenance.

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of NII training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP’s anticipated rent obligations for AMO’s leased facilities.

Realignment of Training Funding: Adjustment of positions and funding associated with OTD activities across CBP’s mission portfolios. This adjustment will align resources to support frontline training requirements during FY 2017.

Revenue Modernization: This adjustment realigns funding from PC&I to the O&S appropriation. This adjustment represents 13 government positions and 12 FTE working on the Revenue Modernization Initiative. These positions are critical to the development of the new technology and its integration into operations.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated

Operations PPA.

Transfer out of WCF due to Cost Removal: Transfer to the DHS Office of the Undersecretary for Management due to Working Capital Fund cost removal.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy BSFIT Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for the TACCOM program.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners: This annualization completes the hiring of the 40 positions funded through the Polygraph Examiner increase provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements: Reflects increased cost requirements of the base budget for the Office of the Commissioner. Funding is required to support base activities such as State, Local, and Tribal Liaison outreach programs, including attendance at events like the International Association of Chiefs of Police (and the National Sheriff's Association conferences; the annual Trade Symposium hosted by OTR; the online Trade Events registration system maintained by OTR for attendees of the Trade Symposium, Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations meetings, webinars, and other Trade Relations events; and basic office functions such as official travel for all OC offices, purchase of office supplies and equipment, mobikey and wireless communication costs.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Management and Administration Resource Realignments: This represents a realignment of positions within ES to meet emerging mission critical needs without increasing funding requirements.

Realignment of User Fee Reliance: This adjustment reflects a reallocation of discretionary appropriations from OFO to OIT resulting in an updated balance of appropriated and user fee resources for both offices. The user fee CJs reflect a corresponding reallocation of projected user fee collections from OIT to OFO.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources: This reduction reflects a partial non-recur of funding provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation for medical examinations, physical fitness testing, and OPM job opportunity announcements for BPAs and CBPOs.

High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation: This represents a non-recur of the FY 2016 enhancement for High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation.

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided in FY 2016 Enacted.

Non-recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment: The reduction reflects the non-recurrence of funding provided in FY 2016 to address the backlog of deferred facilities maintenance.

Non-recur 2016 UAS Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

Non-recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative: FY 2016 Enacted provided necessary funding for the continued hiring of an additional 2,000 CBPOs. All necessary funds for the additional CBPOs are incorporated into CBP's FY 2017 base funding.

Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring: As CBP continues to implement the DHS Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, the agency will realize efficiencies across its current catalog of information technology cybersecurity applications. The adoption of Continuous Monitoring Tools and Capabilities within CBP's current catalog of information technology cybersecurity applications allows CBP to automate manual data logging efforts. In examining its internal cybersecurity, the Department attempted to seek out efficiencies where possible to assist with redirecting potential cost savings toward mitigating vulnerabilities at a more frequent rate, as well as to promote standardization of security products and tools across DHS to develop a common security tool knowledge base and common skill sets within the Department's Cybersecurity programs.

Watchlist Service Encounter Service: This represents a non-recur of the FY 2016 enhancement for the Watchlist Service Encounter Service.

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Enterprise Services	3,549	2,931	\$456,112	\$155.62	3,549	2,931	\$436,122	\$148.79	4,071	3,555	\$604,689	\$170.09	522	624	\$168,567	\$21.3
Office of Professional Responsibility	639	543	\$97,585	\$179.71	639	543	\$101,493	\$186.91	699	660	\$119,703	\$181.37	60	117	\$18,210	(\$5.54)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	665	569	\$79,527	\$139.77	665	569	\$81,975	\$144.07	715	695	\$95,122	\$136.87	50	126	\$13,147	(\$7.2)
Total	4,853	4,043	\$633,224	\$156.62	4,853	4,043	\$619,590	\$153.25	5,485	4,910	\$819,514	\$166.91	632	867	\$199,924	\$13.66
Discretionary - Appropriation	4,853	4,043	\$633,224	\$156.62	4,853	4,043	\$619,590	\$153.25	5,485	4,910	\$819,514	\$166.91	632	867	\$199,924	\$13.66

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

Mission Support – PPA
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$393,196	\$391,045	\$526,521	\$135,476
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,262	\$5,518	\$2,462	(\$3,056)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$20,973	\$10,530	\$14,101	\$3,571
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$213,793	\$212,492	\$276,421	\$63,929
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	\$5	\$9	\$4
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$633,224	\$619,590	\$819,514	\$199,924
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	4,853	4,853	5,485	632
FTE - Civilian	4,043	4,043	4,910	867

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

Non Pay Summary

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Enterprise Services	\$820,512	\$801,595	\$855,565	\$53,970
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$54,655	\$57,556	\$84,976	\$27,420
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$4,980	\$4,237	\$7,130	\$2,893
Total	\$880,147	\$863,388	\$947,671	\$84,283
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$880,147	\$863,388	\$947,671	\$84,283

**Mission Support – PPA
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,008	\$18,323	\$24,650	\$6,327
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$508	\$659	\$665	\$6
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$140,742	\$138,423	\$148,494	\$10,071
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$275	\$315	\$320	\$5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15,793	\$40,831	\$45,082	\$4,251
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,143	\$2,721	\$2,694	(\$27)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,172	\$29,542	\$28,303	(\$1,239)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$381,523	\$307,878	\$356,068	\$48,190
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$50,083	\$67,399	\$67,997	\$598
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$46,240	\$45,576	\$37,567	(\$8,009)
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,587	\$5,226	\$10,571	\$5,345
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$51,710	\$41,024	\$40,696	(\$328)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$47,669	\$46,568	\$49,634	\$3,066
31.0 Equipment	\$110,689	\$115,852	\$128,661	\$12,809
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5	\$253	\$3,436	\$3,183
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,000	\$2,798	\$2,833	\$35
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$880,147	\$863,388	\$947,671	\$84,283

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enterprise Services	3,549	2,931	\$1,276,624	3,549	2,931	\$1,237,717	4,071	3,555	\$1,460,254	522	624	\$222,537
Total	3,549	2,931	\$1,276,624	3,549	2,931	\$1,237,717	4,071	3,555	\$1,460,254	522	624	\$222,537
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	3,549	2,931	\$1,276,624	3,549	2,931	\$1,237,717	4,071	3,555	\$1,460,254	522	624	\$222,537

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	3,549	2,931	\$1,251,565
Cyber Security	-	-	\$2,000
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$24,224
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$1,165)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$25,059
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	3,549	2,931	\$1,276,624
FY 2017 Annualized CR	3,549	2,931	\$1,237,717
FY 2018 Base Budget	3,549	2,931	\$1,237,717
ACE Realignment	-	-	(\$2,299)
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	40	40	\$6,180
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$8,057)
Realignment of Training Funding	-	-	\$8,043
Revenue Modernization	13	12	\$1,940
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(3)	(3)	(\$533)
Transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration	-	-	\$15
Transfer out of WCF due to Cost Removal	-	-	(\$5,474)
Total Transfers	50	49	(\$185)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$6,716
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$6,936
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	133	\$86,118
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	(3)	(3)	\$268
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,890
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,253
Health Benefits	-	-	\$1,045
Realignment of User Fee Reliance	404	404	\$27,438
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$7,965
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$13,894

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$527
Total, Pricing Increases	401	534	\$155,050
Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	-	-	(\$4,449)
High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	(\$9,000)
Management & Administration Resource Realignments	11	11	(\$3,499)
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$680)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$656)
Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$9,136)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$108)
Non-Recur Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	(\$181)
Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$488)
Watchlist Service Encounter Service	-	-	(\$1,900)
Total, Pricing Decreases	11	11	(\$30,097)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	462	594	\$124,768
FY 2018 Current Services	4,011	3,525	\$1,362,485
All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	-	-	\$888
AMO Personnel	-	-	\$1,857
Body Worn Cameras	-	-	\$5,000
Enterprise Services Hiring for Border Wall	60	30	\$4,880
Equipment and Field Technology for Southern Border	-	-	\$24,192
Field Technology Officer Support	-	-	\$5,500
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	-	-	\$26,752
HRM Hiring Strategies	-	-	\$17,500
IT Equipment for Southwest Border Wall	-	-	\$10,000
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	-	-	\$1,870
Total, Program Increases	60	30	\$98,439
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$670)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$670)
FY 2018 Request	4,071	3,555	\$1,460,254
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	522	624	\$222,537

PPA Level II Description

CBP proposes \$1,460.3 million; 4,071 positions; and 3,555 FTE in FY 2018 for the Office of Enterprise Services (ES) within the Enterprise Services SubPPA (\$222.5 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). ES serves an integral role as the mission support core for CBP by providing the necessary goods and services required by operational personnel and business partners to fulfill mission goals. This support includes: essential financial management services; budgeting; all asset-related programs, including fleet, uniforms, personal property, and seized and forfeited property; mail; the CBP printing program; information technology management; acquisition oversight; and Real Property management. ES also serves as the accountability office for CBP and assesses and evaluates the strategic and programmatic performance to assist leadership in understanding how performance, cost, and risk intersect within CBP.

ES is the forerunner of CBP's stewardship of the public's funding; its programs are geared towards effective, efficient use of funding, materials, space, and resources to achieve success in our mission to responsibly deliver sound mission-enabling business solutions that ready CBP personnel to succeed at protecting the Homeland and fostering economic security.

SUB-PPA FUNDING DETAIL:

(\$ in Thousands)

Office of the Executive Assistant Commissioner

CBP proposes \$17.1 million, 48 positions, and 53 FTE for the Office of the Executive Assistant Commissioner (EAC) within ES provides executive leadership and management and administration guidance across the business line. The Office of the EAC is supported by the Chief of Staff and Communications staff, the Administrative Services Division, and the Enterprise Effectiveness Division.

Accountability

CBP proposes \$12.9 million, 69 positions, and 73 FTEs for the Office of Accountability. The Accountability function within ES directly supports Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner decision-making through structured information, data, and analysis; ensures Agency compliance with law and policy directives through inspections and management assurance programs; and administers the CBP Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA) process:

- Establishes and directs policy and guidance for CBP enterprise strategic resource management by implementing and overseeing the Agency's PPBA processes to include establishing the line of business (LOB) structure in accordance with the Future Year Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), and coordinating the portfolio management processes executed by senior executive LOB owners;
- Supports resource decision-making through established PPBA policies and governance in compliance with the DHS PPBA guidance;
- Provides CBP senior leadership with diagnostic tools to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities;
- Issues recommendations for changes in policies, procedures, or practices to resolve programmatic issues, strengthen internal controls, or address impediments to CBP achieving its mission and goals;
- Helps ensure that systemic deficiencies and vulnerabilities identified through inspections, validations, reviews and Government Accountability Office (GAO)/Office of Inspector General (OIG) audits are corrected, thereby improving the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of CBP operations and serving as a deterrent to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement;
- Serves as the Senior Component Accountable Official for all GAO/OIG reviews impacting CBP – providing a single point of contact for all external audits conducted by GAO/OIG and ensures that CBP responses align with CBP and DHS goals;
- Serves as CBP's Performance Improvement Officer – reports quantifiable outcome and output-based measures on the effectiveness and success of investments in CBP, to include quarterly reporting to DHS and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on operational metrics and measures;
- Identifies key Agency decisions and prepares leadership for decision making through management of CBP's four governance councils to reinforce unity of effort, enhance transparency of decision making, and strengthen accountability through decision documentation and implementation tracking; coordinates with appropriate offices to facilitate the resolution of enterprise-wide issues.
- Designs and manages a reporting structure to produce regular, consistent, and meaningful analysis for CBP's Commissioner;
- Provides the Commissioner and Front Office with meeting facilitation through Office Management Meetings (OMM) between the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and key CBP leadership.

Programming

CBP proposes \$746,000, eight positions, and eight FTE for the Office of Programming. The Programming function within ES is responsible for formulating CBP's five-year Resource Allocation Plan, including:

- Provides oversight for CBP's development of a strategic programming framework bringing order and alignment of agency resources, mission priorities, and intended outcomes.
- Provides guidance and assistance to all CBP offices regarding development of long-term requirements.
- Provides direction to LOB owners, leadership, and stakeholders in developing resource plans.
- Provides analysis of CBP fiscal and operational activities.

Office of Acquisition

CBP proposes \$104.8 million, 313 positions, and 269 FTEs for the Office of Acquisition (OA). The Acquisition function within Enterprise Services facilitates the effective identification, acquisition, and lifecycle support of products and services, including:

- Strengthening CBP's expertise and effectiveness in acquisition and program management of contractor-delivered products and services, including providing the necessary training to its acquisition workforce;
- Administering policy and acquisition oversight for all CBP program management offices, including developing a standard requirements coordination process for CBP;
- Providing management oversight for major acquisition programs, including evaluating success, risk management, identifying redundancies, and quality assurance;
- Acquiring the goods, services and equipment needed in support of the various CBP operations and missions. Executed and/or oversaw the completion of approximately 8,600 actions in FY 2016 totaling \$2.9 billion in contracts and other business agreements;
- Overseeing internal and external audits and reviews on the CBP procurement function;
- Managing the suspension and debarment program, reverse auctions, strategic sourcing, Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) program, contracting career field training and certification program, and the CBP Purchase Card program; and
- Managing the socioeconomic and special program function.

The Assistant Commissioner for Acquisition is CBP's Component Acquisition Executive (CAE), who is the senior acquisition official responsible for the implementation of management and oversight of all CBP acquisition processes and programs. The CAE synchronizes these processes with those of the Head of the Contracting Activity (HCA) and those of the CBP Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CAE's other responsibilities include: obtaining and managing the limited, highly-skilled experts in acquisition disciplines and making those resources available to support Program Managers to ensure successful and effective acquisitions, managing CBP's acquisition portfolio to ensure consistency with DHS missions and strategic goals, and executing Acquisition Decision Authority responsibilities when delegated. The CAE seeks to develop a capable, mature, efficient, and effective organization

for acquisition governance and execution.

The following table provides key workload indicators for the Acquisition function (all dollars are in thousands):

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Planned	FY 2018 Projected
Procurement Actions	8,598	8,600	8,600
Procurements (dollars awarded)	\$2,900,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

Office of Human Resources Management

For FY 2018, CBP proposes \$144.4 million, 585 positions, and 574 FTE for HRM. In addition, HRM anticipates having 47 positions and 47 FTE funded with \$6.9 million in user fee funding. HRM provides centralized human resources support to approximately 60,000 CBP employees, both nationwide and overseas. CBP’s top mission priority is to meet and sustain sufficient manpower on the frontline. HRM is committed to being a strategic and tactical component that enables CBP to achieve its mission; it provides human resources services that support CBP leadership, addresses the operational requirements of CBP program offices, and meets the needs and expectations of CBP employees. HRM’s operational scope is broad and requires addressing numerous challenges, including competing with other law enforcement agencies for talent, maintaining Congressionally established frontline staffing floors, and increasing the focus on accountability and results.

HRM also administers payment to the Department of Labor’s Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs (OWCP) to reimburse payments by that office on behalf of CBP employees who have suffered work-related injuries or occupational diseases.

- Payments are made to employees in lieu of lost wages and to medical service providers for services rendered. This is a fixed CBP cost, and is considered outside of HRM operational funding. Reimbursement to OWCP occurs two years in arrears, so that payments made by OWCP in FY 2016 are reimbursed by CBP in FY 2018.
- The notification by OWCP of the amount due does not occur in sufficient time to be considered in CBP’s budget programming cycle. So, funds necessary for increases or available from decreases from one year to the next are administered in the budget year. From FY 2015 to FY 2016 OWCP payments on behalf of CBP employees increased almost 20 percent, from \$79.7 million to \$94.5 million, due mainly to increases in prescription drug costs that are being charged to claimants. These increases are affecting all Federal agencies, but steps have been taken by the Division of Federal Employees Compensation (DFEC) to monitor and manage compounded drug medications. Effective October 2016, DEFC required treating physicians to complete a letter of medical necessity prior to authorization of any compounded medication; additionally, approved prescriptions will be limited to a maximum of 90 days.

Table 1 breaks out OWCP payments on behalf of CBP employees by cost component for FY 2013-2016 (CBP reimbursement years 2015-2018), to highlight the impact of prescription drug cost increases:

OWCP Payment/ CBP Reimbursement	FY 2013/ FY 2015	FY 2014/ FY 2016	FY 2015/ FY 2017	FY 2016/ FY 2018
Salaries (Injured)	\$43,658	\$42,749	\$45,392	\$47,390
Salaries (Fatal)	\$ 3,160	\$ 2,471	\$ 2,925	\$ 2,848
Other Medical Services	\$25,817	\$23,882	\$24,059	\$23,003
SUBTOTAL	\$72,635	\$69,102	\$72,376	\$73,241
Prescription Costs	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,300	\$21,300
TOTAL PAYMENTS	\$74,835	\$71,602	\$79,676	\$94,541

HRM is primarily responsible for the following four mission areas: Recruit and Hire Workforce; Sustain Workforce; Strategize, Organize, and Plan Human Capital; and Small Human Resources Information Technology Projects. Table 2 lists HRM’s mission areas and associated funds executed in FY 2016, forecasted for FY 2017, and requested for FY 2018, excluding Workers’ Compensation reimbursements.

Activity	FY 2016 Revised Enacted⁷	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget
Recruit and Hire Workforce	\$58,469	\$54,619	\$ 96,232 ⁸
Sustain Workforce	\$32,185	\$34,556	\$ 35,166
Strategize, Organize, and Plan Human Capital	\$9,195	\$9,971	\$ 10,524
Small Human Resources Information Technology Projects	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$ 2,500
Total	\$120,551	\$101,646	\$144,422

The FY 2018 funds requested will enable HRM to deliver timely and efficient customer-centric support, services, and solutions that are responsive to changing mission requirements, operational conditions, and stakeholder needs. Figure 1 highlights the capabilities

⁷ FY 2016 amount includes multiyear initiative funding provided to increase the CBP Officer staffing level from 21,775 to 23,775.

⁸ This funding does not include the cost of pre-employment background investigations and polygraph examinations, which are borne by the CBP Office of Professional Responsibility.

supported by HRM’s FY 2018 Current Services request.

Key Mission Areas	FY 2018 Request (Dollars in Thousands)	Capabilities Supported by Funding Request
 Recruit & Hire Workforce	\$59,467	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund 283 FTEs at CBP’s two hiring centers directly supporting the hiring process; • Implement interagency agreements with OPM; • Acquire staff licenses to access OPM systems and data; • Adequately fund recruiting costs; and • Establish contracts with medical service providers.
 Sustain Workforce	\$35,166	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund payroll costs for 222 FTEs; • Maintain the Drug-Free Workplace Program; • Provide CBP employees with comprehensive human resources services; • Develop and implement labor and employee relations programs; and • Administer and oversee occupational safety and health activities.
 Strategize, Organize and Plan Human Capital	\$10,524	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund payroll costs for 49 FTEs; • Achieve alignment of organization structures, systems, processes, and culture; • Develop strategic and systematic human capital planning; and • Fund HRM senior executive leadership and internal program management functions.
 Small HR Information Technology Projects	\$2,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as IT consultants to HRM divisions; • Build HR technology products, process workflows, and reporting solutions; • Provide day-to-day network support services; and • Maintain current systems and explore future systems.

[Figure 1]

Further details regarding the capabilities supported by the FY 2018 Current Services request are provided below.

Recruit and Hire Workforce comprises the costs to recruit, assess, and hire Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPO), Border Patrol Agents (BPA), Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, and other frontline positions, as well as executive leadership, mission support, and administrative positions that support them in their mission. This mission area also includes Senior Executive Service recruitment and hiring on behalf of CBP. Activities include:

- Processing of applicants through 12 steps (HRM manages and oversees 10 of these steps; pre-employment investigations and polygraph examinations are under the purview of the Office of Professional Responsibility) to ensure their sustainability in performing law enforcement functions;
- Develop strategies to attract, assess, and ensure hiring of the most qualified applicants;
- Continually improve hiring processes and practices that allow CBP to achieve efficiencies, and reduce hiring costs and the time-to-hire by leveraging technology; and
- Implement pay plans and structures.

Pay Funds

CBP's FY 2018 President's Budget request includes \$35.4 million in payroll funding for 303 FTE employees at CBP's two hiring centers directly supporting the hiring process. These employees develop recruiting strategies and schedules to attract and reach potential candidates, manage prospective candidates through the hiring process, and develop and deliver assessment testing of entry-level candidates. These funds are intended to cover attrition hiring costs, and do not include initiative or surge hires.

Non-Pay Funds

This funding also provides \$26.4 million for the following:

- Interagency agreements with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to create and run job opportunity announcements and conduct initial qualification reviews, and for staff licenses to access OPM systems and data;
- Recruiting costs, such as recruiting event registration and media advertising campaigns;
- Contracts with medical service providers to conduct medical/drug/vision/hearing examinations and pre-employment fitness tests for applicants who clear the initial qualifications; and
- Hiring process transformation efforts.

Recruitment

In collaboration with frontline offices, and with their participation, HRM is continuing and maturing its involvement in local job fairs and other recruiting events. Veteran BPAs and CBPOs participate in these events and provide firsthand knowledge to potential applicants. This direct contact is complemented with the use of data to focus OPM job opportunity announcements in the geographic areas that have provided the greatest number of successful candidates for the requirements of the jobs. We are also increasing our recruiting presence at military installations to provide career opportunity and awareness to those members who are leaving the military and seeking employment. In addition, CBP seeks to increase the number of female BPAs by focusing on recruitment events for females.

Figure 2 illustrates the total recruitment events conducted between FY 2014 and FY 2016. As Figure 2 shows, HRM increased the number of recruitment events conducted from 1,049 to 4,407 (a 420 percent increase)⁹ between FY 2014 and FY 2016. It should also be noted that these events reached a diverse population with particular focus on reaching out to veterans.¹⁰

⁹ In FY 2014 CBP veterans' hiring increased from 505 to 712 in FY 2016, representing a 41 percent increase

¹⁰ CBP finished in 2nd place in Monster's '2016 Best Companies for Veterans' list.

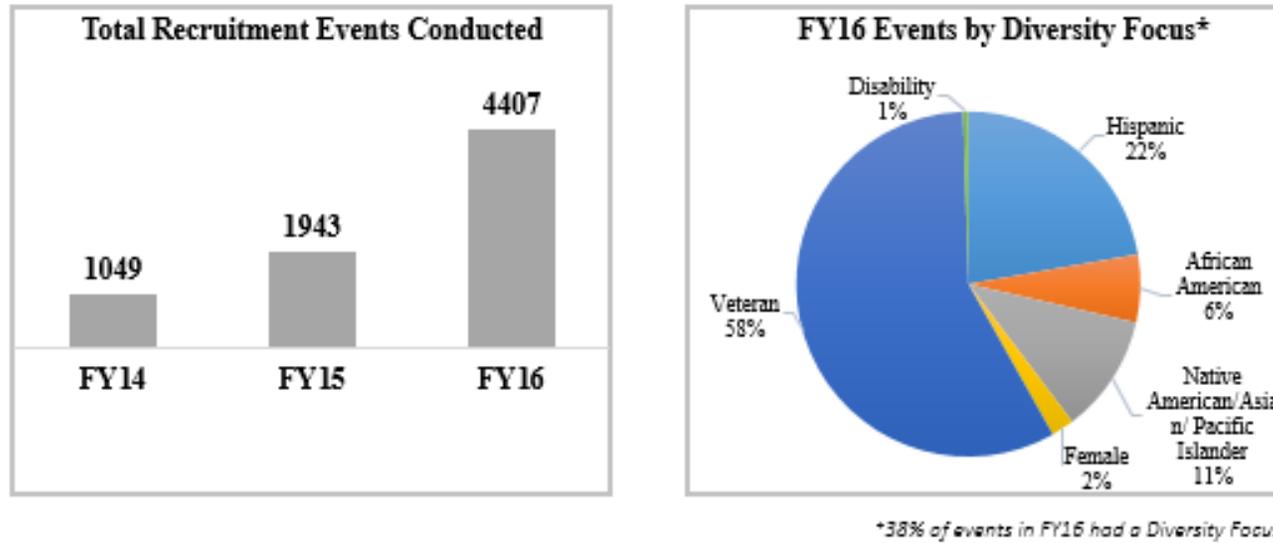


Figure 2

Hiring Transformation

CBP is currently below Congressionally-established minimum staffing levels for BPAs, and below and CBPOs. In order to identify and correct situational and structural causes of these shortfalls on a focused and systematic basis, CBP has established the National Frontline Hiring Program Management Office (PMO). The PMO functions within HRM as a collaboration across several agency components. The PMO is focused on reviewing every facet of the frontline hiring process to attract an adequate number of qualified candidates and to streamline processes wherever possible and reduce the length of time from application to final hiring decision.

The PMO has made considerable strides in applying rigorous analytic and modeling techniques to the CBP hiring process as well as engaging a wide range of interagency partners in search of best practices and opportunities for collaboration. Most recently, HRM obtained access to OPM’s demographic hiring statistics for CBP Frontline Hiring Applicants, which will help CBP increase awareness of applicant trends and enhance recruitment efforts. HRM finalized national partnerships with cable companies, print advertisers, and movie theaters to enable more effective recruitment activity. Social media (i.e., Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and associated data analytics) was used to reach and appeal to millennials.

CBP reduced the time-to-hire by implementing several process improvements and establishing “hiring hubs, an expedited process in which several months’ worth of pre-employment steps are consolidated into just a few days. As recently as 2014, the time-to-hire for frontline personnel averaged around 600 days. As of December 2016, this number dropped to 308 days—an average that includes approximately half of all frontline applicants being processed through CBP’s expedited hiring process. Through the first quarter of FY 2017, the average time-to-hire for frontline applicants was 256 days, which again includes both expedited and conventional hiring. Our goal in FY 2017 is to process all frontline applicants through the expedited hiring process, which has shown the capacity to hire applicants in an average time of as low as 165 days.

The new expedited frontline hiring process continues to evolve to ensure maximum efficiency and applicant engagement in the CBP hiring process.

The hiring process now enables applicants to complete the required structured interview and polygraph at a CBP location most convenient to them rather than requiring everyone travels to a hiring hub location. Fully utilizing all CBP field offices, sectors, and polygraph offices allows for maximum convenience for the applicant while minimizing travel for the component offices and retaining efficiencies implemented through the hiring hubs.

CBP staff will still travel to conduct hiring events for applicants who reside in remote areas where CBP does not have permanent offices to regularly conduct the pre-employment requirements; however, these events will be scheduled based on operational need and applicant volume.

Further opportunities for improvement continue to be researched and implemented as additional resources become available. For example, non-recurring resources received in FY 2016 were focused on augmenting capacity and shortening processing times for two specific steps of the pre-employment process: 1) the review of background investigation paperwork and 2) the review of medical exams, which resulted in improved processing times of 58 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

Sustain the Workforce comprises several programs providing services on a continuing basis to employees and to CBP management and leadership. The primary expense in this key mission area is payroll.

Pay Funds

This proposal provides \$30.3 million to fund payroll costs for 222 FTEs.

Non-Pay Funds

This proposal provides \$4.9 million to fund non-payroll costs.

Programs that Enable the Sustainment of CBP's Workforce

This mission area is comprised of three programs (or pillars) to sustain the CBP Workforce: Benefits, Medical, and Worklife (BM&W), Labor and Employee Relations (LER), and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). Figure 3 illustrates the core functions supported by these programs and subsequent paragraphs described them in more detail.

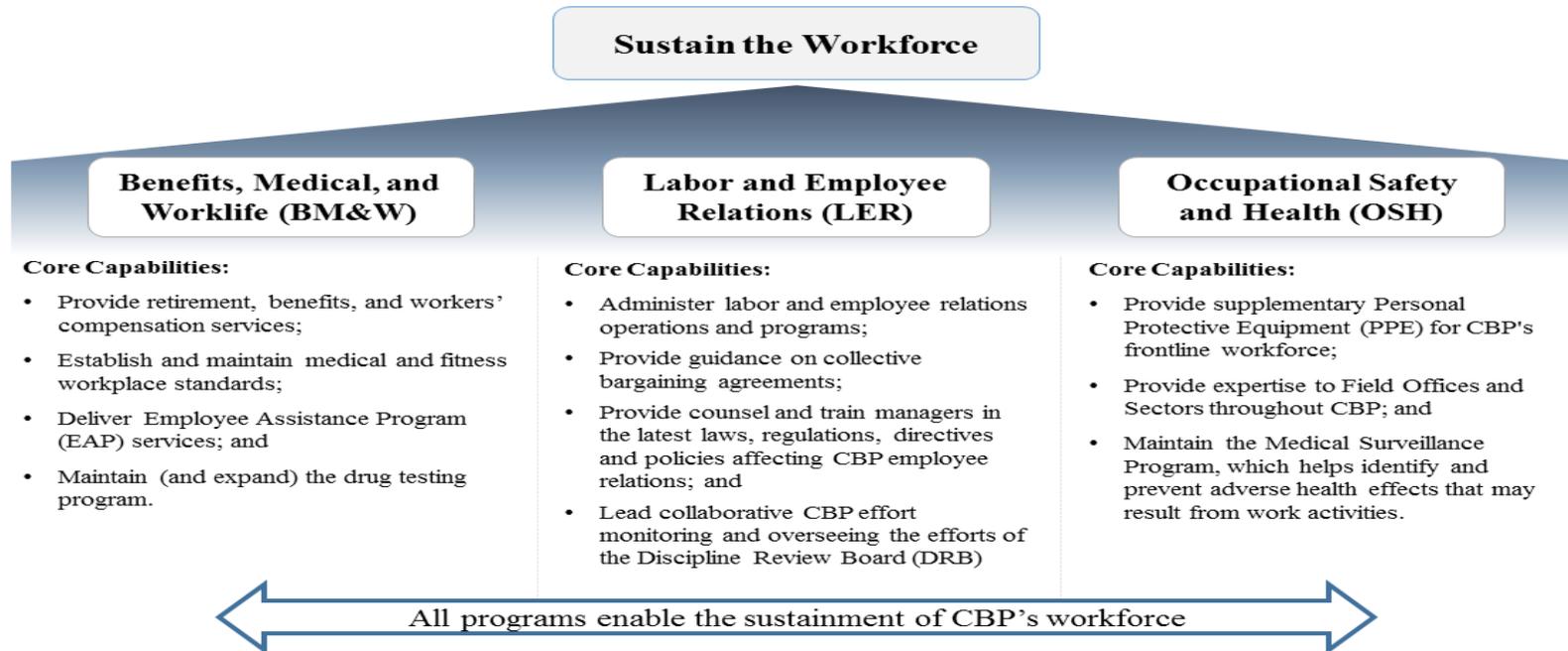


Figure 3

Benefits, Medical, and Worklife (BM&W)

The BM&W program delivers policies, standards, training, and outreach programs that facilitate the well-being of CBP employees. The BM&W program provides CBP employees with comprehensive human resources advisory and consultative services and program management. Addressing benefits, workers' compensation, medical and fitness, resiliency support, retirement,¹¹ and work-life balance, these programs work to ensure a supportive work environment within CBP.

In conjunction with CBP's mission to enforce our nation's drug laws, BM&W maintains the Drug-Free Workplace Program, which includes drug testing of a representative and random sample of CBP law enforcement and other sensitive positions. This program complies with all laws and regulations while protecting the privacy of employees.

Labor and Employee Relations (LER)

The LER program involves the development and implementation of CBP labor and employee relations programs to facilitate an effective CBP workforce; HRM is the sole authority within CBP for managing labor and employee relations activities. HRM also provides oversight and evaluation of the management of subordinate organizations, assuring through supervisors that adequate internal controls and performance measures are instituted. HRM also establishes service-wide policies, programs, and procedures to facilitate effectiveness and operational consistency in areas such as leave administration, performance management, awards, grievances and complaints, fitness for duty, and family-friendly initiatives. It is also responsible for establishing and operating systems to collect employee relations program data and for the analysis and reporting of such data. The staff advises on trends and emerging third-party decisions that dictate changes in program direction and develops programs and policies accordingly. A key area for FY 2018 will be to build on the success of the Complaints and Discipline Process resulting from the Discipline Review Board.¹² This will promote consistent application of appropriate disciplinary actions.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

The OSH program administers and oversees occupational safety and health activities at CBP operating locations.¹³ Activities include on-site safety inspections and reviews and training in the operation of equipment (e.g., forklifts) and in safety processes required for general and specific circumstances (e.g., the correct general use and disposal of personal protective equipment, and particularly to

¹¹ BM&W processed 1,120, 689 and 1,189 retirement cases in FYs 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

¹² The number of cases presented before the Discipline Review Board in FYs 2014, 2015, and 2016 totaled 229, 254, and 285, respectively.

¹³ OSH conducted 1,888, 1,855, and 1,853 worksite safety inspections in FYs 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively.

minimize risk of exposure to Ebola, Zika virus, and other communicable diseases). OSH ensures CBP compliance with safety standards established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and certifies that CBP radiation detection equipment is properly calibrated. Through HRM, OSH fully supports the Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Training Operations Program. OSH uses NII systems to help agents and officers effectively and efficiently detect and seize contraband, including drugs, unreported currency, guns, ammunition, and other illegal merchandise, as well as inadmissible persons from being smuggled into the United States.

Strategize, Organize, and Plan Human Capital comprises long-term human capital management activities.

Pay Funds

The proposal provides \$9.7 million in funding for payroll for 49 FTEs

Non-Pay Funds

This proposal also provides \$800,000 to fund non-pay expenses to perform the following functions:

- Provide assessments and services that maximize the identification of high-quality candidates for entry-level selection, promotion, and career development;
- Conduct workforce planning and analysis to promote organizational effectiveness, workforce diversity, and sound fiscal responsibility for strategic human capital management through systematic human capital planning;
- Lead organizational design to achieve alignment of organization structures, systems, processes, and culture to achieve mission objectives through people; and
- Manage HRM administrative programs and activities such as budget, procurement, property, communications management, stakeholder engagement, and communication; manage CBP Special Awards; and identify and coordinate training to maintain a viable workforce.

Small Human Resources Information Technology Projects provide a broad range of services and solutions to improve processes and meet the technology needs of HRM and its customers. Funding for this mission area is \$2.5 million for non-pay expenses; work is organized into four primary functions:

- Serving as IT consultants to HRM divisions;
- Building HR technology products, process workflows, and reporting solutions;
- Providing day-to-day network support services; and
- Maintaining current systems and exploring future systems.

Office of Finance

CBP proposes \$62.7 million, 301 positions, and 258 FTE for the Office of Finance (OF). In addition, OF anticipates having 68 positions and 68 FTE funded with \$32.3 million in user fee funding. The Assistant Commissioner for OF serves as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and principal advisor to the Commissioner for all budgetary and fiscal matters. OF, within Enterprise Services, is responsible for CBP-wide financial management operations, including: financial management and reporting, financial policy, internal controls and audit management, budget formulation, execution, and fee management, financial systems oversight and direct SAP management, and revenue collection and management, including bond administration. OF consists of the following directorates:

The Financial Operations Directorate is responsible for providing executive-level direction, policy leadership, risk and management oversight, and coordination for all CBP accounting, financial policy, and financial statement audit oversight functions, including:

- Financial operations support including accounts payable, payroll and travel;
- Revenue collection and administration of surety and bond management and support for the implementation of Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (TFTEA);
- Internal controls and auditing services to ensure proper fiscal stewardship and accurate, timely financial statements of all CBP activities; and
- Financial systems oversight and direct management of SAP, CBP's core accounting system.

The Budget Directorate coordinates all major activities related to the preparation and implementation of CBP budget; prepares managerial cost accounting reports, reconciles financial information and metrics, and develops and maintains budget tools and systems to report and share budget and financial data across CBP; and conducts analysis for use by CBP managers and agency leaders. In addition, the Budget Directorate is responsible for providing policy leadership, and overall coordination of all budget formulation, budget execution, and cost management functions for CBP. The Budget Directorate leads the preparation and implementation of CBP's budget, including:

- Developing the agency's budget submissions to DHS, OMB, and Congress;
- Preparing managerial reports and presentations;
- Reconciling financial information and metrics; and
- Providing guidance and analyses to the budget and financial management community.

The Investment Analysis Directorate (IAO) provides decision support capabilities to leadership across CBP related to maximizing investments in people, process, and technology. This involves leveraging data analytics to design, implement, and sustains operational and business transformation initiatives across the agency. Additionally, IAO oversees the development of short and long-term plans for OF that combine organizational objectives with the critical elements of PPBA, human capital, and project planning, resulting in

executable strategies to achieve organizational goals and support organizational maturation.

Collectively, OF impacts agency operations through effective and efficient management of CBP budgetary resources and fees; processing payroll, invoices, travel requests, and fleet cards; and managing agency financial risk. In addition, OF manages CBP intra-governmental financial activities, coordinates use of DHS Working Capital Fund, and conducts funds management of various CBP trust fund and fee management activities.



Figure 4

OF is managing a critical, multi-year enterprise level initiative:

Revenue Modernization (RevMod): CBP collects \$50 billion in duty, tax, and fee revenue annually. Of these collections, CBP processes over 4 million transactions worth \$2.5 billion in cash and checks, with \$1.6 billion collected at POEs. RevMod will create efficiencies for CBP and the Trade and Travel communities by transforming – through automation and centralization – the collection, analysis, and reporting of this revenue. This initiative is included within the PC&I appropriation request. Upon completion, RevMod will:

- Transition field collections out of the POEs to enable CBPOs to focus on critical security and compliance duties;
- Offer modern, electronic billing and payment options to the Trade and Travel communities; and
- Enable access to real-time, reliable financial and operational information to inform decision-making, promote accountability, and comply with reporting, operational, and security requirements.

Office of Facilities and Asset Management

CBP proposes \$354.2 million, 591 positions, and 516 FTE for the Office of Facilities and Asset Management (OFAM). In addition, OFAM anticipates receiving an additional \$35.6 million in user fee funding. The current services request includes \$151.5 million to support OFAM's oversight and management of CBP's real and personal property portfolios, including:

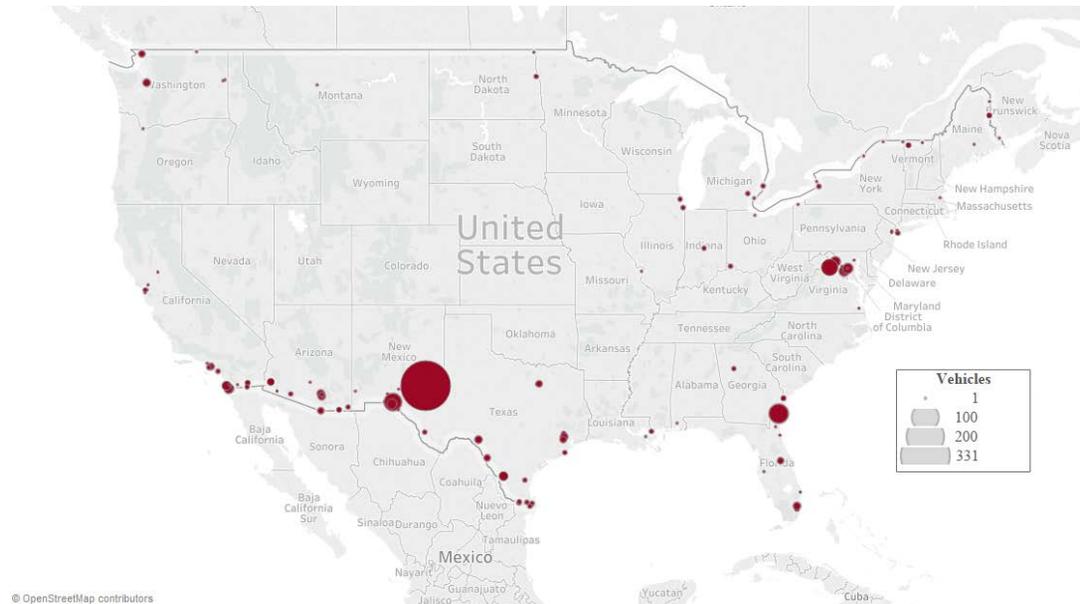
- Managing CBP real property from requirements development to disposal for over 28 million square feet of facility space, 654 miles of pedestrian and vehicle fencing, over 900 miles of access roads, 5,000 acres of land, and CBP's tower program, which includes over 2,000 individual sites;
- Providing and supporting CBP's real property inventory system of record for all of CBP's real property assets, including facility conditions, status of on-going projects, and out-year projections and requirements;
- Leading the Fuel Management Initiative, which will oversee the installation and integration of 69 fuel facilities across the Southwest Border, allowing approximately 15,000 CBP, 300 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and 900 Federal Law Enforcement Training Center vehicles to obtain fuel at the lowest total price while enhancing operational and mission capabilities;
- The Fleet Program, which provides motor vehicle policy, guidance, and contract/supply chain management for the CBP Motor Vehicle Fleet.
- Managing a Vehicles Sales Center contract with vendor GTB to conduct long-term Sales Center activities for CBP and other federal agencies, including U.S. Secret Service; U.S. Forest Service; ICE; Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; and U.S. Marshals Service. Managing the Vehicle Sales Center contract entails managing the CBP vehicle disposals, coordinating them for pickup by the vendor, managing the collection of revenue from the auction of these vehicles, and reallocating the revenue back to the offices to allow for the acquisition of replacement vehicles. Utilizing a Vehicle Sales Center increases the speed of the disposal process and produces high net returns for the assets. The initiative results in approximately \$5.5 million in annual cost avoidance for CBP as compared to alternative disposal options and provides shared services to other DHS components and outside federal agencies.
- Administering the DC Parking Program, which provides the acquisition, management, and oversight of parking services in Washington, DC for both government-owned vehicles and CBP employee personal vehicles. This entails the development, implementation, and administration of policy, standards, and procedures, as well as the collection of monthly parking fees and communicating to parking program participants.
- Providing CBP Uniform Program policy, guidance, supply chain management, acquisition, contract management and uniform allowance account funding and management, and training academy quartermaster management, to outfit and equip approximately 49,000 CBP uniformed personnel with the necessary apparel and equipment for their safety and visibility during the execution of their mission;
- Responsibility for the decentralized management and oversight of over 800,000 disbursed personal property assets valued at over \$7.5 billion; and

- Establishing policy, guidance, controls, and performance measurement related to personal property asset management and assists CBP offices in maintaining accountability and stewardship for personal property assets;
 - Provides policy, guidance, and contract/supply chain management for approximately 10,000 vehicles, valued at \$10,000 or less per unit, which are seized or forfeited annually along the southwest border. CBP manages custody and disposition of seized and forfeited vehicles through a contract that includes services such as towing, entry into the Seized Asset and Case Tracking System database, storage, inventory, and disposition;
 - Provides program and contract management for the disposition of approximately 1,850 property items abandoned annually at CBP POEs;
 - Provides print and print-related services for CBP and other DHS Components, including forms required to facilitate trade and travel, signage, critical DHS and CBP financial presentations to Congress and OMB, other congressional presentations, and branded items; and,
 - Establishes national mail policy, guidance, and procedures and conducts periodic reviews to determine operational compliance ensuring mail is transmitted and accounted for in the most accurate, safe, economic, and efficient manner.

Fleet Program

The current services requirement of \$989,000 provides for the acquisition of 26 replacement vehicles for Enterprise Services. The following chart shows that 54 percent of the Enterprise Services Sub-PPA's (LOB 4) fleet (834 out of 1,537 vehicles) will be eligible for replacement in FY 2018 based on established CBP criteria.

FY 2018 Enterprise Services Replacement Eligible Vehicles



The proposed funding is intended to address a portion (approximately two percent) of the 1,537 vehicles that have met, or will meet, CBP replacement criteria through FY 2018. The acquisition of vehicles for Enterprise Services ensures personnel have the appropriate vehicle assets necessary to support the successful execution of information technology services, employee training and development, and human resources activities, etc. As vehicles remain in the fleet past their replacement age, maintenance, repair, and operating costs increase, as well as, maintenance and repair-related vehicle downtime, reducing available mission service hours for the CBP fleet. An increase in vehicle downtime reduces the amount of available resources required to successfully execute CBP’s mission.

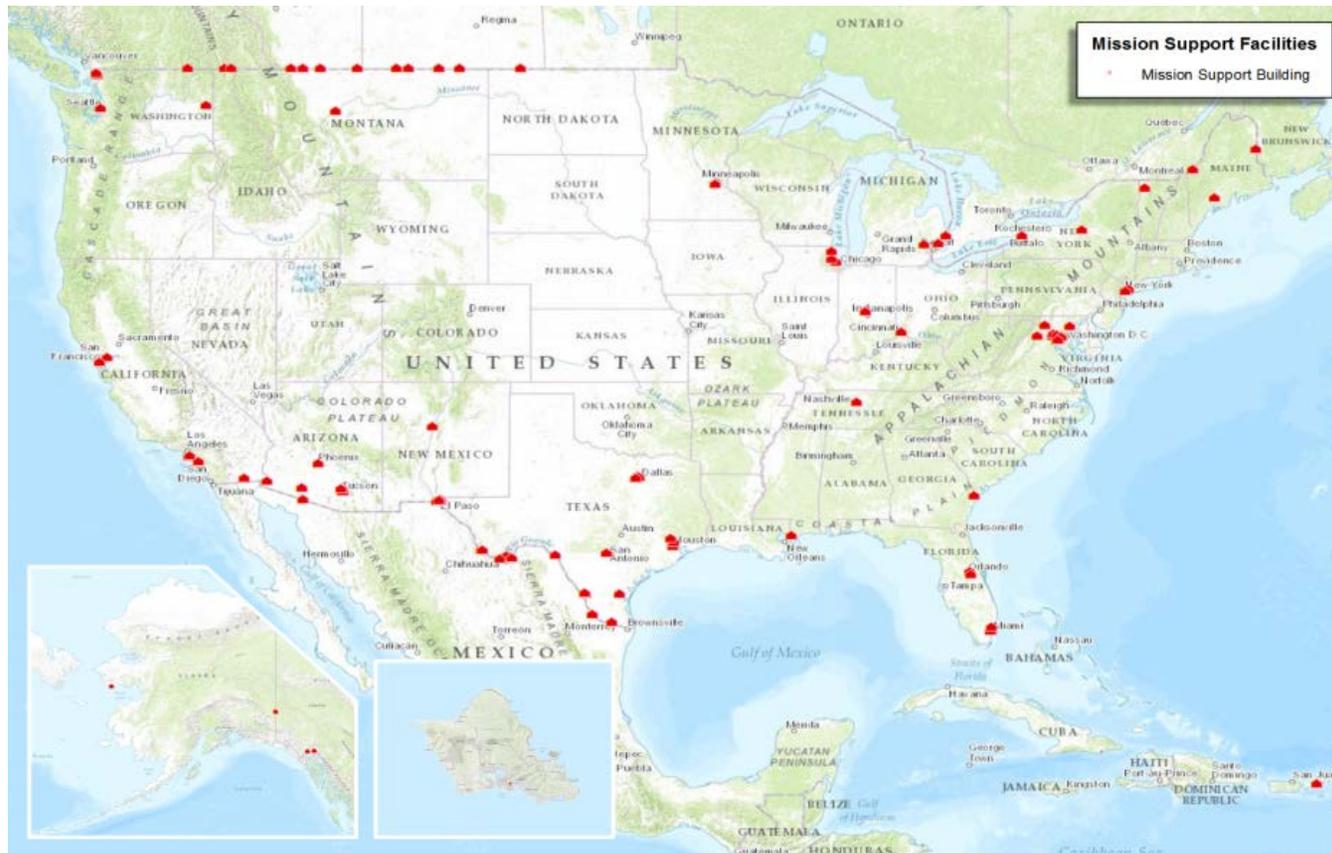
Facilities Portfolio

The current services requirement of \$201.7 million supports CBP’s Mission Support (MS) facilities portfolio.

The 4.68 million square feet portfolio is comprised of a diverse array of space that support all of CBP in all mission areas and provide the key infrastructure for critical parts of CBP’s mission, including the training of law enforcement personnel. The majority of

portfolio is comprised of administrative space for mission-critical offices including, but not limited to, Information Technology, Training and Development, Professional Responsibility, Chief Counsel, International Trade and Human Resources Management. The portfolio is also comprised of special-use space including 323 housing units, the Advanced Training Center in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, the National Targeting Center, CBP Headquarters Canine Program in El Paso, TX and Front Royal, VA, 8 CBP Labs and Scientific Services locations, 2 Intelligence and Operations Coordination Centers, Joint Task Force-West, and the National Law Enforcement Communications Center (NLECC) in Orlando, Florida.

Mission Support Facilities Portfolio¹⁴



The proposed funding would allow CBP to continue performing its mission from the existing facilities portfolio by executing building operations and regional or individual maintenance and minor report contracts at CBP-owned facilities; addressing only the most critical of needs in the \$26.2 million backlog of major repairs and past due renewals¹⁵; allocating a minimal level of required activities

¹⁴ Map and portfolio size as of December 22, 2016

¹⁵ As reported at the end of FY 2016 as part of DHS’ financial reporting statement and includes all identified deferred maintenance items at CBP-Owned and Direct Lease Operated facilities.

associated with forced relocations and lease renewals including code-compliance upgrades of IT and security system; and paying rent and rent-related expenses for MS-occupied leased facilities and utilities expenses at CBP-owned facilities.

This funding does not support the level of financial resources required to replace building systems at the end of the intended useful life which increases the deferred maintenance backlog; approximately \$6 million in building systems will reach the end of their useful life by the end of FY 2018. In addition, this level of funding does not support pursuing space consolidation efforts, where tenant improvements, fit-out, and move costs total less than \$2 million to comply with OMB's mandate for federal agencies to reduce their administrative and warehouse footprint nor does it support minor construction, alterations and improvements under \$2 million to add additional capability or capacity to operational and mission support space to meet CBP's expanding and evolving mission.

Office of Information and Technology

The Office of Information and Technology proposes \$567.4 million; 1,977 positions, and 1,641 FTE for FY 2018. OIT's mission is to deliver high-quality information technologies and services to CBP, other government agencies, the traveling public, and the international trade community in support of the agency's day-to-day activities to secure the border and facilitate trade and travel. OIT manages CBP's technology infrastructure and IT operations, enabling CBP mission readiness, and improving the ability of all employees, including officers, agents, trade, and revenue personnel in the field, to be proactive and responsive to new threats. CBP cannot accomplish its mission without functional IT infrastructure.

The FY 2018 President's Budget includes \$390.75 million to support the operations and maintenance of CBP's IT infrastructure. The proposal includes the data center infrastructure services, including email, network, field site support services, desktop, help desk, wireless, network, and voice and video services, as well as IT management. IT infrastructure enables CBP users to access critical data, information, and applications that are necessary to complete their mission. CBP's IT infrastructure must be secure, available, fully functional, and reliable 24/7. This ensures officer and agent safety and allows CBP to make critical and immediate decisions to protect our Nation's borders.

Leading the delivery of innovative, agile, and secure technologies and services that secure the border and facilitate trade and travel

OIT Supports CBP’s Mission

<p>Operate the Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OIT enables the day-to-day operations of CBP computer and tactical communications facilities and systems, including hardware, software, data, video, and voice communications
<p>Repair and Maintain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OIT repairs and maintains the existing infrastructure, including networks, circuits, towers, x-ray equipment, radios, and surveillance technology ▪ OIT provides operational and technology support to support to law enforcement, trade, and revenue personnel
<p>Secure the Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OIT ensures that CBP’s Information Technology environment, and enforcement technologies, provide a secure method for information exchange
<p>Develop New Capabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OIT supports business processes with the design, development, programming, testing, implementation, and training of CBP systems and applications ▪ OIT identifies and evaluates new technologies for application in support of CBP business processes and changing customer needs

<u><i>IT Infrastructure in Action</i></u>	<u><i>IT Infrastructure Major Services</i></u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40,000,000,000 daily data exchanges with other government agencies, passenger carriers, cargo brokers, and trade users • 10,000,000,000 transactions daily, the highest transaction volume against a Datacom database in the world, sometimes reaching 13,000,000,000 • 1,500,000 emails processed across the entire agency in a single day • 7,200+ servers dispersed across the globe store our data, the largest server environment of its kind in North America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field IT and Surveillance Services • Enterprise Wide/Local Area Network Sustainment • Wireless and Mobility Deployment • Identity Credential and Access Management • Computing Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6,000+ Virtual Servers on 1,500+ Physical Servers ○ 3 Data Centers ○ 17.2 Petabytes of storage • Technology Service Desk – Tier I, II, & III Support • Network Operations Center • Cyber-Security

In addition to providing IT to support CBP’s mission, CBP IT infrastructure serves a variety of Federal, State, local, and international agencies. The CBP Infrastructure supports over 65,000 CBP users; provides innovative IT services and solutions; maintains 24x7 operations, deployment, monitoring, and maintenance of CBP systems; and provides full-service technical support. All mission critical and support applications also traverse the IT infrastructure resulting in some of the highlighted statistics. The IT infrastructure is supported by a cadre of staff in the OIT consisting of Information Security specialists, IT specialists, database engineers, data architects, enterprise architects, and support personnel that provides day-to-day oversight and management of CBP’s IT infrastructure.

The CBP Infrastructure program ensures 98 percent network availability, and a same day technology service desk resolution of 72 percent of all first level technology support tickets.

IT systems provide vital tools for CBP and other federal agencies used to defend U.S.borders and support POE operations. The systems assist law enforcement, trade, and revenue personnel in the identification of potential threats from terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, and bioterrorism, and curbs the flow of illicit goods and people. The systems provide the means by which U.S. criminal and trade laws are enforced and provide the capability to collect tariffs and taxes associated with international trade and commerce.

Old infrastructure significantly raises the risk of system failure, outages, and security vulnerabilities. The Infrastructure program supports IT network security operations by providing: 24x7 network monitoring and security event analysis, security monitoring and analysis, computer security incident response, vulnerability assessment, security engineering, cyber intelligence support, and intrusion analysis. CBP’s systems are under constant attack from a variety of actors with varying intentions. The pace of technological change and increasing threat actor sophistication means there is always the possibility that a highly motivated adversary could penetrate some

part of the CBP network. CBP interacts with thousands of stakeholders every day, from individual travelers to large corporations shipping cargo. CBP must protect the integrity and privacy of its personally identifiable information (PII), trade, and other sensitive data. Employing technological solutions in trade and travel mission delivery has enabled CBP to provide an unprecedented level of service to the American people.

FOCUS AREAS

- **Enterprise Operations Center (EOC):** An EOC will not only allow OIT to proactively monitor systems, it will also foster collaboration across OIT.
- **Data Visualization:** Visualization and dashboards of the outage data, such as infrastructure age, outage duration, etc. provides OIT with more visibility into system performance and allows OIT to be more transparent with internal and external stakeholders.
- **Cloud Migration:** Moving OIT systems to the cloud enable improved recovery and redundancy capabilities.
- **Social Media:** OIT is looking to incorporate social media to crowd source identification of issues and resolve problems more quickly.

The FY 2018 President's Budget request includes \$51.5 million for renewing enterprise software licenses, which will also provide for the continuing implementation of cloud computing, which will allow operating efficiencies by transitioning costly and obsolete technologies and services out of CBP's IT operating environment, reducing outages, technical and communication issues in the field, and improving infrastructure reliability and efficiency.

The FY 2018 President's Budget request also includes \$74.5 million for for the essential functions of developing technology standards, managing help desk tickets, providing IT acquisition and financial support, providing IT management support, providing situational awareness and information services, renewing enterprise licenses, and managing agency records.

Office of Training and Development

CBP proposes \$55.3 million, 179 positions, and 163 FTE in FY 2018 for the Office of Training and Development (OTD), which is responsible for the centralized leadership and direction of all training programs for the CBP workforce. OTD manages CBP's National Training Plan (NTP), which prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP by providing basic and advanced training based on identified agency and organizational requirements. OTD establishes and upholds standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training to ensure the agency's training programs are transparent, accountable, and legally defensible.

Key Mission Areas and/or Division (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Advanced Training Center (ATC)	\$26,398*	\$21,660	\$22,110
National Training Plan Division	\$16,785	\$18,335	\$19,303
Training Support Division	\$7,564	\$7,451	\$7,520
Instructional Design Center	\$5,123	\$5,629	\$5,700
Distance Learning Center	\$5,241	\$5,436	\$5,460
Leadership Development Center	\$5,587	\$5,592	\$6,570
OTD Headquarters Element	\$3,396	\$3,404	\$3,410
Total	\$70,094	\$67,507	\$70,073

*During FY 2016 the Use of Force Center of Excellence located at the ATC realigned under Operations Support

The Enterprise Services Training and Development Sub-PPA funds basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for a wide range of CBP employees; training course development and maintenance costs; operating costs for CBP's on-line training, course scheduling, and management systems; and salary and benefits for OTD's mission support activities. The following exhibits provide a breakdown of funding by key mission areas, and provide the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

The funding levels for this activity are necessary for providing critical policy and operational direction, mission support, equipment, training, and technical expertise to CBP frontline personnel. The training programs develop and maintain a workforce with the skillsets to protect the homeland while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. It also funds the salary and benefits and the site operating costs for OTD employees located at the Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

FY 2018 Projected Workload Statistics

The table below provides key workload indicators for Enterprise Services – Training and Development:

	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 President's Budget
Training Seats	8,350	12,089	12,089

Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this Sub-PPA:

Types of Training Programs Funded

Personnel Oversight and Management	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned for FY 2017	Training Seats Projected for FY 2018
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Attorneys and Professional Responsibility Agents is funded under this PPA; • Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational knowledge and skills required by these positions. 	270	330	330
Firearms & Use of Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. • Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use less lethal force devices. • These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations. • These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every three years. 	772	1,040	1,040
Mandatory Continuing Education /Skills Enhancement /Professional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain CBP occupations (e.g. Attorneys, Procurement Specialists, Polygraphists, Nurses, and other health and safety professionals) have mandatory continuing education requirements in order to maintain their certifications/licenses; and • Funding for this training enables personnel in these occupations to maintain their certifications/licenses so that they can remain in their occupation and continue to carry out mission critical duties. 	2,410	3,667	3,667

Personnel Oversight and Management	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned for FY 2017	Training Seats Projected for FY 2018
Supervisor/Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first-line and second-line uniformed and non-uniformed CBP supervisors is funded under this PPA; • This training provides supervisors with the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead the employees under their supervision. CBP’s succession management and leadership training programs are also funded under this PPA; and • These programs provide training for CBP leaders to develop the critical skills, such as strategic thinking, planning, ethical decision making, and leadership, required to defend our nation’s borders as well as protect lawful trade and the traveling public. 	1,627	1,680	1,680
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs, agents, and other employees training in first aid, radiation safety, CPR and suicide prevention; • It also provides required safety training for supervisors and Safety Officers, as well as injury prevention and compensation training. 	2,324	3,983	3,983
Professional Responsibility Investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training expands OPR Agents’ investigative capabilities in areas such as forensics, covert electronic surveillance, and tracking; and • As a national security and law enforcement agency, it is critical for CBP to have the highest levels of protection in place to maintain the integrity of its personnel and to identify areas of corruption. 	288	428	428
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures; and • This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters (CBP supports responses to these types of events). 	387	579	579
Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to CBP employees. 	272	382	382

Adjustments to Base Justification

ACE Realignment: This adjustment realigns OIT pay funding to OT for ACE operations and maintenance.

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of Non-Intrusive Inspection training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Realignment of Training funding: Adjustment of positions and funding associated with OTD activities across CBP's mission portfolios. This adjustment will align resources to support frontline training requirements during FY 2017.

Revenue Modernization: This adjustment realigns funding from PC&I to the O&S appropriation. This adjustment represents 13 government positions and 12 FTE working on the Revenue Modernization Initiative. These positions are critical to the development of the new technology and its integration into operations.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

Transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration: The transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration is intended to align CBP to the Commissioner's and Department's visions of an Enterprise service model. This transfers non-pay from the Executive Leadership and Oversight sub-PPA to the Enterprise Services sub-PPA.

Transfer out of WCF due to Cost Removal: Transfer to the DHS Office of the Undersecretary for Management due to Working Capital Fund cost removal.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy BSFIT Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for the TACCOM program.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Realignment of User Fee Reliance: This adjustment reflects a reallocation of discretionary appropriations from OFO to OIT resulting in an updated balance of appropriated and user fee resources for both offices. The user fee CJs reflect a corresponding reallocation of projected user fee collections from OIT to OFO.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Working Capital Fund: internal realignment of resources required for WCF bills.

Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources: This reduction reflects a partial non-recur of funding provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation for medical examinations, physical fitness testing, and OPM job opportunity announcements (JOA) for BPAs and CBPOs.

High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation: This represents a non-recur of the FY 2016 enhancement for High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation.

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Enterprise Services	3,549	2,931	\$456,112	\$155.62	3,549	2,931	\$436,122	\$148.79	4,071	3,555	\$604,689	\$170.09	522	624	\$168,567	\$21.3
Total	3,549	2,931	\$456,112	\$155.62	3,549	2,931	\$436,122	\$148.79	4,071	3,555	\$604,689	\$170.09	522	624	\$168,567	\$21.3
Discretionary - Appropriation	3,549	2,931	\$456,112	\$155.62	3,549	2,931	\$436,122	\$148.79	4,071	3,555	\$604,689	\$170.09	522	624	\$168,567	\$21.3

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

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.2 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 15 FTE decrease to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- There is an increase from FY 2016 to FY 2018 that reflects the FY 2017 realignment of 40 positions for Academy Operations and Training OA staffing, as well as the transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration. The increase in FTE is also representative FTE alignment corrections from CBP realignment and also planning to execution of CBP’s transition to the Department’s new budget structure in FY 2017.
- Additional worker’s compensation funding due to FY 2018 enhancements for USBP, AMO, OIT and OI.
- Reflects an increase of 30 FTE (60 positions) for additional support in the hiring of BPAs in Human Resources, Office of Finance, Facilities and Asset Management, and Acquisition.
- Includes transfer of three positions to Integrated Operations in support of Joint Task Force West.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 624

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$168,567

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$21

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$267,217	\$260,175	\$375,692	\$115,517
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,166	\$4,422	\$1,652	(\$2,770)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12,924	\$2,407	\$4,921	\$2,514
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$171,805	\$169,113	\$222,415	\$53,302
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	\$5	\$9	\$4
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$456,112	\$436,122	\$604,689	\$168,567
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	3,549	3,549	4,071	522
FTE - Civilian	2,931	2,931	3,555	624

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 Request			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Enterprise Services-Base	2,931	\$443,188		2,931	\$436,122		2,931	\$436,122				
Enterprise Services-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$17,795			\$17,795	
Enterprise Services-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							529	\$140,876		529	\$140,876	
Enterprise Services-Transfers							52	\$4,617		52	\$4,617	
Enterprise Services-Enhancements							43	\$5,279		43	\$5,279	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	2,931	\$443,188	\$151.21	2,931	\$436,122	\$148.80	3,555	\$604,689	\$170.10	624	\$168,567	\$21

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

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Enterprise Services	\$820,512	\$801,595	\$855,565	\$53,970
Total	\$820,512	\$801,595	\$855,565	\$53,970
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$820,512	\$801,595	\$855,565	\$53,970

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,142	\$15,599	\$21,807	\$6,208
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$387	\$540	\$544	\$4
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$140,742	\$138,423	\$148,494	\$10,071
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$275	\$315	\$320	\$5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15,442	\$39,853	\$44,095	\$4,242
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,143	\$2,721	\$2,694	(\$27)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,172	\$29,542	\$28,303	(\$1,239)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$327,087	\$252,207	\$273,115	\$20,908
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$50,073	\$67,389	\$67,987	\$598
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$46,240	\$45,576	\$37,567	(\$8,009)
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,587	\$5,226	\$10,571	\$5,345
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$51,541	\$40,857	\$40,527	(\$330)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$46,283	\$45,278	\$48,138	\$2,860
31.0 Equipment	\$110,393	\$115,018	\$125,134	\$10,116
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5	\$253	\$3,436	\$3,183
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,000	\$2,798	\$2,833	\$35
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$820,512	\$801,595	\$855,565	\$53,970

Enterprise Services – PPA Level II Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Enterprise Services Contracts	240,039	212,638	240,851	\$28,213
Enterprise Services Rent	141,017	138,738	148,814	\$10,076
Enterprise Services IT Infrastructure O&M Contracts	153,518	133,506	108,749	(\$24,757)
Enterprise Services IT Infrastructure O&M Equipment	41,048	34,260	59,891	\$25,631
Other Costs	244,890	282,453	297,260	\$14,807
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$820,512	\$801,595	\$855,565	\$53,970

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Enterprise Services Contracts – Includes contract services supporting OI’s Surveillance and Reconnaissance National Technical Collections (ISRNTC) program; the Analytic Framework for Intelligence (AFI) and the deployment of the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN); CBP uniforms; print and print-related services; national mail program; seized and forfeited property management; Vehicle Sales Center; environmental and energy services; facilities program and project management services; personal property management; U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) credit monitoring; Hiring and Recruiting, including advertising/marketing campaigns, and OPM job announcements; and CBP-wide Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services. The increase in this area is largely attributed to the HRM hiring support funding, additional HRM positions.
- Enterprise Services Rent – Includes rent and rent-related expenses including base rent, Federal Protective Services and overtime utilities for GSA commercial and federal leases along with direct leases
- Enterprise Services IT Infrastructure O&M Contracts – Includes Enterprise Data Center support services including 24x7x365 engineering requirements supporting the CBP IT infrastructure, applications and programs at the CBP National Data Center as well as the DHS Datacenters; Network Engineering and Cyber Security requirements supporting the CBP IT infrastructure, applications and programs including the CBP Network Operations Center (NOC) and Security Operations Center (SOC); and Software Application and Development requirements including operations and maintenance (O&M) support and sustainment

for CBP operational and enterprise support requirements. The decrease in this area is largely attributed to the change in reliance on user fees and Working Capital Fund adjustments.

- Enterprise Services IT Infrastructure O&M Equipment and Software License requirements – Enterprise Software License fees and support to CBP Enterprise requirements including Network, Data Center, Cyber Security Monitoring, application support and data processing requirements for the agency; Hardware operations and maintenance requirements supporting CBP Infrastructure equipment located at the DHS and National Data Centers and well as CBP field sites. The increase in this area is largely attributed to funding requested for OIT Border Wall requirements. |

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Professional Responsibility	639	543	\$152,240	639	543	\$159,049	699	660	\$204,679	60	117	\$45,630
Total	639	543	\$152,240	639	543	\$159,049	699	660	\$204,679	60	117	\$45,630
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	639	543	\$152,240	639	543	\$159,049	699	660	\$204,679	60	117	\$45,630

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	639	543	\$159,560
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	(\$7,320)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$7,320)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	639	543	\$152,240
FY 2017 Annualized CR	639	543	\$159,049
FY 2018 Base Budget	639	543	\$159,049
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,225
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,342
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$339
Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners	-	35	\$13,590
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$443
Health Benefits	-	-	\$169
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$511
Total, Pricing Increases	-	35	\$17,619
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	47	(\$594)
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$416)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$529)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$115)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	47	(\$1,654)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	82	\$15,965
FY 2018 Current Services	639	625	\$175,014
All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	-	-	\$120
AMO Personnel	-	-	\$1,173
Criminal Investigators	60	35	\$14,263
Enterprise Services Hiring for Border Wall	-	-	\$115
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	-	-	\$13,402
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	-	-	\$592

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Total, Program Increases	60	35	\$29,665
FY 2018 Request	699	660	\$204,679
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	60	117	\$45,630

PPA Level II Description

CBP proposes \$204.7 million, 699 positions, and 660 FTE for the Office Professional Responsibility (OPR) within the Office of Professional Responsibility Sub-PPA (\$45.6 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). As any corrupt act of commission or omission on the part of a single CBP employee represents a potential threat to national security and can undermine the integrity and security of CBP's resources, infrastructure and information. The proposed funds will enable OPR to sustain its mission to promote the integrity and security of the CBP workforce while maintaining Congressionally-mandated hiring levels; levels that are essential to successfully execute CBP's mission of safeguarding the American homeland. Within this SubPPA, OPR exercises oversight authority for all aspects of CBP security, including operational, personnel, and facilities. Specifically, OPR screens all potential and current CBP employees for suitability, conducts polygraph examinations for law enforcement applicants, investigates criminal and administrative matters and officer misconduct, and evaluates physical security threats to CBP employees, facilities and sensitive information.

The Personnel Security Division (PSD) manages CBP's personnel security program, including background investigations and suitability determinations for all applicants, employee, and contractor positions, as well as periodic reinvestigations for CBP employees. PSD also issues collateral national security clearances for employees requiring access to classified information. Between FY 2009 and FY 2016 (as of 9/30/16) CBP OPR opened more than 218,941 background investigations and administered more than 54,000 polygraph examinations.

A top priority for OPR is remaining current with the initiation of periodic reinvestigations (PR) for all CBP employees (~60,000) and conducting polygraph examinations on 100 percent of all law enforcement applicants before being hired for such positions as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010*.

The Credibility Assessment Division (CAD) conducts applicant screening polygraph examinations. These polygraph examinations are in support of pre-employment screening, criminal and administrative investigations for CBP, DHS-OIG, and others, as well as counterintelligence scope polygraph examinations required for DHS employees detailed to CIA, NSA, and other sensitive positions. As an efficiency measure, the polygraph examinations for law enforcement applicants are placed at the beginning of the applicant screening process, prior to scheduling the full background investigation, to ensure investigative resources are only being expended on viable candidates. Those who do not successfully complete the polygraph examination are no longer considered for employment with

CBP.

The Security Management Division (SMD) is tasked with the oversight of a myriad of functions essential to the security of CBP's employees, facilities and sensitive information as well as supporting the security of the traveling public. SMD accomplishes these responsibilities through the development of policies, compliance reviews and assessments, collaboration with other federal agencies to restrict counter-intelligence activities and minimize the inadvertent or purposeful disclosure of sensitive or classified National Security Information.

The Threat Mitigation and Analysis Division (TMAD) serves as the research, analysis, and education component of OPR. OPR has implemented an integrity strategy predicated upon prevention, detection, investigation and response. The strategy includes:

- Integrity awareness training designed to educate employees that they are held to the highest standards of professionalism and ethical conduct as well as the consequences for failing to meet or uphold those standards;
- Advanced behavioral and analytical research tools designed to proactively identify potential indicators of corruption or integrity lapses;
- Improved information and intelligence sharing; and
- Enhanced investigative authority and resources.

The Investigative Operations Division (IOD) is tasked to independently investigate criminal and serious non-criminal misconduct on the part of CBP employees. OPR coordinates its internal investigative activity with the DHS Office of the Inspector General, the FBI, and numerous other Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and leverages its resources through joint and task force operations.

Between FY 2009 and FY 2016 (as of 9/30/16) CBP OPR received and documented 54,404 allegations of CBP employee misconduct or other reportable matters and completed 10,737 internal affairs investigations.

In a dynamic environment such as CBP's, one in which the opportunity for corrupt acts of commission or omission are ever-present, allegations of misconduct are sure to arise. The proposed funds are critical to OPR's capacity to annually investigate and resolve approximately 6,453 cases of alleged criminal or serious non-criminal employee misconduct, 40-50 significant use of force incidents involving serious injury, death or the discharge of a firearm, and dozens of other employee-centric national security matters.

The following table provides key workload indicators for the Office of Professional Responsibility:

FY 2018 Projected Workload Statistics

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Planned	FY 2018 Projected
Background Investigations opened	36,041	41,729	46,658
Polygraph Examinations administered	10,520	12,000	12,000
Allegations received and documented	6,453	7,000	7,000
Internal Affairs investigations completed	1,282	1,750	1,750

Adjustments to Base Justification

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2016 Polygraph Examiners: This annualization completes the hiring of the 40 positions funded through the Polygraph Examiner increase provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided in FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Non-recur 2016 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Professional Responsibility	639	543	\$97,585	\$179.71	639	543	\$101,493	\$186.91	699	660	\$119,703	\$181.37	60	117	\$18,210	(\$5.54)
Total	639	543	\$97,585	\$179.71	639	543	\$101,493	\$186.91	699	660	\$119,703	\$181.37	60	117	\$18,210	(\$5.54)
Discretionary - Appropriation	639	543	\$97,585	\$179.71	639	543	\$101,493	\$186.91	699	660	\$119,703	\$181.37	60	117	\$18,210	(\$5.54)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.2 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 21 FTE increase to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- The increase of 60 positions and 117 FTE and related pay between 2017 and 2018 is attributed to a correction of 47 FTE associated with FY 2017 (reflected in the FY 2017 enacted), the annualization of 35 FTE associated with polygraph examiners from FY 2016, and the FY 2018 enhancement of 60 criminal investigators (35 FTE).

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: | 117 |

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: | \$18,210 |

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: | \$(6) |

Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$64,982	\$67,707	\$80,338	\$12,631
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$220	\$220	\$210	(\$10)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,696	\$7,770	\$8,111	\$341
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$24,687	\$25,796	\$31,044	\$5,248
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$97,585	\$101,493	\$119,703	\$18,210
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	639	639	699	60
FTE - Civilian	543	543	660	117

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Professional Responsibility-Base	543	\$97,585		543	\$101,493		543	\$101,493				
Office of Professional Responsibility-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$3,349			\$3,349	
Office of Professional Responsibility-Technical Adjustments, Realignment, and Annualizations							97	\$7,052		97	\$7,052	
Office of Professional Responsibility-Enhancements							20	\$7,809		20	\$7,809	
Total Pay Cost Drivers	543	\$97,585	\$179.71	543	\$101,493	\$186.91	660	\$119,703	\$181.37	117	\$18,210	(\$6)

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

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Professional Responsibility	\$54,655	\$57,556	\$84,976	\$27,420
Total	\$54,655	\$57,556	\$84,976	\$27,420
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$54,655	\$57,556	\$84,976	\$27,420

**Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,237	\$2,102	\$2,123	\$21
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$118	\$116	\$118	\$2
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$633	\$639	\$6
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$51,350	\$53,358	\$77,848	\$24,490
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$950	\$919	\$1,131	\$212
31.0 Equipment	-	\$428	\$3,117	\$2,689
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$54,655	\$57,556	\$84,976	\$27,420

**Office of Professional Responsibility – PPA Level II
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
OPR Contracts	\$51,350	\$52,949	\$77,435	\$24,486
OPR Equipment	0	\$428	\$3,117	\$2,689
OPR Travel	\$2,237	\$2,102	\$2,123	\$21
OPR Supplies	\$950	\$919	\$1,131	\$212
Other Costs	\$118	\$1,158	\$1,170	\$12
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$54,655	\$57,556	\$84,976	\$27,420

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) Contracts – contracts providing support for background investigation services, polygraph Examination Support, the badging & credentialing of CBP personnel, communications and technical support; and Interagency Agreements with DHS HQ, OPM, ICE, and The State department that provides support for background investigations, ammunition and investigation support. The increase in funding between the FY 2017 annualized CR and the FY2018 presidents budget in OCC 25 is required to cover new contract starts, increases in costs for existing contracts and Interagency Agreements that support background investigations services, polygraph examination support, investigation support, and communications and technical support.
- Office of Professional Responsibility Equipment – funding for IT and telecommunication equipment for new employees and the replacement of lost, damaged, or outdated equipment (cell phones, office phones, laptops, printers, handheld radios); Law Enforcement Equipment to include body armor and surveillance equipment; Software Licenses & Maintenance; polygraph workstations and peripherals; security equipment and furniture for new offices/spaces. The increase in funding between the FY 2017 annualized CR and the FY 2018 President’s Budget in OCC 31 is required to cover to costs to completely outfit 60 new criminal investigators, purchase office furniture to support the additional personnel, purchase outdated equipment.
- Office of Professional Responsibility Travel – funding to support criminal investigations, use of force investigations, security/protection details, administration of polygraphs, security compliance inspections and risk assessments, and mandatory

certification training for OPR personnel. The increase in funding between the FY 2017 annualized CR and the FY 2018 President's Budget in OCC 21 is required to cover to costs associated with increased requirements to travel to perform additional criminal and investigators.

- Office of Professional Responsibility Supplies – funding for the O&M costs of OPR's government-owned vehicles, General Office Supplies and materials needed in the daily operations for OPR's Washington D.C. and field locations. The increase in funding between the FY 2017 annualized CR and the FY 2018 Presidents Budget in OCC 26 is required to cover to increase costs associated with bring on 60 new criminal investigators.

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Executive Leadership and Oversight	665	569	\$84,507	665	569	\$86,212	715	695	\$102,252	50	126	\$16,040
Total	665	569	\$84,507	665	569	\$86,212	715	695	\$102,252	50	126	\$16,040
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	665	569	\$84,507	665	569	\$86,212	715	695	\$102,252	50	126	\$16,040

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

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	665	569	\$86,255
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	(\$1,748)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$1,748)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	665	569	\$84,507
FY 2017 Annualized CR	665	569	\$86,212
FY 2018 Base Budget	665	569	\$86,212
Transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration	-	-	(\$15)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$15)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$992
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,139
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	76	\$5,377
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$271
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$378
Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,005
Health Benefits	-	-	\$156
Management & Administration Resource Realignment	29	29	\$3,499
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$43
Total, Pricing Increases	29	105	\$12,860
Total Adjustments-to-Base	29	105	\$12,845
FY 2018 Current Services	694	674	\$99,057
Enhance Spanish Language Call Center	21	21	\$3,195
Total, Program Increases	21	21	\$3,195
FY 2018 Request	715	695	\$102,252
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	50	126	\$16,040

PPA Level II Description

CBP proposes \$102.3 million, 715 positions, and 695 FTE in FY 2018 for the Executive Leadership and Oversight Sub-PPA (\$16.0 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). This SubPPA encompasses the capabilities and activities that support the determination of long-term agency goals, managing the effectiveness of the agency, and improving capabilities and services. Some specific actions funded within this SubPPA include:

- Managing externally and internally initiated communication between CBP and its stakeholders.
- Supporting the formal relationship between the Federal agency and the U.S. Congress.
- Developing and tracking public laws through the legislative branch of the Federal government including legislation tracking, legislation testimony, proposal development, and Congressional liaison operations.
- Storing, protecting, archiving, classifying, and retiring agency official documents and records.
- Supporting legal analysis of homeland security matters to include analysis of new and existing legislation and statutes. Includes supporting efforts associated with moving a case through the legal system.

Office of the Commissioner

OC proposes \$24.2 million, 195 positions, and 195 FTE for FY 2018. In addition, user fees fund five positions, five FTE, and provide \$654,000 in funding. OC is the organizational body responsible for providing critical policy, operational direction, and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. The Immediate Office of the Commissioner handles the overall management of CBP and develops long-range management plans for the efficient and effective operation of the organization. OC develops and reviews CBP policy guidance, prescribes rules and regulations, and issues internal instructions to provide guidance to CBP employees that are consistent with regulations, and the authority delegated by DHS. The Executive staff supports and develops new policy and plans in alignment with the Commissioner's priorities, simultaneously ensuring that CBP's financial and personnel resources are available, and aligned for the development, articulation, and implementation of CBP's current and future mission priorities and direction.

The Commissioner and senior staff represent CBP in all executive level negotiations and presentations of CBP's position with other federal agencies, Congress, foreign governments, and non-government associations and groups affected by the administration and enforcement of CBP laws and regulations. Executive level advisors and staff provide advice in planning short-range and long-range strategies, activities, and projects, including proposals for assignment of resources necessary for the completion of projects having national and international impact such as the Trusted Traveler program, Global Entry, and the Automated Commercial Environment.

Within the OC there are several sub-offices to include: the Office of the Executive Secretariat, Privacy and Diversity Office, Office of Trade Relations, and Intergovernmental Public Liaison Office.

The table below provides key workload indicators for the Office of the Commissioner

FY 2018 Projected Workload Statistics

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected
Official CBP Correspondence	2,692	2,850	2,900
Congressional Questions for the Record (QFRs)	940	1,000	1,050
Congressional Reports	31	69	75
Taskings	2,764	2,900	3,000
OC Briefing Staff	1,178	1,350	1,400
FOIA Requests Received	66,796	86,142	80,000
FOIA Requests Closed	73,219	64,625	60,000
FOIA Requests Pending	6,245	21,517	20,000
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Complaints Received	67	81	98
Informal EEO Counseling Requests Received	475	660	792
Formal EEO Complaints Filed	307	340	374
EEO Investigations Completed	165	147	165
Final Agency Decisions – Findings of Discrimination	8	0	0
Diversity Commemorative Events	1,135	1,250	1,375
Prison Rape Elimination Act Allegations Received	12	14	16
Privacy Threshold Analysis	79	65	60
Privacy Impact Assessments	18	5	4
System of Records Notice	7	2	0

Office of Congressional Affairs

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) proposes \$3.0 million, 26 positions, and 22 FTE million for FY 2018. OCA works with the United States Congress on behalf of CBP and helps to ensure the agency is responsive to Members of Congress and their staff, and to committees and subcommittees having jurisdiction over CBP's mission sets, programs, and activities. OCA is also responsible for educating Members, staff, and committees on programs, initiatives, and authorities through various means of outreach. In addition, OCA advises CBP leadership on congressional activities, implements CBP's legislative agenda, and supports DHS's congressional activities related to CBP.

It is essential for OCA to maintain comprehensive knowledge of all agency programs and activities, and to stay abreast of all routine,

special, or urgent congressional interests. OCA collaborates with congressional staff on legislation, casework, and numerous inquiries spanning the broad scope of the agency's operations, including border security, trade, and travel. In addition, OCA coordinates with Members, staff, and committees to provide reports, briefings, hearings, and visits. In order to fulfill these responsibilities, OCA has dedicated teams focused on the following areas: Budget and Appropriations; Border, Air, and Marine Operations; Trade and Agriculture; Field Operations and Intelligence; and, Management, Operations and Communications.

In FY 2016, OCA coordinated 390 non-hearing engagements with Congress, prepared 32 witnesses to testify at 27 congressional hearings, and provided 3,344 official responses to congressional inquiries.

Office of Chief Counsel

The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) proposes \$55.6 million, 368 positions, and 368 FTE for FY 2018. In addition, OCC has an additional 12 positions and 12 FTE funded by \$2 million in user fee funds. OCC's FY 2018 Budget funds mission critical legal advice, representation, and counsel to CBP.

OCC is comprised of 29 offices (28 in field locations), and is authorized to employ attorneys and support staff with unique expertise in and knowledge of laws enforced by or impacting CBP. OCC handles all legal and ethics issues involving CBP's global operations, both domestic and foreign. The Chief Counsel is the chief legal officer of CBP and reports to the General Counsel of DHS, through a Deputy General Counsel. The Chief Counsel also serves as the CBP Ethics Officer and is the principal legal advisor to the Commissioner of CBP, CBP's senior executives and managers, and employees in their official capacities.

The following table provides location of FTE as well as OCC funding requirements by location:

OCC Location	Pay/Non-Pay	Positions/FTE	FY 2017 \$ in Thousands
Headquarters	Pay	67	11,859
	Non-Pay		569
New York, NY – International Trade Litigation	Pay	12	1,937
	Non-Pay		66
New York, NY – Area of Responsibility	Pay	29	4,574
	Non-Pay		161
Indianapolis, IN	Pay	27	4,304
	Non-Pay		150
Glynco, GA	Pay	21	3,659
	Non-Pay		186
Chicago, IL	Pay	37	5,931
	Non-Pay		205
Miami, FL	Pay	32	5,155
	Non-Pay		177
Houston, TX	Pay	54	8,427
	Non-Pay		295
Los Angeles, CA	Pay	41	6,874
	Non-Pay		221
Tucson, AZ	Pay	23	3,732
	Non-Pay		122
SUBTOTAL		343	58,604
User Fee Funded positions	Pay	13	2,003
TOTAL		356	60,607

OCC attorneys provide legal services to CBP officials in matters relating to the activities and functions of CBP, including matters involving enforcement, operations, trade, fiscal, procurement, real property, ethics, labor, and employment. OCC’s comprehensive legal services to CBP include representing the agency in offensive and defensive litigation in all federal courts, as well as representing the agency in all third-party administrative hearings. OCC assists with the collection and protection of revenue, provides

appropriations and fiscal law advice, reviews contractual, procurement, and real property actions, and ensures compliance of proposed agency actions and policies with legal requirements. OCC also trains CBP officials both at the agency academies and throughout the officials’ course of employment in myriad law enforcement, immigration, operations, trade, and ethics matters, and prepares and reviews legislative and regulatory proposals. OCC also provides critical assistance to the United States Attorney’s Office through the detail of OCC attorneys as Special Assistant United States Attorneys; these attorneys are stationed along the southwest border and are specifically dedicated to prosecuting federal immigration violations, drug crimes, assaults on officers, and other federal criminal cases involving laws enforced by DHS.

The following table provides key workload indicators for the Office of Chief Counsel:

FY 2018 Projected Workload Statistics

	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 Projected
Cases Opened	44,397	46,703	46,626	50,626
Cases Closed	41,023	51,170	47,515	51,515
TOTAL	85,420	97,873	94,141	102,141

In addition, OCC attorneys deployed as Special Assistant United States Attorneys stationed along the southwest border will also handle approximately 30,000 federal criminal prosecutions in both FY 2017 and FY 2018, based on FY 2016 workload statistics.

For FY 2018, commensurate with the Commissioner’s established priorities, as well as the Administration’s priorities, OCC anticipates significant increases in legal work and services to support:

- The agency’s planned expansion of the Tactical Infrastructure Program, including the construction of a physical wall on the southwest border as mandated by Executive Order 13767 (*Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements*). OCC anticipates an unprecedented increase in legal support in real property, procurement, fiscal law, as well as overall programmatic support to advance the construction of a physical wall. Further, OCC will provide significant litigation support in defense of various challenges to the construction of the physical wall, as well as in the condemnation of land along the southwest border.
- The agency’s border security and enforcement operations, including immigration enforcement, and nationwide litigation involving the agency’s detention and processing of aliens;
- The agency’s implementation of the Executive Order entitled, Establishing Enhanced Collection and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD) and Violations of Trade and Customs Laws, and the agency’s robust

enforcement of AD/CVD laws, as well as unfair trade practices enforcement and collections actions to increase trade compliance and deter fraud.

- The Administration's mandated hiring of BPAs, as well as the Congressionally-mandated hiring of CBPOs;
- The agency's implementation and enforcement of the TFTEA;
- The defense of the agency's border search authorities, with a specific emphasis on electronic media;
- Significant expansion of the agency's preclearance operations, including the negotiation of the preclearance agreements;
- Deployment of OCC's Balancing Border Security and the First Amendment training to frontline officers and agents nationwide;
- Deployment of OCC attorneys as Special Assistant United States Attorneys stationed along the Southwest Border in support of the Secretary's Southern Border and Approaches Campaign.

OCC has experienced a steadily increasing demand for legal training services. Beginning in FY 2018, OCC projects a significant increase in demand for training at the Border Patrol Academy as a result of the Administration's mandated hiring of 5,000 BPAs outlined in Executive Order 13767 (*Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements*). OCC also projects an increase in demand for legal training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for newly hired Air and Marine Agents in support of Executive Order 13767. OCC also anticipates moderate increases in legal services on personnel matters, including administrative proceedings resulting from the mandated hiring of BPAs and CBPOs. Also in FY 2018, OCC will continue to deliver nationwide Trade Operations and Enforcement Training for new CBPOs, as well as agency-wide Advanced Trade Operations and Enforcement training as mandated by the TFTEA.

Office of Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) proposes \$16.1 million, 126 positions, and 110 FTE for FY 2018. OPA executes CBP Public Affairs mission, which supports each of the Commissioner's priorities, CBP's mission, and the five core missions of DHS.

CBP OPA directly supports the missions of DHS and CBP by communicating about the agency's activities to the public, targeted audiences, international audiences, and its workforce. CBP OPA support touches every operational element of the agency and is key to initiatives, including employee engagement, agency transparency and accountability, crisis communications, and reputation management. CBP OPA efforts directly support the deterrence of illegal activity and the detection of illegal or suspicious activity by an informed and aware public. CBP OPA builds public trust and confidence in CBP and DHS capabilities.

CBP OPA is responsible for the coordination, integration, and synchronization of public affairs products and communication platforms that inform and educate external and internal audiences to build support for, and understanding of, CBP's mission, roles, and operations. CBP OPA accomplishes this mission through the work of its divisions and programs, including Media Relations,

Social Media, Visual Communications, Communications and Outreach, the History Program, and the CBP Liaison to Television and Movie Productions. |

Adjustments to Base Justification

Transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration: The transfer of Program Development and Strategic Integration is intended to align CBP to the Commissioner's and Department's visions of an Enterprise service model. This transfers non-pay from the Executive Leadership and Oversight sub-PPA to the Enterprise Services sub-PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Commissioner Non-Pay Requirements: Reflects increased cost requirements of the base budget for the Office of the Commissioner. Funding is required to support base activities such as State, Local, and Tribal Liaison outreach programs, including attendance at events like the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference and the National Sheriff's Association conference; the annual Trade Symposium hosted by OTR; the online Trade Events registration system maintained by OTR for attendees of the Trade Symposium, Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations meetings, webinars, and other Trade Relations events; and basic office functions such as official travel for all OC offices, purchase of office supplies and equipment, mobikey and wireless communication costs.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Management & Administration Resource Realignments: This represents a realignment of positions within Enterprise Services to meet emerging mission critical needs without increasing funding requirements.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Executive Leadership and Oversight	665	569	\$79,527	\$139.77	665	569	\$81,975	\$144.07	715	695	\$95,122	\$136.87	50	126	\$13,147	(\$7.2)
Total	665	569	\$79,527	\$139.77	665	569	\$81,975	\$144.07	715	695	\$95,122	\$136.87	50	126	\$13,147	(\$7.2)
Discretionary - Appropriation	665	569	\$79,527	\$139.77	665	569	\$81,975	\$144.07	715	695	\$95,122	\$136.87	50	126	\$13,147	(\$7.2)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.2 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated four FTE increase to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- The net increase of 126 FTE over the FY 2017 Annualized CR represents the 21 FTE/positions for the OPA call center, a realignment of 29 FTE/positions to Enterprise Services and a technical correction of 76 FTE as compared to the FY 2016 Revised Enacted and FY 2017 Annualized CR.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: | 126 |

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: | \$13,147 |

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: | (\$7) |

Executive Leadership and Oversight-PPA Level II Pay by Object Class *Dollars in Thousands*

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$60,997	\$63,163	\$70,491	\$7,328
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$876	\$876	\$600	(\$276)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$353	\$353	\$1,069	\$716
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$17,301	\$17,583	\$22,962	\$5,379
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$79,527	\$81,975	\$95,122	\$13,147
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	665	665	715	50
FTE - Civilian	569	569	695	126

Pay Cost Drivers *Dollars in Thousands*

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Executive Leadership & Oversight-Base	569	\$79,527		569	\$81,975		569	\$81,975				
Executive Leadership & Oversight-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$2,780			\$2,780	
Executive Leadership & Oversight-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							110	\$9,178		110	\$9,178	
Executive Leadership & Oversight-Transfers								\$143			\$143	
Executive Leadership & Oversight-Enhancements							16	\$1,046		16	\$1,046	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	569	\$79,527	\$139.77	569	\$81,975	\$144.07	695	\$95,122	\$136.87	126	\$13,147	(\$7)

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

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Executive Leadership and Oversight	\$4,980	\$4,237	\$7,130	\$2,893
Total	\$4,980	\$4,237	\$7,130	\$2,893
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$4,980	\$4,237	\$7,130	\$2,893

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$629	\$622	\$720	\$98
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$351	\$345	\$348	\$3
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,086	\$2,313	\$5,105	\$2,792
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$169	\$167	\$169	\$2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$436	\$371	\$365	(\$6)
31.0 Equipment	\$296	\$406	\$410	\$4
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$4,980	\$4,237	\$7,130	\$2,893

Executive Leadership and Oversight – PPA Level II Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Contracts	\$3,265	\$1,888	\$4,676	\$2,788
Travel	\$629	\$622	\$720	\$98
Web Comm & Research O&M Contracts	0	0	\$608	\$608
Equipment	\$296	\$406	\$410	\$4
Other Costs	\$790	\$1,321	\$716	(\$605)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$4,980	\$4,237	\$7,130	\$2,893

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Contracts – Commissioner contracts includes administrative support for the Office of the Executive Secretariat, the FOIA Online system that supports online submission of FOIA requests, an Interagency Agreement with USCIS for the processing of FOIA A-Files, the Office of Trade Relations annual East and West Coast Trade Symposiums, the Intergovernmental Public Liaison Office’s booth rental at various conferences, and the Privacy and Diversity Office’s provision of court reporter services at EEOC hearings throughout the fiscal year, and the maintenance of the systems in the CBP Information Center.
- Travel – Travel expenses for Executive and Leadership Oversight in the Immediate Offices of the Commissioner and all sub-offices, to include the Privacy and Diversity Office, the Office of the Executive Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Public Liaison Office (which includes the CBP Information Center) and the Office of Trade Relations.
- Web Communication & Research O&M Contracts – Web based system for Office of Executive Secretariat to accurately facilitate, track, and report on all correspondence submitted for CBP and DHS-level signatures; and the web based Online Trade Events registration system for the Office of Trade Relations
- Equipment – Commissioner Equipment includes the acquisition of desktop CPU’s, laptops, tablets, monitors, printers, scanners, smart phones, and licenses for smart phone use for basic office functions in the Immediate Offices of the Commissioner and all sub-offices, to include the Privacy and Diversity Office, the Office of the Executive Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Public Liaison Office (which includes the CBP Information Center) and OTR.

Border Security Operations - PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
US Border Patrol	23,057	21,122	\$4,142,174	23,057	21,122	\$4,136,016	23,416	21,005	\$4,458,589	359	(117)	\$322,573
Office of Training and Development	150	143	\$54,937	150	143	\$48,928	229	227	\$77,512	79	84	\$28,584
Total	23,207	21,265	\$4,197,111	23,207	21,265	\$4,184,944	23,645	21,232	\$4,536,101	438	(33)	\$351,157
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	23,207	21,265	\$4,197,111	23,207	21,265	\$4,184,944	23,645	21,232	\$4,536,101	438	(33)	\$351,157

Border Security Operations – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$4,202,906		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$5,795)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$4,197,111	\$4,184,944	\$4,536,101
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$83,003	\$83,003
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$4,197,111	\$4,267,947	\$4,619,104
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$3,413	\$3,413	\$3,413
Total Budget Resources	\$4,200,524	\$4,271,360	\$4,622,517
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$4,113,401	\$4,188,357	\$4,242,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	23,207	23,207	23,645
Enacted/Request FTE	21,265	21,265	21,232
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	21,507	23,212	23,650
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	21,553	21,270	21,237

Border Security Operations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	23,207	21,265	\$4,202,906
RGV UAC Operations	-	-	\$4,000
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$9,795)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$5,795)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	23,207	21,265	\$4,197,111
FY 2017 Annualized CR	23,207	21,265	\$4,184,944
FY 2018 Base Budget	23,207	21,265	\$4,184,944
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	(59)	(59)	(\$8,953)
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	\$23,040
Realignment of Training Funding	-	-	\$601
Transfer Change Management to OI	-	-	(\$3,724)
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(12)	(12)	(\$3,664)
Total Transfers	(71)	(71)	\$7,300
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$43,005
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$45,054
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	3	3	\$14,174
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	\$686
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,086
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$13,742
Border Patrol Facility Sustainment	-	-	\$11,309
Health Benefits	-	-	\$7,576
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$7,240
Integrated Logistic Support	-	-	\$718
Mobile Surveillance	1	1	\$163
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$1,140
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$12,155
Total, Pricing Increases	4	4	\$169,048

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	(221)	(\$2,967)
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	(\$33,550)
Tactical Communication	-	-	(\$2,118)
Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair	-	-	(\$21,200)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	(221)	(\$59,835)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(67)	(288)	\$116,513
FY 2018 Current Services	23,140	20,977	\$4,301,457
Deploy and Sustain New RVSS on Southwest Border	3	3	\$3,769
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	500	250	\$59,846
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$1,254
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$24,484
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	2	2	\$247
Small UAS Program	-	-	\$2,500
Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers	-	-	\$34,625
Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensors	-	-	\$3,000
USBP Facilities	-	-	\$61,220
USBP Relocations to Southwest Border	-	-	\$11,000
Vehicle Procurement to Replace USBP Vehicles	-	-	\$37,200
Total, Program Increases	505	255	\$239,145
USBP Contract Reduction	-	-	(\$4,501)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$4,501)
FY 2018 Request	23,645	21,232	\$4,536,101
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	438	(33)	\$351,157

PPA Description

CBP proposes \$4,536.1 million; 23,645 positions; and 21,232 FTE in FY 2018 for the Border Security Operations PPA (\$352.2 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level).

This PPA funds activities designed to protect the Nation through the coordinated use of BPAs and technology to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. These activities contribute to securing America's southwest, northern, and costal borders. Through the coordinated use

of operational capabilities and assets of the USBP, CBP prevents terrorism and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the borders of the United States. |

Adjustments to Base Justification

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of NII training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Realignment of Training Funding: Adjustment of positions and funding associated with OTD activities across CBP's mission portfolios. This adjustment will align resources to support frontline training requirements during FY 2017.

Transfer Change Management to OI: Funding is being transferred from USBP to OI in order to align funding for the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the appropriate PPA/sub-PPA and enable centralized execution of funding directly from the Operational Coordination and Information base allocation. Previously, the funding identified for the NBGIS program was divided across multiple PPAs and required additional coordination to manually transfer and execute.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy BSFIT Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for the TACCOM program.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Border Patrol Facility Sustainment: This adjustment reallocates funding to cover the costs of recurring regional maintenance and repair contracts for the USBP facilities portfolio.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT): This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for IFT based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Integrated Logistics Support: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for AMO logistics support based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Mobile Surveillance: This adjustment realigns 1 position and 1 FTE from the Office of Acquisition to USBP for the Mobile Surveillance program.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Tactical Communication: Funds transferred from Tactical Communications to the Tactical Infrastructure program to cover contractor support and maintenance and repair. Additional funds were transferred for rent consolidation

Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to maintain the existing tactical infrastructure portfolio and real property aspects of the Remote Video Surveillance System and plan for future infrastructure requirements, while also ensuring the agency has sufficient funding to invest into high priority needs to maintain agency operations. |

**Border Security Operations – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
US Border Patrol	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66
Office of Training and Development	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	229	227	\$44,722	\$197.01	79	84	\$17,216	\$4.66
Total	23,207	21,265	\$3,431,714	\$161.38	23,207	21,265	\$3,427,727	\$161.19	23,645	21,232	\$3,586,901	\$168.94	438	(33)	\$159,174	\$7.75
Discretionary - Appropriation	23,207	21,265	\$3,431,714	\$161.38	23,207	21,265	\$3,427,727	\$161.19	23,645	21,232	\$3,586,901	\$168.94	438	(33)	\$159,174	\$7.75

Border Security Operations – PPA
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,757,533	\$1,757,204	\$1,828,245	\$71,041
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,361	\$2,361	\$645	(\$1,716)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$568,411	\$568,388	\$566,356	(\$2,032)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,103,409	\$1,099,774	\$1,191,655	\$91,881
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,431,714	\$3,427,727	\$3,586,901	\$159,174
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	23,207	23,207	23,645	438
FTE - Civilian	21,265	21,265	21,232	(33)

**Border Security Operations – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
US Border Patrol	\$737,966	\$735,795	\$916,410	\$180,615
Office of Training and Development	\$27,431	\$21,422	\$32,790	\$11,368
Total	\$765,397	\$757,217	\$949,200	\$191,983
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$765,397	\$757,217	\$949,200	\$191,983

Border Security Operations – PPA
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$35,331	\$25,942	\$31,785	\$5,843
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,447	\$2,425	\$2,731	\$306
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,359	\$53,775	\$55,905	\$2,130
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$22,910	\$23,195	\$23,311	\$116
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$57,274	\$26,313	\$28,939	\$2,626
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2	\$2
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$122,607	\$264,121	\$259,355	(\$4,766)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$17	\$17
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$55,573	\$72,307	\$146,196	\$73,889
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$210,127	\$75,005	\$98,360	\$23,355
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$125,902	\$116,129	\$111,692	(\$4,437)
31.0 Equipment	\$79,760	\$74,297	\$166,193	\$91,896
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$23,602	\$24,602	\$1,000
91.0 Unvouchered	\$107	\$106	\$112	\$6
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$765,397	\$757,217	\$949,200	\$191,983

US Border Patrol – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations	23,057	21,122	\$3,636,456	23,057	21,122	\$3,630,136	23,416	21,005	\$3,787,694	359	(117)	\$157,558
Assets and Support	-	-	\$505,718	-	-	\$505,880	-	-	\$670,895	-	-	\$165,015
Total	23,057	21,122	\$4,142,174	23,057	21,122	\$4,136,016	23,416	21,005	\$4,458,589	359	(117)	\$322,573
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	23,057	21,122	\$4,142,174	23,057	21,122	\$4,136,016	23,416	21,005	\$4,458,589	359	(117)	\$322,573

US Border Patrol – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	23,057	21,122	\$4,147,969
RGV UAC Operations	-	-	\$4,000
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$9,795)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$5,795)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	23,057	21,122	\$4,142,174
FY 2017 Annualized CR	23,057	21,122	\$4,136,016
FY 2018 Base Budget	23,057	21,122	\$4,136,016
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	(138)	(138)	(\$20,170)
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	\$23,040
Transfer Change Management to OI	-	-	(\$3,724)
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(12)	(12)	(\$3,664)
Total Transfers	(150)	(150)	(\$4,518)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$42,667
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$44,620
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	3	3	\$14,174
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	\$522
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$11,989
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$13,602
Border Patrol Facility Sustainment	-	-	\$11,309
Health Benefits	-	-	\$7,508
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$7,240
Integrated Logistic Support	-	-	\$718
Mobile Surveillance	1	1	\$163
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$1,140
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$11,953
Total, Pricing Increases	4	4	\$167,605
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	(226)	(\$9,311)

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	(\$33,550)
Tactical Communication	-	-	(\$2,118)
Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair	-	-	(\$21,200)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	(226)	(\$66,179)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(146)	(372)	\$96,908
FY 2018 Current Services	22,911	20,750	\$4,232,924
Deploy and Sustain New RVSS on Southwest Border	3	3	\$3,769
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	500	250	\$50,867
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$1,254
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$24,484
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	2	2	\$247
Small UAS Program	-	-	\$2,500
Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers	-	-	\$34,625
Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensors	-	-	\$3,000
USBP Facilities	-	-	\$61,220
USBP Relocations to Southwest Border	-	-	\$11,000
Vehicle Procurement to Replace USBP Vehicles	-	-	\$37,200
Total, Program Increases	505	255	\$230,166
USBP Contract Reduction	-	-	(\$4,501)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$4,501)
FY 2018 Request	23,416	21,005	\$4,458,589
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	359	(117)	\$322,573

PPA Level II Description

CBP proposes \$4,458.6 million; 23,416 positions; and 21,005 FTE in FY 2018 for the US Border Patrol SubPPA (\$322.6 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level).

CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The activities funded in this PPA contribute to securing America’s southwest, northern, and coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of operational capabilities and assets of the USBP and AMO, CBP prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the border of the United States.

In FY 2017, CBP will continue implementing an operational approach focused on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities in performing the mission of securing America's borders. This strategy involves CBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The funds requested in this PPA support risk management as the core of CBP's border operations. Through enhanced situational awareness and intelligence (information); coordinated operations with Federal, State, local and international partners (integration); and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), CBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats.

Adjustments to Base Justification

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of Non-Intrusive Inspection training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This adjustment to base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Transfer Change Management to OI: Funding is being transferred from USBP to OI in order to align funding for the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the appropriate PPA/sub-PPA and enable centralized execution of funding directly from the Operational Coordination and Information base allocation. Previously, the funding identified for the NBGIS program was divided across multiple PPAs and required additional coordination to manually transfer and execute.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy BSFIT Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for the TACCOM program.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Border Patrol Facility Sustainment: This adjustment reallocates funding to cover the costs of recurring regional maintenance and repair contracts for the USBP facilities portfolio.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Integrated Fixed Towers: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for IFT based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Integrated Logistics Support: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for AMO logistics support based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Mobile Surveillance: This adjustment realigns one position and one FTE from the Office of Acquisition to USBP for the Mobile Surveillance program.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border: Adjustment to base reflects the non-recur in operations and sustainment required for mobile technologies. It additionally reflects the non-recur of legacy BSFIT development and deployment funding for Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) units..

Tactical Communication: Funds transferred from Tactical Communications to the Tactical Infrastructure program to cover contractor support and maintenance and repair. Additional funds were transferred for rent consolidation

Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to maintain the existing tactical infrastructure portfolio and real property aspects of the Remote Video Surveillance System and plan for future infrastructure requirements, while also ensuring the agency has sufficient funding to invest into high priority needs to maintain agency operations.

**US Border Patrol – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66
Total	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66
Discretionary - Appropriation	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66

US Border Patrol – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,740,113	\$1,739,784	\$1,801,688	\$61,904
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,305	\$2,305	\$645	(\$1,660)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$566,425	\$566,402	\$563,378	(\$3,024)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,095,365	\$1,091,730	\$1,176,468	\$84,738
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,404,208	\$3,400,221	\$3,542,179	\$141,958
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	23,057	23,057	23,416	359
FTE - Civilian	21,122	21,122	21,005	(117)

**US Border Patrol – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations	\$232,248	\$229,915	\$245,515	\$15,600
Assets and Support	\$505,718	\$505,880	\$670,895	\$165,015
Total	\$737,966	\$735,795	\$916,410	\$180,615
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$737,966	\$735,795	\$916,410	\$180,615

US Border Patrol – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$23,682	\$18,817	\$19,938	\$1,121
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,447	\$2,425	\$2,731	\$306
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,359	\$53,775	\$55,905	\$2,130
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$22,910	\$23,195	\$23,311	\$116
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$57,147	\$26,191	\$28,805	\$2,614
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2	\$2
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$109,550	\$252,507	\$242,486	(\$10,021)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$17	\$17
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$55,573	\$72,307	\$146,196	\$73,889
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$210,127	\$75,005	\$98,360	\$23,355
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$124,548	\$114,800	\$109,726	(\$5,074)
31.0 Equipment	\$78,516	\$73,065	\$164,219	\$91,154
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$23,602	\$24,602	\$1,000
91.0 Unvouchered	\$107	\$106	\$112	\$6
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$737,966	\$735,795	\$916,410	\$180,615

Operations – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations	23,057	21,122	\$3,636,456	23,057	21,122	\$3,630,136	23,416	21,005	\$3,787,694	359	(117)	\$157,558
Total	23,057	21,122	\$3,636,456	23,057	21,122	\$3,630,136	23,416	21,005	\$3,787,694	359	(117)	\$157,558
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	23,057	21,122	\$3,636,456	23,057	21,122	\$3,630,136	23,416	21,005	\$3,787,694	359	(117)	\$157,558

Operations – PPA Level III Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	23,057	21,122	\$3,632,456
RGV UAC Operations	-	-	\$4,000
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$4,000
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	23,057	21,122	\$3,636,456
FY 2017 Annualized CR	23,057	21,122	\$3,630,136
FY 2018 Base Budget	23,057	21,122	\$3,630,136
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	(138)	(138)	(\$20,170)
Transfer Change Management to OI	-	-	(\$3,724)
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(12)	(12)	(\$3,664)
Total Transfers	(150)	(150)	(\$27,558)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$42,667
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$44,620
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	\$522
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$11,989
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$13,602
Health Benefits	-	-	\$7,508
Mobile Surveillance	1	1	\$163
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$2,320
Total, Pricing Increases	1	1	\$123,391
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	(226)	(\$9,311)
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	3	3	(\$1,043)
Total, Pricing Decreases	3	(223)	(\$10,354)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(146)	(372)	\$85,479
FY 2018 Current Services	22,911	20,750	\$3,715,615
Deploy and Sustain New RVSS on Southwest Border	3	3	\$369
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	500	250	\$37,980
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$24,484

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	2	2	\$247
Small UAS Program	-	-	\$2,500
USBP Relocations to Southwest Border	-	-	\$11,000
Total, Program Increases	505	255	\$76,580
USBP Contract Reduction	-	-	(\$4,501)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$4,501)
FY 2018 Request	23,416	21,005	\$3,787,694
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	359	(117)	\$157,558

PPA Level III Description

The current services requirement is \$3,787.7 million; 23,416 positions; and 21,005 FTE in FY 2018 to fund USBP enforcement and administrative operations.

Operations funding is proposed for the following USBP program areas.

Activity	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
USBP Operations	\$3,149,446	\$3,207,960
Technology Support	\$17,289	\$19,715
Business Support	\$463,401	\$560,019
TOTAL	\$3,630,136	\$3,787,694

Operations

Activity (in thousands)	Budget	Positions	FTE
Patrol, Surveillance, & Interdiction	\$2,876,069	19,044	16,926
Enforcement Processing, Adjudication, & Resolution	\$150,362	888	829
Intelligence Collection and Gathering	\$157,027	1,014	947
Domain Awareness and Interdiction	\$24,502	154	143
Operations Total	\$3,207,960	21,100	18,845

Patrol, Surveillance, & Interdiction (\$2.9 million)

Line Watch – This current services requirement supports BPA work in the field, also known as Line Watch. Line Watch is the most basic operation that USBP agents perform. It is done by foot, vehicle (SUVs, all-terrain vehicles, truck/utility vehicles, snowmobiles, dirt bikes, and personal watercraft), and horse. Agents track illegal entrants and then intercept and apprehend them. In areas with high levels of activity, agents may use advanced technology to assist in their surveillance, such as Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS) or Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS). During periods of limited visibility, agents may use Night-Vision Goggles (NVG) or Infra-red (IR) cameras to assist in detecting illegal entrants.

Canine Program – This current services requirement provides 1,113 canines, food, and supplies. This funding plus the funding in Line Watch make this program fully funded for FY 2018. Canines are used to detect concealed humans and narcotics in vehicles, primarily at traffic checkpoints. Search and Rescue (SAR) canines are used to perform large area searches and tracking operations to assist agents with rescue and apprehension missions in hostile environments. Canines can forward track or backtrack to locate persons or contraband left behind. The Border Patrol has added Patrol Canine Teams that are used in tactical and high-risk operations along the border. In addition, the Human Remains Detection (HRD) discipline has successfully been paired with the SAR canine discipline to assist investigations and recover missing persons.

For example, in FY 2016, canines were involved for a cumulative average of 60 percent of all USBP narcotic and currency seizures/human apprehensions, and specifically up to 88 percent of the heroin and methamphetamine drug seizures. All narcotics seized in FY 2016 totaled an appraised value of \$690,588 million. However, a more significant number, in which a value cannot be assigned, is the 41,546 human apprehensions that were a direct result of the USBP's canine detection capabilities.

Rescue Operations – This current services requirement provides funding for rescue assistance to USBP personnel and other individuals they come in contact with while performing their duties in austere and challenging conditions along the land borders. Nationwide rescues in FY 2016 were 3,964, and in FY 2017 are 1,752 through April 22, 2017.

Enforcement Processing, Adjudication, & Resolution (\$150.4 million)

Support & Transportation – Subject Custody – This current services requirement supports a surge of up to 75,000 unaccompanied alien children (UAC) and family units along the southern border and is considered “UAC - Current Support.” This funding provides transportation to/from CBP facilities to/from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the airport, and supplies, and equipment for temporary detention (up to 72 hours).

Detention/Booking/Prosecutions – This current services requirement provides 112 off-road vehicles (ATVs, motorcycles, snowmobiles, personal watercraft) for the Off-Road Vehicle Program (\$3.5 million), and supplies, services, and equipment at southwest border sectors’ detention/booking/prosecution centers (\$0.3 million).

Intelligence Collection and Gathering (\$157.0 million)

This current services requirement provides pay funding for agents to work on intelligence activities, as well as travel and training for these activities. USBP agents need to be responsive to the constant evolution in adversary tactics, techniques and procedures to prevent transnational criminal networks from crossing U.S. borders. USBP continually is enhancing the intelligence capability to more effectively plan, collect, identify, analyze, and disseminate intelligence-related information to all stakeholders while addressing emerging threats within our border security mission on the domestic and international front.

Domain Awareness and Interdiction (\$24.502 million)

This current services requirement provides pay funding for agents to provide coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. USBP agents maintain and monitor border fencing, patrols land borders, operates land-based surveillance equipment and conducts search and rescue missions in coordination with Air and Marine operations in order to apprehend individuals who attempt to cross the border illegally.

Business Support

Activity \$ in Thousands	Budget	Positions	FTE
Policy, Planning, and Governance	\$253,410	1,605	1,495
Assets & Logistics	\$245,280	435	405
Real Property	\$23,712	0	0
Human Resources	\$17,091	30	28
Information Technology Management	\$10,315	49	46
Executive Office & Finance	\$10,211	65	61
Business Support Total	\$560,019	2,184	2,035

Policy, Planning, Governance (\$253.4 million)

This current services requirement provides for ongoing strategic planning, oversight, printing services, and annual services including printing, records management, legal and public affairs.

Assets and Logistics (\$245.3 million)

This current services requirement provides for supplies, services, and equipment for the field and for headquarters. Assets include, but are not limited to, the medical program, Personnel Recovery Program, Small Unmanned Aircraft Start-up (SUAS), Tactical Air Land & Marine Enterprise Communications (TALMEC) Program (land mobile radios), Agent Support Equipment, Video Surveillance System (VSS) for detention cells (court-mandated), fleet vehicles, animals (horses), and use of force equipment (weapons, ammunition, body armor).

Real Property (\$23.7 million)

This current services requirement provides for the operations and maintenance of real property, which includes monthly utilities (telephone, cable, gas/water/electric), maintenance contracts (janitorial services, landscaping services), and building/grounds repairs for 135 Stations, 39 checkpoints, 20 Sector Headquarters, 16 Forward Operating Bases (FOB), and one Special Operations Group building. Border Patrol occupies 6.5 million square feet of owned facility space and 3.7 million of leased facility space (approximately 65/35 percent split for owned and leased facilities).

Human Resources (HR) (\$17.1 million)

This current services requirement provides for hiring, formulating HR policy, maintaining HR systems, managing employee compensation and benefits, and operational costs of travel and training. It also includes passport/visa expenses for international agent work in conjunction with the Office of International Affairs (INA) and the Department of State. The Office of Human Resources also pays for the Personnel Requirements Determination (PRD) Contract (~\$1M).

Information Technology Management (\$10.3 million)

This current services requirement provides Agent Support Equipment, including (437) night vision goggles (NVG), (17) long range thermal detectors, (80) short range thermal detectors, (2,376) handheld GPS units, (1,188) handheld binoculars, (1,188) flashlights; and provides Infrastructure Services (equipment maintenance and replacement), including (1,733) computer workstations, (567)

laptops, (400) printer/scanners, (3,800) phone licenses, (186) recurring costs for data circuits, and annual wireless services for USBP Headquarters.

Executive Office and Finance (\$10.2 million)

This current services requirement provides pay funding to provide support to the field operations, direct operations and operational programs, oversee planning and analysis, manage funding, lead the workforce, and report to Congress and all stakeholders.

Technology Support (\$19.7 million)

This current services requirement provides staff support for various technologies as described below. The staff support USBP’s (formerly legacy OA) various technologies via the administration of policy and management oversight for major acquisition programs. The staff provides direct and indirect technical and operational advice; manages and oversees the in-service engineering activity charged to manage system technical baselines deployed to the field; and provides oversight and guidance on all business and financial management related aspects.

Asset Supported \$ in Thousands	Budget	Positions	FTE
Remote Surveillance	\$13,536	87	81
Mobile Surveillance	\$2,058	14	13
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	\$1,355	11	10
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	\$915	7	7
Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) -Mobile Video S	\$470	4	4
Block 1 Maintenance	\$407	1	2
NB-RVSS Northern Border RVSS (NB-RVSS)	\$351	3	3
Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC)	\$339	3	3
Tactical Aerostats	\$148	1	1
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	\$136	1	1
Technology Support Total	\$19,715	132	125

*FY 2018 President’s Budget Request for some USBP Assets is included in the PC&I appropriation.

Adjustments to Base Justification

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of NII training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Transfer Change Management to OI: Funding is being transferred from USBP to OI in order to align funding for the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the appropriate PPA/sub-PPA and enable centralized execution of funding directly from the Operational Coordination and Information base allocation. Previously, the funding identified for the NBGIS program was divided across multiple PPAs and required additional coordination to manually transfer and execute.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate for CBP support to Joint Task Force West funding within the Integrated Operations PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Mobile Surveillance: This adjustment realigns one position and one FTE from the Office of Acquisition to USBP for the Mobile Surveillance program.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy BSFIT Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for TACCOM program.]

**Operations – PPA Level III
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66
Total	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66
Discretionary - Appropriation	23,057	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	23,057	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	23,416	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	359	(117)	\$141,958	\$7.66

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.2 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- The changes from FY 2016 to FY 2018 reflect a reduction in anticipated FTE execution due to attrition and hiring trends as well as the transfer of 138 BPA instructor positions to support the Office of Training and Development course developer and instructor requirements.
- Includes 250 FTE enhancement to achieve hiring of 500 BPAs above FY17.
- Includes transfer of 12 positions to Integrated Operations in support of Joint Task Force West.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: | -117 |

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: | \$141,958 |

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: | \$8 |

Operations – PPA Level III
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,740,113	\$1,739,784	\$1,801,688	\$61,904
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,305	\$2,305	\$645	(\$1,660)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$566,425	\$566,402	\$563,378	(\$3,024)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,095,365	\$1,091,730	\$1,176,468	\$84,738
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$3,404,208	\$3,400,221	\$3,542,179	\$141,958
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	23,057	23,057	23,416	359
FTE - Civilian	21,122	21,122	21,005	(117)

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
USBP - Operations-Base	21,122	\$3,404,208		21,122	\$3,400,221		21,122	\$3,400,221				
USBP - Operations-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$112,878			\$112,878	
USBP - Operations-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							(224)	\$11,076		(224)	\$11,076	
USBP - Operations-Transfers							(146)	(\$21,070)		(146)	(\$21,070)	
USBP - Operations-Enhancements							253	\$39,074		253	\$39,074	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	21,122	\$3,404,208	\$161.17	21,122	\$3,400,221	\$160.98	21,005	\$3,542,179	\$168.64	(117)	\$141,958	\$8

**Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations	\$232,248	\$229,915	\$245,515	\$15,600
Total	\$232,248	\$229,915	\$245,515	\$15,600
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$232,248	\$229,915	\$245,515	\$15,600

**Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$17,257	\$18,173	\$18,868	\$695
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,447	\$2,425	\$2,551	\$126
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,500	\$9,412	\$9,901	\$489
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,633	\$7,797	\$8,299	\$502
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2	\$2
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,082	\$24,971	\$6,197	(\$18,774)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$17	\$17
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$23,800	\$23,580	\$7,291	(\$16,289)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$114,448	\$114,188	\$109,118	(\$5,070)
31.0 Equipment	\$24,974	\$29,263	\$83,159	\$53,896
91.0 Unvouchered	\$107	\$106	\$112	\$6
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$232,248	\$229,915	\$245,515	\$15,600

**Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
USBP Supplies	\$114,448	\$114,188	\$109,118	(\$5,070)
USBP Equipment	\$24,974	\$24,943	\$78,839	\$53,896
USBP Travel	\$17,257	\$18,173	\$18,868	\$695
USBP Contracts	\$54,182	\$52,871	\$17,827	(\$35,044)
Other Costs	\$21,387	\$19,740	\$20,863	\$1,123
Total Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$232,248	\$229,915	\$245,515	\$15,600

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- USBP Operations Supplies – Fleet fuel and direct maintenance; Horse and Canine commodities; detainee supplies (meals, hygiene products)
- USBP Operations Equipment – Agent Support Equipment (night vision goggles, binoculars, thermal scopes, remote viewing); IT nationwide; Fleet, body armor. The significant increase in funding in this area is largely due to the funding requested for the Interoperability Equipment refresh.
- USBP Operations Travel – Travel expenses for USBP Operations
- USBP Operations Contracts – Fleet commercial maintenance, ammunition, training contracts
- USBP Operations Other – Shipping, Communications/Utilities (landline and mobile telephone, network circuit costs)

Assets and Support – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Assets and Support	-	-	\$505,718	-	-	\$505,880	-	-	\$670,895	-	-	\$165,015
Total	-	-	\$505,718	-	-	\$505,880	-	-	\$670,895	-	-	\$165,015
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$505,718	-	-	\$505,880	-	-	\$670,895	-	-	\$165,015

Assets and Support – PPA Level III Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$515,513
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$9,795)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$9,795)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$505,718
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$505,880
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	\$505,880
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	\$23,040
Total Transfers	-	-	\$23,040
Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments	-	-	\$15,217
Border Patrol Facility Sustainment	-	-	\$11,309
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$7,240
Integrated Logistic Support	-	-	\$718
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$1,140
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$9,633
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$45,257
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	(\$33,550)
Tactical Communication	-	-	(\$2,118)
Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair	-	-	(\$21,200)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$56,868)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$11,429
FY 2018 Current Services	-	-	\$517,309
Deploy and Sustain New RVSS on Southwest Border	-	-	\$3,400
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	-	-	\$12,887
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$1,254
Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers	-	-	\$34,625
Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensors	-	-	\$3,000
USBP Facilities	-	-	\$61,220

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Vehicle Procurement to Replace USBP Vehicles	-	-	\$37,200
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$153,586
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$670,895
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$165,015

PPA Level III Description

U.S. Border Patrol

CBP proposes \$670.9 million, 0 positions, and 0 FTE in FY 2018 to fund Assets and Support, specifically Border Technology and Programs and Tactical Infrastructure.

Assets and Support funding is requested for the following USBP program areas.

1- Year	Current Services	Enhancements	Grand Total
BP Facilities Rent	\$73,398		\$73,398
Transportation	\$45,196		\$45,196
Border Patrol Enforcement System (BPES)	\$34,860		\$34,860
Mobile Asset Program (MAP)	\$23,113	\$50,087	\$73,200
Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS)		\$3,000	\$3,000
Assets & Support Total 1-Year Total	\$176,567	\$53,087	\$229,654
3-Year			
BP Facilities MRO	\$104,013	\$61,220	\$165,233
Tactical Infrastructure	\$102,966	\$3,400	\$106,366
Tactical Communication (TACCOM) Modernization	\$24,807		\$24,807
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	\$21,141	\$1,254	\$22,395
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	\$19,968		\$19,968
Remote Surveillance	\$17,752		\$17,752
Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC)	\$16,228		\$16,228

Block 1 Maintenance	\$13,282		\$13,282
Northern Border RVSS (NB-RVSS)	\$8,015		\$8,015
Integrated Logistics Support Systems	\$3,627		\$3,627
Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)	\$3,238		\$3,238
Mobile Surveillance	\$3,206		\$3,206
Policy, Planning, and Governance	\$1,298		\$1,298
BP Facilities PRTF Plan Management	\$961		\$961
Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS)	\$240		\$240
Tactical Aerostats	\$0	\$34,625	\$34,625
Assets & Support 3-Year Total	\$340,742	\$100,499	\$441,241
Assets & Support Total	\$517,309	\$153,586	\$670,895

*FY 2018 President’s Budget Request for some USBP Assets is included in the PC&I appropriation.

Transportation (\$45.2 million)

This current services requirement provides for an integrated system of contracted services to support detainees on the southwest border, including transportation services, medical services, and facility guard services.

The CBP Transportation program provides an integrated system of contracted detainee transportation, medical escort, and facility guard services at and between the Ports of Entry (POEs) along the southwest border. This program significantly reduces the number of CBP agents and officers required for securing and transporting detainees, which allows them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations. In FY 2018, O&S funding will provide CBP with 738,902 contracted operational labor hours and 365,373 vehicle operational hours. Labor consists of armed Transportation Officers and Facility Guards. Total vehicle fleet includes 39 buses and 74 vans for a total of 113 vehicles. Total vehicle O&S funding will allow the program to conduct a projected 79 percent of all detainee transports across the southwest border, and approximately 90 percent of all detainee transports within the RGV and Tucson Sectors.

Border Patrol Enforcement Systems (BPES) (\$34.9 million)

This current services requirement partially supports the annual cost of operating eight (8) Information Technology systems, services, and equipment that detect, deter, identify, classify, and resolve illegal border activity.

The eight systems are the following:

- 1) Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System (BPETS): manages and tracks the workforce staffing levels/schedules, vehicle assignments, rescues, deaths, turn-backs and got-aways.
- 2) Enterprise Geospatial Information System (eGIS): displays national spatial views from multiple data sources, including CBP's E3, ICAD, and TECS, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) systems.
- 3) Intelligent Computer Assisted Detected (ICAD): the USBP command and control system supporting real-time border surveillance and monitoring of agent activity and officer safety. The system identifies and classifies intrusion events and collects real-time data that indicate potential terrorist, smuggler or illegal alien movement.
- 4) Operational Requirements Based Budget Program (ORBBP): a web-based application containing multiple modules that serve as the system of record for USBP planning, operations, and budget requirements.
- 5) ENFORCE Version 3 (e3): captures all enforcement actions for Border Patrol agents and CBP officers, including Biometrics, processing, and prosecutions.
- 6) Statistics & Data Integrity (SDI): provides CBP and DHS components with reliable statistical information for decision-making and in response to federal agency requirements.
- 7) Mobile Processing Center (MPC): provides stand-alone mobile solutions for a range of missions including mass migration, remote processing, and disaster-related incidents.
- 8) Geospatial Information Services (GIS): provides a foundation of geographic information by planning, coordinating, and implementing GIS services, standards, and programs to support the unique business needs of USBP.

Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS) (\$3.2 million)

This current services requirement provides for the sustainment of the current inventory of Unattended Ground Sensors used to detect, track, and identify (such as differentiating between humans, animals, and vehicles).

Tactical Infrastructure (TI) (\$106.4 million)

This current services requirement provides for planning, construction, and replacement of various tactical infrastructure components,

including roads, fences, gates, bridges, crossovers, lighting, electrical components, drainage structures, vegetation removal, debris removal, and maintaining towers and real property.

FY 2018 funding is required to maintain these support operations. O&S funding will provide for maintenance and repair of tactical infrastructure components valuing more than \$2 billion through four Comprehensive Tactical Infrastructure Maintenance and Repair (CTIMR) contracts spanning the southwest border.

TACCOM Modernization (\$24.2 million)

TACCOM Modernization consists of land mobile radio (LMR) system modernization projects and the Digital in Place (DIP) project. Full LMR modernizations were completed for several Focus Areas: Tucson, Yuma, Rio Grande Valley (RGV), El Paso, and Houlton. Modernizations upgraded existing LMR systems and replaced the tactical voice communications infrastructure used by CBP agents and officers in order to be in compliance with mandated narrow-banding and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) supported Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) requirements. By using AES, TACCOM enables CBP agents and officers to communicate securely with Federal, State, and tribal agencies. In addition, new towers were built for expanded communications coverage and expanded frequency licenses.

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) (\$22.4 million)

This current services requirement provides for Operations and Sustainment (O&S), which includes program management, logistics support, engineering change proposals, and maintenance and repair of the tower access roads in Nogales, Douglas, and Sonoita Arizona, and Procurement, Construction & Improvements (PC&I) at these same locations in Arizona. FY 2018 funds provide the sustainment of IFT deployments to the Arizona border, including logistics support, engineering change proposals, sustainment support, program management, maintenance and repair (M&R) of a portion of access roads, site sustainment to support the future deployments, and support one U.S. Coast Guard FTE, eight USBP program FTE, and provide full operations and support for the IFT deployments in Arizona.

IFT is a system of fixed towers equipped with surveillance cameras, radar, and laser sensors that relay real-time video to USBP agents at a command center. IFT systems help agents detect, track, identify, and classify items of interest from a range of at least five miles away.

Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) (\$20.0 million)

This current services requirement provides for Operations and Support (O&S) of existing RVSS to include maintenance, supply chain management, and engineering support. In FY 2018, CBP plans to sustain the deployed RVSS, including both RVSS Upgrade and Relocatable Systems.

RVSS is a remotely controlled system of daylight or infrared night cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. The RVSS unit may also have directional spotlights and a public address system to broadcast verbal commands/warnings. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border, especially highly trafficked routes with illegal activity. This funding addresses technology obsolescence by upgrading technology at existing and new sites.

Remote Surveillance (\$4.3 million)

This current services requirement provides for Operations and Support (O&S) of existing remote surveillance projects and demonstrations: Low Flying Aircraft Detection (LFAD) project, Maritime Detection Project (MDP), and California Coastal Radar Project. For the California Coastal Surveillance (CCS) demonstration, the development and deployment CCS is fully funded with FY 2016 funds and the remaining funding supports O&S efforts during the demonstration period. Current funding for Maritime Detection Project (MDP) supports the operations and maintenance for the demonstration. For the Low Flying Aircraft Detection (LFAD) project, current funding will support continuing O&S efforts.

Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC) (\$16.2 million)

This current services requirement provides for Operations and Support (O&S) of existing MSC systems, to include maintenance, supply chain management, and engineering support. In FY 2018, CBP plans to sustain the existing MSC.

MSC are a suite of radars, day/night cameras, ground surveillance radars, laser range finders, laser illuminators, and global positioning systems (GPS), and a command, control, and communication system that are outfitted on government Ford F-450 trucks. The MSC systems provide mobile area surveillance in remote, rural areas and cover a range of 8-12 kilometers. USBP agents use them to detect, identify, and track Items of Interest.

Block 1 (\$13.3 million)

This current services requirement provides for Operations and Support (O&S) to sustain 15 Block 1 Towers, the command and control center, equipment, maintenance services, supply chain management, and engineering support. In FY 2018, CBP will continue to sustain the same.

The Block 1 system, originally part of the CBP *SBI*net Program, is a system of fixed towers with day/night cameras, radars, Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS), eye-safe laser illuminators, and a communications package and was deployed to 53 miles along the US border near Tucson and Ajo, Arizona. In 2011, the decision was made to cancel future deployments of Block 1. Currently, the Block 1 system is in sustainment and is being replaced by the IFT Program. The Program is scheduled to end and be replaced by FY 2020.

Northern Border RVSS (NB-RVSS) (\$8.0 million)

This current services requirement provides for sustainment of 17 sensor locations (day and night cameras) along the northern border in MI and NY. In FY 2018, CBP will continue to maintain this capability.

NB RVSS are day and night cameras attached to fixed towers or existing structures and allow USBP agents to monitor border activity in real time from a centralized command center. The NB RVSS Program is in sustainment and expands the coverage where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist. In Buffalo, NY there are five sensor locations covering 17 miles along the Niagara River in New York. In Detroit, there are 12 sensor locations covering 35 miles along the St. Clair River in Michigan.

Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) (\$3.2 million)

This current services requirement provides support for 116 new MVSS units. The proposed funding will support contractor maintenance and logistics support, and the sustainment of new MVSS systems once they are deployed.

MVSS technology enables medium-range surveillance, a range that is not covered well by fixed surveillance. MVSS provides visual detection, identification, classification, and tracking of Items of Interest in urban and remote areas along the border. USBP presently owns and operates 198 MVSS units; however, these systems are aging and need to be replaced. USBP requires systems that provide medium-range surveillance and are enhanced, lighter, quieter, and more rugged than the current MVSS units in operation. New MVSS units will be deployed and maintained to fill operational needs along the Southwest border.

Mobile Surveillance (\$3.2 million)

This current services requirement provides for Operations and Support (O&S) of three existing projects: Agent Portable Surveillance System (APSS), Fiber Optic Distributed Sensing System (FODS), and the Lightweight Surveillance and Track Acquisition Radar (LSTAR). The APSS provides a tactical man-portable solution capable of detection, identification, classification and tracking of Items of Interest. Funding will provide for the operation and maintenance of the legacy APSS systems (deployed prior to FY16). The FODS provides capability to detect and identify items of interest (pedestrians, vehicles, low flying aircraft) near the border or close to the fence/wall. The purpose of the LSTAR program is to fill capability gaps in air surveillance of ultralight aircraft. The LSTAR system is comprised of electronic scanning radar that provides track while scan functionality, which is superior to systems currently deployed. The LSTAR program will obtain LSTAR systems from the DoD Reuse program, upgrade the systems for supportability, develop engineering solutions to power the systems and communicate information to the Air and Marine Operations Center, provide training to front line users, and support operations and maintenance. Funding will provide for very limited fielding of a small number of radars (between 4-6); support for previously-emplaced systems (4 total) at designated Phase II demonstration sites; engineering, logistics, sustainment, and test support to further characterize systems performance vs real-world threats; and developing initial acquisition program artifacts (CONOPS; ILSP; LCCE; ORD; TEMP) to support program transition.

Policy, Planning, Governance (\$1.3 million)

This current services requirement provides for ongoing strategic planning, oversight, printing services, and annual services including printing, records management, legal and public affairs.

Tactical Aerostats and Re-locatable Towers (\$34.6 million)

This current services requirement is required for the sustainment of six tactical aerostats and 17 re-locatable towers on the Southwest border.

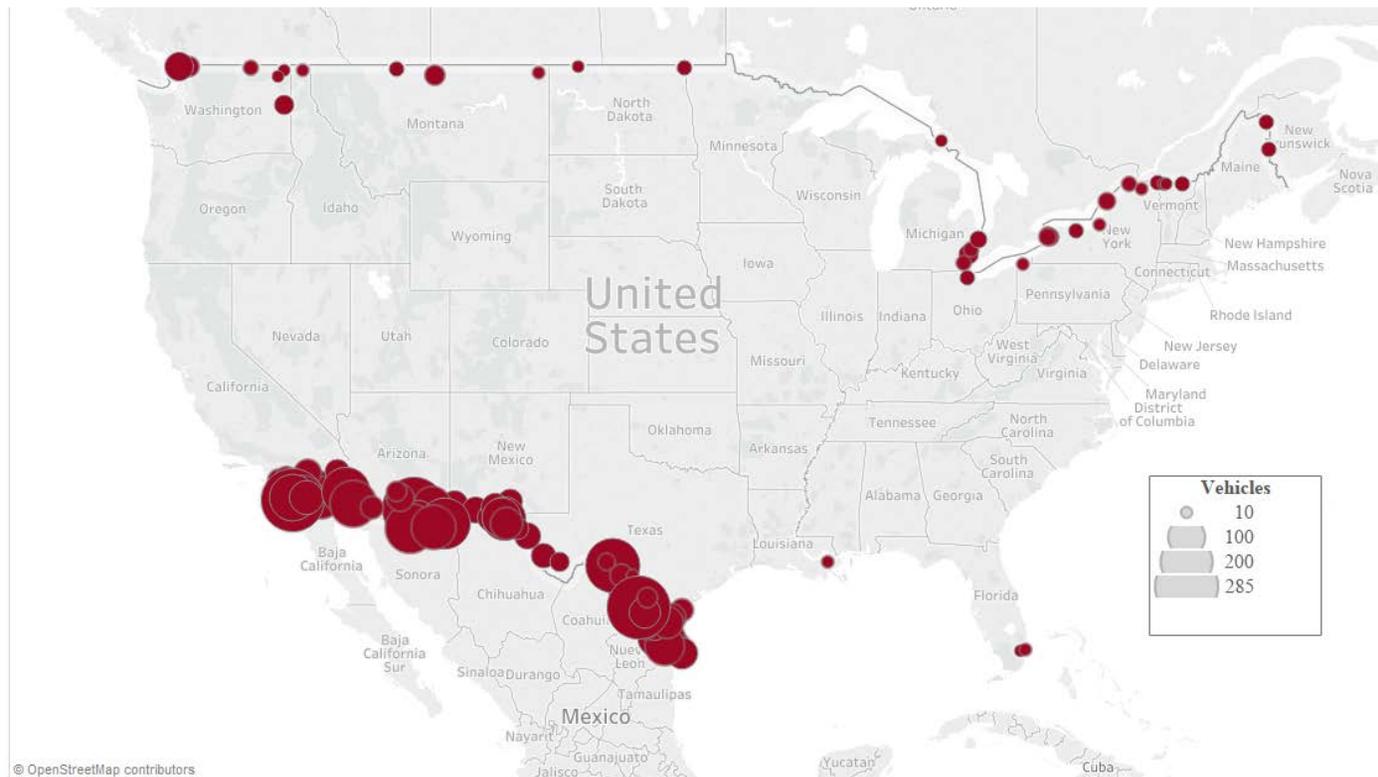
The Tactical Aerostats and the Re-locatable Towers Programs uses a mix of aerostats (tethered, lighter-than-air platforms), towers, cameras, and radars to provide surveillance over a wide area. This concept materialized from the Department of Defense (DOD) Technology Re-use program, and shifted to a program of record within CBP after a successful two-year technical evaluation of operations.

Office of Facilities and Asset Management

Fleet Program

This current services requirement will provide for the acquisition of 602 replacement vehicles for USBP. The chart below shows the geographic location of the 40 percent of USBP’s fleet (6,218 out of 15,351 vehicles) that will be eligible for replacement in FY 2018 based on established CBP criteria.

FY 2018 USBP Replacement Eligible Vehicles



The proposed funding is intended to address a portion of the 6,218 vehicles that have met, or will meet, CBP replacement criteria

through FY 2018. The acquisition of vehicles for USBP ensures personnel have the appropriate vehicle assets necessary to support intelligence, interception, pursuit, surveillance, seizure, transportation, and first responder activities required by agents nationwide. As vehicles remain in the fleet past their replacement age, maintenance, repair, and operating costs increase, as well as maintenance and repair-related vehicle downtime, reducing available mission service hours for the CBP fleet. An increase in vehicle downtime reduces the amount of available resources needed to successfully execute CBP's mission.

CBP maintains a diverse and agile fleet tailored toward operational-specific requirements that allow CBP to protect our borders. These vehicles are acquired, configured, and deployed to support detection, interdiction, and enforcement activities at and between the ports of entry throughout the U.S and U.S. territories. In order to properly maintain CBP's Fleet, scheduled vehicle replacement is a necessity. This vehicle lifecycle management process is especially important when harsh operating environments (off-road and desert terrain) and mission requirements (law enforcement pursuit) are taken into consideration. Furthermore, agent safety concerns may arise as vehicles become older and less reliable. Reductions in vehicle performance and/or reliability may result in stranding agents in remote and/or hostile locations while awaiting assistance.

Facilities Portfolio

This current services requirement of \$146.4 million supports the USBP's facilities portfolio. USBP's portfolio is 6.45 million square feet, of which 4.39 million is CBP-owned and 2.06 million is leased, consists of 135 Border Patrol Stations and Substations, 20 Sector Headquarters, 16 Forward Operating Bases, 39 Permanent and Interim Checkpoints, and additional support facilities and infrastructure located along 5,000 miles of border with Canada and 1,900 miles of border with Mexico. These locations are often in remote and extreme weather conditions and support the continuous operations of the USBP which includes staging and deploying agents, while supporting tactical and search-and-rescue teams; command, control, and communications activity; detention and processing; intelligence units; canine and horse operations, fleet maintenance and storage; and administrative, training and law enforcement coordination.

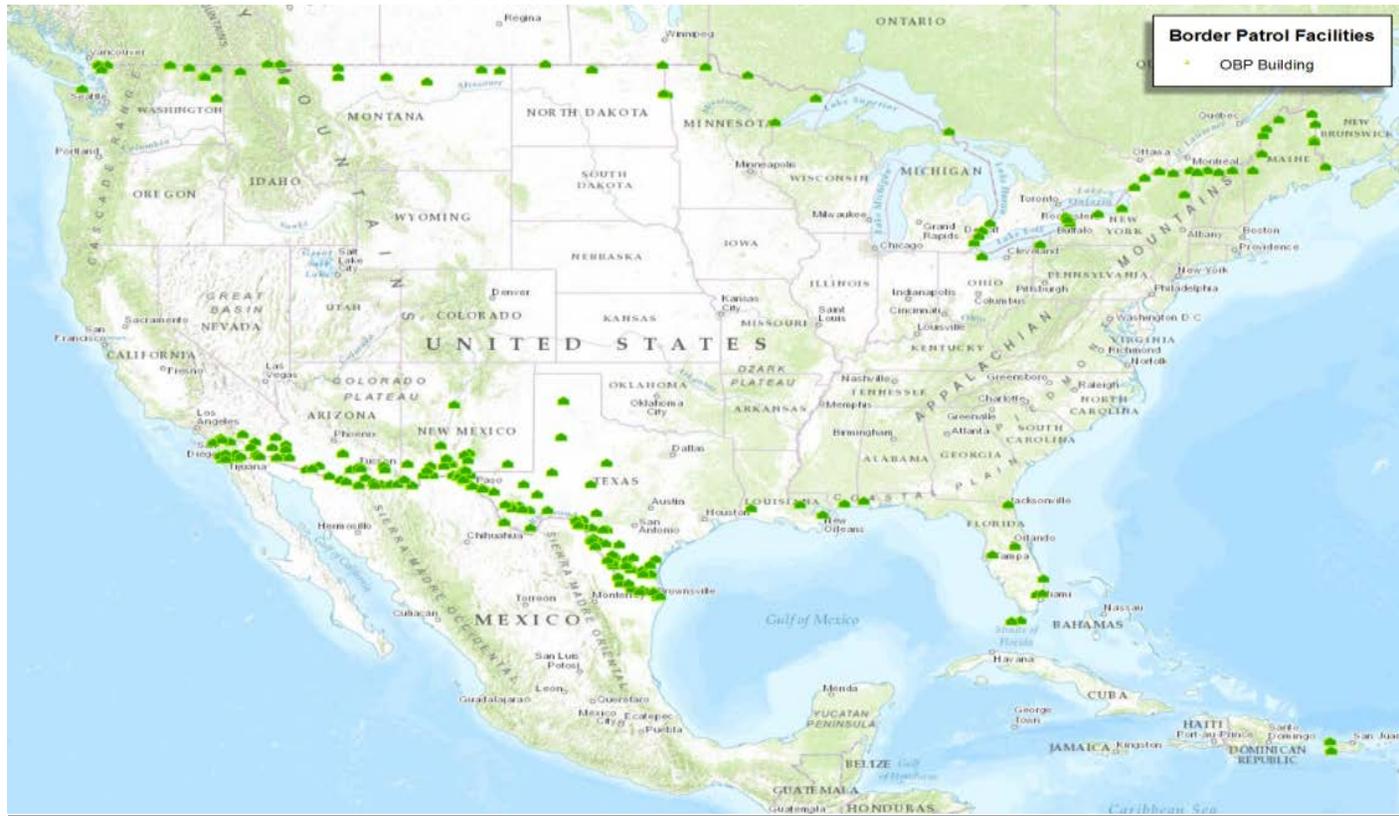
The requested level of funding allows CBP to continue staging operations from the existing USBP facilities by executing building operations and regional maintenance and minor repair contracts at CBP-owned facilities and paying rent and rent-related expenses for USBP-occupied leased facilities and utilities expenses at CBP-owned facilities.

The current services funding request does not support O&S activities to address on-time system replacements nor reduce the \$175 million backlog of critical major repairs and past due system renewals at existing facilities¹⁶. A growing backlog of unmet

¹⁶ As reported at the end of FY 2016 as part of DHS' financial reporting statement and includes all identified deferred maintenance items at CBP-Owned and Direct Lease

maintenance and repairs increases the likelihood of facility downtime and rapidly deteriorating conditions which negatively impacts operational capabilities and the health and safety of CBP personnel and the public. The funding request also does not support funding cross-border tunnel remediation, which renders illegal tunnels unusable; minor construction, alterations and improvements at owned and leased facilities to meet new and evolving mission needs; system and infrastructure upgrades to comply with new codes and standards including Physical Access Control System modernization; nor Facility Condition Assessments which are critical to ensuring that CBP is investing its funding into the most critical of facilities and associated deficiencies.

U.S. Border Patrol Facilities Portfolio¹⁷



Operated facilities.

¹⁷ Map and portfolio size as of December 22, 2016

Adjustments to Base Justification

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This adjustment to base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Adjustment to Sustain Border Technology Deployments: Reflects the adjustment of costs to the legacy BSFIT Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for the tactical communications (TACCOM) program.

Border Patrol Facility Sustainment: This adjustment reallocates funding to cover the costs of recurring regional maintenance and repair contracts for the USBP facilities portfolio.

Integrated Fixed Towers: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for IFT based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Integrated Logistics Support: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for AMO logistics support based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border: Adjustment to base reflects the non-recur in operations and sustainment required for mobile technologies. It additionally reflects the non-recur of legacy BSFIT development and deployment funding for Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) units.

Tactical Communication: Funds transferred from Tactical Communications to the Tactical Infrastructure program to cover contractor support and maintenance and repair. Additional funds were transferred for rent consolidation

Tactical Infrastructure Program Tower Maintenance & Repair: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to maintain the existing tactical infrastructure portfolio and real property aspects of the Remote Video Surveillance System and plan for future

infrastructure requirements, while also ensuring the Agency has sufficient funding to invest into high priority needs to maintain agency operations. |

**Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Assets and Support	\$505,718	\$505,880	\$670,895	\$165,015
Total	\$505,718	\$505,880	\$670,895	\$165,015
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$505,718	\$505,880	\$670,895	\$165,015

Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,425	\$644	\$1,070	\$426
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$180	\$180
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,359	\$53,775	\$55,905	\$2,130
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$13,410	\$13,783	\$13,410	(\$373)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$49,514	\$18,394	\$20,506	\$2,112
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$77,468	\$227,536	\$236,289	\$8,753
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$55,573	\$72,307	\$146,196	\$73,889
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$186,327	\$51,425	\$91,069	\$39,644
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10,100	\$612	\$608	(\$4)
31.0 Equipment	\$53,542	\$43,802	\$81,060	\$37,258
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$23,602	\$24,602	\$1,000
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$505,718	\$505,880	\$670,895	\$165,015

**Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Enterprise Services Contracts	\$60,240	\$76,533	\$164,301	\$87,768
USBP FM&E TI O&M Contracts	\$114,694	\$87,598	\$81,577	(\$6,021)
Enterprise Services Rent	\$66,769	\$67,558	\$69,315	\$1,757
USBP Transportation O&M Contracts	\$45,196	\$44,777	\$45,196	\$419
Other Costs	\$218,819	\$229,414	\$310,506	\$81,092
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$505,718	\$505,880	\$670,895	\$165,015

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Enterprise Service Contracts – CBP awards regional contracts that provide building operations, preventative maintenance, and repairs of building systems and infrastructure in the USBP facilities portfolio along with real estate planning, condition assessments, and facilities program and project management services. Funding is also allocated for the payment of utility costs at CBP-owned facilities. The significant increase in Enterprise Service contracts reflects the increase in funding to fully fund the regional maintenance contracts, Facility Condition Assessments and address deferred maintenance requirements through existing contract vehicles or other procurement activities.
- USBP FM&E TI O&M Contracts – CBP awards Comprehensive Tactical Infrastructure Maintenance and Repair contracts that perform routine and urgent work such as infrastructure preventative maintenance, fence, gate and grate repairs, roadway maintenance (e.g., blading, grading, drainage, structure clearing and silt removal, culvert replacement), vegetation control, and debris removal.
- Enterprise Rent – Include rent and rent-related expenses including base rent, Federal Protective Service, reimbursable services that are above what is provided in base costs, and overtime utilities for GSA commercial and federal leases along with direct leases and Inter-Agency Agreements within the USBP facilities portfolio

- USBP Transportation and O&M Contracts -Transportation services include escort, guard, and transport services for detainees in DHS custody. Transportation services also entail over-the-road transport services in vehicles of sufficient capacity to meet the performance standards, courtroom transportation, detention facility booking transportation, security services and other related transportation and guard duties. The medical escort and facilities guard services include escort and guard services of detainees in DHS custody while at a medical treatment facility, and provide security back-up to transportation officer in a vehicle and other guard services as directed. This contract includes the provision of vehicles and fuel.
- Other Costs – In-service support investment will fund the management and oversight of interagency agreements with the Navy and FAA used to provide critical in-service management sustainment activities of deployed technologies; funding for essential operator and maintenance training; manage critical technology test bed infrastructure for deployed technology; and, provides funding for the implementation of radio frequency identification technology for critical asset tracking and identification|

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Training and Development	150	143	\$54,937	150	143	\$48,928	229	227	\$77,512	79	84	\$28,584
Total	150	143	\$54,937	150	143	\$48,928	229	227	\$77,512	79	84	\$28,584
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	150	143	\$54,937	150	143	\$48,928	229	227	\$77,512	79	84	\$28,584

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	150	143	\$54,937
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	150	143	\$54,937
FY 2017 Annualized CR	150	143	\$48,928
FY 2018 Base Budget	150	143	\$48,928
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	79	79	\$11,217
Realignment of Training Funding	-	-	\$601
Total Transfers	79	79	\$11,818
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$338
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$434
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	5	\$6,344
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	\$164
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$97
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$140
Health Benefits	-	-	\$68
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$202
Total, Pricing Increases	-	5	\$7,787
Total Adjustments-to-Base	79	84	\$19,605
FY 2018 Current Services	229	227	\$68,533
Hire 500 Border Patrol Agents	-	-	\$8,979
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$8,979
FY 2018 Request	229	227	\$77,512
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	79	84	\$28,584

PPA Level II Description

Training and Development

CBP proposes \$77.5 million, 229 positions, and 227 FTE in FY 2018 for the Office of Training and Development within the Office of Training and Development (OTD) SubPPA (\$28.6 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level), which is responsible for

developing, designing, and delivering basic, advanced, canine, and special operations training for new and incumbent Border Patrol Agents. This PPA funds the training costs that establish and sustain the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP. It also funds the salary and benefits, and the site operating costs, for OTD employees located at the Border Patrol Academy in Artesia, NM and the Canine Center in El Paso, TX.

The funding levels for this SubPPA are necessary to develop and maintain a workforce with the skillsets to implement USBP’s operational approach on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities to secure America’s borders.

Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this SubPPA:

Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Infrastructure and Support	Descriptions	Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned FY 2017	Seats Projected FY 2018
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Training for Border Patrol agents is conducted at the Border Patrol Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facility in Artesia, NM. Projected is for annual attrition seats. Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment as a Border Patrol agent and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission. 	817	526	898
Driver Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides Border Patrol agents the skills required to effectively and safely perform their duties in High Center of Gravity Vehicles (HCGVs) and to safely and properly utilize Offensive Driving Techniques. Completion of this program is required by policy to engage in a pursuit in a HCGV. 	384	408	408
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job. 	395	144	300
Canine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for Border Patrol agent canine teams operating along the U.S. border between ports of entry and at Border Patrol Checkpoints. This includes canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, Search and Rescue, Human Remains Detection, and Special Response. 	382	648	648

Infrastructure and Support	Descriptions	Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned FY 2017	Seats Projected FY 2018
Special Operations Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Border Patrol’s BORTAC and BORSTAR teams is funded under this PPA. • This includes training new/ replacement team members, as well as training to maintain the skills/ certifications of existing team members. 	1,154	1,346	1,346
Riverine Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for Border Patrol agents to serve as a vessel commander in the riverine environment. • Border enforcement operations are frequently conducted in such an environment and skilled use of Border Patrol vessels is required by certified operators. 	173	240	240
Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to new and incumbent Border Patrol agents. 	221	204	204

The table below provides key workload indicators for Border Security Operations – Training and Development:

Projected Workload Statistics

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Proposed	FY 2018 Request
Training Seats	3,526	3,396	3,768

Adjustments to Base Justification

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of Non-Intrusive Inspection training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Realignment of Training Funding: Adjustment of positions and funding associated with OTD activities across CBP’s mission portfolios. This adjustment will align resources to support frontline training requirements during FY 2017.

2017 Pay Raise: The 2017 Pay Raise reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: The 2018 Pay Raise reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Training and Development	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	229	227	\$44,722	\$197.01	79	84	\$17,216	\$4.66
Total	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	229	227	\$44,722	\$197.01	79	84	\$17,216	\$4.66
Discretionary - Appropriation	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	150	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	229	227	\$44,722	\$197.01	79	84	\$17,216	\$4.66

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.2 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- The change from FY 2016 to FY 2018 reflects the transfer of 79 BPA Instructor Positions from Border Security Operations to support training in Artesia, New Mexico and a reduction of instructor TDY costs. |

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: | 84 |

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: | \$17,216 |

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: | \$5 |

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,420	\$17,420	\$26,557	\$9,137
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$56	\$56	-	(\$56)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,986	\$1,986	\$2,978	\$992
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,044	\$8,044	\$15,187	\$7,143
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$27,506	\$27,506	\$44,722	\$17,216
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	150	150	229	79
FTE - Civilian	143	143	227	84

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
BSO Office of Training & Development-Base	143	\$27,506		143	\$27,506		143	\$27,506				
BSO Office of Training & Development-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$1,009			\$1,009	
BSO Office of Training & Development-Technical Adjustments, Realignment, and Annualizations							5	\$4,990		5	\$4,990	
BSO Office of Training & Development-Transfers							79	\$11,217		79	\$11,217	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	143	\$27,506	\$192.35	227	\$44,722	\$197.01	84	\$17,216	\$5

**Office and Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Training and Development	\$27,431	\$21,422	\$32,790	\$11,368
Total	\$27,431	\$21,422	\$32,790	\$11,368
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$27,431	\$21,422	\$32,790	\$11,368

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,649	\$7,125	\$11,847	\$4,722
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$127	\$122	\$134	\$12
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$13,057	\$11,614	\$16,869	\$5,255
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,354	\$1,329	\$1,966	\$637
31.0 Equipment	\$1,244	\$1,232	\$1,974	\$742
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$27,431	\$21,422	\$32,790	\$11,368

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Training & Development Contracts	\$13,057	\$11,614	\$16,869	\$5,255
Office of Training & Development Travel	\$11,649	\$7,125	\$11,847	\$4,722
Office of Training & Development Equipment	\$1,244	\$1,232	\$1,974	\$742
Office of Training & Development Supplies	\$1,354	\$1,329	\$1,966	\$637
Other Costs	\$127	\$122	\$134	\$12
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$27,431	\$21,422	\$32,790	\$11,368

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- BSO Office of Training & Development Contracts – FLETC IAA, Ft. Bliss IAA for utilities and services, Role Players and Instructors to support training, Administrative Support and Canines. The increase from FY 2017 to FY 2018 is due to the increased cost associated with the additional 500 BPAs increasing FLETC IAA costs.
- BSO Office of Training & Development Travel – Travel expenses to support the delivery of basic and advanced training of mission critical skill sets to BPAs via the National Training Plan (NTP). The increase from FY 2017 to FY 2018 is due to the increased cost associated with the additional 500 BPAs adding to student and TDY costs to deliver training..
- BSO Office of Training & Development Equipment – Operational and Student equipment that supports the National Training Plan.
- BSO Office of Training & Development Supplies – Operational supplies and Student gear that supports the National Training Plan.

Trade and Travel Operations - PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Field Operations	20,150	18,763	\$3,683,077	19,361	17,974	\$3,731,693	17,873	16,565	\$3,900,330	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$168,637
Office of Trade	865	820	\$213,844	865	820	\$211,846	1,005	954	\$263,301	140	134	\$51,455
Office of Training and Development	187	180	\$38,258	187	180	\$37,959	206	200	\$47,186	19	20	\$9,227
Total	21,202	19,763	\$3,935,179	20,413	18,974	\$3,981,498	19,084	17,719	\$4,210,817	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$229,319
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	21,202	19,763	\$3,935,179	20,413	18,974	\$3,981,498	19,084	17,719	\$4,210,817	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$229,319

Trade and Travel Operations – PPA Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$3,991,812		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$56,633)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$3,935,179	\$3,981,498	\$4,210,817
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$42,437	\$42,437
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$3,935,179	\$4,023,935	\$4,253,254
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$2,141,762	\$2,141,762	\$2,141,762
Total Budget Resources	\$6,076,941	\$6,165,697	\$6,395,016
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$3,899,081	\$6,123,260	\$6,277,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	21,202	20,413	19,084
Enacted/Request FTE	19,763	18,974	17,719
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,396	30,576	29,247
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	19,165	29,137	27,882

Trade and Travel Operations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	21,202	19,763	\$3,991,812
Cyber Security	-	-	(\$2,000)
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	(\$20,822)
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	(\$7,649)
RGV UAC Operations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$6,500)
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$15,662)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$56,633)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	21,202	19,763	\$3,935,179
FY 2017 Annualized CR	20,413	18,974	\$3,981,498
FY 2018 Base Budget	20,413	18,974	\$3,981,498
ACE Realignment	-	-	\$2,299
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	19	19	\$2,773
Increase Reliance on Fee Collections	(277)	(277)	(\$45,000)
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$1,096)
Realignment of Training Funding	-	-	(\$8,644)
Reorganization of Targeting Operations	-	-	\$17,337
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(13)	(13)	(\$2,443)
Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA	(1)	(1)	(\$142)
Total Transfers	(272)	(272)	(\$34,916)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$38,242
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$59,714
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	52	\$189,954
Adjustment to Sustain EVUS	-	4	\$8,216
Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App	-	-	\$450
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	23	-
Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	30	\$4,881

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$9,805
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$12,334
Federal Protective Service Fee Increase	-	-	\$1,363
Health Benefits	-	-	\$9,169
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$1,735
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$1,096
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$10,314
TECS Modernization	-	-	\$9,000
Total, Pricing Increases	-	109	\$356,273
Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation	-	-	(\$5,870)
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$2,542)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$558)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$55)
Non-Recur ACE	-	-	(\$34,984)
Realignment of User Fee Reliance	(191)	(191)	(\$27,438)
Travel Processing Fee	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$527)
Total, Pricing Decreases	(1,290)	(1,290)	(\$229,454)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(1,562)	(1,453)	\$91,903
FY 2018 Current Services	18,851	17,521	\$4,073,401
ACE Core Functionality	-	-	\$45,122
Commercial Technology Innovation Program	-	-	\$10,000
Increase Intelligence and Targeting Capabilities	-	-	\$54,855
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$741
National Targeting Center Expansion	93	93	\$14,540
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	140	105	\$27,338
Trade Transformation Initiative	-	-	\$2,250
Total, Program Increases	233	198	\$154,846
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$9,230)
Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,200)
Eliminate OFO TDY Support to Other Offices	-	-	(\$1,500)

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	-	-	(\$2,000)
Trade Metrics and Data Support	-	-	(\$1,500)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$17,430)
FY 2018 Request	19,084	17,719	\$4,210,817
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$229,319

PPA Description

CBP proposes \$4,210.8 million; 19,084 positions; and 17,719 FTE in FY 2018 for the O&S Trade and Travel PPA. CBP uses the resources of this PPA to mitigate the threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade. CBP achieves this mission by deploying CBPO to the POEs and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international cargo and travelers and, in targeted border areas, to screen departing export cargo. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes.

CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through bilateral cooperation with other nations, private-sector partnerships, expanded targeting, and advance scrutiny of information on people and products coming into this country. CBP is cultivating “smart borders” through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy, and created a unified, recognizable presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.

Several of the inspection activities performed at POEs and their associated costs are authorized to be reimbursed by user fee revenues that are remitted to CBP on quarterly or monthly basis. To manage the funding relationship between O&S and user fees, CBP leverages the O&S appropriation to fund activities related to the performance of customs, immigration and agriculture inspections at ports of entry, and then reimburses O&S to the extent fees are available from the Immigrations, Agriculture Quarantine, and COBRA inspections fees, and other reimbursable programs such as Reimbursable Enhanced Inspection Services.

OFO and OIT, as well as various mission support programs, employ the above described approach to fund certain inspection activities, including direct and indirect costs.

Adjustments to Base Justification

ACE Realignment: This adjustment realigns OIT pay funding to OT for ACE operations and maintenance.

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of NII training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Increase Reliance on Fee Collections: This adjustment reflects a higher level of COBRA FTA collections (\$45 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR) made available through a General Provision. Since this fee is discretionary in nature, the increase will offset the O&S appropriation for OFO by the same amount.

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Realignment of Training Funding: Adjustment of positions and funding associated with OTD activities across CBPs mission portfolios. This adjustment will align resources to support frontline training requirements during FY 2018.

Reorganization of Targeting Operations: This adjustment realigns funding for Targeting Operations from the Office of Intelligence to the Office of Field Operations.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA: This adjustment transfers one Field Support Position from OFO to the Office of International Affairs.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Adjustment to Sustain Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS): Reflects follow-on costs for the implementation of EVUS, which EVUS allows visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website. This process

enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States.

Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App: Provides necessary sustainment funding for the FY 2015 program increase supporting the Biometric Exit Mobile App. Funds will support continued efforts to enhance and expand CBP's use of smart phone biometric scanning capabilities.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations: This adjustment annualizes salaries and benefits costs for the additional NTC positions supporting Counter Network Operations approved in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Federal Protective Service Fee Increase: Adjustment to accommodate increases to FPS base security fee (\$0.74/square foot to \$0.78/square foot) and oversight fee (from 6 percent percent to 8 percent percent).

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for NII based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

TECS Modernization: Per the Acquisition Plan Integrated Master Schedule and current Program Performance Milestones, TECS Modernization will be fully operational in FY 2017; therefore \$9 million was moved from PCI to O&S to reflect the shift from development to sustainment.

Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation: CBP is eliminating the legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation in FY 2018. The trusted traveler programs are funded through a variety of user fees (Global Entry and Land Border Inspection Fees).

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Non-recur 2016 UAS Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

Non-Recur ACE: This adjustment reflects that the rebalance to the ACE investment program will match its latest cost estimate in FY 2017-FY 2020.

Realignment of User Fee Reliance: This adjustment reflects a reallocation of discretionary appropriations from OFO to OIT resulting in an updated balance of appropriated and user fee resources for both offices. The user fee CJs reflect a corresponding reallocation of projected user fee collections from OIT to OFO.

Travel Processing Fee: The Budget proposes to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the \$10 ESTA surcharge currently deposited in the Travel Promotion Fund for Brand USA expenses to CBP for passenger processing expenses. This adjustment reflects an anticipated shift in approximately \$157 million in budgetary resources from discretionary appropriations to mandatory user fees within the Trade and Travel PPA. Anticipated collections would be available for CBP expenses associated with:

- 1) Vetting of travelers and refugees;
- 2) Entry and exit process re-engineering and modernization;
- 3) Staffing and overtime processing of arrivals and departures from the United States; and
- 4) Any other CBP activities related to the processing of passengers including, but not limited to, activities of the NTC.

Working Capital Fund: internal realignment of resources required for WCF bills.]

**Trade and Travel Operations – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Field Operations	20,150	18,763	\$2,638,526	\$140.62	19,361	17,974	\$2,679,871	\$149.1	17,873	16,565	\$2,756,572	\$166.41	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$76,701	\$17.31
Office of Trade	865	820	\$121,678	\$148.39	865	820	\$118,753	\$144.82	1,005	954	\$148,760	\$155.93	140	134	\$30,007	\$11.11
Office of Training and Development	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	206	200	\$24,830	\$124.15	19	20	\$9,344	\$38.12
Total	21,202	19,763	\$2,775,690	\$140.45	20,413	18,974	\$2,814,110	\$148.31	19,084	17,719	\$2,930,162	\$165.37	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$116,052	\$17.06
Discretionary - Appropriation	21,202	19,763	\$2,775,690	\$140.45	20,413	18,974	\$2,814,110	\$148.31	19,084	17,719	\$2,930,162	\$165.37	(1,329)	(1,255)	\$116,052	\$17.06

Trade and Travel Operations – PPA
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,650,930	\$1,767,998	\$1,761,796	(\$6,202)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,971	\$5,275	\$2,343	(\$2,932)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$228,625	\$201,748	\$305,061	\$103,313
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$890,164	\$839,089	\$860,962	\$21,873
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$2,775,690	\$2,814,110	\$2,930,162	\$116,052
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	21,202	20,413	19,084	(1,329)
FTE - Civilian	19,763	18,974	17,719	(1,255)

**Trade and Travel Operations – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Field Operations	\$1,044,551	\$1,051,822	\$1,143,758	\$91,936
Office of Trade	\$92,166	\$93,093	\$114,541	\$21,448
Office of Training and Development	\$22,772	\$22,473	\$22,356	(\$117)
Total	\$1,159,489	\$1,167,388	\$1,280,655	\$113,267
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,159,489	\$1,167,388	\$1,280,655	\$113,267

Trade and Travel Operations – PPA
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$45,394	\$50,151	\$47,801	(\$2,350)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,198	\$4,130	\$4,078	(\$52)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$344,845	\$350,896	\$361,082	\$10,186
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11,826	\$17,324	\$13,431	(\$3,893)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$27,484	\$53,983	\$32,733	(\$21,250)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$141	\$12,808	\$12,836	\$28
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$494,867	\$472,057	\$549,449	\$77,392
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,050	\$7,073	\$3,756	(\$3,317)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$40,782	\$15,355	\$12,573	(\$2,782)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$42,576	\$43,225	\$103,469	\$60,244
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$27,347	\$27,471	\$24,795	(\$2,676)
31.0 Equipment	\$118,979	\$112,915	\$100,706	(\$12,209)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$13,946	\$13,946
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$1,159,489	\$1,167,388	\$1,280,655	\$113,267

Office of Field Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Operations	18,441	17,481	\$2,595,830	17,652	16,692	\$2,662,723	16,071	15,051	\$2,681,171	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$18,448
International Operations	940	630	\$157,383	940	630	\$157,094	940	652	\$142,272	-	22	(\$14,822)
Targeting Operations	769	652	\$101,609	769	652	\$89,775	862	862	\$236,572	93	210	\$146,797
Assets and Support	-	-	\$828,255	-	-	\$822,101	-	-	\$840,315	-	-	\$18,214
Total	20,150	18,763	\$3,683,077	19,361	17,974	\$3,731,693	17,873	16,565	\$3,900,330	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$168,637
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	20,150	18,763	\$3,683,077	19,361	17,974	\$3,731,693	17,873	16,565	\$3,900,330	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$168,637

Office of Field Operations – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	20,150	18,763	\$3,739,710
Cyber Security	-	-	(\$2,000)
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	(\$20,822)
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	(\$7,649)
RGV UAC Operations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$6,500)
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$15,662)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$56,633)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	20,150	18,763	\$3,683,077
FY 2017 Annualized CR	19,361	17,974	\$3,731,693
FY 2018 Base Budget	19,361	17,974	\$3,731,693
Increase Reliance on Fee Collections	(277)	(277)	(\$45,000)
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$1,096)
Reorganization of Targeting Operations	-	-	\$17,337
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(13)	(13)	(\$2,443)
Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA	(1)	(1)	(\$142)
Total Transfers	(291)	(291)	(\$31,344)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$36,627
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$57,681
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	22	\$163,165
Adjustment to Sustain EVUS	-	4	\$8,216
Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App	-	-	\$450
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	23	-
Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	30	\$4,881
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$9,368
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$11,700
Federal Protective Service Fee Increase	-	-	\$1,363

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Health Benefits	-	-	\$8,872
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$1,735
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$1,096
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$8,017
TECS Modernization	-	-	\$9,000
Total, Pricing Increases	-	79	\$322,171
Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation	-	-	(\$5,870)
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$994)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$257)
Realignment of User Fee Reliance	(191)	(191)	(\$27,438)
Travel Processing Fee	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Total, Pricing Decreases	(1,290)	(1,290)	(\$192,039)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(1,581)	(1,502)	\$98,788
FY 2018 Current Services	17,780	16,472	\$3,830,481
Commercial Technology Innovation Program	-	-	\$10,000
Increase Intelligence and Targeting Capabilities	-	-	\$54,855
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$741
National Targeting Center Expansion	93	93	\$14,540
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	-	-	\$1,213
Total, Program Increases	93	93	\$81,349
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$6,800)
Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,200)
Eliminate OFO TDY Support to Other Offices	-	-	(\$1,500)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$11,500)
FY 2018 Request	17,873	16,565	\$3,900,330
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$168,637

PPA Level II Description

The Office of Field Operations (OFO) proposes \$3,900.3 million; 17,873 positions; and 16,565 FTE in FY 2018 for the Trade and Travel (TT) PPA.

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Percent Change FY 2017 to FY 2018
Office of Field Operations (Trade and Travel)	\$ 3,683,077	\$ 3,731,693	\$ 3,900,330	1 percent

Each day, more than one million people arrive at 328 U.S. POEs by air, land, and sea where OFO employees prevent the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror, welcome travelers, and facilitate the flow of goods essential to our economy 24/7. CBPOs at the POEs are the face at the border for all cargo and travelers entering the United States. While serving in this ambassador role to the Nation’s trade community and internationally traveling public, over 30,000 CBPOs, Agriculture Specialists, Trade and Revenue Staff, and Mission Support Staff, support CBP’s critical anti-terrorism mission; enforce import and export laws and regulations of the U.S.; implement immigration policy and programs; and protect the U.S. from foreign animal and plant pests, diseases, and invasive species that could cause serious damage to U.S. crops, livestock, pets, and the environment. CBP recognizes its key role in ensuring the growth of the U.S. economy and the implications of a complex and challenging mission to balance enforcement priorities with travel and trade facilitation. The basic threats and challenges related to securing and expediting trade and travel have evolved but not changed significantly since the creation of CBP. However, the workload volume continues to grow and criminals, terrorists, and other bad actors continue to become more sophisticated in their efforts. For example, when comparing FY 2016 to FY 2015, air passenger volume is up by 6 percent, total inadmissible aliens encountered is up by over 7 percent, and total firearms seized are up by 24.6 percent.

**Volume and Wait Time Comparisons for Air and Land Travel Modes
FY 2013 to FY 2015 and FY 2015 to FY 2016**

Mode of Transport	Time Frame	Volume Percent Change	National Wait Time Average Percent Change
Air	FY 2013 – FY 2015	10.0%	-16.0%
	FY 2015 – FY 2016	6.0%	2.0%
	Total	16.0%	-14.0%
Private Owned Vehicle	FY 2013 – FY 2015	5.0%	-14.0%
	FY 2015 – FY 2016	0.0%	16.0%
	Total	5.0%	2.0%
Commercial Owned Vehicle	FY 2013 – FY 2015	5.0%	1.0%
	FY 2015 – FY 2016	3.0%	-0.5%
	Total	8.0%	0.5%
Pedestrian	FY 2013 – FY 2015	0.5%	-30.0%
	FY 2015 – FY 2016	3.0%	-1.0%
	Total	3.5%	-31.0%

FY 2018 Major Increases and Decreases - Changes from FY 2017

Within the Travel and Trade PPA, CBP proposes a mix of increases and decreases that are designed to maximize enforcement efforts, efficiencies, and resources.

CBP proposes an increase of \$14.5 million to support 93 FTE at the NTC. These positions will include CBPOs, Intelligence Research Specialists, Analysts, Statisticians, and others who will be dedicated to traveler vetting, cargo vetting, and counter network operations. NTC programs in both the traveler and cargo environments provide technical efficiencies, automation, and advance vetting and risk segmentation, which increases national security and results in reduced workload at POEs. Reduced workload at POEs as a result of advance work conducted by NTC for FY 2016 was estimated at approximately 774 Full Time Equivalent personnel which could in turn be redirected to other front line duties at the POEs.

As a complement to the additional staffing at the NTC, CBP proposes an increase of \$54.6 million for analytical modeling, both to enhance existing and build new capabilities. The applications and systems for which CBP requests funding allow the NTC to process large volumes of data efficiently, resulting in streamlined information sharing. Targeting systems collect and collate intelligence information from multiple source systems into single platforms allowing CBP to detect, analyze, and provide results-based decisions for better targeting.

CBP proposes a \$109.2 million increase to the NII Systems Program (large scale and small scale), in support of the CBP mission of preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. NII equipment is critical in interdicting potentially dangerous or illegal cargo from being smuggled into the country while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. The NII Systems Program supports CBPs interdiction and security efforts by providing technologies that help CBPOs and agents examine a large volume of traffic safely, quickly, and effectively to detect a wide range of contraband imported using a variety of conveyances.

CBP proposes a decrease of \$9.9 million in OFO pay requirements associated with backfilling vacant CBPO positions with CBP Technicians. CBP proposes to replace 198 CBPO positions with 198 Technicians to backfill CBPO attrition in FY 2018. Increasing CBP Technicians will better allow CBPOs to be directed to their essential mission functions by reducing their administrative workload, also resulting in a \$9.9 million savings primarily in on-boarding expenses the first year and salaries and benefits in out years.

CBP proposes a decrease of \$3.2 million to the OFO Canine Enforcement Program (CEP). OFO CEP has 496 specialized canine teams deployed at this time. CBP proposes to retire 188 canine teams from locations other than the southern border to realize the \$3.2 million efficiency. The CBPO handlers for the 188 retired canine teams would be redirected to non-canine front line duties. This will

increase canine frontline presence in primary and secondary at Southwest Border POEs.

CBP proposes a decrease of \$1.5 million to OFO Temporary Duty Assignment (TDY) support to other offices. The vast majority of activity at the POEs is required by statute and not discretionary activity that could be scaled back or stopped. CBP proposes to partially cease TDYs to CBP Headquarters offices except critical programs like the National Targeting Center and Immigration Advisory Program to increase OFO frontline presence in the field for a total of \$1.5 million in TDY cost savings. TDY's to Headquarters in FY 2016 totaled \$8.5 million.

Mission Turbulence

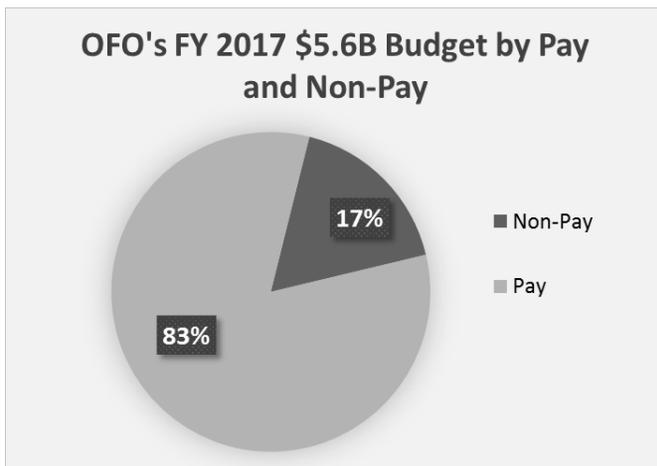
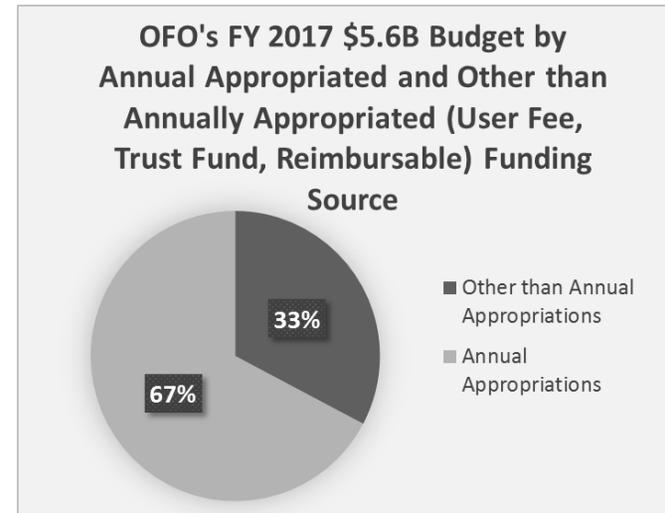
Mission turbulence takes new forms each year by way of natural disasters, pandemics, increasing surges in land border migration, detention and removal requirements, and additional emerging threats. Mission turbulence can be any activity that must be addressed at the ports but does not fall into typical day-to-day operations and can have significant unplanned resource needs. Entering fiscal year 2017, CBP encountered extraordinary numbers of foreign nationals, including unaccompanied alien children (UAC), credible fear cases, and family units, attempting to immigrate to the United States in violation of immigration law and policies. OFO processed 11,123 inadmissible UACs in FY 2016. This was an increase of 139 percent when compared to FY 2015.

The result of this surge caused an unprecedented draw of resources, and outpaced temporary holding capacities at CBP's southern land border POEs. Additionally, there have been a number of other unforeseen events that have strained OFO's resources such as Hurricane Matthew, which made landfall in October 2016 displacing OFO personnel from Miami, Atlanta, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Brunswick, GA for over a month. Additionally, the dangerous rise in opioid smuggling has caused OFO to take important safety precautions for front line employees. In response to these and other mission turbulence, CBP realigned operational, financial, and human capital resources to mitigate these crises.

OFO's FY 2018 Budget of \$2.6 billion for the Trade and Travel (TT) PPA supports capabilities designed to enable CBP to address its mission. This includes the full range of national security, trade and travel facilitation, border security (narcotics interdiction, illegal immigration, and trade enforcement), and interagency mission activities regardless of the unforeseen new perpetrator, bad actor, method of evasion, natural disaster, or surge.

OFO's Full Funding Profile – Scope and Context

While OFO's TT PPA request for appropriated funding is \$2.6 billion, it is important to acknowledge the full scope and complexity of funding sources that enable OFO to achieve its mission. OFO's full FY 2018 budget of \$5.6 billion will be funded by 27 different funding sources including a mix of appropriations, user fees, trust funds, and other reimbursable private sources. In some cases, such as with the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF), the funding source is dedicated to a specific activity and cannot, by law, be supplemented with appropriations. (For more information about the VIDF, please see the VIDF Document of this Congressional Justification (CJ).) However, in many cases, CBP does not recover the full cost of activities, which were designed to be fully reimbursed from their respective funding sources. For that reason, it is important to understand the relationship between appropriations and a number of other funding sources which support CBP and OFO's mission. User Fees and other reimbursable activities will be addressed in full in their appropriate sections of this CJ, however they will also be referenced in moderation throughout the TT PPA annual appropriations section(s) of the CJ in order to provide this full funding scope and profile context to Congressional appropriators.



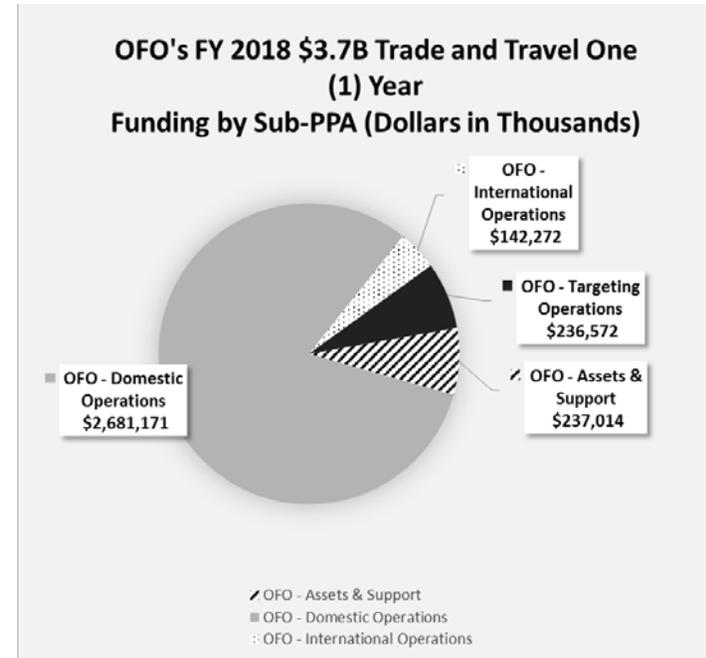
Additionally, 83 percent of OFO's budget, regardless of funding source, is used for the salaries and benefits of CBP OFO staff. OFO spends \$9 million a day on salaries alone. The remainder of OFO's budget supports non-pay requirements such as critical facilities repairs, contracts, monthly utilities costs at POEs, IT infrastructure, and travel costs.

In order to maximize the valuable web of resources available to support OFO's mission and to mitigate trade and passenger volumes increasing in air, land, and sea environments since 2009, CBP continues to pursue business modernization. CBP and OFO have invested heavily in a Resource Optimization Strategy which includes a series of transformation efforts to modernize processes and maximize the use of existing resources, but these efforts have not kept pace with the increases in trade and travel volumes and CBP's increasingly complex mission.

To support growing volumes in travel and trade, OFO has adopted a three-pronged strategy that maximizes existing resources, identifies staffing needs, and explores funding sources to support those staffing needs. For example, CBP is rapidly expanding the Reimbursable Services Program (RSP) which allows private stakeholders to directly support enhanced services such as overtime for an after-hours flight that CBP would not have supported on its own prior to the creation of the RSP.

In addition to optimizing and searching for best practices, CBP and OFO’s capabilities will continue to expand to meet the mission through strategic investments. CBP’s current pursuit of Biometric Entry/Exit capability and continuous innovation at the National Targeting Center are just two examples of CBP adapting to thwart the methods of bad actors seeking to evade us.

CBP is committed to making the best use of our available resources and working with all of our stakeholders to address the challenges of our growing and changing mission. For more information regarding CBP’s Resource Optimization Strategy, please reference the Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry Report, released with the FY 2018 President’s Budget to Congress.



Trade and Travel Sub-PPAs Overview

OFO is the law enforcement component within CBP responsible for carrying out CBP’s complex and demanding border security mission at all ports of entry (POE). OFO manages the lawful access of people and goods to our Nation by securing and expediting international trade and travel. Continued growth in international trade and travel, expanding mission requirements, and new facility demands continue to strain CBP resources and our efforts to secure the homeland.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Increase Reliance on Fee Collections: This adjustment reflects a higher level of COBRA FTA collections (\$45 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR) made available through a General Provision. Since this fee is discretionary in nature, the increase will offset the O&S appropriation for OFO by the same amount.

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This adjustment to base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its

AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Reorganization of Targeting Operations: This adjustment realigns funding for Targeting Operations from OI to OFO.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA: This adjustment transfers one Field Support Position to the Office of International Affairs.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a CY 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Adjustment to Sustain Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS): Reflects follow-in costs for the implementation of EVUS. EVUS allows visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website. This process enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States.

Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App: Provides necessary sustainment funding for the FY 2015 program increase supporting the Biometric Exit Mobile App. Funds will support continued efforts to enhance and expand CBP's use of smart phone biometric scanning capabilities.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations: This adjustment annualizes salaries and benefits costs for the additional NTC positions supporting Counter Network Operations approved in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the CY 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Federal Protective Service Fee Increase: Adjustment to accommodate increases to FPS base security fee (\$0.74/square foot to \$0.78/square foot) and oversight fee (from 6 percent percent to 8 percent percent).

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of CY 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for NII based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 CR.

TECS Modernization: Per the Acquisition Plan Integrated Master Schedule and current Program Performance Milestones, TECS Modernization will be fully operational in FY 2017; therefore \$9 million was moved from PC&I to O&S to reflect the shift from development to sustainment.

Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation: CBP is eliminating the legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation in FY 2018. The trusted traveler programs are funded through a variety of user fees (Global Entry and Land Border Inspection Fees).

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided in FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Realignment of User Fee Reliance: This adjustment reflects a reallocation of discretionary appropriations from OFO to OIT resulting in an updated balance of appropriated and user fee resources for both offices. The user fee CJs reflect a corresponding reallocation of projected user fee collections from OIT to OFO.

Travel Processing Fee: The Budget proposes to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the \$10 ESTA surcharge currently deposited in the Travel Promotion Fund for Brand USA expenses to CBP for passenger processing expenses. This adjustment reflects an anticipated shift in approximately \$157 million in budgetary resources from discretionary appropriations to mandatory user fees within the Trade and Travel PPA. Anticipated collections would be available for CBP expenses associated with:

- 1) Vetting of travelers and refugees;
- 2) Entry and exit process re-engineering and modernization;
- 3) Staffing and overtime processing of arrivals and departures from the United States; and
- 4) Any other CBP activities related to the processing of passengers including, but not limited to, activities of the NTC. |

**Office of Field Operations – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Operations	18,441	17,481	\$2,425,387	\$138.74	17,652	16,692	\$2,483,014	\$148.75	16,071	15,051	\$2,497,055	\$165.91	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$14,041	\$17.16
International Operations	940	630	\$130,454	\$207.07	940	630	\$117,378	\$186.31	940	652	\$106,571	\$163.45	-	22	(\$10,807)	(\$22.86)
Targeting Operations	769	652	\$82,685	\$126.82	769	652	\$79,479	\$121.9	862	862	\$152,946	\$177.43	93	210	\$73,467	\$55.53
Total	20,150	18,763	\$2,638,526	\$140.62	19,361	17,974	\$2,679,871	\$149.1	17,873	16,565	\$2,756,572	\$166.41	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$76,701	\$17.31
Discretionary - Appropriation	20,150	18,763	\$2,638,526	\$140.62	19,361	17,974	\$2,679,871	\$149.1	17,873	16,565	\$2,756,572	\$166.41	(1,488)	(1,409)	\$76,701	\$17.31

Office of Field Operations – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,546,845	\$1,665,979	\$1,635,579	(\$30,400)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,971	\$4,284	\$1,886	(\$2,398)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$227,916	\$201,397	\$302,549	\$101,152
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$858,794	\$808,211	\$816,558	\$8,347
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$2,638,526	\$2,679,871	\$2,756,572	\$76,701
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	20,150	19,361	17,873	(1,488)
FTE - Civilian	18,763	17,974	16,565	(1,409)

**Office of Field Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Domestic Operations	\$170,443	\$179,709	\$184,116	\$4,407
International Operations	\$26,929	\$39,716	\$35,701	(\$4,015)
Targeting Operations	\$18,924	\$10,296	\$83,626	\$73,330
Assets and Support	\$828,255	\$822,101	\$840,315	\$18,214
Total	\$1,044,551	\$1,051,822	\$1,143,758	\$91,936
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$1,044,551	\$1,051,822	\$1,143,758	\$91,936

**Office of Field Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$33,544	\$38,282	\$36,477	(\$1,805)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,169	\$4,101	\$4,067	(\$34)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$344,845	\$350,896	\$361,082	\$10,186
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10,804	\$16,315	\$12,409	(\$3,906)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$27,077	\$53,559	\$31,892	(\$21,667)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$141	\$12,808	\$12,836	\$28
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$452,270	\$405,581	\$506,765	\$101,184
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,050	\$7,073	\$3,745	(\$3,328)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$40,782	\$15,355	\$12,573	(\$2,782)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$42,560	\$43,209	\$58,331	\$15,122
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$26,648	\$26,122	\$24,333	(\$1,789)
31.0 Equipment	\$60,661	\$78,521	\$65,302	(\$13,219)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$13,946	\$13,946
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$1,044,551	\$1,051,822	\$1,143,758	\$91,936

Domestic Operations – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Domestic Operations	18,441	17,481	\$2,595,830	17,652	16,692	\$2,662,723	16,071	15,051	\$2,681,171	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$18,448
Total	18,441	17,481	\$2,595,830	17,652	16,692	\$2,662,723	16,071	15,051	\$2,681,171	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$18,448
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	18,441	17,481	\$2,595,830	17,652	16,692	\$2,662,723	16,071	15,051	\$2,681,171	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$18,448

Domestic Operations – PPA Level III Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	18,441	17,481	\$2,664,163
Cyber Security	-	-	(\$2,000)
NTC Facility Requirements	-	-	(\$4,700)
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	(\$27,822)
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	(\$7,649)
RGV UAC Operations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Transfer out to DHS	-	-	(\$6,500)
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$15,662)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$68,333)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	18,441	17,481	\$2,595,830
FY 2017 Annualized CR	17,652	16,692	\$2,662,723
FY 2018 Base Budget	17,652	16,692	\$2,662,723
Increase Reliance on Fee Collections	(277)	(277)	(\$45,000)
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(13)	(13)	(\$2,443)
Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA	(1)	(1)	(\$142)
Total Transfers	(291)	(291)	(\$47,585)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$34,458
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$54,392
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	(87)	\$130,908
Adjustment to Sustain EVUS	-	4	\$8,216
Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App	-	-	\$450
Annualization of 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	23	-
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$8,749
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$10,564
Health Benefits	-	-	\$8,403
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$1,440
Total, Pricing Increases	-	(60)	\$257,580

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation	-	-	(\$5,870)
Realignment of User Fee Reliance	(191)	(191)	(\$27,438)
Travel Processing Fee	(1,099)	(1,099)	(\$157,480)
Total, Pricing Decreases	(1,290)	(1,290)	(\$190,788)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$19,207
FY 2018 Current Services	16,071	15,051	\$2,681,930
Commercial Technology Innovation Program	-	-	\$10,000
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$741
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$10,741
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$6,800)
Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$3,200)
Eliminate OFO TDY Support to Other Offices	-	-	(\$1,500)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$11,500)
FY 2018 Request	16,071	15,051	\$2,681,171
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$18,448

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Domestic Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Percent Change FY 2017 to FY 2018
Trade and Travel Domestic Operations	\$ 2,595,830	\$ 2,662,723	\$ 2,681,171	1 percent

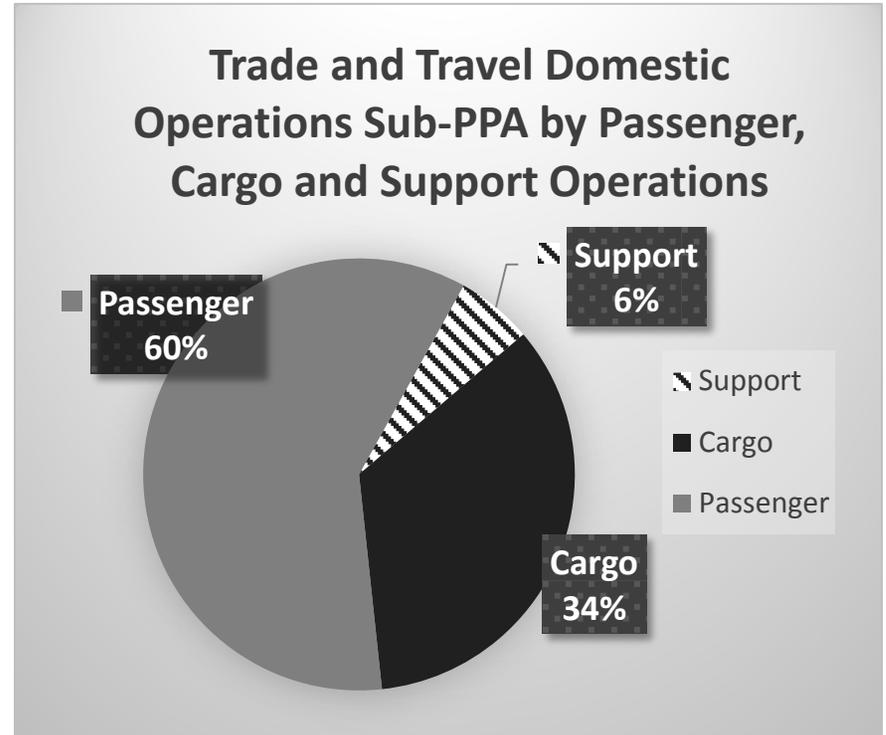
PPA Level III Description

OFO proposes \$2,681.2 million; 16,071 positions; and 15,051 FTE in FY 2018 for the Domestic Operations SubPPA (\$18.5 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). Domestic Operations include Passenger, Trade, Agriculture, and other programs and activities that support OFO’s Domestic safety, security, and facilitation mission.

OFO Domestic Operations

OFO achieves this mission by deploying CBPOs, CBP Agriculture Specialists, and mission and operational support staff to POEs, Field Offices, and the NTC, and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information and segmentation, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international travelers.

Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps to prevent the exit of money and weapons for nefarious and illegal purposes.



Several of the inspection activities performed at POEs and their associated costs are authorized to be reimbursed by user fee revenues that are remitted to CBP on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Office of Field Operations - A Day in the Life of CBP Officers

In Fiscal Years 2014, 2015, and 2016, Every day, On Average, CBP Officers at Ports of Entry:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Percent Change FY 2014 to FY 2016
Processed Passengers and Pedestrians (including aliens)	1,025,687	1,048,632	1,069,266	4 percent
Processed Incoming International Air Passengers	293,825	308,234	326,723	11 percent
Processed Truck, Rail and Sea Containers	70,334	72,179	74,417	6 percent
Processed Shipments of Goods Approved for Entry	81,205	82,674	89,326	10 percent
Processed Fees, Duties, and Tariffs (millions)	\$119	\$124	\$123	3 percent

In Fiscal Years 2014, 2015, and 2016, Every day, On Average, CBP Officers at Ports of Entry:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Percent Change FY 2014 to FY 2016
Executed Enforcement Actions Executing Arrests	59	57	59	0 percent
Executed Enforcement Actions Refusing Entry of Aliens	513	700	753	47 percent
Executed Enforcement Actions Countering Smuggled Aliens	1	1	1	0 percent
Effectuated Seizures of Drugs (kilograms)	847	1,106	1,008	19 percent
Effectuated Seizures of Documents	36	26	20	44 percent
Effectuated Seizures of Trade	89	114	134	51 percent
Effectuated Seizures of IPR	63	79	86	37 percent
Effectuated Seizures of Prohibited Plant and Animal Materials/Products	4,447	4,548	4,638	4 percent
Effectuated Seizures of Agricultural Pests and Diseases	425	470	464	9 percent
Effectuated Seizures of Unreported Currency	\$223,207	\$208,275	\$170,108	-24 percent

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBP Officers by Funding Source Fiscal Years 2007 - 2016**

Fiscal Year	CBPOs (All of CBP) End of Fiscal Year	Percent CBPOs (All of CBP) Funded by User Fees, Reimbursable, and Trust Funds	Percent CBPOs (All of CBP) Funded by Annual Appropriations (Remainder)
2007	18,452	35%	65%
2008	19,776	37%	63%
2009	21,339	32%	68%
2010	20,687	33%	67%
2011	20,582	22%	78%
2012	21,790	28%	72%
2013	21,843	28%	72%
2014	22,274	27%	73%
2015	22,947	32%	68%
2016	22,910	33%	67%

To manage the funding relationship between O&S discretionary appropriations and user fees, CBP leverages the O&S appropriation to fund activities related to the performance of customs, immigration, and agriculture inspections at POEs, and then reimburses O&S where authorized by law and to the extent fees are available from the Immigration, Agriculture Quarantine, and COBRA inspections fees, and other reimbursable programs such as Reimbursable Enhanced Inspection Services.

Depending on workload volumes, the availability of user fees, and other mission priorities, CBP’s fee funded activities, some intended to be full cost recovery, are supplemented to varying extent by appropriations. For example, as seen to the left, 33 percent of CBPO Salaries and Benefits, CBP-wide, were funded with a combination of User Fees, Reimbursable Agreements, and Trust Funds in FY 2016.

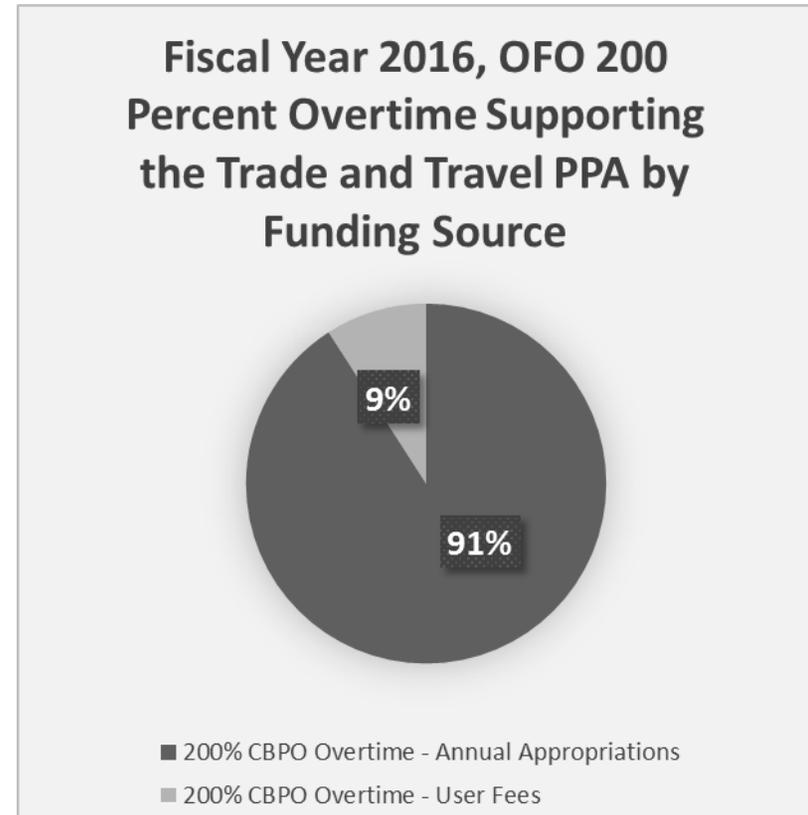
200 Percent CBPO Overtime – Domestic Operations and User Fee Funded

The Office of Field Operations funds 200 percent CBPO Overtime with several types of funding to include appropriations and user fees. In FY 2016, OFO funded a total of \$302 million in 200 percent CBPO Overtime with a combination of 91 percent annual appropriations and 9 percent user fees.

CBPO Overtime is utilized to maximize employee resources, as well as for seizure/arrest processing that goes beyond an Officer’s regular duty hours. Overtime provides the agency with greater flexibility to ensure there are enough frontline personnel assigned to address peak travel times and increased workloads; and, that CBP has the appropriate number of personnel to maintain our core mission of anti-terrorism and border security.

The following are examples of the major uses for 200 percent overtime by OFO:

- Backfills to staff according to workload; backfills are usually required due to officers who are on leave, attending training and/or are TDY to another port;
- For non-24 hour ports of entry, after-hours international flight and/or vessel arrivals that require CBP processing;
- During peak seasons (traditionally in the summer), augmentation of regular staff to address increased passenger workload;
- Special Operations that address specific threats (terrorism and/or narcotic);
- Detentions of potential violators who are found to be inadmissible and need to be transported to overnight facilities [until they are scheduled to depart on a subsequent date];
- Detention of potential internal narcotics couriers who are transported to a medical facility until they pass all of their ingested contraband; and,
- Seizure and arrest processing.



Entry Exit & Biometrics Programs - Domestic Operations and User Fee Funded

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Domestic Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Entry/Exit	\$12,284	\$12,284	\$12,284	0 percent
Biometrics User Fees Spend Plan		\$72,620	90,550	25 percent

CBP is the lead organization within DHS responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive Entry/Exit system to confirm the identity of travelers arriving and departing the United States utilizing biometrics.

In May 2016, CBP provided Congress with a comprehensive Entry/Exit strategy focused on three primary efforts:

- Closing biographic entry/exit gaps;
- Near-term targeted biometric operations leveraging existing technology; and,
- Long-term entry/exit transformation.

From FY 2014 through FY 2016, CBP utilized Biometrics and Entry/Exit base budget to conduct technological experiments which informed our biometric exit solutions’ concept of operations for end state functionality. In FY 2017, CBP operationalized biometric air exit capability at Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport in Atlanta, GA, which proved the concept for a biometric air exit solution. In FY 2018, CBP will expand the capabilities tested in Atlanta by partnering with the air travel industry and lead the transformation of air travel using biometrics as the key to enhancing security and improving the entire traveler experience. The expansion of this capability in FY 2018 will assist CBP in meeting the goal outlined in the Presidential Executive Order (EO) 13769 to expedite the completion and implementation of a biometric Entry/Exit tracking system for all travelers to the United States. Additionally, CBP will expand the ability to review and adjudicate biographic data associated with potential biometric threats prior to air passenger arrival and departure. The base budget for Biometrics and Entry/Exit is required for CBP to execute the expansion plan for biometric air exit.

In FY 2018, CBP will continue to pursue land biometric exit solutions through the implementation of biometric exit departure reporting for Third Country Nationals, while testing emerging technologies to capture biometrics at speed. CBP will also continue to explore opportunities to expand data exchange with Canada and Mexico.

Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS)	\$26,869	\$26,632	\$26,969	1 percent

CBP’s FY 2018 budget request sustains and enhances the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) which is a system for the storage and use of biographic, biometric indicator, and encounter data on aliens who have applied for entry, entered, or departed the United States. ADIS is the system used to compile the annual Overstay Report to Congress. Its primary use is to facilitate the investigation of subjects of interest who may have violated their immigration status by remaining in the United States beyond their authorized stay. Other uses include assisting in determining visa or immigration benefits eligibility and providing information in support of law enforcement, intelligence, and national security investigations. CBP’s efforts in FY 2018 will focus on the deployment of enhanced overstay exchange capabilities to assist with manual and automated overstay enforcement activities, and will be utilized for supporting new traveler notification services. Enhanced services will also be leveraged to assist other federal government agencies with improved fraud analysis capabilities and will support additional person centric immigration reporting, which will in turn assist travel, trade, intelligence, and law enforcement efforts.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Developing and Implementing Biometrics in CBP Operations

1-to-1 Facial Comparison Project

Through the success of the 1-to-1 facial comparison project, CBP was able to determine that facial biometrics offer a valuable and operationally feasible solution for helping officers biometrically confirm the identity of travelers against the photograph stored in the electronic passport. In FY 2016 CBP operationally deployed the technology to both John F. Kennedy and Dulles International airports. As CBP continues to integrate facial recognition as a primary biometric modality, it will also be the key to the biometric services used throughout the entirety of the travel process.

Biometric Exit (BE) Mobile Air Experiment

BE-Mobile provided data critical to the planning and implementation of the Biometric Exit program. The statistically valid data that resulted, proved essential in formulating concepts of operation able to handle the known exception processes to a biometric exit

system, such as those who entered the U.S. without inspection. BE-Mobile is now a valuable law enforcement tool that enable CBP officers with a mobile capability to perform biometric exit inspections, and a platform that can be utilized for future exception processing for automated biometric exit systems.

Otay Mesa Pedestrian Entry/Exit Experiment

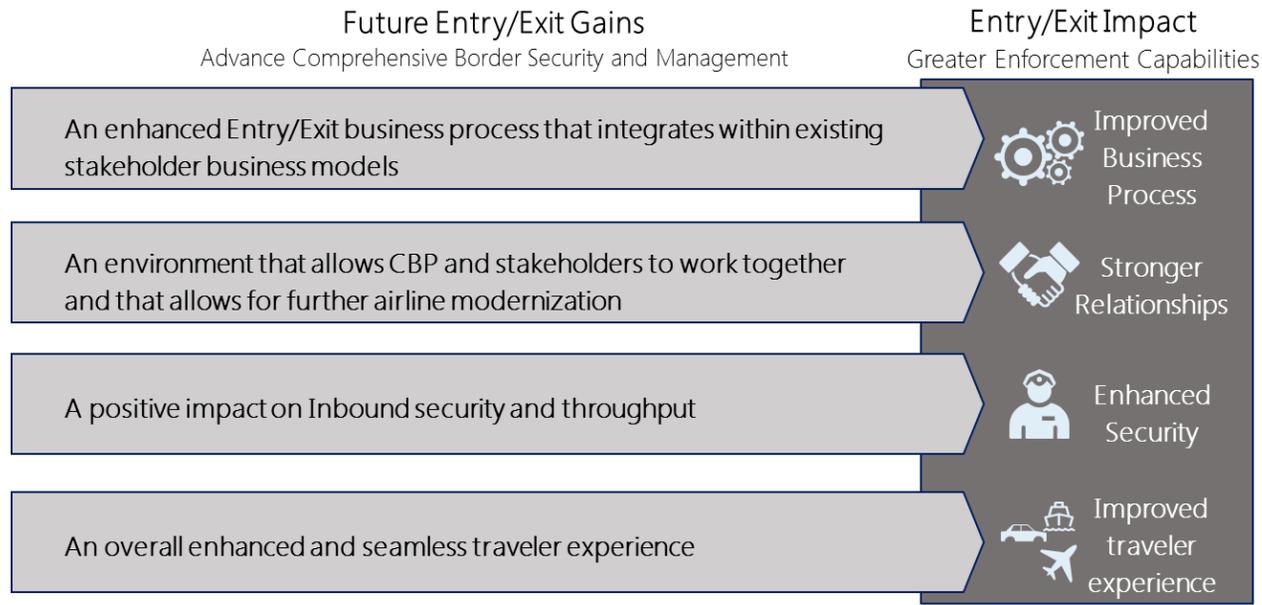
The Otay Mesa experiment proved biometric capture and exit rates for different concepts such as on-the-fly and stop-and-pause. It also gave CBP valuable data about the ability to match facial photographs to varying size galleries as opposed to the 1-to-1 comparison tested previously. In addition to testing a concept of operation for the land border, this effort provided valuable information to inform CBP's test and operational deployment of the Departure Information System Test in Atlanta.

Departure Information Systems Test (DIST)

The DIST, utilizing the results from other biometric experiments, proved that CBP can utilize the air passenger manifest to create small galleries of face images to match against a live photo of departing travelers. It proved that the speed, accuracy, and availability of facial images within DHS holdings, are viable for an air biometric exit concept of operation. The DIST proved the viability of the Biometric Pathway Vision.

Biometric Pathway Vision

The results of these experiments, have demonstrated to CBP that although there are infrastructural, operational, and logistical challenges, an achievable vision and realistic plan for implementation of Biometric exit is possible. The Biometric Pathway Vision is that CBP will work in partnership with the air travel industry to expand the capabilities tested in Atlanta and lead the transformation of air travel using biometrics as the key to enhancing security and unlocking benefits, which will dramatically improve the entire traveler experience.



The Biometric Pathway Vision is based on five (5) key parameters and considerations for a solution to be both feasible and realistic:

1. Avoid a stove-piped, independent approach,
2. Utilize existing airport infrastructure,
3. Leverage existing airline systems, processes, and business models,
4. Leverage passenger behaviors and expectations that do not require new or unexpected steps for travelers, and,
5. Use existing traveler data and existing government Information Technology (IT) infrastructure.

From FY 2018 through FY 2021, CBP will:

- Deploy a biometric exit system that is ready to accept camera devices and process transactions in the air environment,
- Reengineer the entry system, and
- Identify viable technology to address land border crossings.

Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS)

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Domestic Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
EVUS	\$19,445	\$19,445	\$27,661	42 percent

CBP developed and deployed an electronic system for visitors from the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) possessing 10-year B1/B2 visas to provide periodic updates of certain biographical information through a public website. This enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States. The Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) receives, captures, and adjudicates these enrollees in near-real time, 24 hours a day, and 365 days a year, greatly enhancing CBP’s ability to achieve its mission of safeguarding America’s borders. As of March 13, 2017, CBP has received over 1 million applications, with a continuing compliance rate of over 99 percent.

Part of the successful strategy for rolling out EVUS included building, for the first time, a 24/7 call center to answer questions from the public about the program and how to use the website.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Electronic Visa Update System

Prior to DHS’s development of EVUS, OFO lacked the capability to collect updated biographical information from citizens of one of the largest, most densely populated countries of the world (PRC). Over 4 million 10-year B1/B2 visas were issued to PRC citizens by the end of FY 2016. Estimates for future issuances exceed 99 million by the end of 2026. PRC citizens have extremely limited access to embassies, consulates, or other means of sharing information with U.S. government agencies. EVUS provides anyone with access to the internet the capability to update biographical information in near real-time, and receive a permission to travel within 72 hours. CBP increases the chance of identifying people who may pose a threat to the United States though vetting that relies upon current information, ensuring better security while avoiding unnecessary encumbrances on free trade and travel.

Future State of EVUS Funding

The FY 2018 budget supports the sustainment of EVUS. Appropriations were established with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. The program went live in November 2016, and is now operational. The funds requested will maintain the program and staff through FY 2018. Beyond FY 2018, it is anticipated that EVUS will be fee funded much like the ESTA program.

CBP has submitted a Legislative Proposal to create an \$8 EVUS User Fee based on a fee analysis that would function similarly to the

ESTA operational processing fee. Legislative authority is required to set the fee and make the collections available to cover the costs of the program. Once the authorizing proposal is enacted, CBP will no longer require appropriated funding to support the EVUS program.

EVUS enrollment is valid for multiple visits to the U.S. for the 2-year enrollment period. Travelers are not currently charged an EVUS enrollment fee. Future fee revenue retained by CBP will be used to fund the cost of operating EVUS, including technical infrastructure and personnel costs.

If EVUS is not fully funded, CBP will have to terminate the program. Negative impacts to U.S. travel and tourism may result, including the PRC revoking visa privileges of U.S. travelers in retaliation.

Programs Funded by User Fees Supporting Domestic Trade and Travel

Electronic System for Travel authorization (ESTA)

The implementation of the ESTA program has enabled greater security of our borders and allows the United States to receive updated traveler information for Visa Waiver Program travelers coming from thirty eight countries which participate in the program. The program is in its operation and maintenance phase since becoming mandatory in 2009. As of March 13, 2017, ESTA has received over 110 million applications, with a continuing compliance rate of over 99 percent. Fees paid by ESTA applicants fully support costs associated with the program.

More information about the fee including the operational processing fee (\$4), the travel promotion fee (\$10), and the Budget proposal to redirect the \$10 surcharge to CBP for passenger processing activities can be found in the ESTA User Fee justification.

Trusted Traveler Programs

SENTRI, NEXUS, and Global Entry (GE) programs continue to expedite low risk vetted international travelers while enabling CBP to focus on those unknown or high risk travelers. All Trusted Traveler participants must be pre-approved for Global Entry, NEXUS, and SENTRI. All applicants undergo a rigorous background check and in-person interview before enrollment.

Because Trusted Traveler participants wait 77 percent less than non-participants, they are likely to make more crossings than if they had to wait in general traffic queues. The need for Trusted Traveler programs is essential to the U.S. economy as the volume of visitors to the U.S. is expected to grow annually between 3.4 percent and 4.1 percent.

Trusted Traveler Programs such as Global Entry expedite the entry process for low risk travelers, while helping CBP redirect resources to enforcement and screening other high risk, unknown travelers. To participate, travelers submit an application which includes a fee, an in-person interview, or background check and fingerprinting and receive a 5-year membership. Global Entry membership is over 3.4 million and there are currently 67 airports with Global Entry kiosks.

During FY 2016, Global Entry GE travelers waited an average of 24.5 minutes less (88 percent) than non-participants. In total, 5.5 million GE travelers waited 2.1 million fewer hours (value to the traveler: \$25.9 million) than if entry were processed by traditional means. The average GE crossing is 104.6 seconds faster than traditional processing and saved (in total) 162.1 thousand CBPO hours (valued at \$16.9 million).

More information about SENTRI, NEXUS, and Global Entry can be found in their respective User Fee CJs.

CBP Alternative Funding Programs

Reimbursable Services Program (RSP)

The Reimbursable Services Program (RSP) enables partnerships between CBP and private sector or government entities, allowing CBP to provide additional inspection services on a reimbursable basis upon request for stakeholders. This program does not fund base service levels or resources but supplements additional requests for service that CBP would not perform without these agreements. These services can include customs, immigration, agricultural processing, border security, and support at any facility where CBP provides or will provide services, and may cover costs such as salaries, benefits, overtime expenses, administration, and transportation costs.

The program was initially authorized in 2013 under Section 560 of the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013*, expanded under Section 559 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014*, and made permanent through the *Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act, 2016*, which amended the *Homeland Security Act, 2002*.

As a result of the 2016 legislation, there are no limitations on the number of agreements that can be signed by CBP per year. This provides the RSP with the ability to enter into more agreements to meet stakeholder demand and CBP’s mission of facilitating legitimate travel and trade.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Reimbursable Services Program

The RSP currently has agreements with 50 stakeholders at 46 POEs. Since program inception, CBP has provided nearly 256,000 hours of service at the request of our partners—accounting for the processing of

more than 5.8 million travelers and over 836,000 personal and commercial vehicles.

Among the participating airports, added hours and supplementary lane openings have helped decrease wait times and given airports the ability to process additional flights and passengers. Since inception, airports have requested over 192,000 hours of service above normal operations, accounting for 75 percent of all hours requested under the program.

The RSP greatly benefits stakeholders at land POEs by reducing wait times and extending hours of operation. The program has accounted for the processing of over 1.9 million passengers in personally operated vehicles, 184,000 pedestrians, and 48,000 commercially operated vehicles.

Finally, the RSP provides additional hours for processing cruise ship passengers and cargo vessels at sea POEs. RSP has accounted for the processing of over 610,000 cruise ship passengers, 8,200 agricultural inspections of cargo, and over 77,000 containers scanned through radiation portal monitors since program inception.

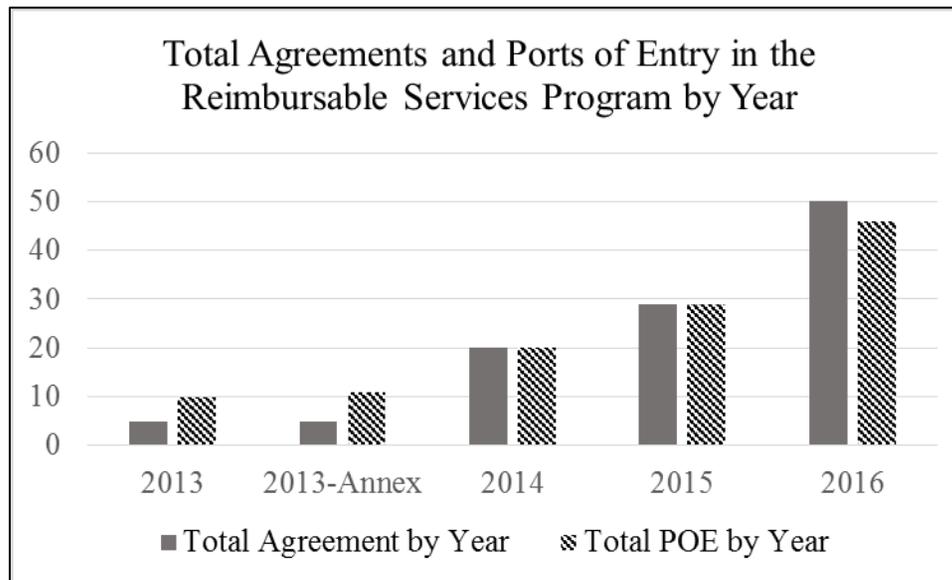


Exhibit # - Total Agreements and Ports of Entry in the RSP by Year

Donation Acceptance Program

The Donations Acceptance Program (DAP) mitigates CBP’s existing and anticipated capital improvement funding challenges by proactively and systematically exploring, fostering, and facilitating partnerships for POE infrastructure and technology improvements.

The DAP, which was initially authorized under Section 559 subparagraph (f) of the *Consolidation Appropriations Act of 2014*, P.L. 113-76, enables CBP and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to accept real property, personal property, monetary, and non-personal services donations from private sector and government entities. Accepted donations may be used for POE construction, alterations, and operations and maintenance-related activities. On December 16, 2016, Section 2 of the *Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2016*, P.L. 114-279, amended title IV of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* to, among other things, add a new Section 482 augmenting CBP and GSA’s joint donation authorities including making permanent CBP’s ability to accept personal property, monetary, and non-personal services donations. Section 482 supplants Section 559 but does not affect any agreement entered into, or any proposal accepted for consideration, under Section 559 on or before December 15, 2016.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Reimbursable Services Program

Since launching in FY 2015, the CBP and GSA have approved seven proposals and anticipate approving an additional four in Spring 2017, for a total of \$115 million in planned public and private sector investment in U.S. POEs; investment that CBP believes will lend itself to a more secure, efficient, and reliable border transportation network. A summary of these proposals is provided below.

Proposal Name	Proposal Scope
Phase I: Proposal Evaluation & Selection	
FY17 Anzalduas Bridge Board, TX – McAllen Anzalduas LPOE	Northbound empty commercial inspection facilities and related infrastructure and technologies.
FY17 Cameron County, TX – Brownsville Veterans International Bridge LPOE	Two to four northbound non-commercial inspection lanes and related infrastructure and technologies.
FY17 City of Donna, TX – Donna Rio-Bravo LPOE	Northbound laden commercial inspection facilities and related infrastructure and technologies.
FY17 City of Laredo, TX – World Trade Bridge LPOE	FAST lane relocation and related infrastructure and technologies.
Phase II: Proposal Planning & Development	
FY15 City of Donna, TX – Donna-Rio Bravo LPOE	Southbound empty commercial inspection booths and related infrastructure and technologies.
FY16 City of Donna, TX – Donna-Rio Bravo LPOE	Northbound empty commercial inspection booths and related infrastructure and technologies.
FY15 City of Pharr, TX – Pharr LPOE	Two commercial inspection booths, two exit booths, and related infrastructure and technologies.
FY16 City of Pharr, TX – Pharr LPOE	Cold inspection facility, expanded secondary commercial dock space, and agricultural training and development facility.
FY16 Greater Nogales Santa Cruz County Port Authority – Nogales West LPOE	Upgrade up to six air conditioned dock spaces at the Nogales West LPOE to fully refrigerated docks spaces.
Phase III: Donations Acceptance Agreement	
FY15 City of El Paso, TX – Ysleta LPOE	Remove two traffic medians leading to primary commercial inspection.
Accepted Donations	
FY16 Red Hook Terminals, TX – Port of Freeport SPOE	High capacity perforating machine to facilitate the processing of titles and other documents.

In FY 2018, the DAP will continue to expand its outreach and mature existing business processes while looking for new ways to better support the frontline and CBP’s border stakeholders.

OFO Domestic Trade Operations

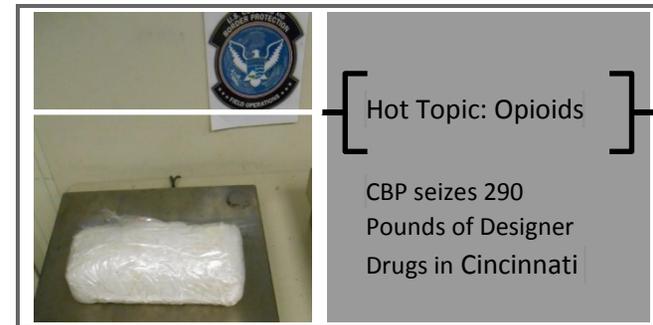
Experienced CBPOs, CBP Agriculture Specialists, Import Specialists, National Import Specialists, Entry Specialists, Drawback Specialists, and Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Specialists use their expertise to target, examine cargo, review entry documentation, collect duties, and interact with the importing community to enforce and ensure compliance with U.S. trade laws.

The Trade Enforcement Program ensures that fines, penalties, and forfeitures are effective in deterring noncompliance with trade laws. Compliance with trade laws and regulations is a key element in sustaining a competitive U.S. business community, enhancing American economic growth and prosperity, and supporting the health and safety of the American public. This requires national direction and uniformity across CBP as well as the use of compliance alternatives and a focus on violations involving priority trade issues.

Opioids

Over the past two years the smuggling of fentanyl and other opioids has seen a marked increase. In response to this rise OFO has begun to procure, deploy, and train employees in an effort to improve OFO’s capability to detect and interdict fentanyl and other opioids.

Prior to September 2016, CBP did not have the capability to identify fentanyl through presumptive field-testing at POEs along the Southwest Border. The inability to accurately identify fentanyl often resulted in the substance being incorrectly classified by CBPOs. As funding is available, OFO has procured a limited number of presumptive testing devices to a handful of POEs. Deploying presumptive testing devices along the land border and at the airports has become a critical aspect of CBP’s strategy to quickly identify the presence of fentanyl and other opiates.



Benefit of Opiate and Opioid Interdiction to the United States:

OFO’s focus is vital to CBPO and public safety because of the explosion in use and availability of illegal opiates and opioids in the United States. The dramatic rise in opiate use has seen a concurrent rise in the recreational use of fentanyl which provides similar euphoric and painkilling affects as heroin, however is lethal in very small doses. OFO used presumptive testing at 944 opportunities from December 2, 2016, through April 30, 2017, resulting in seizures exceeding 11,000 kilograms. OFO will continue to deploy additional presumptive testing equipment from this PPA.

OFO requires an improved detection capability for these drugs for two reasons:

1. These drugs tend to be smuggled in smaller quantities and through modes that obfuscate conventional detection methods, and,
2. Fentanyl in its pure form is 100 times more powerful than morphine and it poses a serious officer and public safety risk for those who may come in direct contact with it. The lethal dose for pure fentanyl, estimated by the DEA, is in the realm of 2 milligrams for a typical adult. Smaller amounts can still be dangerous or deadly and any sample of possible fentanyl requires handling with extreme care.

Due to fentanyl's relatively cheap market price there has been a noticeable increase in heroin cut with fentanyl. This allows Drug Trafficking Organizations to increase profits without jeopardizing the efficacy of their product. This growing trend in heroin production threatens the U.S. public as evidenced by the rash of overdose deaths in Northern California in 2014 caused by fentanyl laced heroine.

Centers of Excellence and Expertise

The Centers of Excellence and Expertise (Centers) are permanent organizational offices that have national authority to make trade decisions and manage over \$2 trillion in imports across all POEs. A total of 937 employees assigned to the Centers as of April 2017, including Import Specialists, Center Directors and Assistant Directors, Program Managers, National Account Managers and Operations Specialists work together in an effort to meet CBP's goals of strengthening America's economic competitiveness, enhancing industry knowledge and expertise, developing innovative trade processing procedures, and applying strategic and impactful trade enforcement actions.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Centers of Excellence and Expertise

The Centers centralize transactional level activity for an importer of shipments and imports that enter through various POEs. The Centers make decisions and determinations that can be applied to all transactions, such as entry summary validations and protests on a national basis. Generally, each importer is assigned to an industry sector administered by a specific Center based on the predominant commodity being imported. Account-based processing provides the trade with a level of predictability and positions CBP to increase uniformity in the decision making process.

The *Trade Facilitation and Enforcement Act of 2015* codified the Centers as permanent organizations and operational structures within CBP. This underscores the important role the Centers play in the economic security of the United States through efficient and effective enforcement actions, trade facilitation endeavors, and increasing trade and industry-based knowledge.

The 10 Centers are as follows:

- Agriculture and Prepared Products, managed out of Miami;
- Apparel, Footwear and Textiles, managed out of San Francisco;
- Automotive and Aerospace, managed out of Detroit;
- Base Metals, managed out of Chicago;
- Consumer Products and Mass Merchandising, managed out of Atlanta;
- Electronics, managed out of Los Angeles;
- Industrial and Manufacturing Materials, managed out of Buffalo;
- Machinery, managed out of Laredo;
- Petroleum, Natural Gas and Minerals, managed out of Houston; and
- Pharmaceuticals, Health and Chemicals, managed out of New York.

The Center mission is to strengthen America’s economic competitiveness and security through integrated industry knowledge and expertise, innovative trade processing procedures and trend analysis, global collaboration, and strategic and impactful trade enforcement actions. The Center mission complements CBP’s trade mission and is accomplished through the following focused stratagems:

- Strategically process post-release trade activities within industry sectors on a national basis;
- Focus on industry-specific efficiencies to facilitate trade, reduce transaction costs, and increase uniformity and consistency;
- Serve as an industry-focused resource for the public and private sectors; and
- Assess trade risks on an account and industry-wide basis to increase compliance with import laws, protect the American public and economy, and enhance the effectiveness of enforcement efforts.

Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT)

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Domestic Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Percent Change FY 2017 to FY 2018
Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	\$36,593	\$36,471	\$40,012	10 percent

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a voluntary public-private sector partnership program. CBP formed C-TPAT in response to the tragic events of September 11, 2001, creating an unprecedented, dual-focused strategy that enhanced security,

but also expedited the flow of cargo and conveyances. C-TPAT recognizes that CBP can provide the highest level of cargo security only through close cooperation with the principal stakeholders of the international supply chain. Beginning with only seven importers, today C-TPAT partners with over 11,000 participants. Participants include importers; exporters; port authority/terminal operators; air freight consolidators, ocean transportation intermediaries, and non-vessel operating common carriers; Mexican and Canadian manufacturers; third party logistics providers; long haul highway carriers in Mexico; sea carriers; air carriers; U.S./Canada highway carriers; U.S./Mexico highway carriers; licensed U.S. Customs brokers; and rail carriers.

C-TPAT is part of CBP's layered security approach. By extending the U.S. zone of security to the point of origin, the C-TPAT allows for better risk assessment and targeting, resulting in allocation of inspectional resources to more questionable high risk shipments. C-TPAT continues to afford tangible trade facilitation benefits to C-TPAT members in light of the demonstrated commitment to adopt stronger security practices throughout their international supply chain.

C-TPAT benefits include a reduced rate of security examination, priority processing when business resumes after an incident, priority consideration by the Centers of Excellence and Expertise and penalty mitigation. C-TPAT highway carriers are eligible to use the FAST lanes and C-TPAT importers are eligible to use the Advanced Unlading program in the maritime environment. Membership in C-TPAT also provides partners with access to a Supply Chain Security Specialist.

Express Consignment Carrier Facilities

ECF Collections are authorized by the Trade Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-210) section 337, codified as 19 USC 58c (b) (9) (A) (ii) and (b) (9) (B), which authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment Facilities (ECF's) fee to reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities.

CBP processes at ECF locations are supported by half of a \$1.00 fee that may be used to reimburse CBP for the inspection costs incurred at those facilities. The other half goes to the Treasury. In FY 2016, ECF collections funded 153 CBPOs in 25 locations across the country. Given the dramatic increase in volume at many ECF locations, the trends toward illicit activity in the mail and express consignment environment, and the benefits of these operations with regard to seizure activity; support for these operations is vital. Express courier shipments represent a significant threat to national security and are at high risk for drugs, illicit documents, international property rights violations, and undeclared monetary instruments compared to a standard port of entry. Three ECF's are in the top 20 CBP locations for narcotics seizures by weight and one ECF is in the top 20 CBP locations for currency seizures by amount. Despite the global financial crisis, international express delivery volumes have grown on average by 7 percent over the past 5

years (2009-2013) per industry account¹⁸.

For more information, please see the COBRA User Fee CJ.

OFO Domestic Agriculture Operations

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Domestic Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
OFO Agriculture Operations	\$377,324	\$380,132	\$393,930	4 percent

The U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations (OFO) Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) Program is managed by the Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) Directorate, which provides leadership, expertise, and innovation to defend the U.S. from threats to America’s natural resources and agricultural and biological terrorism (or Ag/bio-terrorism). APTL is also responsible for the CBP agriculture mission of pest exclusion and safeguarding U.S. agriculture from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and pathogens, noxious weeds, and exotic foreign animal diseases.

The majority of the AQI Program is funded through AQI user fees collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The APTL annual operating budget has historically funded agriculture inspections at POEs including 2,418 authorized OFO Agriculture Specialists. In addition, APTL funding supports Temporary Duty (TDY) assignments during peak seasons for perishable cargo such as cut flowers entering in Miami, FL, for Valentine’s Day, Easter, and Mother’s Day, fruit inspections in Philadelphia, PA, inspection of peppers and other agriculture commodities on the Southwest Border, and international mail inspections in Chicago, IL. Increased staffing at mail facilities provide more AQI intelligence about the pest risk level in the international mail pathway. Failure to fund these TDYs would result in a reduction of quarantine materials and pests intercepted, as current port staffing does not provide the level of personnel needed to maximize AQI operational effectiveness in these peak seasons.

¹⁸ Express Delivery and Trade Facilitation: Impacts on Global Economy, A Report Prepared for the Global Express Association,” Frontier Economics Ltd., London, January 2015, page 1.

Ag-Bio Terrorism Countermeasures (ABTC)

Trade and travel have historically been the most vulnerable pathways for terrorist acts; hence, awareness of potential Weapons of Mass Effect (WME) tools, concealment, and deception methods, emergency coordination, preparedness, and response are all critical knowledge for CBPAS as a force multiplier component to CBP’s anti-terrorism mission.

Statistical analysis conducted by the Ag-Bio Terrorism Countermeasures (ABTC) team has shown that a large number of biological interceptions in the passenger environment involved legitimate scientists and academic and research institutions primarily due to a lack of awareness of the proper importation requirements and Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the biological items being imported. ABTC has developed educational awareness regarding potential tools related to agriculture and biological terrorism, including fact sheets for the traveling trade and public on biological agents and toxins to address this finding.

Agriculture Non-Intrusive Inspections

Non-intrusive inspection (NII) of passenger baggage remains vulnerable because agricultural and biological threats are very difficult to detect especially when placed in close-packed bags, superimposed by other objects, and/or rotated showing an unrecognizable view. This complexity is exacerbated by the few seconds to decide whether a bag moving along a conveyor belt contains a prohibited item or not, and processing passengers must move quickly to catch their next flight. OFO Cargo Conveyance and Security (CCS) Small-scale Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Group is working with APTL ABTC to enhance existing x-ray equipment in passenger, express courier, and international mail with an automated threat recognition algorithm that references a bio-threat image library.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ National Agriculture Cargo Targeting Unit

National Agriculture Cargo Targeting Unit

The National Agriculture Cargo Targeting Unit (NACTU) at the National Targeting Center has been instrumental in CBP APTL’s response to multiple Mediterranean fruit fly detections in peppers and citrus by mapping and monitoring the pest risk pathways, and ensuring that adequate standardized targeting parameters were adopted to detect port shopping or changes in risk pathway logistics. Continuous pathway risk analysis, and vigilant program management capabilities will enable NACTU to nationally address the Federal Noxious Weed and Wood Packaging Material pest pathway related to steel shipments. The NACTU was also instrumental in uncovering a propagative material smuggling ring, which spanned two POEs and crossed multiple pathways (passenger and express consignment).

In FY 2018, the NACTU plans to increase its footprint through additional apprenticeships to further enhance the agricultural quarantine targeting platform. The NACTU will continue to support apprenticeships of CBPAS targeters within NACTU to form the

main conduit for agriculture intelligence formulation, trend assessments, and pressing trade issue resolution from headquarters to the ports. For future improvements, NACTU will continue to collaborate business requirements with system developers from the Office of Information Technology to formulate a robust platform for agriculture targeting with the ultimate goals of cultivating communication between the ports, promoting networking nationally and regionally on agricultural quarantine targeting strategies, and identifying opportunities for more consistency across CBP with regard to agriculture targeting.

APTL Integrated Database Management System (AIDMS)

CBP APTL has collaborated with the Trade Transformation Office regarding the Automated Commercial Environment Post Core priorities to develop an interface capability between the International Trade Data System (ITDS) and the APHIS Agriculture Risk Management (ARM) system and sub-systems via the Agriculture Integrated Data Management System (AIDMS) to allow for the exchange of agriculture information and data between the two agencies as required by the USDA and DHS Memorandum of Understanding.

This interface capability will allow CBP to expedite Trade by providing APHIS with all required data and information electronically with minimal effort, resulting in significant time savings and improvements to data quality by significantly reducing the burden of manual data entry on CBP Agriculture Specialists (CBPAS) who will enter data into only one system.

Carrier Conveyance Contamination

Threats to U.S. agricultural resources are often thought of as invasive pests and diseases that are introduced via imported “host” commodities. However, conveyances are also pathways for invasive pests and diseases. Contaminants, seeds and other, show up in miscellaneous cargo more often than in agriculture commodities. The differences are as little as 3 times to over 10 times the number of emergency actions of miscellaneous cargo to the number of emergency actions in agriculture cargo.

CBP APTL engages trade entities and provides methods and techniques that will minimize contaminants in conveyances and aims to effect fewer delays, re-exportations, and treatments due to these outreach efforts.

Following the distribution of training materials to the ports and industry partners in FY 2016, the number of emergency actions has decreased.

Asian Gypsy Moth

Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM), *Lymantria dispar asiatica* Vnukovskij (Lymantriidae) is a very serious forest pest that defoliates leaves from a wide variety of trees, and is capable of destroying millions of acres of woodlands in a single season. Not only does this pest destroy woodlands, it has an economic impact on trade and the maritime industry when an infestation of AGM is discovered on a vessel. The cost of ordering vessels out of port for excessive AGM infestations is estimated to be between \$20,000 and \$35,000 depending on the size of the ship and the type of cargo.

CBP APTL has maintained a cooperative and important relationship with both APHIS and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to improve agriculture security and enhance pest exclusion programs locally and abroad. These tri-lateral Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) outreach engagements have taken place with Russia, Japan, Korea, and China. Collaboration and cooperative efforts discussed involved national mandatory training, publications for outreach such as maritime trade documents, information sharing regarding detection techniques for all countries and their perspective trade partners, and pest treatment techniques. These engagements have resulted in less AGM interceptions in the U.S. due to increased vigilance and safeguarding efforts abroad in a unified effort to facilitate trade.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly Interceptions in Cargo

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly is one of the world's most destructive fruit pests because of its wide distribution over the world, ability to tolerate colder climates better than most other species of fruit flies, and wide range of hosts. It ranks first among economically important fruit fly species. These pests attack more than 300 different fruits, flowers, vegetables, and nuts. Host preferences vary in different regions, but thin-skinned, ripe succulent fruits are typically preferred.. Although it may be a major pest of citrus, often it is a more serious pest of some deciduous fruits, such as peach, pear, and apple. Larval feeding damage poses the greatest detriment to the fruit. A permanent infestation in the

United States of America would result in estimated annual losses in the billions.

CBP intercepted Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Medfly) in shipments from Spain and Morocco at several POEs in FY 2016 prompting changes to APHIS import requirements for Medfly host commodities such as peppers and clementines from those countries. CBP’s collaboration with APHIS on these types of pest interceptions has been crucial to ensuring swift adjustments to import requirements and operations. Immediate actions included communication with the trade community by way of a trade alert, communication with off shore mitigation programs in the countries of origin of affected fruits and vegetables to cease exportation, and communication with the various ports of entry to cease movement of these imports.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly Interceptions per Fiscal Year, as of April 2017	
2014	38
2015	53
2016	65
2017	5

Don’t Pack a Pest Program Expansion



To educate travelers about the risks associated with carrying certain types of food, plants, or other agricultural items in passenger baggage, USDA, CBP, and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services developed the Don’t Pack a Pest program. Recently, the California Department of Food and Agriculture joined the program as well. This inter-governmental program is working to safeguard food and agriculture in the U.S. and beyond. A spring 2017 press conference is being planned which will highlight CBP accomplishments and future activities. In FY 2018, the Don’t Pack a Pest program will continue to expand to other states and message to the trade industry and stakeholders.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Increase Reliance on Fee Collections: This adjustment reflects a higher level of COBRA FTA collections (\$45M above FY 2017 annualized CR) made available through a General Provision. Since this fee is discretionary in nature, the increase will offset the O&S appropriation for OFO by the same amount.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA: This adjustment transfers one Field Support Position to the Office of International Affairs.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Adjustment to Sustain Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS): Reflects follow-on costs for the implementation of EVUS. EVUS allows visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website. This process enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States.

Annualization of 2015 Biometric Exit Mobile App: Provides necessary sustainment funding for the FY 2015 program increase supporting the Biometric Exit Mobile App. Funds will support continued efforts to enhance and expand CBP's use of smart phone biometric scanning capabilities.

Annualization of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: This annualizes the non-pay OTD and USBP portions of the FY 2016 Canine Enforcement Program enhancement.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Eliminate Legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation: CBP is eliminating the legacy Trusted Traveler Appropriation in FY 2018. The trusted traveler programs are funded through a variety of user fees (Global Entry and Land Border Inspection Fees).

Realignment of User Fee Reliance: This adjustment reflects a reallocation of discretionary appropriations from OFO to OIT resulting in an updated balance of appropriated and user fee resources for both offices. The user fee CJs reflect a corresponding reallocation of projected user fee collections from OIT to OFO.

Travel Processing Fee: The Budget proposes to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the \$10 ESTA surcharge currently deposited in the

Travel Promotion Fund for Brand USA expenses to CBP for passenger processing expenses. This adjustment reflects an anticipated shift in approximately \$157 million in budgetary resources from discretionary appropriations to mandatory user fees within the Trade and Travel PPA. Anticipated collections would be available for CBP expenses associated with: 1) Vetting of travelers and refugees; 2) Entry and exit process re-engineering and modernization; 3) Staffing and overtime processing of arrivals and departures from the United States; and 4) Any other activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection related to the processing of passengers including, but not limited to, activities of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection National Targeting Center.

**Domestic Operations – PPA Level III
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Domestic Operations	18,441	17,481	\$2,425,387	\$138.74	17,652	16,692	\$2,483,014	\$148.75	16,071	15,051	\$2,497,055	\$165.91	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$14,041	\$17.16
Total	18,441	17,481	\$2,425,387	\$138.74	17,652	16,692	\$2,483,014	\$148.75	16,071	15,051	\$2,497,055	\$165.91	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$14,041	\$17.16
Discretionary - Appropriation	18,441	17,481	\$2,425,387	\$138.74	17,652	16,692	\$2,483,014	\$148.75	16,071	15,051	\$2,497,055	\$165.91	(1,581)	(1,641)	\$14,041	\$17.16

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.2 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- FTE and funding changes from FY 2016 to FY 2017 is representative current execution, updated hiring trajectory, transfers and revised FTE associated with reimbursable accounts.
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 909 FTE increase to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- The changes from FY 2016 to FY 2018 reflect a reduction anticipated FTE execution based on current attrition and hiring trends as well as the transfer of 19 CBPO instructor positions to support training in Glynco, Georgia and a reduction to instructor TDY costs.
- Includes a reduction of 468 FTE that are offset by changes in estimated reimbursable authority.
- Includes transfer of 13 positions to Integrated Operations in support of Joint Task Force West.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: (1,641)
PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$14,041
Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$17

Domestic Operations – PPA Level III
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,415,257	\$1,539,206	\$1,472,892	(\$66,314)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,438	\$4,062	\$1,758	(\$2,304)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$213,061	\$187,568	\$284,172	\$96,604
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$792,631	\$752,178	\$738,233	(\$13,945)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$2,425,387	\$2,483,014	\$2,497,055	\$14,041
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	18,441	17,652	16,071	(1,581)
FTE - Civilian	17,481	16,692	15,051	(1,641)

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
OFO - Domestic Operations-Base	17,481	\$2,425,387	138.74	16,692	\$2,483,014	148.75	16,692	\$2,483,014	165.91			
OFO - Domestic Operations-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$108,163			\$108,163	
OFO - Domestic Operations-Technical Adjustments, Realignment, and Annualizations							(1,350)	(\$46,812)		(1,350)	\$(46,812)	
OFO - Domestic Operations-Transfers							(291)	(\$47,310)		(291)	(\$47,310)	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	17,481	\$2,425,387	\$138.74	16,692	\$2,483,014	\$148.75	15,051	\$2,497,055	\$165.91	(1,641)	\$14,041	\$17

**Domestic Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Domestic Operations	\$170,443	\$179,709	\$184,116	\$4,407
Total	\$170,443	\$179,709	\$184,116	\$4,407
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$170,443	\$179,709	\$184,116	\$4,407

**Domestic Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$15,963	\$13,934	\$11,849	(\$2,085)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$31	\$1,977	\$1,977	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$522	\$76	\$81	\$5
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,002	\$3,558	\$3,576	\$18
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$505	\$11,167	\$8,206	(\$2,961)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$135	\$12,800	\$12,800	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$109,925	\$90,158	\$105,879	\$15,721
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,074	\$2,074	-	(\$2,074)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,032	\$2,983	\$3,014	\$31
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$23,584	\$22,528	\$20,713	(\$1,815)
31.0 Equipment	\$13,670	\$18,454	\$16,021	(\$2,433)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$170,443	\$179,709	\$184,116	\$4,407

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
OFO Contracts	112,466	90,412	104,045	\$13,633
OFO Supplies	23,584	22,528	20,713	(\$1,815)
OFO Equipment	13,670	18,454	16,021	(\$2,433)
OFO Printing	135	12,800	12,800	\$0
Other Costs	20,588	35,515	30,537	(\$4,978)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$170,443	\$179,709	\$184,116	\$4,407

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Field Operations Domestic Operations Contracts –
 - Contracts for support for frontline operations, to include animal services, vehicle maintenance, care for persons, general administrative contracts, and detainees and general support services. The increase in funding in this area is largely attributed to strategic investments in technology from two contracts in the Commercial Innovation Technology Program.
- Office of Field Operations Domestic Operations Supplies –
 - Vehicle fuel, ammunition, and general office supplies for frontline operations as well as supply type items for detainee care.
- Office of Field Operations Domestic Operations Equipment –
 - Noncapital equipment for frontline operations to maintain current level of operations to include office equipment, body armor, and furniture as well as minor telecommunication items such as cell phones.

International Operations – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
International Operations	940	630	\$157,383	940	630	\$157,094	940	652	\$142,272	-	22	(\$14,822)
Total	940	630	\$157,383	940	630	\$157,094	940	652	\$142,272	-	22	(\$14,822)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	940	630	\$157,383	940	630	\$157,094	940	652	\$142,272	-	22	(\$14,822)

International Operations – PPA Level III
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	940	630	\$157,383
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	940	630	\$157,383
FY 2017 Annualized CR	940	630	\$157,094
FY 2018 Base Budget	940	630	\$157,094
Container Security Initiative Realignment to NTC	-	-	(\$4,300)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$4,300)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,327
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,806
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$348
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$790
Health Benefits	-	-	\$270
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$289
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$4,830
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	22	(\$15,352)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	22	(\$15,352)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	22	(\$14,822)
FY 2018 Current Services	940	652	\$142,272
FY 2018 Request	940	652	\$142,272
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	22	(\$14,822)

PPA Level III Description

CBP requests 940 positions, 652 FTE, and \$142.3 million for the International Operations Sub-PPA.

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel International Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

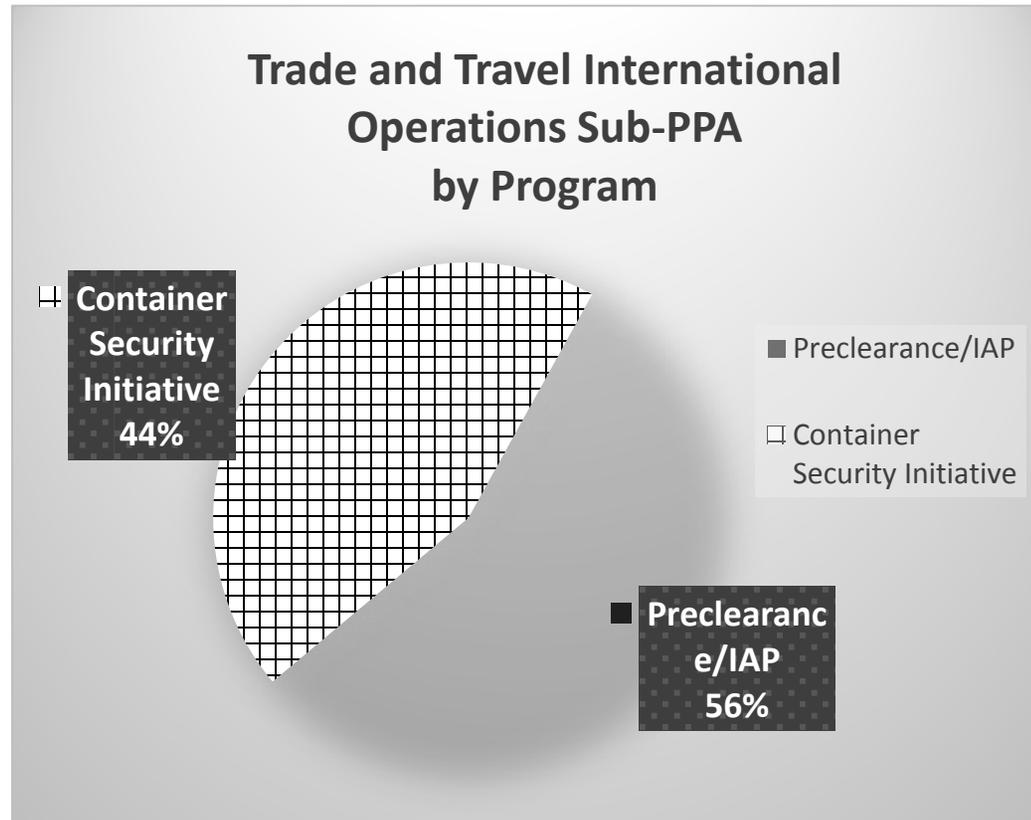
Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Trade and Travel International Operations	\$157,383	\$157,094	\$142,272	13 percent

CBP’s layered enforcement strategy seeks to extend the boundaries of the United States outward in order to mitigate threats and reduce costs to both CBP and the Travel Industry. CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through bilateral cooperation with other nations, private sector partnerships, expanded targeting, and advance scrutiny of information on people and products coming into this country. Programs like Preclearance, the International Advisory Program (IAP), and Container Security Initiative (CSI) are leveraged to achieve this mission.

CBP Preclearance

CBP is requesting \$15.699M in advanced authority for preclearance expenses to mitigate cash-flow issues associated with preclearance agreements. The request for this authority was due to the cash flow gap that results from the billing and collection cycles of this program, set out in the preclearance agreements with United Arab Emirates (UAE) and starting in FY 2018, Punta Cana (Dominican Republic).

From a budgetary perspective, the expenses for the preclearance program must encumber existing budget authority – either direct appropriation or from sources other than appropriations,



such as user fees. The request for advanced appropriation authority is expected to mitigate this burden on CBP's appropriated and user fee resources until payments pursuant to the preclearance agreements are collected. The advanced appropriation does not reflect the entire anticipated size of the reimbursable preclearance program, and it will be entirely offset by the collections from these agreement – resulting in a net zero impact on CBP's net discretionary appropriation in the Budget.

Preclearance is the strategic stationing of CBPOs at foreign airports to inspect and process travelers prior to boarding U.S.-bound flights. CBP performs the same CBP immigration, customs, and agriculture inspections of international air travelers at Preclearance locations before departure from foreign airports instead of when those passengers arrive at domestic POEs. CBP has more than 600 law enforcement officers and agriculture specialists stationed at 15 air Preclearance locations in 6 countries.

In FY 2016, Preclearance locations processed 15.3 percent or 18 million of all international air travelers arriving to the U.S. resulting in over 6,000 inadmissible persons prevented from boarding U.S.-bound flights.

Without preclearance, over 18 million passengers would require screening at overburdened airports such as JFK, LAX, and Miami. The largest Preclearance POE in Toronto, Canada is CBP's 4th busiest air POE clearing over 6 million passengers each fiscal year that would otherwise need to be screened at airports such as John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK), Chicago O'Hare International Airport (ORD), and Los Angeles International Airport (LAX).

Removing existing flights from domestic CBP queues not only frees up capacity, but also improves the overall passenger experience. Preclearance in Dublin, Ireland, saves passengers nearly 50 percent of passenger wait time, by reducing the overall time spent in queue awaiting CBP processing.

CBP Preclearance provides benefits through a private-public partnership with international locations, increasing passenger flow, and supporting key priorities of CBP and those of stakeholders including the traveling public, domestic airports, and U.S. carriers. Preclearance public-private partnership also helps reduce the cost of operations to CBP and the U.S. Government overall by fostering greater efficiencies throughout the air travel system, including reduced wait times and greater schedule flexibility resulting in increased volumes of passengers that airports and air carriers can accommodate. An increase in passenger count at new locations will allow U.S. carriers to capture new customer segments, expand to new routes, and increase overall revenue through passenger count and ancillary sales. Airlines that operate out of preclearance locations may establish new routes to domestic airports that service international passengers due to the increased demand. Preclearance affords U.S. carriers cost savings in enforcement actions as well. For example, since preclearance operations process air travelers prior to boarding the plane, carriers would avoid the costs associated with returning travelers denied admission to the United States at domestic POEs.

CBP is committed to preclearing 33 percent of all U.S.-bound air travel by 2024 through a deliberative manner, prioritizing locations with the greatest potential to support joint security, strategic, and operational goals.

CBP has hosted two open periods to-date during which foreign airports were invited to submit letters expressing their interest in Preclearance operations. The most recent preclearance location (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates) began operations in 2014 and Preclearance anticipates opening additional locations in Punta Cana in 2018 and Stockholm in 2019. Additional locations will be opened as agreements are reached between the U.S. and the host government. On November 4, 2016, DHS publicly announced, 11 new locations for Preclearance expansion negotiations to commence. In 2015 DHS publicly announced 10 priority airports for preclearance, bring the total to 21 locations in 16 countries identified for preclearance expansion.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Preclearance Expansion

On November 4, 2016, DHS publicly announced the following airports as priorities for preclearance expansion: El Dorado International Airport (BOG) in Bogota, Colombia; Ministro Pistarini International Airport (EZE) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Edinburgh Airport (EDI) in Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Keflavik International Airport (KEF) in Iceland; Mexico City International Airport (MEX) in Mexico City, Mexico; Milan-Malpensa Airport (MXP) in Milan, Italy; Kansai International Airport (KIX) in Osaka, Japan; Rio de Janeiro-Galeão International Airport (GIG) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Leonardo da Vinci-Fiumicino Airport (FCO) in Rome, Italy; São Paulo-Guarulhos International Airport (GRU) in Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Princess Juliana International Airport (SXM) in St. Maarten. All future Preclearance agreements will provide reimbursement from host airports, alleviating the need for additional discretionary appropriations.

CBP submitted a legislative proposal to allow for preclearance expansion to all modes of transportation, in addition to air, from Canada. On March 16, 2015, the U.S. and Canada signed a new preclearance agreement for the land, rail, marine, and air environments. This new agreement, known as the Land, Rail, Marine and Air Agreement (LRMA), will, upon entry into effect, supersede the prior 2001 U.S.-Canada Air Preclearance Agreement. Under the agreement, there is an opportunity to consider expanding preclearance beyond existing airport operations to various land, rail, and marine environments within Canada. The new LRMA agreement provides that interested parties and stakeholders in all transportation modes, including rail and marine, may request passenger preclearance. The LRMA provides stakeholders in the current pre-inspection operations (British Columbia rail, cruise, ferries) a defined process to request consideration for expansion to preclearance. The LRMA opens the door for interested stakeholders to apply for expansion in other rail and marine areas. The LRMA also provides a mechanism for CBP to receive payment for expanded services on a case-by-case basis.

Once the LRMA is entered into effect, CBP will further engage with Canada and stakeholders as to the possibility of preclearance in Billy Bishop Airport, Toronto and Quebec City Jean Lesage International Airport, and Montreal and Rocky Mountaineer Rail, in FY

2018.

Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)

The Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) was created by CBP in 2004 to prevent terrorists and high-risk travelers from boarding commercial aircraft destined to the United States. Building upon the IAP concept, CBP launched the Joint Security Program (JSP) in 2009, partnering with host country law enforcement to identify air passengers linked to terrorism, narcotics, illicit currency, and human smuggling. JSP offices work side-by-side with host government law enforcement to engage travelers arriving into, transiting and departing from the host country. With advance targeting support from the National Targeting Center, IAP and JSP officers are uniquely positioned to identify watchlisted travelers and to assess the potential risk of non-watch listed individuals identified through roving and intelligence-based targeting.

In 2014, IAP and JSP expanded its operational base to include the deployment of Police Liaison Officers (LO) to foreign partner law enforcement agencies to enhance information exchange posed by terrorist and criminal travel. In coordination with the NTC Predeparture and Counter Network Divisions; IAP (operational at nine overseas airports), JSP (operational at three foreign airports), and the LOs (operational in four countries) play a central role in CBP's multi-layered strategy to mitigate threats before they reach the Homeland. In FY18, CBP will continue its staggered transition of temporary duty (TDY) IAP, JSP, and LO deployments to permanent change of status (PCS) personnel to enhance continuity of operations and to secure diplomatic protections and immunities for its overseas staff.

IAP/JSP no-board recommendations prevented 2,158 high-risk and/or improperly documented travelers from boarding flights destined to the U. S. (33,870 since 2004)¹⁹. CBP Police Liaison Officers; in coordination with foreign law enforcement, U.S. partners, and the National Targeting Center; have generated 149 Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) nominations and 102 TSDB enhancements²⁰.

¹⁹ FY 2017 Year to Date

²⁰ Ibid.

Container Security Initiative (CSI)

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel International Operations (\$ in Millions)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	% Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Container Security Initiative (CSI)	\$ 52,081	\$ 48,860	\$ 51,404	5%

The Container Security Initiative (CSI) addresses the threat to border security and global trade posed by the potential for the terrorist use of a maritime container to introduce weapons of mass effect or weapons of mass destruction. CBP deploys CBPOs in CSI designated foreign seaports to ensure that the highest risk cargo is examined prior to being laden on a vessel destined for the United States. CSI is currently operational in 60 ports in 35 countries and approximately 80 percent of containerized maritime cargo destined for the United States originates in, or transits through, a CSI port. CBPOs have provided, and continue to provide, capacity building and training to host country counterparts in targeting and identification of high risk cargo. CBPOs stationed overseas are a valuable asset for CBP as well as numerous U.S. Government agencies in combatting smuggling efforts in the maritime environment. Over the past 3 years, CSI has concentrated on a broad effort with several countries to expand the scope of targeting beyond weapons of mass effect to include narcotics, precursor chemicals, and dual-use technology to combat all transnational criminal activity. In FY 2018, CSI will continue to work with host countries to expand the scope of targeting and continue to provide training and capacity building for host country counterparts.

As a result of CSI presence and training, several countries have developed a risk based targeting regime and initiated an automatic targeting system which further enhances global supply chain security. The expanded targeting effort has yielded nearly 20,000 pounds of cocaine seized in one South American country alone. CSI has yielded impressive results in combatting the illegal smuggling of precursor chemicals used in the production of synthetic drugs. The relationships developed between CBP and host country counterparts is vital to not only CSI but the U.S. Government as a whole in identifying, locating, and dismantling criminal activity.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Container Security Initiative Realignment to NTC: This adjustment realigns funding for the Container Security Initiative to the National Targeting Center.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Adjustment to Sustain Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS): Reflects follow-on costs for the implementation of EVUS. EVUS allows visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website. This process enables CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States.

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
International Operations	940	630	\$130,454	\$207.07	940	630	\$117,378	\$186.31	940	652	\$106,571	\$163.45	-	22	(\$10,807)	(\$22.86)
Total	940	630	\$130,454	\$207.07	940	630	\$117,378	\$186.31	940	652	\$106,571	\$163.45	-	22	(\$10,807)	(\$22.86)
Discretionary - Appropriation	940	630	\$130,454	\$207.07	940	630	\$117,378	\$186.31	940	652	\$106,571	\$163.45	-	22	(\$10,807)	(\$22.86)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- The increase of 22 FTE from the FY 2017 Annualized CR represents a correction in line with a more realistic forecast of FTE execution.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 22

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$(10,807)

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$(23)

International Operations – PPA Level III
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$80,426	\$76,516	\$69,618	(\$6,898)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$396	\$85	\$95	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9,420	\$8,394	\$7,594	(\$800)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$40,212	\$32,383	\$29,264	(\$3,119)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$130,454	\$117,378	\$106,571	(\$10,807)
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	940	940	940	-
FTE - Civilian	630	630	652	22

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
OFO - International Operations-Base	630	\$130,454		630	\$117,378		630	\$117,378				
OFO - International Operations-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$4,271			\$4,271	
OFO - International Operations-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							22	(\$15,078)		22	(\$15,078)	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	630	\$130,454	\$207.07	630	\$117,378	\$186.31	652	\$106,571	\$163.45	22	(\$10,807)	(\$23)

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

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
International Operations	\$26,929	\$39,716	\$35,701	(\$4,015)
Total	\$26,929	\$39,716	\$35,701	(\$4,015)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$26,929	\$39,716	\$35,701	(\$4,015)

International Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$635	\$7,528	\$7,534	\$6
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$683	\$677	\$683	\$6
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$110	\$110	\$110	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,648	\$2,623	\$2,648	\$25
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$19,543	\$19,431	\$16,612	(\$2,819)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$2	\$2	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,936	\$3,101	\$3,118	\$17
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$837	\$4,861	\$3,606	(\$1,255)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$297	\$847	\$850	\$3
31.0 Equipment	\$240	\$536	\$538	\$2
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$26,929	\$39,716	\$35,701	(\$4,015)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
OFO Communications & Misc	14,706	14,639	11,775	(\$2,864)
OFO Travel	635	7,528	7,534	\$6
OFO Contracts	2,773	7,962	6,724	(\$1,238)
OFO CSI (IT Support) O&M Communications & Misc	4,837	4,792	4,837	\$45
Other Costs	3,978	4,795	4,831	\$36
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$26,929	\$39,716	\$35,701	(\$4,015)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Field Operations International Operations Communications & Miscellaneous –
 - Support for CSI and IAP and locally employed personnel stationed overseas for regular/long distance phone bills, water, postage, electricity, residential/office leases, and all other operating costs.
- Office of Field Operations International Operations Travel –
 - Travel for Office of Field Operations International Operations. Home leave, family leave, and short and long-term TDY costs for CSI and IAP personnel departing to and returning from overseas stations.
- Office of Field Operations International Operations Contracts –
 - OIT and U.S. Department of State Embassy/International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)/cable support for overhead type costs incurred as part of support for CSI and IAP programs.
- Office of Field Operations International Operations CSI (IT Support) O&M Communications & Miscellaneous –
 - Support of ongoing overseas CSI circuit and targeting costs for operations in Europe, Asia, South and Central America, and the Middle East.

Targeting Operations – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Targeting Operations	769	652	\$101,609	769	652	\$89,775	862	862	\$236,572	93	210	\$146,797
Total	769	652	\$101,609	769	652	\$89,775	862	862	\$236,572	93	210	\$146,797
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	769	652	\$101,609	769	652	\$89,775	862	862	\$236,572	93	210	\$146,797

Targeting Operations – PPA Level III Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	769	652	\$89,909
NTC Facility Requirements	-	-	\$4,700
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$7,000
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$11,700
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	769	652	\$101,609
FY 2017 Annualized CR	769	652	\$89,775
FY 2018 Base Budget	769	652	\$89,775
Container Security Initiative Realignment to NTC	-	-	\$4,300
Reorganization of Targeting Operations	-	-	\$17,337
Total Transfers	-	-	\$21,637
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$842
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,483
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	87	\$47,609
Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	30	\$4,881
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$271
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$346
Health Benefits	-	-	\$199
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$134
Total, Pricing Increases	-	117	\$55,765
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	117	\$77,402
FY 2018 Current Services	769	769	\$167,177
Increase Intelligence and Targeting Capabilities	-	-	\$54,855
National Targeting Center Expansion	93	93	\$14,540
Total, Program Increases	93	93	\$69,395
FY 2018 Request	862	862	\$236,572
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	93	210	\$146,797

PPA Level III Description

CBP requests 862 positions, 862 FTE and \$236.6 million in FY 2018 for the Trade and Travel Targeting Sub-PPA (\$146.8 above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). The increase from FY 2017 to FY 2018 is due in large part to an internal realignment of funds as well as significant program enhancements. Please see the Major Increases and Decreases section of the TT PPA and the Program Change documents related to NTC enhancements proposed in the FY 2018 President's Budget in this document.

The National Targeting Centers (NTC) employs highly skilled targeting specialists using state-of-the-art technologies to identify high-risk people and cargo in the air, land and sea environments, both entering and leaving the United States. It encompasses not only the salaries and expenses of the CBPOs, and other staff who conduct targeting efforts, but also a number of special programs that do not have a discrete source of funding, such as Passenger Analysis Units, Visa Re-Vetting and ICE/DOS Pre-application Vetting, Pre-Verify Hot List, Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS), Field Support Units, Integrated Trade Targeting Network, and Tactical Trade Targeting Units. These programs and activities support a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects potential threats to our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partner that connects law enforcement and intelligence communities. These programs develop, provide, and coordinate capabilities to support CBP's primary mission to secure our borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. CBP's targeting programs work to:

- Detect threats away from our borders;
- Identify travelers and shipments according to the threat they pose;
- Integrate and coordinate our intelligence and targeting capabilities; and,
- Establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.

CBP's strategic approach to securing and expediting trade and travel relies on risk management to create force multipliers that provide return on investment through cost avoidance. Segmenting the flows of people and goods by risk level focuses law enforcement efforts on goods and people that potentially pose a threat.

The Counter Network, Counterterrorism, Pre-Departure Passenger, and Pre-Departure Cargo are divisional programs within the NTC that leverage partnerships to:
Define and prioritize terrorist and transnational criminal networks;

- Contribute to maintain a viable counter network force;
- Collaborate in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks; and,
- Rapidly adjust post-attack strategies and tactics as necessary.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Referral Leads to Drug Smuggling Arrests. In December 2016, CND referred a Russian citizen to HSI as a possible subject involved in narcotics smuggling. Upon arrival, an inspection by foreign authorities and HSI confirmed the presence of cocaine in the subject's checked suitcase. An Indonesian subject was later arrested during a controlled delivery operation.

NTC’s Counter Network Division (CND)

CND serves as a coordinating mechanism for CBP’s counter network targeting, analysis, and operations.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Financial Target and Associates Refused Entry. In October 2016, a Visa Waiver Program applicant traveling with three associates was refused entry into the U.S. CND research identified the VWP applicant conducted a transaction with a person of national security concern.

CND’s intelligence-driven and risk-based process depends on the ability of subject matter experts to utilize data within all security classification levels and synchronize external data with CBP holdings for a full spectrum of analysis. This analysis enhances CBP’s understanding of illicit networks (terrorism, human smuggling, narcotics, and illicit trade/finance) and illuminates opportunities for CBP and its partners to disrupt and dismantle the networks’ operating environment.

The focus for FY 2018 will be on acquisition and application of additional information sources that analysts can utilize to support

ongoing cases aimed at countering illicit networks. The enhanced analysis of terrorist and Transnational Criminal Organization (TCO) threats and the identification of intelligence driven, risk-based approaches will permanently alter the environments that permit illicit networks to conduct transnational criminal and terrorist activities.

OFO IN ACTION:

- ✓ Syrians Encountered in Guatemala with Fraudulent Travel Documents. In December 2016, CND identified four citizens of Syria traveling to Guatemala City with altered German passports. The three subjects were arrested by authorities.

Publicly Available Information Group (PAIG)

CBP’s FY 2018 funding request will support the creation of CBP’s new PAIG, based out of the National Targeting Center (NTC), in order to further enhance CBP’s execution of its border security mission by helping CBP more effectively utilize publicly available information to identify and combat terrorist and transnational criminal networks' communications, recruitment, and operations.

NTC’s Counterterrorism Program

The Fiscal Year 2018 CBP budget request will sustain a number of tactical targeting units that are assigned to various POEs.

- Advance Targeting Units identify shipments that pose a possible threat to national security or violate federal laws such as smuggling of narcotics and other contraband.

- Passenger Analytical Units identify and coordinate the examination of high risk travelers arriving at or departing from a U.S. POE.
- The Counterterrorism Program streamlines efforts to address evolving threats to U.S. national security and its interests, ensuring a common framework and comprehensive policy to guide the CBP's counterterrorism response at and between the POEs.
- TTRT personnel receive specialized training in analytics, task force operations, counterterrorism response, and enforcement operations. Critical to the ability to carry out this role is immersion in the current and developing threat picture through the continuous review of sensitive and classified information and engagement with relevant stakeholders.
- The TTRT program is currently in its fourth phase of expansion, and has expanded to include U.S. Border Patrol.
 - TTRT is currently at three Preclearance locations (Toronto, Calgary, and Abu Dhabi).
 - TTRTs work in tandem with the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), and are currently at 46 ports of entry and in eight Border Patrol sectors.
 - JTTFs serve as a focal point to facilitate CBP coordination with the FBI on operational issues, threat mitigation, and during crisis response to terrorist attacks or disruptions.

✓ CBP's FY 2018 budget request will sustain the Counterterrorism Program's Tactical Terrorism Response Teams (TTRT) at POEs to support Counterterrorism

NTC pre-departure targeting efforts support a variety of domestic and international operations such as ACAS, Container Security Initiative (CSI), and Secure Freight Initiative. In addition to supporting CBP's primary mission at the POEs, CBP's cargo targeting efforts focus on conducting strategic and operational analysis in a continual effort to identify and counter narcotics smuggling, agricultural threats, money laundering, trafficking in illicit weapons, and other threats to the physical and economic security of the United States. CBP Automated Targeting System (ATS) enhancements will increase CBP capabilities to include support of new threat targeting models related to National Security, narcotics, trade enforcement, and agriculture threats.

Pre-Departure Screening of Passengers allows CBP to make risk-based operational decisions from before a passenger boards an aircraft and continuing until the traveler enters the United States, leveraging all available advance information on in-bound passengers. Throughout the travel process – (1) application to travel, (2) making the reservation, (3) check-in, and (4) boarding at a foreign point of origin; CBP devotes its resources to identifying the highest threats, including some previously unknown to the intelligence community.

Efforts in FY 2018 will continue to focus on acquiring and leveraging advance passenger data, intelligence, automated tools and risk-informed approaches to screen, prioritize, vet and target passengers in the air environment; maximizing the effectiveness of pre-departure targeting programs to identify and interdict possible terrorists and high-risk inadmissible passengers before they board a

conveyance destined to the United States by:

- Continuing to utilize and expand all current pre-departure programs;
- Expanding the information sharing, partnerships and collaboration that enhance the entire border security continuum; and,
- Conducting a joint exploitation of intelligence, management, and operations with interagency and international partners to enhance NTC technological and operation capabilities.

- ✓ Efforts in FY 2018 will continue to focus on increased engagement and partnerships with industry and stakeholders to enhance CBP cargo targeting initiatives that address the multi-faceted threats to the cargo environment by:
- ✓ Implementing ACAS regulations to move from a voluntary program to a requirement that air cargo advance data is submitted to CBP prior to lading aboard aircraft destined to the U.S.
- ✓ Enhancing the CSI mission of securing the global supply chain by preventing high-risk maritime shipments from entering the U.S.
- ✓ Deterring the exploitation of maritime containers by terrorists and transnational criminal organizations.
- ✓ Coordinating with U.S. Coast Guard on vessel tracking, and managing national maritime cargo events.

The Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO)

AMSCO's primary function is to promote workforce integrity by developing innovative techniques to identify potential misconduct among frontline CBP personnel. Through training, outreach and data analysis, AMSCO is responsible for examining data collected by CBP systems. AMSCO is a divisional program of NTC. AMSCO's primary system, ELMOrf, is an application that uses technological advancements to offer a more uniform and coordinated approach to monitoring and improving frontline operation performance at POEs and the expansion of integrity efforts within the land border cargo environments, land border pedestrian environment, and CBP secondary operations.

Automated Targeting System (ATS)

ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. ATS serves the DHS mission of Securing and Managing our Borders by targeting individuals and cargo that are potential threats to the public. It allows CBP officers to focus their enforcement efforts on cargo shipments and passengers consistent with current threats.

ATS standardizes names, addresses, maritime vessel names, and similar data so these data elements can be associated with other existing business data to form a more complete picture of passengers, imports, and/or exports in context with the previous behaviors of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subject to a real-time risk evaluation. ATS is consistently updated to remain current with potential threats. System and algorithm rule updates are critical to maintain optimal capabilities and adapt to competing priorities. Specifically, rules targeting international incidents, potential disease pandemics, and new terrorist activities are updated to reflect the most recent intelligence information. The ATS program provides continuous targeting support against potential threats to the Homeland.

Unified Passenger (UPAX) is a technology refresh that updates and replaces the older functionality of the legacy ATS interface. This update allows ATS to process traveler information against other information available in ATS and apply risk-based rules centered around CBP Officer experience, analysis of trends of suspicious activity, and raw intelligence from DHS and other Government agencies. The end result is an improved process and system that assists CBP Officers in identifying individuals who require additional inspection and making admissibility decisions regarding individuals seeking admission to the United States.

FY 2018 funding for operations and maintenance activities will continue to improve targeting efforts to create a more robust, efficient, and effective system.

ATS has helped maintain a significant benefit to the public, and has significantly reduced CBP's processing time for travelers and goods entering at our nation's ports. In FY 2016:

- Use of ATS models resulted in more than \$100M in narcotic seizures;
- 125,584 kg (138.4 tons) narcotics seized;
- \$254,857,440 MSRP counterfeit merchandise seized;
- Analysis of more than 17 million transactions per day;
- Analysis of more than 13 million cargo shipments per month; and,
- Identification of more than 6,000 high risk travelers who were prevented from traveling to the U.S.

Decision making tool for CBPOs:

- ✓ ATS-Passenger – Evaluates to identify high risk passengers and crew members for additional scrutiny.
- ✓ ATS-Cargo – Evaluates to identify high risk inbound cargo for examination
- ✓ Modeling and Analytics – Includes risk assessment techniques in air, land, and sea environments.

Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI)

AFI enhances CBP's ability to identify and apprehend individuals who pose a potential law enforcement or national security risk, and aids in the enforcement and prosecution of violations of customs, immigration, and other laws enforced by CBP at the border. AFI is used for the purposes of:

- Identifying individuals, individual affiliations, and cargo that may pose a potential law enforcement or national security risk, and assisting intelligence product users in the field in preventing the illegal entry of people and goods, or identifying other violations of law;
- Conducting additional research on persons or cargo to uncover patterns or trends that could assist in the identification of potential law enforcement or national security risks; and,
- Sharing finished intelligence products developed for the above purposes in coordination with DHS employees who have a need to know in the performance of their official duties and who have appropriate clearances or permissions.

CBP uses transaction-based systems such as TECS and Automated Targeting System (ATS) in support of targeting and inspection functions. AFI enhances the information from those and other DHS systems by employing different analytical capabilities and tools that provide link analysis among data elements.

✓ Through integration with ATS and other DHS components, AFI improves intelligence sharing.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Container Security Initiative Realignment to NTC: This adjustment realigns funding for the Container Security Initiative to the National Targeting Center.

Reorganization of Targeting Operations: This adjustment realigns funding for Targeting Operations from the Office of Intelligence to the Office of Field Operations.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Annualization of 2016 Counter Network Operations: This adjustment annualizes salaries and benefits costs for the additional National Targeting Center (NTC) positions supporting Counter Network Operations provided in the FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.]

**Targeting Operations – PPA Level III
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Targeting Operations	769	652	\$82,685	\$126.82	769	652	\$79,479	\$121.9	862	862	\$152,946	\$177.43	93	210	\$73,467	\$55.53
Total	769	652	\$82,685	\$126.82	769	652	\$79,479	\$121.9	862	862	\$152,946	\$177.43	93	210	\$73,467	\$55.53
Discretionary - Appropriation	769	652	\$82,685	\$126.82	769	652	\$79,479	\$121.9	862	862	\$152,946	\$177.43	93	210	\$73,467	\$55.53

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Reflects an enhancement of 93 FTE (93 positions) in support of the National Targeting Center Expansion.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 210

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$73,467

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$56

Targeting Operations – PPA Level III
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$51,162	\$50,257	\$93,069	\$42,812
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$137	\$137	\$33	(\$104)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,435	\$5,435	\$10,783	\$5,348
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$25,951	\$23,650	\$49,061	\$25,411
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$82,685	\$79,479	\$152,946	\$73,467
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	769	769	862	93
FTE - Civilian	652	652	862	210

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
OFO - Targeting Operations-Base	652	\$82,685	\$126.82	652	\$79,479	\$121.90	652	\$79,479				
OFO - Targeting Operations-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$2,942			\$2,942	
OFO - Targeting Operations-Technical Adjustments, Realignment, and Annualizations							117	\$55,985		117	\$55,985	
OFO - Targeting Operations-Enhancements							93	\$14,540		93	\$14,540	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	652	\$82,685	\$126.82	652	\$79,479	\$121.90	862	\$152,946	\$177.43	210	\$73,467	\$56

**Targeting Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Targeting Operations	\$18,924	\$10,296	\$83,626	\$73,330
Total	\$18,924	\$10,296	\$83,626	\$73,330
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$18,924	\$10,296	\$83,626	\$73,330

Targeting Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,731	\$5,627	\$5,875	\$248
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$624	\$618	\$614	(\$4)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$51	\$51	\$51	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$101	\$100	\$146	\$46
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,759	\$3,196	\$60,118	\$56,922
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	\$537	\$537
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$22	\$22	\$14,825	\$14,803
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$226	\$225	\$240	\$15
31.0 Equipment	\$393	\$440	\$1,203	\$763
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$18,924	\$10,296	\$83,626	\$73,330

Targeting Operations – PPA Level III Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
OFO Contracts	11,781	3,218	59,143	55,925
OFO AFI O&M Contracts	0	0	16,337	16,337
OFO Travel	5,731	5,627	5,875	248
OFO AFI O&M Equipment	0	0	1,000	1,000
Other Costs	1,412	1,451	1,271	(180)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	18,924	10,296	83,626	73,330

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations Contracts –
 - Contract service expenses to support Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations including ATS, UPAX, IRS-NG, AFI Expansion, Information Management System, Narcotics Trade Models, CT dashboards, ICASS support (Barbados (CARICOM) and Jordan), Counter Network Support (Unisys), and Unified Process Engineering Support (prior line on Unisys). The increase in this area is primarily due to transfers of functions from the Office of Intelligence (OI) to the NTC and well as the Intelligence and Targeting enhancement.
- Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations AFI O&M Contracts –
 - Contract support services for Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI) including Unisys and Lexis Nexis.
- Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations Travel –
 - Travel expenses for Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations.
- Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations AFI O&M Equipment –
 - Software licenses to assist with data collecting and analyzing for Office of Field Operations Targeting Operations including support of Counter Network and AFI.

Assets and Support – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Assets and Support	-	-	\$828,255	-	-	\$822,101	-	-	\$840,315	-	-	\$18,214
Total	-	-	\$828,255	-	-	\$822,101	-	-	\$840,315	-	-	\$18,214
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$828,255	-	-	\$822,101	-	-	\$840,315	-	-	\$18,214

Assets and Support – PPA Level III Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$828,255
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$828,255
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$822,101
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	\$822,101
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$1,096)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$1,096)
Federal Protective Service Fee Increase	-	-	\$1,363
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$1,735
Rent Adjustment	-	-	\$1,096
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$6,154
TECS Modernization	-	-	\$9,000
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$19,348
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$994)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$257)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$1,251)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$17,001
FY 2018 Current Services	-	-	\$839,102
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	-	-	\$1,213
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$1,213
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$840,315
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$18,214

PPA Level III Description

CBP requests \$840.3 million for the Assets and Support Sub-PPA. A number of cross cutting support programs such as the Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Technology Program, Mobile Technology, Information Technology Infrastructure, and Border Security Deployment Program are critical to the success of CBP's mission. These programs underlie every critical aspect of the CBP's mission. CBP can be fully staffed, but without the technology to scan cargo using NII equipment, for example, our need for staff

would increase exponentially. Similarly, if a peak processing time at a major airport requires full staffing to accommodate the workload, in also requires the tools to support those staff including computers, technology lines, phones, and other support systems. CBP is tirelessly self-critical and works to constantly evaluate the right mix of resources to effectively accomplish our mission including staff and technology. The following programs in the Trade and Travel Assets and Support Sub-PPA represent the mix of critical investment in the support infrastructure of CBP.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology (NII)

Office of Field Operations - Non-Intrusive Inspection Program (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Non-Intrusive Inspection Program (O&S)	\$119,010	\$117,942	\$121,376	3 percent
Non-Intrusive Inspection Program (PC&I)	\$90,260	\$90,102	\$109,240	21 percent
Cumulative Total	\$209,270	\$208,044	\$230,616	11 percent

The FY 2018 budget request includes a total \$230.6 million for NII (\$121 million in O&S, and \$109.2 million in PC&I). Funding allows for continued investment for maintenance of current NII technology while recapitalizing aging systems to provide a layered enforcement strategy.

NII systems are critical to the Nation’s economic prosperity and directly enable the efficient flow of lawful trade and travel. These systems examine cargo and conveyances for contraband and weapons of mass effect in eight minutes, versus 120 minutes of a physical exam. Through Congress’ continued support, CBP received its first major wave of acquisition funding to recapitalize the fleet in FY 2016. Understanding that CBP’s operating environments are dynamic and that threats evolve, NII recapitalization needs are focused on integration and automation to ensure technology and methods are adaptable for future architectures. Integrating and automating NII technology and data will offer efficiencies that enhance border security and modernizes NII operations to keep pace with global partners.

The FY 2018 budget request will allow CBP to remain on track to ensure the NII fleet is operating within its service life by FY 2024. Additionally, the receipt of multi-year funds has greatly improved the flexibility across the NII investment strategy. Flexibility allows CBP to address emerging needs and to adequately assess and evaluate replacement solutions that support integrated and automated

concepts.

CBP’s FY 2018 NII request will support 95 percent operational availability across the current fleet of NII and radiation detection equipment (RDE), and acquisition of over 30 Large Scale (LS) and 600 Small Scale (SS) NII systems to support recapitalization and emerging field needs. A key element of CBP’s NII recapitalization is to deploy technology and methods that integrate with other CBP hardware and software platforms. Existing NII technology and RDE are standalone systems in the sense that they are not in combined configurations, and the systems do not transmit data directly to the CBP Network.

OFO IN ACTION:
 ✓ NII

NII systems are viewed as force multipliers as the systems allow CBP to examine conveyances efficiently and effectively. In FY 2016, CBP utilized over 300 LS NII systems to image approximately 6.45 million cargo or conveyances across CBP’s 328 land, sea, and air POEs, resulting in CBPOs seizing over 355,000 pounds of narcotics and more than \$3.9 million in U.S. currency. More than 8,000 additional officers at a labor cost of approximately one billion dollars would have been required if physical examinations were conducted.

A model example of addressing data integration needs for standalone systems is the Port Radiation Inspection Detection and Evaluation (PRIDE) system, which is funded as part of CBP’s NII O&S investment. PRIDE receives, integrates, and manages data from various technologies, including standalone RDE, and provides stakeholders (e.g., officers and scientist) a real-time mechanism to assess threats and plan courses of action from remote locations. Currently, PRIDE is deployed at 199 ports of entry, sending 88 percent of scanned radiation data to CBP servers each year. CBP will continue to expand PRIDE to domestic CBP ports via the DHS OneNet. Additionally, PRIDE will incorporate outputs from RDE and large-scale NII systems, provide integration with related cargo manifests, entry and targeting data, and develop automated analysis capabilities.

Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP)

Office of Field Operations - Border Security Deployment Program (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP)	\$11,100	\$10,997	\$11,100	1 percent

The CBP FY 2018 budget request includes \$11.1 million to sustain the Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP), which provides CBP with a comprehensive and expanded secure operational environment through an integrated surveillance and intrusion detection system. BSDP is a mission critical audio and video surveillance tool that incorporates motion detection, remote monitoring, and situational awareness for all Land POEs (LPOEs) and 12 airports, select U.S. Border Patrol facilities, and CBP Headquarters on a 24x7 basis. In FY 2018, BSDP will extend surveillance capabilities to include select airports and seaports while maintaining current capabilities at LPOEs.

BSDP is CBP’s enterprise solution for video and audio surveillance for all fixed facilities; it improves the safety and security of CBPOs, the traveling public, and government facilities. BSDP, and its supporting infrastructure, Centralized Audio Video Surveillance System (CAVSS), is installed and used at operating locations across the country. Without full funding, security at LPOEs will be reduced, exposing CBPOs, Agents, and the American public to increased threats. Vulnerabilities at the LPOEs will increase, key evidence to support criminal convictions will diminish, and CBP’s ability to monitor officer integrity will be reduced.

BSDP Key Statistics	
Authorized Users	4,400
CBP Locations	290
Cameras	10,103
Microphones	1,531
Standard Digital Video Recorder (DVR)	751

BSDP Benefits:

- BSDP promotes officer integrity and adjudicates judicial investigations through court admissible video and audio recording; surveillance recordings are regularly used as key evidence to support prosecution of criminal activity, including unauthorized foreign nationals crossing the border.
- BSDP optimizes resources for remote monitoring and reduces CBP labor costs associated with facility security by approximately \$94 million annually.

CBP Mobile Technology

Office of Field Operations - Trade and Travel Domestic Operations (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
CBP Mobile Program	\$12,045	\$11,993	\$12,045	0 percent

The CBP FY 2018 budget request includes \$12.0 million to sustain the CBP Mobile Program, which provides an enterprise solution

with the strategic vision to add mobility to mission critical CBP operations and processes through the deployment of appropriate technology, removing the constraints of time and location facing all CBP front-line personnel in the performance of their duties, and the execution of CBP's mission. CBP Mobile Program's goal is to provide mobile capabilities to CBPOs, CBPAS, USBP, and AMO Agents that are a simple "touch" or "holster-reach" away. However, the deployment of technology creates a requirement for operations support and maintenance which is funded from the program's base. As more mobile technology is deployed, the level of discretionary funding in the base is reduced limiting CBP's capability to deploy additional devices to support day-to-day, augmented, and special event operations. CBP will continue to maintain the more than 4,000 ruggedized tablets, smartphones, fingerprint capture peripherals, document readers, and mobile processing work stations.

The following are examples of CBP Mobile provided capabilities:

- **Streamlining Secondary Pilot** – The Raúl Héctor Castro (formerly known as Douglas) POE implemented mobile tablets in conjunction with the existing Enforcement Link Mobile Operations (ELMOrf) Dashboard to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the passenger vehicle primary to secondary process flow and reduce the overall secondary inspection process time. Through this innovation, the CBP Mobile Program will determine the feasibility of extending this pilot to additional Ports of Entry after completing an evaluation in FY 2017.
- **Cargo Export** – This mobile capability gives CBPOs real-time access to cargo systems for targeting high risk cargo and vehicles, ACE for consolidated border crossing processing and National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NVMTIS) to facilitate investigations of vehicle-related crimes.
- **Electronic Flight Bag (EFB) Capability Expansion** - EFB is an electronic information management device that helps flight crews perform pre-flight, in-flight, and post-flight management tasks more easily and efficiently with less paper. An EFB is an iPad that carries documentation pilots must have available during the course of the flight; such as flight manuals, operation manuals, en route charts, and approach plates. Providing this mobile capability to Air & Marine is in alignment with Department of Defense (DoD) and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) future plans to move towards a paperless environment.
- **Mobile Small Boat Processing for Buffalo Pilot** - The Port of Champlain provides staffing for a small boat inspection station in Rouses Point. CBP Mobile provides a mobile solution that enables Officers to rapidly process traveler information dockside with a document reader capability to facilitate inspection of vessels and passengers

The following are examples of the CBP Mobile Program supporting of the CBP mission:

Laredo Port of Entry Mobile Query Pilot

**OFO IN
ACTION:**

✓ Mobile
Technology

An integrated team from CBP Mobile and the Laredo Port of Entry coordinated to deploy a new Mobile Query (MQ) capability for CBP Officers to process travelers using smart phones paired with a peripheral to perform document reading and biometrics capture with the goal of expediting holiday traffic at the Laredo Port of Entry with a specific emphasis on reducing the long wait times experienced by bus passengers.

Highlights from the first hours after deployment:

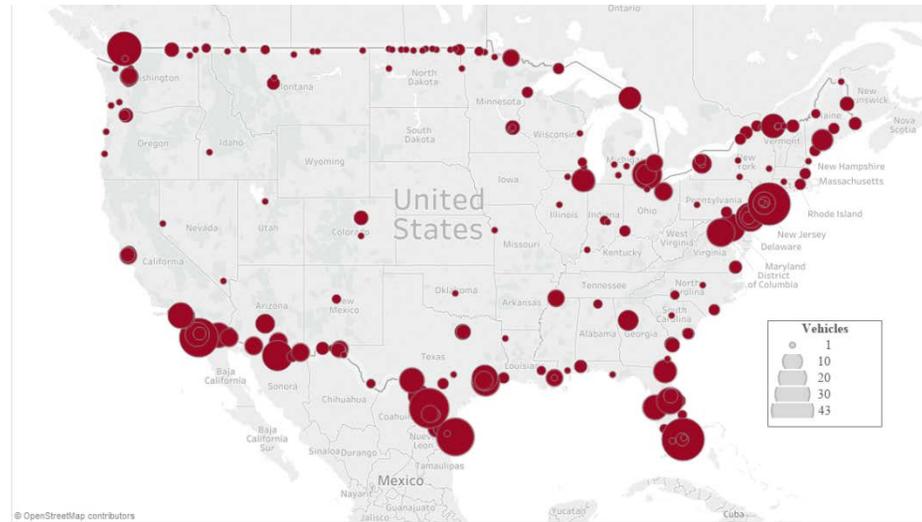
- A bus with 20 passengers processed with the Mobile Query Application took less than 10 minutes to process all passengers (no permits) from start to finish, a 90 percent decrease from the historical wait time for the same conveyance. Three empty buses were processed within 5 minutes and released from primary lanes, obviating the need to divert to the processing area below the bridge and thereby reducing traffic and resulting wait times for the rest of the traveling public at that POE at that time.
- Over 234 crossings and 20 buses processed during one operation.
- Broadband connectivity was excellent, with biographic query results averaging about 7 seconds and biometric results are averaging 1.5 minutes or better.

Office of Facilities and Asset Management

Fleet Program

CBP requests \$4.263 million in FY 2018 for the Office of Facilities and Management (OFAM) within the Assets and Support Sub PPA (no change from the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). This Current Services request will provide for the acquisition of 113 vehicles for the Office of Field Operations (OFO). The chart below shows that 30 percent of OFO's fleet (1,320 out of 4,325 vehicles) will be eligible for replacement in FY 2018 based on established CBP criteria.

FY 2018 OFO Replacement Eligible Vehicle



The requested funding is intended to address a portion of the 1,320 vehicles that have met or will meet CBP replacement criteria through FY 2018. The acquisition of vehicles for OFO ensures personnel have the appropriate vehicle assets necessary to facilitate legitimate trade and travel nationwide. This includes activities such as collecting duties on merchandise entering the country, ensuring cargo security, and welcoming lawful visitors. As vehicles remain in the fleet past their replacement age, maintenance, repair, and operating costs increase, as well as, maintenance and repair-related vehicle downtime, reducing available mission service hours for the CBP fleet. An increase in vehicle downtime reduces the amount of available resources needed to successfully execute CBP’s mission.

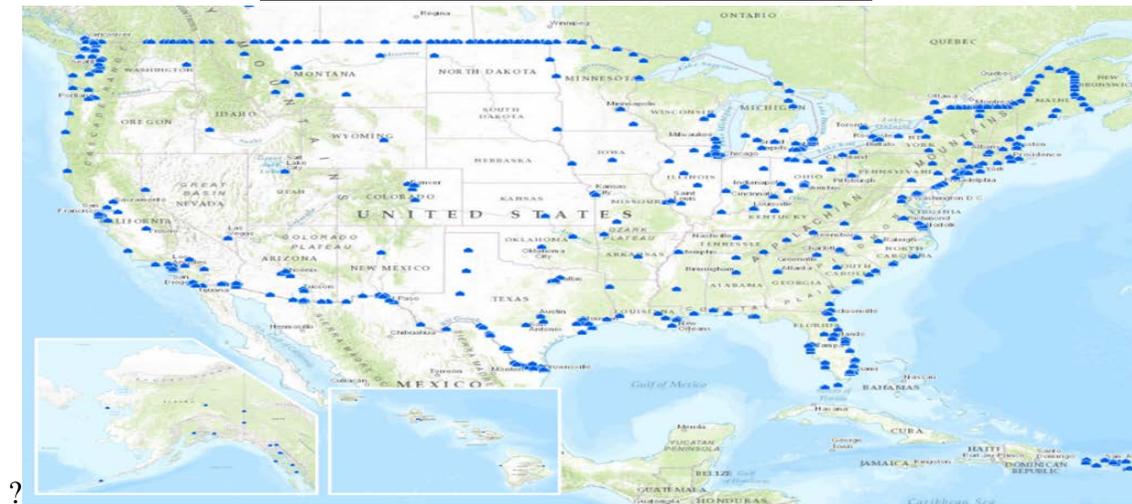
CBP maintains a diverse and agile fleet tailored toward operational-specific requirements that allow OFO to execute its mission. These vehicles are acquired, configured, and deployed to support activities at ports of entry throughout the U.S and U.S. territories. In order to properly maintain CBP’s Fleet, scheduled vehicle replacement is a necessity. This vehicle lifecycle management process is especially important as vehicles become older and less reliable, while mission demands continue. Reductions in vehicle performance and/or reliability may place an undue burden on officers executing mission requirements.

Facilities Portfolio

The Trade and Travel Operations Assets and Support Sub-PPA requests \$419.5 million to support OFO’s facilities portfolio.

Comprising fifty-three percent of CBP’s total facilities portfolio, OFO facilities portfolio is 14.9 million square feet and primarily consists of 328 ports of entry (POE) in three environments: land, sea and air. These POEs serve as the gateways for millions of people legally crossing America’s borders and the exchange of trillions of dollars in goods and services into and out of the United States while also preventing terrorists, instruments of terror and illegal narcotics, weapons and money from entering the United States. In addition to the POEs, OFO operates out of 20 Field Offices. These facilities support continuous operations and include special-use space for various types of inspections such as the performance of agriculture quarantine inspections by CBP Agriculture Specialists.

Office of Field Operations Facilities Portfolio²¹



The requested level of funding allows CBP to continue staging operations from the existing OFO facilities portfolio by executing building operations, maintenance and minor repair contracts for CBP-owned facilities; addressing emergent repairs and replacements at GSA facilities for specialized space and equipment²²; addressing a limited number of required activities associated with forced relocations and lease renewals including code-compliance upgrades of IT and security systems; performing Facility Condition Assessments and Strategic Resource Assessments; fulfilling a limited number of top priority needs from the backlog of major repairs

²¹ Map and portfolio square footage is as of December 22, 2016.

²² As a tenant of a GSA facility, CBP is responsible for the recurring maintenance, repairs and replacement of the following facility aspects: electrical wiring, outlets, carpeting, raised access flooring, plumbing fixtures within the CBP-occupied space, partitioning, wall finishes, doors, sidelights, frames, hardware, millwork, window treatments, supplemental power, cooling/heating, agency signage in the common corridor, changes to lighting patterns, upgrades to building standard items, structural enhancements and bathrooms, and elevators or staircases in the CBP-occupied space.

and past due renewals at OFO CBP-owned facilities, \$39.4 million²³ backlog, and GSA facilities, over \$100 million backlog; and paying rent and rent-related expenses for OFO-occupied leased facilities and utilities expenses at CBP-owned facilities.

This funding request does not support the full recurring level of funding needed to address minor construction, alterations and improvements to CBP-owned and leased OFO facilities to meet OFO’s rapidly expanding and modernizing mission. This activity includes installing additional security cameras, and primary and secondary lane gates; adding additional generators; port expansions and renovations; upgrades to LAN and phone systems; expansion and/or construction of new kennel facilities; and inspectional equipment repairs or relocations. This funding request also does not support the replacement of building systems at the end of the intended useful life, which then adds to the growing backlog of deferred maintenance.

Office of Information Technology

Office of Information and Technology - Assets and Support (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
TECS Mod	\$48,003	\$42,001	\$50,018	19 percent

CBP requests \$50.0 million in FY 2018 for the TECS Modernization program within the Assets and Support Sub-PPA. TECS is critical to ensuring proper passenger screening to identify possible terrorists while facilitating the screening process for legitimate travelers. The funding requested will ensure the modernized system can be sustained.

²³ As reported at the end of FY 2016 as part of DHS’ financial reporting statement and includes all identified deferred maintenance items at CBP-Owned and Direct Lease Operated facilities.

The FY 2018 President’s Budget supports the operations and maintenance for modernized TECS. TECS is a key border enforcement system supporting screening requirements of DHS and other Federal agencies. TECS is the primary tool used by officers at the border to assist with screening and determinations regarding admissibility of arriving persons. Its ability to process records and passenger manifests and create entry/exit data is critical to not only CBP mission success but also United States national security.

ECS in Action

- *Supports Primary and Secondary inspections*
- *Supports over 90,000 users*
- *Supports screening requirements of over 20 Federal agencies responsible for traveler processing, investigations, vetting, entry/exit, and research*

TECS interfaces with several law enforcement systems and federal agencies. TECS improves access to person centric information by government officials; reduces the possibility of missing someone who should have been intercepted; improves the effectiveness and efficiency of Secondary Inspection; improves the flexibility to incorporate new capabilities and evolving threats; and eliminates dated technology that cannot be relied upon to support the CBP mission. Law enforcement personnel across DHS use TECS to protect the nation from the entry of dangerous or illegal people, ensure efficient flow of lawful people crossing US borders and enable effective decision making through rigorous screening of travelers to provide improved intelligence and information sharing.

Office of Information and Technology - Assets and Support (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
APIS	\$2,278	\$ 2,367	\$2,418	2 percent

APIS is used to review air, sea, train, and limited bus passengers and crew in an effort to identify possible terrorists, uncover high-risk individuals, and facilitate the clearance process for legitimate travelers. APIS provides CBP with an electronic data interchange to receive traveler and manifest data. Commercial/private carriers and aircraft provide APIS information from the biographic information found in the travel documents before travelers’ board commercial/private vessels and aircraft. The information is transmitted to CBP prior to departure. It is the most critical current data source available to match arrivals and departures against the various watch lists. APIS data is critical to CBP biographic entry/exit systems. As an example, in 2010 CBP Officers entered data into APIS, which then alerted CBP targeting personnel that Faisal Shahzad, the Times Square Bomber, was attempting to flee the country. This lead law enforcement to the criminal’s location and apprehension.

Office of Information and Technology - Assets and Support (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
Passenger Systems	\$7,407	\$7,407	\$7,407	0 percent

Primary Application Maintenance and Passenger Enforcement Systems support the technology that enables CBP to remotely check identification of incoming travelers into the United States, and to remotely check and log traveler’s entry into the United States at low-risk border entry points, such as marinas, small airports, and recreation areas. The systems also provide for a suppression of lookout records after initial screening proves the traveler is not the subject of the lookout records. This eliminates travelers being subjected to unnecessary referrals saving time for both travelers and CBP officers. The systems also receive passport and visa information from Department of State and travel documents from Citizenship and Immigration Services. This includes Lawful Permanent Resident cards which are used to verify the traveler is using a valid US issued travel document. These systems are also used by CBP Officers and the Federal Aviation Administration to process all inbound private aircraft, inbound pleasure boats, and boat passengers.

Office of Information and Technology - Assets and Support (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Name	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR (ACR)	FY 2018 President's Budget (PB)	Percent Change FY 2017 ACR to FY 2018 PB
ATS	\$121,922	\$118,103	\$ 118,408	0 percent

The FY 2018 President's Budget request supports the operations and maintenance of the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. It allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers consistent with current threats. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of passengers, imports and/or exports in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subject to a real-time risk evaluation. ATS is consistently updated to remain current with potential threats. System and rule updates are critical to maintain optimal capabilities and adapt to competing priorities. Specifically, rules targeting international incidents, potential disease pandemics, and new terrorist activities are updated to reflect the most recent intelligence information.

ATS Key Features

- **ATS-Passenger Module** -Used at Ports of Entry to augment the CBP Officer's decision-making about whether a passenger or crew member should receive additional scrutiny
- **ATS-Cargo Module** – Evaluates all cargo to identify high risk inbound cargo for examinations
- **Modeling and Analytics** – Includes risk assessment techniques in air, land and sea environments

Adjustments to Base Justification

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Federal Protective Service Fee Increase: Adjustment to accommodate increases to FPS base security fee (\$0.74/square foot to \$0.78/square foot) and oversight fee (from 6 percent percentto 8 percent percent).

NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs for NII based on the established lifecycle cost estimate

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

TECS Modernization: Per the Acquisition Plan Integrated Master Schedule and current Program Performance Milestones, TECS Modernization will be fully operational in FY 2017; therefore \$9 million was moved from PCI to O&S to reflect the shift from development to sustainment.

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided in FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

**Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Assets and Support	\$828,255	\$822,101	\$840,315	\$18,214
Total	\$828,255	\$822,101	\$840,315	\$18,214
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$828,255	\$822,101	\$840,315	\$18,214

Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,215	\$11,193	\$11,219	\$26
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$831	\$829	\$793	(\$36)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$344,196	\$350,693	\$360,874	\$10,181
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$6,103	\$10,083	\$6,134	(\$3,949)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,928	\$22,861	\$6,928	(\$15,933)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$6	\$6	\$34	\$28
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$328,650	\$309,126	\$337,650	\$28,524
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$139	\$138	\$139	\$1
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$40,782	\$15,355	\$12,036	(\$3,319)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$40,506	\$40,204	\$40,492	\$288
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,541	\$2,522	\$2,530	\$8
31.0 Equipment	\$46,358	\$59,091	\$47,540	(\$11,551)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$13,946	\$13,946
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$828,255	\$822,101	\$840,315	\$18,214

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Enterprise Services Rent	350,299	352,946	359,124	6,178
OFO NII O&M Contracts	104,851	103,880	104,851	971
OFO ATS Maintenance O&M Contracts	61,307	61,191	61,307	116
OFO LBI O&M Contracts	60,190	59,633	60,190	557
Other Costs	251,608	244,451	254,843	10,392
Total Non Pay Cost Drivers	828,255	822,101	840,315	18,214

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Field Operations Assets & Support Enterprise Services Rent –
 - Rent payments for leased property, and building operations, maintenance, and repairs of all CBP facilities.
- Office of Field Operations Assets & Support NII O&M Contracts –
 - Ongoing preventative maintenance and on-demand services for large scale and small scale NII systems. Supports CBPs interdiction and security efforts by providing technologies that help CBP officers and agents examine a large volume of traffic safely, quickly, and effectively to detect a wide range of contraband that is imported using a variety of conveyances
- Office of Field Operations Assets & Support ATS Maintenance O&M Contracts –
 - Service contracts to support the Automated Targeting System (ATS) (Unisys, Business Intelligence Support Services (BISS) and Engineering & Risk Management Support Services (ERAS)), various software licenses supporting ATS, DOIT Information Management Services (Deloitte), and to also include recurring circuit costs for the National Targeting Center locations (prior NTC-Passenger (Reston, VA) and NTC-Cargo (Herndon, VA) as well as TASPO (Kingstowne, VA) – update in FY17 NTC-C and NTC-P now co-located in Sterling, VA).
- Office of Field Operations Assets & Support LBI O&M Contracts –
 - LBI program management services, maintenance of deployed equipment and software, data communications service (circuits), support for emergent requirements that facilitate border crossing, CBP Mobile-program management services BSDP and ADIS.

Office of Trade – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Trade	865	820	\$213,844	865	820	\$211,846	1,005	954	\$263,301	140	134	\$51,455
Total	865	820	\$213,844	865	820	\$211,846	1,005	954	\$263,301	140	134	\$51,455
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	865	820	\$213,844	865	820	\$211,846	1,005	954	\$263,301	140	134	\$51,455

Office of Trade – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	865	820	\$213,844
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	865	820	\$213,844
FY 2017 Annualized CR	865	820	\$211,846
FY 2018 Base Budget	865	820	\$211,846
ACE Realignment	-	-	\$2,299
Total Transfers	-	-	\$2,299
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,509
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,700
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	29	\$8,282
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$418
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$519
Health Benefits	-	-	\$244
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$1,998
Total, Pricing Increases	-	29	\$14,670
Non-Recur ACE	-	-	(\$34,984)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$527)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$35,511)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	29	(\$18,542)
FY 2018 Current Services	865	849	\$193,304
ACE Core Functionality	-	-	\$45,122
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act	140	105	\$26,125
Trade Transformation Initiative	-	-	\$2,250
Total, Program Increases	140	105	\$73,497
Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	-	-	(\$2,000)
Trade Metrics and Data Support	-	-	(\$1,500)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$3,500)
FY 2018 Request	1,005	954	\$263,301

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	140	134	\$51,455

PPA Level II Description

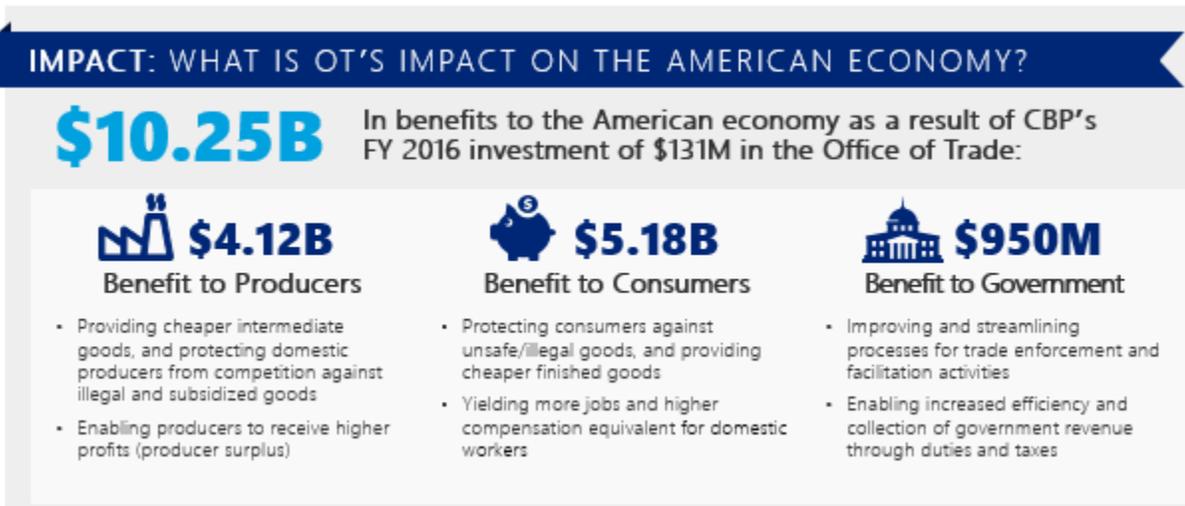
Office of Trade

CBP requests 1,005 positions, 954 FTE and \$263.3 million in FY 2018 for the Office of Trade (OT) within the Office of Trade Sub-PPA. \$146.6 million is for salaries including TFTEA positions, \$93.2 million is for ACE automation, and \$23.5 million is other non-pay costs including Trade Transformation Initiatives.

OT plays a critical role in defending America’s economic security by enforcing current trade laws and implementing new measures to align to the Administration’s vision of:

- Protecting American industry and creating jobs by leveling the playing field for American businesses;
- Strengthening U.S. enforcement posture by using every tool to combat violations of trade laws; and
- Refining trade regulations and processes by adopting skills and capabilities that deliver the highest level of impact to the U.S. economy.

CBP’s trade mission safeguards America’s national security and leads to economic benefits by protecting revenue and market share for domestic industry, protecting jobs for American workers, and collecting \$44 billion of U.S. Government revenue in FY 2016.



OT employs a unique combination of enforcement knowledge and industry expertise to enforce the laws and regulations of 47 partner government agencies (PGA) as the lead representative of the Executive Branch at the border. The trade mission focuses on three primary areas:

Trade Enforcement Outcomes – combatting predatory trade practices through the seizure of goods that infringe on American trademarks and the enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD).

- Seized and excluded \$1.8 billion in counterfeit and illicit goods from entering the country, leading to \$5.88 billion in estimated economic benefits as measured by the transfer in demand and production of those goods for domestic producers;
- Enforced collection of additional duties, fines, and penalties of \$1.5 billion, primarily on AD/CVD goods priced to undercut the U.S. market, leading to \$9.7 billion in estimated economic benefits, as measured by the transfer in demand and production of those goods for domestic producers, and government revenue; and
- Protected an estimated 107,000 jobs in domestic industry from unfair competition of counterfeit and dumped goods.

Trade Security Outcomes – protecting the U.S. border against threats to the public safety, CBP and OT partners with industry and foreign governments, turns increasingly to targeting and predictive analytics, and uses a risk-based approach to push the security boundary beyond domestic ports of entry.

- CBP processed 27 million cargo containers and 33 million entries through ACE, equivalent to processing approximately one shipment per second; and
- Performed risk-based analysis and intelligence to assess and to examine 100 percent of suspicious containers;

Trade Facilitation Outcomes – implementing efficient, predictable regulatory processes and technology systems which enhance U.S. economic competitiveness.

- Admitted \$2.3 trillion of imported goods and facilitated \$1.5 trillion of exported goods through U.S. ports of entry; and
- Created \$25 billion in net economic benefits for domestic producers, consumers, and government. This is based on an estimated 5.42 percent reduction of total cost to import goods resulting from CBP efficiencies relative to a global index of Trade Facilitation Indicators measured by the OECD.



This combined approach ensures proactive, aggressive, and dynamic trade enforcement practices that protect the American consumer, facilitates the benefits of international trade, and allows U.S. domestic industry to compete in a global marketplace.

Key challenges that CBP faces with the 21st century global supply chain include the exponential increase in use of e-commerce, rapid logistics, intricate supply chains, and the ever-increasing complexity of the international trade environment. Efficient processes, effective enforcement, and investment in trade expertise, automation, and partnerships with domestic industry and importers create a fair and competitive import environment, where the benefits of trade compliance far exceed the costly consequences of violating U.S. trade laws.

FY 2016 was a year of historic change. The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) was signed on February 24, 2016, providing a clear signal that security through U.S. economic competitiveness and enforcement of our trade laws and regulations is one of the country’s highest priorities. TFTEA is one of the most impactful pieces of trade legislation for CBP in over a generation. The Act includes substantial changes to trade enforcement, particularly in the area of anti-dumping, establishing processes for investigating claims of evasion of anti-dumping orders, using donations of technology from the private sector for enforcing IPR and simplifying drawback processing to spur domestic manufacturing and exports.

The Enforce and Protect Act (EAPA) is a specific part of TFTEA that allows a party to submit an allegation of dumping

circumvention to CBP, and grants CBP new authorities to make adverse decisions against an importer based on the lack of response or an incomplete response to an inquiry. In order to provide easy access to the process, OT implemented electronic filing for EAPA allegations through its revised online e-Allegations web portal, and has conducted significant outreach in an effort to train businesses on the new procedures for initiating these investigations. CBP is mandated to initiate and pursue EAPA allegations within certain timeframes, and public version of decisions are made available on the EAPA website.

The act also established new, but unfunded mandates for enforcement related staffing. For FY 2018, CBP requests funding for initial TFTEA-related positions but estimates that up to 140 new staff (\$29.8 million) would be needed to effectively implement and enforce all the provisions of TFTEA. OT has determined that current services have a gap of up to 225 positions based on workload modeling and legislative floors set in the Homeland Security Act and SAFE Port Act.

In FY 2016, OT met significant milestones with the deployment of key functions in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), shifting away from paper processes and automating the electronic submission of data for nearly 50 Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) creating what is termed a “Single Window” for imports at the border. ACE processes the submission of trade information to federal agencies that share responsibility for facilitating international trade and securing America’s supply chain.

CBP Trade automation efforts provide a multitude of benefits to the national economy. In FY 2016, investments in automation and capability acquisition reduced the cost of importing goods into the United States by an estimated 1.4 percent. The total economic benefits of this reduction is estimated to be \$6.5 billion, as a measure of increased import volume and decreased expenses related to intermediate inputs for domestic producers;

- \$2.7 billion in increased gross profits for domestic producers;
- \$3.5 billion in additional compensation and wages for domestic workers;
- \$320 million in additional government revenue collected through additional import duties and sales tax.

Finally, in partnership with the Office of Information Technology, OT leads efforts across CBP to enhance the automation and capability acquisitions for trade processes. All cargo release functions now reside in ACE, as do a large number of post-release functions. FY 2017 and FY2018 will feature continued deployments of ACE functions and a phase-in of Operation & Sustainment (O&S). The Sub-PPA will continue to support the O&S of ACE by providing funding to address requirements stemming from immediate and forthcoming trade automation initiatives. Priority initiatives include;

- Improving operational performance of truck manifest processing capabilities supporting land borders, and
- Transmitting foreign trade zones (FTZ) capabilities to ACE

The primary mission of OT continues to be trade enforcement through risk management, balanced with facilitation of legitimate trade.

The overall framework for this approach has several layers, including targeting, verification, and enforcement, with a foundation of compliance and partnership. Areas of significant risk are designated as Priority Trade Issues (PTIs) and include:

- Antidumping/Countervailing Duty (AD/CVD): ensure that AD/CVD laws are enforced and that those who would try to evade those laws are identified and appropriately penalized.
- Import Safety: prevent unsafe products from entering the commerce of the United States in collaboration with other government agencies.
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): enhance IPR enforcement and adapt to new risk such as the surge in e-commerce, by sharing intelligence, seizing goods at the border, and referring and supporting cases for criminal investigation.
- Textiles and Wearing Apparel: establish effective enforcement of anti-circumvention laws, trade agreements, and trade legislation regarding the importation of textiles and wearing apparel.
- Trade Agreements: ensure that the benefits afforded by trade agreements accrue only to eligible importations.
- Revenue: establish a fair and level trade environment by ensuring that the full amount of duties, taxes, and fees are collected through promoting informed compliance with the trade, administrative classification rulings at the request of the trade, and audits.

Oversight of trade enforcement and facilitation is provided by these key OT personnel



In support of the PTIs, OT provides key services to CBP and the trade community with experience and expertise from diverse operational, legal, professional and analytical backgrounds. These consist of International Trade Specialists, National Import Specialists, Attorneys, Paralegals, Regulatory Auditors, Economists, Statisticians, automation experts and other specialties.

Five specialized National Targeting & Analysis Groups (NTAG) provide advanced targeting, research, and coordination among various CBP entities on a national level concerning PTIs and potential trade violations. Additionally, the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC) is a joint CBP and partner agency facility designed to streamline and coordinate federal efforts to address import safety issues.

Notably, OT is a principal member of the Border Interagency Executive Council (BIEC) to provide leadership across agencies for import issues, and leads the Process Coordination Committee to reduce the administrative burden on lawful imports and exports. OT coordinates the policy and procedures required to solidify the One United States Government (1USG) effort and Single Window enhancements through ratification and adoption of a multi-agency collaboration agreement. OT will collaborate with BIEC to draft a new charter through inclusion of multiple stakeholder input in 2017.

In its regulatory management and oversight role, OT is responsible for creating the legal and administrative framework that enables CBP’s trade and border security operations and programs. These legal tools often have major impacts on the conduct of trade and on the ability of CBP to protect the United States homeland against unsafe persons and goods. CBP and the trade community rely greatly on these legal services including; uniform trade rulings; navigation laws (including the Jones Act); compliance publications; and adjudication of enforcement issues, protests, and decisions in all areas of trade law.

OT additionally provides the Agency’s regulatory audit function, which helps ensure companies are in compliance with trade laws and regulations, through post-entry audits of importers and other parties involved in the process of importing goods. Auditors provide other critical professional services, ranging from commercial trade fraud and investigations support; importer compliance reviews; airline user fee assessments; and drawback, bonded warehouse, and customs broker reviews.



Investment in OT produces clear results and benefits to the nation and domestic economy. Whether it is protection from unfair trade practices, or speeding the flow of legitimate trade to industry and consumers, OT will strive to refine, evolve and enhance all of these activities amidst a changing trade environment. This will ensure that the office maintains a key position in leveling the playing field for American businesses, combating violations of trade laws, and applying the people, skills and capabilities that deliver the highest

level of impact to the U.S. economy in FY 2018 and beyond.

Adjustments to Base Justification

ACE Realignment: This adjustment realigns OIT pay funding to OT for ACE operations and maintenance.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Non-Recur ACE: This adjustment reflects that the rebalance to the ACE investment program will match its latest cost estimate in FY 2017-FY 2020.

Working Capital Fund: internal realignment of resources required for WCF bills.

**Office of Trade – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Trade	865	820	\$121,678	\$148.39	865	820	\$118,753	\$144.82	1,005	954	\$148,760	\$155.93	140	134	\$30,007	\$11.11
Total	865	820	\$121,678	\$148.39	865	820	\$118,753	\$144.82	1,005	954	\$148,760	\$155.93	140	134	\$30,007	\$11.11
Discretionary - Appropriation	865	820	\$121,678	\$148.39	865	820	\$118,753	\$144.82	1,005	954	\$148,760	\$155.93	140	134	\$30,007	\$11.11

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 26 FTE decrease to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- Reflects an enhancement of 105 FTE (140 positions) in support of the Trade Enforcement and Facilitation Act requirements.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: | 134 |

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: | \$30,007 |

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: | \$11 |

Office of Trade – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$93,245	\$91,179	\$109,624	\$18,445
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,000	\$991	\$457	(\$534)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$580	\$222	\$1,599	\$1,377
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$26,853	\$26,361	\$37,080	\$10,719
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$121,678	\$118,753	\$148,760	\$30,007
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	865	865	1,005	140
FTE - Civilian	820	820	954	134

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Trade-Base	820	\$121,678		820	\$118,753		820	\$118,753				
Office of Trade-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$4,146			\$4,146	
Office of Trade-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							29	\$8,529		29	\$8,529	
Office of Trade-Enhancements							105	\$17,332		105	\$17,332	
Total Pay Cost Drivers	820	\$121,678	\$148.39	820	\$118,753	\$144.82	954	\$148,760	\$155.93	134	\$30,007	\$11

**Office of Trade – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Trade	\$92,166	\$93,093	\$114,541	\$21,448
Total	\$92,166	\$93,093	\$114,541	\$21,448
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$92,166	\$93,093	\$114,541	\$21,448

**Office of Trade – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,877	\$1,896	\$4,707	\$2,811
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,022	\$1,009	\$1,022	\$13
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$75	\$59	\$477	\$418
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$31,230	\$56,020	\$27,795	(\$28,225)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$11	\$11
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$16	\$16	\$45,138	\$45,122
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$280	\$236	\$436	\$200
31.0 Equipment	\$57,666	\$33,857	\$34,955	\$1,098
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$92,166	\$93,093	\$114,541	\$21,448

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Trade ACE/ITDS O&M Contracts	47,142	46,039	58,902	12,863
Office of Trade ACE/ITDS O&M Equipment	34,241	33,441	34,391	950
Office of Trade Contracts		6,965	8,732	1,767
Office of Trade Automated Tools O&M Contracts	3,060	3,032	5,310	2,278
Other Costs	7,723	3,616	7,206	3,590
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	92,166	93,093	114,541	21,448

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Trade ACE/ITDS O&M Contracts – ACE/ITDS contracts include support for system development as well as training, communications, and technical support. OT/TTO is transitioning the ACE program from development to operations and maintenance status in FY 2017. As such, funding required to support development activities will necessarily decline in FY 2018.
- Office of Trade ACE/ITDS Equipment – ACE/ITDS equipment includes software programs to maintain the ACE system, store data and to develop training materials and hardware such as laptops for mobility.
- Office of Trade Contracts – Contracts to support TFTEA activities to include importer screening, bonding enhancements, drawback simplification, targeting enhancements and task force related work or other automation in support of executive orders or mandates.
- Office of Trade Automated Tools O&M Contracts – Automated Tools O&M Contracts will support existing enforcement and workload tools, such as audit tracking tools, seizure and penalty system maintenance and enhancements, or data mining and integration tools to enhance enforcement activities.

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Training and Development	187	180	\$38,258	187	180	\$37,959	206	200	\$47,186	19	20	\$9,227
Total	187	180	\$38,258	187	180	\$37,959	206	200	\$47,186	19	20	\$9,227
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	187	180	\$38,258	187	180	\$37,959	206	200	\$47,186	19	20	\$9,227

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes**

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	187	180	\$38,258
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	187	180	\$38,258
FY 2017 Annualized CR	187	180	\$37,959
FY 2018 Base Budget	187	180	\$37,959
BPA Instructor Positions Transfer	19	19	\$2,773
Realignment of Training Funding	-	-	(\$8,644)
Total Transfers	19	19	(\$5,871)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$106
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$333
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	1	\$18,507
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$19
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$115
Health Benefits	-	-	\$53
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$299
Total, Pricing Increases	-	1	\$19,432
Non-Recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	(\$1,548)
Non-Recur 2016 Counter Network Operations	-	-	(\$301)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$55)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$1,904)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	19	20	\$11,657
FY 2018 Current Services	206	200	\$49,616
Backfill CBPO Attrition with CBP Technicians	-	-	(\$2,430)
Total, Program Decreases	-	-	(\$2,430)
FY 2018 Request	206	200	\$47,186
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	19	20	\$9,227

PPA Level II Description

Office of Training and Development

CBP requests 206 positions, 200 FTE and \$47.2 million in FY 2018 for the Office of Training and Development (OTD) within the Office of Training and Development Sub-PPA (\$9.2 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level), which is responsible for developing, designing, and delivering basic and advanced training for new and incumbent CBPOs, Agriculture Specialists, Import Specialists, Canine, and Entry Specialists assigned to the ports of entry. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP. It also funds the salary and benefits and the site operating costs for OTD employees located at the Field Operations Academy, Glynco, GA and the Canine Center, Front Royal, VA.

The funding levels for this PPA are necessary to develop and maintain a workforce with the correct skillsets to mitigate the threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade.

Types of Training Programs Funded under this Sub-PPA

Infrastructure and Support	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned for FY 2017	Training Seats Projected for FY 2018
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Training for CBPOs, Import Specialists, and Entry Specialists is conducted at the Field Operations Academy (FOA) located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facilities in Glynco, GA and Charleston, SC. Projection is for attrition seats. Agriculture Specialist Basic Training is delivered at FLETC’s training center in Frederick, MD. Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission in securing the ports and facilitating trade and travel. 	1,104	1,441	1,441
Driver Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides CBPOs the skills required to safely and effectively respond to vehicle-related incidents (such as port runners), that occur at POEs. 	120	120	120
Skills Enhancement /Professional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides certification for trade employees, essential supervisory skills for CBPOs, and Honor Guard and Ceremonial music for CBP. This training includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job. 	628	723	723
Canine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for CBPOs and Agriculture Specialist canine teams operating at the ports 	157	255	255

Infrastructure and Support	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned for FY 2017	Training Seats Projected for FY 2018
	of entry is funded under this PPA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes CBPO canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, and Currency/Firearms Detection. 			
Anti-Terrorism/Counter Terrorism/Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides CBPOs skills in screening and targeting travelers and cargo for potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons). Training encompasses everything from advanced interviewing skills to use of targeting systems to use of specialized detection technologies. 	2,394	3,124	3,124
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in various trade-related initiatives (e.g., Intellectual Property Rights enforcement) for CBPOs and trade specialists operating at ports of entry, is funded under this PPA. 	1,812	1,830	1,830
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP’s mission of protecting the border includes keeping agricultural pests and products that might be detrimental to US agriculture out of the country. CBP expands its capability in this regard by providing training for military inspectors to conduct agricultural examinations of inbound and international flights. 	14	12	12
Special Response Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for Field Operation’s Special Response Teams. This includes training new/ replacement team members, as well as training to maintain the skills/ certifications of existing team members. 	226	267	267
Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to new and incumbent CBPOs, Agriculture Specialists, Import and Entry Specialists. 	246	288	288

FY 2018 Projected Workload Statistics

The chart below shows the OTD workload since FY 2016.

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Proposed	FY 2018 Request
Training Seats	6,701	8,060	8,060

Adjustments to Base Justification

BPA Instructor Positions Transfer: Additional BPA Instructor positions assigned to support delivery of Non-Intrusive Inspection training to the USBP from the Field Operations Academy located in Charleston, SC.

Realignment of Training funding: Adjustment of positions and funding associated with OTD activities across CBP’s mission portfolios. This adjustment will align resources to support frontline training requirements during FY 2017.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Non-recur 2016 Canine Enforcement Program: Reduction for the mission support dollars associated with the Canine Enforcement Program enhancement in FY 2016, not recurring during FY 2017.

Non-recur 2016 Counter Network Operations: Reflects non-recur of one-time start-up costs for Counter Network Operations provided in FY 2016 Enacted appropriation.

Non-recur 2016 UAS Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.]

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Training and Development	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	206	200	\$24,830	\$124.15	19	20	\$9,344	\$38.12
Total	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	206	200	\$24,830	\$124.15	19	20	\$9,344	\$38.12
Discretionary - Appropriation	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	187	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	206	200	\$24,830	\$124.15	19	20	\$9,344	\$38.12

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- The changes from FY 2016 to FY 2018 reflect a reduction anticipated FTE execution as well as the transfer of 19 CBPO instructor positions (19 FTE) to support training in Glynco, Georgia and a reduction to instructor TDY costs.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 20
PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$9,344
Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$38

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,840	\$10,840	\$16,593	\$5,753
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$129	\$129	\$913	\$784
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,517	\$4,517	\$7,324	\$2,807
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$15,486	\$15,486	\$24,830	\$9,344
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	187	187	206	19
FTE - Civilian	180	180	200	20

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
T&T Office of Training & Development-Base	180	\$15,486		180	\$15,486		180	\$2,924			(\$12,562)	
T&T Office of Training & Development-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$573			\$573	
T&T Office of Training & Development-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							1	\$18,560		1	\$18,560	
T&T Office of Training & Development-Transfers							19	\$2,773		19	\$2,773	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	180	\$15,486	\$86.03	200	\$24,830	\$124.15	20	\$9,344	\$38

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Training and Development	\$22,772	\$22,473	\$22,356	(\$117)
Total	\$22,772	\$22,473	\$22,356	(\$117)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$22,772	\$22,473	\$22,356	(\$117)

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$9,973	\$9,973	\$6,617	(\$3,356)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$29	\$29	\$11	(\$18)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$332	\$365	\$364	(\$1)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,367	\$10,456	\$14,889	\$4,433
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$419	\$1,113	\$26	(\$1,087)
31.0 Equipment	\$652	\$537	\$449	(\$88)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$22,772	\$22,473	\$22,356	(\$117)

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Training & Development Contracts	9,562	8,671	13,084	4,413
Office of Training & Development Travel	9,973	9,973	6,617	(3,356)
Academy Class Management Systems O&M Contracts	1,805	1,785	1,805	20
Office of Training & Development Equipment	652	537	449	(88)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	22,772	22,473	22,356	(117)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- T&T Office of Training and Development Contracts – FLETC IAA, Security Guards, Role Players and Canines to support training. Increase is due to more projected funding to support training throughput via the FLETC (Glynco) IAA
- T&T Office of Training and Development Travel – Travel expenses to support the delivery of basic and advanced training of mission critical skill sets to CBPOs, Import Specialists and Export Specialists via the National Training Plan (NTP).
- T&T Office of Training and Development Contracts – ACMS no longer funded out of this PPA, it is consolidated under MS, Enterprise Services, OTD.
- T&T Office of Training and Development Equipment – Operational equipment and Student initial issue equipment items (weapons, body armor) issued via the National Training Plan.

Integrated Operation-PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Air and Marine Operations	1,753	1,608	\$839,676	1,753	1,608	\$820,156	1,898	1,748	\$877,365	145	140	\$57,209
Office of International Affairs	169	169	\$34,191	169	169	\$32,529	170	168	\$39,784	1	(1)	\$7,255
Office of Intelligence	279	180	\$67,013	279	180	\$62,314	391	268	\$50,984	112	88	(\$11,330)
Office of Training and Development	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,754	-	-	\$6,534	-	-	\$780
Operations Support	484	366	\$65,403	484	366	\$65,626	516	415	\$103,571	32	49	\$37,945
Total	2,685	2,323	\$1,006,283	2,685	2,323	\$986,379	2,975	2,599	\$1,078,238	290	276	\$91,859
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	2,685	2,323	\$1,006,283	2,685	2,323	\$986,379	2,975	2,599	\$1,078,238	290	276	\$91,859

Integrated Operations – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$982,407		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	\$23,876		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$1,006,283	\$986,379	\$1,078,238
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$36,839	\$36,838
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$1,006,283	\$1,023,218	\$1,115,076
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$19,485	\$19,485	\$19,485
Total Budget Resources	\$1,025,768	\$1,042,703	\$1,134,561
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$967,909	\$1,005,865	\$737,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	2,685	2,685	2,975
Enacted/Request FTE	2,323	2,323	2,599
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	2,356	2,725	3,015
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	2,331	2,363	2,639

Integrated Operations – PPA Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	2,685	2,323	\$982,407
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$5,666
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	\$7,649
UAS Upgrade	-	-	\$11,000
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$439)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$23,876
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	2,685	2,323	\$1,006,283
FY 2017 Annualized CR	2,685	2,323	\$986,379
FY 2018 Base Budget	2,685	2,323	\$986,379
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$13,887)
Reorganization of Targeting Operations	-	-	(\$17,337)
Transfer Change Management to OI	-	-	\$3,724
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	28	28	\$6,640
Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA	1	1	\$142
Total Transfers	29	29	(\$20,718)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$4,766
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$5,583
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	66	\$8,772
AMOC-AMOSS Completion	-	-	\$3,374
Annualization of 2015 AMOC PED Cell and AMOSS	6	6	\$1,224
Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research	-	-	\$350
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,283
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,784
Department of Defense (DOD) Re-Use	-	-	\$540
Health Benefits	-	-	\$756
International Affairs Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,782
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$1,743

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	-	-	\$5,697
Total, Pricing Increases	6	72	\$37,654
Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	(\$4,500)
Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars	-	-	(\$10,000)
Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems	-	-	(\$5,000)
Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance	-	-	(\$2,500)
Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Fully Non-Recur VADER Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$4,496)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$1,900)
Rent Adjustment	-	-	(\$336)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$34,732)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	35	101	(\$17,796)
FY 2018 Current Services	2,720	2,424	\$968,583
Air & Marine Acquisition Management	-	-	\$5,510
All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	66	33	\$4,173
AMO Facilities	-	-	\$8,657
AMO Logistic & Maintenance Increase for Border Support	-	-	\$18,127
AMO Personnel	94	47	\$20,171
AMO Recruitment and Retention	-	-	\$5,000
AMOC and Intelligence Research Analysts	55	55	\$9,715
AMOC Equipment	-	-	\$857
DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	\$13,200
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$4,061
OI Staffing Enhancement	40	40	\$3,123
USBP Airboats	-	-	\$871
Use of Force Oversight and Training	-	-	\$4,190
Weapons Maintenance & Procurement	-	-	\$12,000
Total, Program Increases	255	175	\$109,655
FY 2018 Request	2,975	2,599	\$1,078,238
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	290	276	\$91,859

PPA Description

CBP requests 2,975 positions, 2,599 FTE and \$1,078.2 million in FY 2018 for the Integrated Operations PPA.

Integrated Operations has established the foundation for an integrated, all-hazards planning framework that considers routine emergencies or interruptions of border security operations including trade and travel and catastrophic events. Activities funded in this PPA operate at the national level and are not limited to a specific geographical area. Integrated Operations includes funding for command and control, coordination, information and situational awareness, or occupational health and safety to multiple CBP mission programs and offices including Air and Marine Operations, the Office of International Affairs, the Office of Intelligence, the Office of Training and Development, and Operations Support.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Reorganization of Targeting Operations: This adjustment realigns funding for Targeting Operations from the Office of Intelligence to the Office of Field Operations.

Transfer Change Management to OI: Funding is being transferred from USBP to OI in order to align funding for the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the appropriate PPA/sub-PPA and enable centralized execution of funding directly from the Operational Coordination and Information base allocation. Previously, the funding identified for the NBGIS program was divided across multiple PPAs and required additional coordination to manually transfer and execute.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA: This adjustment transfers one Field Support Position from OFO to the Office of International Affairs.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

AMOC-AMOSS Completion: Reflects the costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for AMOC-AMOSS Completion.

Annualization of 2015 Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Processing Exploitation Dissemination (PED) Cell and Air and Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS): Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for AMOC PED Cell.

Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research: Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for NGA Intel Research.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Department of Defense (DOD) Re-Use: This adjustment reflects an annualization of FY 2016 year funding.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

International Affairs Non-Pay Requirements: This adjustment is being made to address INA's shortfall in non-pay requirements.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System: This adjustment increases funding for programmatic sustainment costs based on the established lifecycle cost estimate.

Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft.

Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for maritime radars.

Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Procurement FY 2016 Enacted funding for Minotaur Mission Systems.

Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for P-3 Maintenance.

Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations: The reduction reflects full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for UAS Ground Control Stations.

Fully Non-Recur Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VADER) Operations: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for VADER Operations.

Non-recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment: The reduction reflects the non-recurrence of funding provided in FY 2016 to address the backlog of deferred facilities maintenance.

Non-recur 2016 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

**Integrated Operations – PPA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Air and Marine Operations	1,753	1,608	\$286,647	\$178.26	1,753	1,608	\$294,289	\$183.02	1,898	1,748	\$325,296	\$186.1	145	140	\$31,007	\$3.08
Office of International Affairs	169	169	\$28,764	\$170.2	169	169	\$26,959	\$159.52	170	168	\$32,382	\$192.75	1	(1)	\$5,423	\$33.23
Office of Intelligence	279	180	\$40,054	\$222.52	279	180	\$33,692	\$187.18	391	268	\$34,045	\$127.03	112	88	\$353	(\$60.15)
Operations Support	484	366	\$47,088	\$128.66	484	366	\$47,583	\$130.01	516	415	\$66,908	\$161.22	32	49	\$19,325	\$31.21
Total	2,685	2,323	\$402,553	\$173.29	2,685	2,323	\$402,523	\$173.28	2,975	2,599	\$458,631	\$176.46	290	276	\$56,108	\$3.18
Discretionary - Appropriation	2,685	2,323	\$402,553	\$173.29	2,685	2,323	\$402,523	\$173.28	2,975	2,599	\$458,631	\$176.46	290	276	\$56,108	\$3.18

Integrated Operations-PPA
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$245,727	\$238,106	\$267,025	\$28,919
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$492	\$490	\$497	\$7
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$46,496	\$50,419	\$47,502	(\$2,917)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$109,838	\$113,508	\$143,607	\$30,099
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$402,553	\$402,523	\$458,631	\$56,108
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	2,685	2,685	2,975	290
FTE - Civilian	2,323	2,323	2,599	276

**Integrated Operations – PPA
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Air and Marine Operations	\$553,029	\$525,867	\$552,069	\$26,202
Office of International Affairs	\$5,427	\$5,570	\$7,402	\$1,832
Office of Intelligence	\$26,959	\$28,622	\$16,939	(\$11,683)
Office of Training and Development	-	\$5,754	\$6,534	\$780
Operations Support	\$18,315	\$18,043	\$36,663	\$18,620
Total	\$603,730	\$583,856	\$619,607	\$35,751
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$603,730	\$583,856	\$619,607	\$35,751

Integrated Operations – PPA
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$19,864	\$26,275	\$30,264	\$3,989
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,891	\$4,240	\$4,731	\$491
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,529	\$5,496	\$3,498	(\$1,998)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$13,376	\$11,288	\$13,305	\$2,017
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$10,044	\$10,642	\$10,675	\$33
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$8	\$6
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$44	\$29	\$3,229	\$3,200
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$118,762	\$96,111	\$124,330	\$28,219
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$83,709	\$78,377	\$90,293	\$11,916
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$35,615	\$28,637	\$11,104	(\$17,533)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$11	\$11
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$183,869	\$185,907	\$173,455	(\$12,452)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$105,520	\$120,520	\$121,147	\$627
31.0 Equipment	\$25,673	\$12,056	\$19,603	\$7,547
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,800	\$4,276	\$13,954	\$9,678
91.0 Unvouchered	\$32	-	-	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$603,730	\$583,856	\$619,607	\$35,751

Air and Marine Operations – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations	1,563	1,448	\$290,519	1,563	1,448	\$291,882	1,653	1,516	\$311,136	90	68	\$19,254
Assets and Support	-	-	\$527,304	-	-	\$506,436	-	-	\$520,046	-	-	\$13,610
Air and Marine Operations Center	190	160	\$21,853	190	160	\$21,838	245	232	\$46,183	55	72	\$24,345
Total	1,753	1,608	\$839,676	1,753	1,608	\$820,156	1,898	1,748	\$877,365	145	140	\$57,209
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,753	1,608	\$839,676	1,753	1,608	\$820,156	1,898	1,748	\$877,365	145	140	\$57,209

Air and Marine Operations-PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	1,753	1,608	\$821,466
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	\$7,649
UAS Upgrade	-	-	\$11,000
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$439)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$18,210
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	1,753	1,608	\$839,676
FY 2017 Annualized CR	1,753	1,608	\$820,156
FY 2018 Base Budget	1,753	1,608	\$820,156
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$13,887)
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(4)	(4)	(\$991)
Total Transfers	(4)	(4)	(\$14,878)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,513
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,816
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	42	\$592
AMOC-AMOSS Completion	-	-	\$3,374
Annualization of 2015 AMOC PED Cell and AMOSS	-	-	\$74
Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research	-	-	\$350
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$971
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,260
Health Benefits	-	-	\$512
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$1,218
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	-	-	\$5,697
Total, Pricing Increases	-	42	\$21,377
Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	(\$4,500)
Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars	-	-	(\$10,000)
Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems	-	-	(\$5,000)
Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance	-	-	(\$2,500)

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Fully Non-Recur VADER Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$4,496)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$1,900)
Rent Adjustment	-	-	(\$336)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$34,732)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	38	(\$28,233)
FY 2018 Current Services	1,749	1,646	\$791,923
Air & Marine Acquisition Management	-	-	\$5,510
AMO Facilities	-	-	\$8,657
AMO Logistic & Maintenance Increase for Border Support	-	-	\$18,127
AMO Personnel	94	47	\$19,444
AMO Recruitment and Retention	-	-	\$5,000
AMOC and Intelligence Research Analysts	55	55	\$9,715
AMOC Equipment	-	-	\$857
DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	\$13,200
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$4,061
USBP Airboats	-	-	\$871
Total, Program Increases	149	102	\$85,442
FY 2018 Request	1,898	1,748	\$877,365
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	145	140	\$57,209

PPA Level II Description

CBP requests 1,898 positions, 1,748 FTE, and \$877.4 million in FY 2018 for the Air and Marine Operations Sub-PPA (\$57.2 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level).

As America's frontline border agency, CBP is responsible for securing America's borders against threats while facilitating the lawful flow of people and goods entering the United States. AMO is a critical component of CBP's border security mission and the DHS risk-based and multi-layered approach to homeland security. AMO applies advanced aeronautical capabilities and employs unique skill sets to protect our Nation's borders and preserve America's security interests. |

Adjustments to Base Justification

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

AMOC-AMOSS Completion: Reflects the costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for AMOC-AMOSS Completion.

Annualization of 2015 Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Processing Exploitation Dissemination (PED) Cell and Air and Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS): Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for AMOC PED Cell.

Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research: Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for NGA Intel Research.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase

is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System: Adjustment to base in order to provide needed cyber security and upgrades to the wind profiler and local lightning protection due to obsolescence.

Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft.

Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for maritime radars.

Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Procurement FY 2016 Enacted funding for Minotaur Mission Systems.

Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for P-3 Maintenance.

Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations: The reduction reflects full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for UAS Ground Control Stations.

Fully Non-Recur Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VADER) Operations: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for VADER Operations.

Non-recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment: The reduction reflects the non-recurrence of funding provided in FY 2016 to address the backlog of deferred facilities maintenance.

Non-recur 2016 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments. |

**Air and Marine Operations – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations	1,563	1,448	\$272,196	\$187.98	1,563	1,448	\$278,299	\$192.2	1,653	1,516	\$293,070	\$193.32	90	68	\$14,771	\$1.12
Air and Marine Operations Center	190	160	\$14,451	\$90.32	190	160	\$15,990	\$99.94	245	232	\$32,226	\$138.91	55	72	\$16,236	\$38.97
Total	1,753	1,608	\$286,647	\$178.26	1,753	1,608	\$294,289	\$183.02	1,898	1,748	\$325,296	\$186.1	145	140	\$31,007	\$3.08
Discretionary - Appropriation	1,753	1,608	\$286,647	\$178.26	1,753	1,608	\$294,289	\$183.02	1,898	1,748	\$325,296	\$186.1	145	140	\$31,007	\$3.08

Air and Marine Operations – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$159,876	\$164,676	\$178,784	\$14,108
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$33	\$36	-	(\$36)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$40,479	\$44,576	\$41,605	(\$2,971)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$86,259	\$85,001	\$104,907	\$19,906
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$286,647	\$294,289	\$325,296	\$31,007
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,753	1,753	1,898	145
FTE - Civilian	1,608	1,608	1,748	140

**Air and Marine Operations – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations	\$18,323	\$13,583	\$18,066	\$4,483
Assets and Support	\$527,304	\$506,436	\$520,046	\$13,610
Air and Marine Operations Center	\$7,402	\$5,848	\$13,957	\$8,109
Total	\$553,029	\$525,867	\$552,069	\$26,202
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$553,029	\$525,867	\$552,069	\$26,202

Air and Marine Operations - PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$17,632	\$18,652	\$20,351	\$1,699
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,859	\$4,209	\$4,699	\$490
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,492	\$5,459	\$3,461	(\$1,998)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$12,833	\$10,837	\$12,849	\$2,012
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,908	\$9,266	\$9,104	(\$162)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$5	\$5
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$3,200	\$3,200
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$96,109	\$72,644	\$90,100	\$17,456
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$83,709	\$78,377	\$90,291	\$11,914
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$35,078	\$28,105	\$11,104	(\$17,001)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$11	\$11
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$165,987	\$168,196	\$170,374	\$2,178
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$103,827	\$117,145	\$113,519	(\$3,626)
31.0 Equipment	\$21,763	\$8,701	\$9,047	\$346
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,800	\$4,276	\$13,954	\$9,678
91.0 Unvouchered	\$32	-	-	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$553,029	\$525,867	\$552,069	\$26,202

Operations – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations	1,563	1,448	\$290,519	1,563	1,448	\$291,882	1,653	1,516	\$311,136	90	68	\$19,254
Total	1,563	1,448	\$290,519	1,563	1,448	\$291,882	1,653	1,516	\$311,136	90	68	\$19,254
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	1,563	1,448	\$290,519	1,563	1,448	\$291,882	1,653	1,516	\$311,136	90	68	\$19,254

Operations-PPA Level III
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	1,563	1,448	\$286,894
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	\$4,064
Use of Prior Year Lapse Balance	-	-	(\$439)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$3,625
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	1,563	1,448	\$290,519
FY 2017 Annualized CR	1,563	1,448	\$291,882
FY 2018 Base Budget	1,563	1,448	\$291,882
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	(4)	(4)	(\$991)
Total Transfers	(4)	(4)	(\$991)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,212
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,517
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$890
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,166
Health Benefits	-	-	\$481
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$94
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$9,360
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	25	(\$8,610)
Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems	-	-	(\$5,000)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$1,489)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	25	(\$15,099)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	21	(\$6,730)
FY 2018 Current Services	1,559	1,469	\$285,152
AMO Personnel	94	47	\$19,444
AMO Recruitment and Retention	-	-	\$5,000
AMOC and Intelligence Research Analysts	-	-	\$1,540
Total, Program Increases	94	47	\$25,984
FY 2018 Request	1,653	1,516	\$311,136

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	90	68	\$19,254

PPA Level III Description

Air and Marine Operations

CBP requests 1,653 positions, 1,516 FTE, and \$311.1 million for the Air & Marine Operations Sub-PPA (\$19.3 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). The FY 2018 current services request includes sufficient funds for the pilots, air crew, marine agents, and mission support staff needed to operate and support the tactical aircraft and marine vessels employed for border security operations, air-to-air intercept of suspect general aviation aircraft, maritime interdiction, search and rescue, air mobility for ground agents and special tactical teams, national special security events, and investigations (including covert operations).

Air and marine agents are deployed to 36 air branches and units, and 69 coastal and riverine operating locations, strategically placed at or near the borders and employing a variety of aircraft, vessels, and sensor systems. Tactical aircraft types require one to two pilots and up to two additional crew, depending on the size of the aircraft, its missions, and the sensors carried. Marine vessels generally carry at least two crew and up to four agents depending on the mission.

The table below depicts AMO on-board staffing by major occupations as of the end of FY 2016, pay period 26 (January 7, 2017).

**AMO On-Board Staffing by Major Occupation and Location
as of FY 2016 Pay Period 26**

Major Occupation	Mission Support	Ops. & HQ Liaison	NASO	TSS	**AMOC	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Totals
Air Interdiction Agent	2	25	117	28	0	108	101	233	614
Marine Interdiction Agent	2	8	0	13	2	72	153	74	324
*Aviation Enforcement Agent	0	2	89	2	10	9	47	38	197
Detection Enforcement Officer	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	91
Intel Research Specialist	0	0	1	0	17	0	1	1	20
Aviation Maintenance Officer/Inspector	5	0	6	3	0	7	5	20	46
Other 1801 LEOs	4	11	40	8	23	5	9	9	109
Mission Support/Administrative	60	19	18	10	15	24	22	37	205
TOTAL	73	65	271	64	158	225	338	412	1606

*includes AEA, (S)DEO (Airborne)

**includes AMOC, CAMOC, CRU

Adjustments to Base Justification

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: The 2017 Pay Raise reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: The 2018 Pay Raise reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Fully Non-Recur Minotaur Mission Systems: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Procurement FY 2016 Enacted funding for Minotaur Mission Systems.

Non-recur 2016 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

**Operations – PPA Level III
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations	1,563	1,448	\$272,196	\$187.98	1,563	1,448	\$278,299	\$192.2	1,653	1,516	\$293,070	\$193.32	90	68	\$14,771	\$1.12
Total	1,563	1,448	\$272,196	\$187.98	1,563	1,448	\$278,299	\$192.2	1,653	1,516	\$293,070	\$193.32	90	68	\$14,771	\$1.12
Discretionary - Appropriation	1,563	1,448	\$272,196	\$187.98	1,563	1,448	\$278,299	\$192.2	1,653	1,516	\$293,070	\$193.32	90	68	\$14,771	\$1.12

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 6 FTE increase to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- Reflects an increase of 47 FTE (94 positions) for additional AIA and MIA personnel to support southwest border operations.
- Includes transfer of 4 positions to Integrated Operations in support of Joint Task Force West
- Includes correction for current and forecasted FTE based on FY 2017 actuals.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 68

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$14,771

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$1

Operations – PPA Level III
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$150,921	\$153,902	\$157,068	\$3,166
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$30	\$33	-	(\$33)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$38,535	\$40,752	\$39,792	(\$960)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$82,710	\$83,612	\$96,210	\$12,598
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$272,196	\$278,299	\$293,070	\$14,771
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,563	1,563	1,653	90
FTE - Civilian	1,448	1,448	1,516	68

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
AMO - Operations-Base	1,480	\$272,196		1,448	\$278,299		1,448	\$78,299				
AMO - Operations-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$8,785			\$8,785	
AMO - Operations-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							25	(\$6,579)		25	(\$6,579)	
AMO - Operations-Transfers							(4)	(\$880)		(4)	(\$880)	
AMO - Operations-Enhancements							47	\$13,445		47	\$13,445	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,480	\$272,196	\$183.92	1,448	\$278,299	\$192.20	1,516	\$293,070	\$193.32	68	\$14,771	\$1

**Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations	\$18,323	\$13,583	\$18,066	\$4,483
Total	\$18,323	\$13,583	\$18,066	\$4,483
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$18,323	\$13,583	\$18,066	\$4,483

Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,767	\$918	\$1,926	\$1,008
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$478	\$1,641	\$2,098	\$457
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$566	\$69	\$128	\$59
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,210	\$4,350	\$11,628	\$7,278
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$3	\$3
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,004	\$4,995	\$3	(\$4,992)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$405	\$1,351	\$1,890	\$539
31.0 Equipment	\$3,861	\$259	\$390	\$131
91.0 Unvouchered	\$32	-	-	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$18,323	\$13,583	\$18,066	\$4,483

**Operations – PPA Level III
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
AMO Contracts	11,214	9,345	11,634	2,289
AMO Transportation	478	1,641	2,098	457
AMO Travel	1,767	918	1,926	1,008
AMO Supplies	405	1,351	1,890	539
Other Costs	4,459	328	518	190
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	18,323	13,583	18,066	4,483

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- AMO Operations Contracts – funds personnel services, relocation, training and other services. The large reduction in funding in Operations and Mainenance of Equipment is primarily due to AMO realigning funds to Other Services from Non-Federal Sources.
- AMO Operations Transportation – funds travel and transportation of personnel (PCS) & things
- AMO Operations Travel – Travel expenses such as vehicle rentals, travel for training
- AMO Operations Supplies – Supplies for AMO operations uniforms, administrative supplies

Assets and Support – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Assets and Support	-	-	\$527,304	-	-	\$506,436	-	-	\$520,046	-	-	\$13,610
Total	-	-	\$527,304	-	-	\$506,436	-	-	\$520,046	-	-	\$13,610
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$527,304	-	-	\$506,436	-	-	\$520,046	-	-	\$13,610

Assets and Support – PPA Level III Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$512,719
Puerto Rico Requirements	-	-	\$3,585
UAS Upgrade	-	-	\$11,000
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$14,585
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$527,304
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$506,436
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	\$506,436
Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements	-	-	(\$13,887)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$13,887)
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$1,109
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	-	-	\$5,697
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$6,806
AMOC-AMOSS Completion	-	-	(\$1,800)
Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	(\$4,500)
Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars	-	-	(\$10,000)
Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance	-	-	(\$2,500)
Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations	-	-	(\$4,000)
Fully Non-Recur VADER Operations	-	-	(\$2,000)
Non-Recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	(\$4,496)
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$103)
Rent Adjustment	-	-	(\$336)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$29,735)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$36,816)
FY 2018 Current Services	-	-	\$469,620
Air & Marine Acquisition Management	-	-	\$5,510
AMO Facilities	-	-	\$8,657
AMO Logistic & Maintenance Increase for Border Support	-	-	\$18,127

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft	-	-	\$13,200
Interoperability Equipment Refresh	-	-	\$4,061
USBP Airboats	-	-	\$871
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$50,426
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$520,046
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$13,610

PPA Level III Description

Assets and Support

CBP requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$520.1 million for the Assets and Support Sub-PPA (\$13.6 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). This Current Services request is needed to conduct operations and complete phased and unplanned maintenance on aircraft and marine vessels, and to provide material support, including fuel, spare parts, consumable supplies, component and engine repair services, and base support for specific aircraft types located at 36 bases at or near the land and maritime borders, and marine vessels located at 69 operating locations.

In FY 2018, AMO will continue to meet or exceed the 97,184 flight hours it achieved in FY 2016 as well as meet or exceed the FY 2016 maritime underway hours of 35,232 in support of border security operations, air-to-air intercept missions, marine interdiction, and investigations.

Flight Hour Program

- Flight hours needed to secure the border are derived from AMO’s Flight Hour Program, using its automated Flight Hour Planning Tool kit (FHPT). Starting with input from field operating branches, units, and other component customers, the data was provided to the Unconstrained Operational Requirements Collector (UORC) and the Flight Hour Allocation Tool (FHAT) was used to validate the final flight hour objectives for each aircraft type.
- The output of the FHAT determined the number of new aircraft required, based on standard flight hours per aircraft per year for each aircraft type. Planned retirements of aircraft were factored into the end state numbers of each aircraft type.
- The number of new aircraft required provided input to the Workforce Staffing Model (WSM) to determine additional personnel required to operate and support the increase flight hours.
- Projected costs were based on aircraft procurement histories updated to current market research and the CBP Position Model. Costs were phased based on a best case scenario for rapid acquisition and hiring.

FY 2016 Flight Hours by Region

FY 2016 Flight Hours by Region	Enforcement	Maintenance	Non-Enforcement	Training	Total
Training, Safety, and Standards (National Air Training Center – Oklahoma City)	0	0	0	2,227	2,227
National Air Security Operations (NASO)	13,475	302	591	1,778	16,146
Northern Region	11,013	390	1,176	2,625	15,204
Southeast Region	10,422	323	530	1,720	12,995
Southwest Region	44,407	1,141	1,332	3,732	50,612
Total	79,317	2,156	3,629	12,082	97,184

The hours flown are in direct coordination with the DHS Joint Task Forces – East, West, and Investigations, as well as the Border Patrol Sectors. AMO-specific missions also include ICE, and other federal, state, and local law enforcement.

The below graph reflects actual hours flown in coordination with our law enforcement partners. These numbers reflect the end of year numbers recorded in the AMO system of record, TOMIS. In FY 2018, it is anticipated that AMO will continue this support at approximately the same levels as the past three fiscal years.

Flight Hours Flown in Coordination with AMO's Law Enforcement Partners

	USBP	AMO	S&L	ICE	AOF
FY 2010	51,331	16,248	4,360	9,189	8,850
FY 2011	47,601	11,692	3,422	9,571	9,484
FY 2012	39,940	11,312	3,247	8,760	8,054
FY 2013	41,124	21,202	1,506	4,958	9,738
FY 2014	51,198	25,085	1,752	6,331	11,550
FY 2015	51,285	29,897	2,475	9,862	11,471
FY 2016	46,178	29,218	1,773	6,539	13,411

Rotary Wing Aircraft

The primary rotary-wing aircraft involved in border security operations and investigations are the AS-350 light enforcement helicopter, the EC-120 light observation helicopter, and the H-60L/M medium lift Black Hawk helicopter.

Light Enforcement/Observation Helicopters (LEH/LOH) includes AS350 and EC120 aircraft.

- The AS-350 is used across all borders and for all missions, and accounts for 44,000 – 45,000, or 48 percent of the annual flight hours. Electro-optical/infrared sensors and video down-link provide intelligence and communications support that enhance officer safety during high-risk operations and increase covertness during surveillance operations.
- The EC-120 is used during daylight hours only since it has no sensors, and is employed primarily for low level observation and sign tracking. They are short-range helicopters which perform missions such as aerial patrol and surveillance of stationary or moving targets.

Medium Lift Helicopters (MLH)

The Medium Lift Helicopter includes the UH-60 (Blackhawk), the S-76 and UH-1. They perform a wide variety of tactical and utility missions within AMO. Those missions include external lift operations such as sling loads, fast rope and rappel, insertion of agents into otherwise inaccessible terrain, search and rescue, air crew rifle operations, and aerial patrols.

- The Black Hawk is the most capable helicopter in the inventory, employed where maximum performance is needed, and the risks to crew and passengers are greatest. Unlike the light helicopters, it has two engines and is employed over both the land borders and over the open ocean in support of marine vessels protecting the maritime approaches to the land borders by detecting and tracking drug-carrying conveyances and make-shift craft transporting undocumented aliens.

Rotary Wing by Region

Rotary Wing By Region	EC120	AS350	UH-1	UH60	S76	Totals
Northern	0	17	0	4	3	24
Southeast	0	10	0	4		14
Southwest	15	49	7	10		81
Totals	15	76	7	18	3	125

Fixed Wing Aircraft

The main fixed-wing tactical aircraft supporting border security operations and investigations are the C-206, C-210, and PC-12 single-engine patrol aircraft, the C-550 twin-engine jet interceptor, and the KA-350CER Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).

Light Enforcement Aircraft (LEA) includes the C-206 and PC-12. They are single engine, fixed wing aircraft which support investigative and enforcement efforts by conducting surveillance, tracking, and reconnaissance. Their secondary missions are transporting personnel, equipment, and evidence that will facilitate investigative and enforcement actions. The aircraft provide better range and endurance than helicopters, and blend more effectively with local traffic to mask the presence of air surveillance, and avoid detection by potential suspects, but lack the flexibility of vertical landing capability.

CBP's Air and Marine Operations P-3s are high-endurance, all-weather, tactical turbo-prop aircraft, which are utilized primarily for long-range aerial patrols and surveillance along the U.S. border and in drug Transit Zones in Central and South America, which are used by criminal organizations to smuggle contraband toward the United States and other parts of the world. P-3 Airborne Early Warning (AEW) detection and monitoring aircraft are the only dedicated law enforcement AEW aircraft in the world. They were developed to provide wide area search, increased command control, and communications capabilities.

Bombardier DHC-8 is a fixed-wing, medium-range multi-role patrol aircraft equipped with multimode radar and electro-optical/infrared sensors that can detect and monitor maritime and surface targets. This maritime patrol aircraft can also be converted to a cargo configuration or into a passenger aircraft, making it an ideal aircraft to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA) is a medium-range, fixed-wing, and twin turboprop aircraft. It is used to conduct aerial patrol and surveillance over land and water, and for enforcement relocation of personnel and equipment. The MEA is equipped with state-of-the-art sensor equipment for detection, tracking and surveillance operations that require standoff capability to avoid counter detection. The MEAs continue to be purchased as replacements for some 49 twin-engine patrol aircraft that were retired by the end of FY 2017.

Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS): AMO operates the highly capable and proven Predator B unmanned aircraft system (UAS) to enhance operational capabilities and increase domain awareness. Coupled with Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VADER) UAS provides accurate, real time dismounted ground moving target data and radar imagery supporting Border Patrol agents on the ground while simultaneously recording strategic intelligence data. The UAS program focuses operations on the CBP priority mission of anti-terrorism by helping to identify and intercept potential terrorists and illegal cross-border activity.

AMO also deploys the UAS to aid in disaster relief and emergency response efforts of its Department of Homeland Security partners. AMO works with several interagency and intergovernmental task forces that coordinate routine operations with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities. These operations are coordinated at the individual task forces and are routine to AMO's UAS operations. Operations along the southern border are coordinated by the DHS Joint Task Force-West (JTF-W), whereas northern border operations are coordinated primarily by AMO National Air Security Operations Center-Grand Forks (NASOC-GF) for state or local entities. In FY 2016, AMO deployed the UAS for surveillance, detection, and investigation operations with state, local, and tribal partners from two locations: NASOC-GF in North Dakota and National Air Security Operations Center - Sierra Vista (NASOC-SV) in Arizona. AMO flew 157.8 hours for state, local, and tribal joint operations during FY 2016. This represents approximately 3 percent of the 5,540 hours of total UAS flight time during this period.

National Air Security Operations (NASO) In keeping with DHS and CBP strategy, AMO's aim is to extend the US zone of security well away from its borders. To accomplish this, we forward deploy P-3 aircraft and UAS in order to interdict threats as close to their source as

possible. AMO conducts some of its most productive interdiction operations in the source and transit zones. For example, AMO’s participation in Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S) operations accounts for a large majority of the cocaine CBP seizures each year. AMO will also increase using the above assets and others, such as the DHC-8 aircraft, to provide direct assistance to partner nations. In particular AMO will continue support to the government of Mexico, which has demonstrated improved ability to combat illicit flows and associated violence.

Fixed Wing by Region

Fixed Wing by Region	C206	C210	B200	C12	PC12	KA350 CER	C550	DHC8	P-3	UAS	Totals
Northern	5	2	0	2	0	3	3	0			15
Southeast	0	8	0	0	0	5	1	7			21
Southwest	7	6	0	0	3	4	5	0			25
NASO			3						14	9	26
Totals	12	16	3	2	3	12	9	7	14	9	87

Air and Marine Activity

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Total Launches	26,417	30,732	32,471	40,003
Total No Launches	4,388	6,962	11,084	10,801
Launch %	85.8%	81.5%	74.6%	83%
Flight Hours	73,575	90,739	97,515	97,184
Arrests	2,143	3,627	3,681	4,303
Apprehensions	63,562	77,067	50,380	54,187
Contraband (lbs)	1,106,430	884,628	1,034,741	881,190
Currency (USD)**	\$20.29	\$139.78	\$44.82	\$35.68
Conveyances	706	995	955	781
Weapons	2,145	653	1730	940

Maritime

Air and Marine Agents operate a diverse fleet of marine vessels to help secure the coastal approaches to the United States – Air and Marine Operations (AMO) has units located throughout the Gulf Coast, Florida Keys, Puerto Rico, southern California, the islands and inlets along the Pacific Northwest border with Canada, and the Great Lakes.

Vessels are categorized as Interceptor or Unmarked (UC/Unmarked/Platform) and will support identified additional marine unit locations to support Full Capacity and AMO Vision 2025 end state, aligning with specified additional marine units, and increased shifts.

Coastal Interceptor Vessels: Coastal Interceptor Vessels (CIV) are operated in offshore coastal waters in varying sea and weather conditions. This platform is a larger, standardized special purpose vessel. It provides agents with additional speed, maneuverability and greater range distance to perform the DHS/CBP mission. The operation of these vessels requires a very high degree of specialized knowledge/expertise in matters of seamanship, CBP marine tactics and laws, engineering systems, navigation and communication. CIVs are manned by a minimum of 3-person crew and they work in tandem with aviation assets and other Federal, state, and local law enforcement entities to accomplish the DHS border security mission.

Unmarked/Covert Operations Vessels: Unmarked vessels includes all Intrepid CEV (whether marked or unmarked) and current UC/Platforms vessels. Unmarked platforms are utilized to perform a variety of missions to include covert operations, maritime surveillance, and undercover operations. The size and type of unmarked vessel is dependent upon the regional location and mission environment. The operation of these vessels may or may not be within the immediate range of potential providers of assistance.

Riverine Vessels: Purchased by AMO and operated by Border Patrol Agents, these vessels patrol the rivers and small lakes along the borders with Mexico and Canada searching for illegal activities, potential terrorist activities, and to transport ground agents to contraband staging areas and drop-off points. Only the Riverine Shallow Draft Vessel (RSDV) is still being purchased to augment the Border Patrol's traditional airboats. The RSDV provide Border Patrol Agents the capability to transit through as little as four inches of water and obtain speeds up to 30 knots when in pursuit of suspect vessels or transiting to locations where intelligence points to some form of illegal activity.

The table below shows the number of vessels by major category assigned to each border region. As with CBPs aircraft, the marine vessels also support the Joint Task Forces – East, West, and Investigations, as well as the Border Patrol Sectors, AMO investigations and missions, ICE, and other federal, state, and local organizations. There are no plans to change this distribution of vessels in FY 2018.

Marine Vessels by Region

	Riverine	Interceptor	CIV
Northern Region	58	22	8
Southwest Region	94	11	8
Southeast Region	46	45	20
Total	192	78	36

AMO Marine Activity

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Total Launches	8,529	7,573	7,141
Total No Launches	778	768	813
Launch %	91.6%	90.8%	90%
Underway Hours	42,859	38,442	35,232
Arrests	891	1,589	867
Apprehensions	769	750	1,231
Contraband (lbs)	82,003 lbs	87,894	73,751
Currency (USD)**	\$5.13	\$11.52	\$8.89
Conveyances	161	213	112
Weapons	49	137	88

**Dollars in millions

As in past years, AMO will continue to retire aged, unsupportable, or unsafe aircraft and vessels as new assets are delivered. FY 2017 saw the retirement of the last UH-1H “Huey” single-engine helicopter and the first UH-60A to be replaced by an H-60L that has undergone fleet sustainment and mission equipment outfitting by the Army. By the end of FY 2017, 14 aged Midnight Express interceptor vessels should also be retired, leaving 21 more to be replaced by the new CIV starting in FY 2018 with a projected completion date of FY 2020. Proposed procurements for FY 2018 are reflected in the PC&I congressional justification.

Capability Gap Analysis Process (CGAP)

AMO developed the CGAP in FY 2016 in order to provide more rigorous analysis to the justification of new and ongoing AMO programs. This process will continue to help AMO in making major near-term recapitalization decisions by providing an analytical

tool to translate operator needs into material (and non-material) solutions. CGAP allows AMO to tell its story to audiences outside of the law enforcement, aviation, and maritime community.

In FY 2018, AMO will proceed to Phase II of CGAP and conduct the following:

Air Domain Awareness Systems Engineering Analysis

Air Threat Surveillance documentation to support acquisition per Joint Requirements Integration and Management System (JRIMS). Develop Capability Analysis Reports, Concept of Operations, and Operational Requirements Document. This will address:

- AMO Systems and leveraging other systems used to detect
- Transfer of data from sensors to a central location (AMOC)
- Fusion and analysis of data to identify/classify items of interest
- Track the items of interest and share situational awareness
- Operations - develop steady state of normal general aviation patterns

Systems Engineering Analysis - Targeted Gap Resolution Support (2-4 issues)

Develop objectives and plan for resolving key AMO gaps/issues identified (i.e., facilitated workshops to explore requirements, solution options, codify processes). Over the course of the year address issues such as strategic priorities, pilot retention, and training.

Codify/Document Requirements Management Process (RMP)

Systems engineering analysis to AMO Requirements Directorate in the development of a draft Requirements Management Process (RMP) and CGAP document

Fleet Mix Analysis (for future Aircraft Deployment Plans including MEA deployments)

Force level analysis - assessment of right platforms (right capabilities) for the missions, area/distances, and environment. Provide recommendation on basing optimization.

Gaps and Requirements Tool

Develop tools needed to facilitate analysis and management CGAP data - Identify Requirements, develop and pilot a tool and ingest FY 2016 gaps and scenarios

Decision Support & Planning

Provide AMO review of capability gaps and prioritization. Provide decision making tools to support AMO prioritization of FY 2016 gaps. Map gaps against Doctrine Organization Training Material Leadership Personnel Facilities solutions (preliminary mapping to identify near term courses of actions for critical gaps). Support development of initial requirements.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS)

This Current Services request provides \$43.466 million for the Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program. The amount requested will provide for the annual system operations, system upkeep, maintenance and supply (e.g., sparring, consumables), government personnel, and real property needs (site and facility leases and expenses) for the full program. This funding will sustain the steady-state operations of the system while also retiring major threats (technical and program risks) to system operations and health stemming from aging technology, diminishing manufacturing sources, and emerging regulatory requirements (e.g., new cyber security and frequency management requirements for the program).

TARS is both a unique and critical capability for identifying and managing long-standing threats to U.S. national security. It is an aerostat-borne surveillance system that provides radar detection and monitoring of low-flying aircraft and maritime/ground traffic along the U.S.-Mexico border, Florida Straits, and southwestern approaches to Puerto Rico. TARS threat reports are delivered to the CBP Air and Marine Operations Centers (AMOC) in both Southern California and Puerto Rico (Caribbean AMOC, or CAMOC) for a law enforcement response. The AMOC further distributes TARS information to multiple U.S. and international agencies to improve overall effectiveness and efficiency through coordinated operations.

In general, TARS is part of a larger network of surveillance systems that feed the AMOC. While TARS represents only 2 percent of the number of sensors feeding the AMOC, on average, the TARS system sources over half of the number of aircraft deemed “suspicious” and referred for further investigation or interdiction. The TARS contribution along the Southwest Border is particularly significant, accounting for 80-90 percent of all suspect aircraft determinations. Without the presence of TARS, a majority of these suspect aircraft would not have been detected in a timely manner to enable an effective CBP response, or may have not been detected at all. TARS is a critical, cost-effective, and reliable surveillance capability for CBP.

Since CBP’s ownership of the TARS program, CBP improved TARS cost effectiveness by increasing significantly the number of overall surveillance hours achieved, and by delivering quality surveillance at less than \$1,000 per flight hour. This is nearly one-third to one-fifth of the cost of similar surveillance air platforms in CBP’s inventory (e.g., unmanned or P-3 aircraft). In addition, TARS maintained a Mission Availability rate over 94 percent (when eliminating downtimes due to weather).

CBP has also successfully established effective operations and program management competencies across multiple organizations.

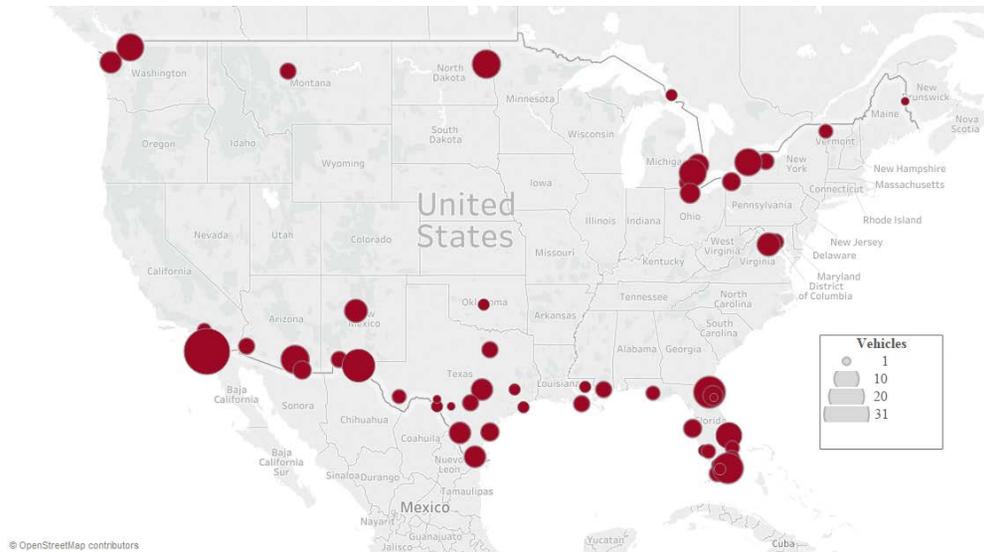
Program priorities remain concentrated to sustain critical capabilities, avoid disruptions to operations, and retire program and technical issues threatening our ability to sustain TARS well into the next decade. In 2015, CBP completed extensive market research and coordination with the Department of Defense (DOD) and other federal agencies to identify and characterize technology opportunities to enhance or replace the critical TARS capability in the future (beyond 2021). This research supports ongoing procurement planning for the follow-on TARS operations and maintenance contract award (planned for 2018), as well as the recent launch of a formal Analysis of Alternatives to evaluate costs and benefits of multiple candidate capabilities.

The O&S of TARS aligns with the *CBP Vision and Strategy 2020*, specifically Goal 2: Advance Comprehensive Border Security and Management. As part of this Goal, CBP is responsible for developing and sustaining situational awareness along the border to identify and eliminate cross-border criminal and illegal activities. The TARS operations and maintenance program is critical to CBP's success with this endeavor.

Office of Facilities and Asset Management

Fleet Portfolio: CBP requests \$395,000 in FY 2018 for the Office of Facilities and Management (OFAM) within the Assets and Support Sub PPA (no change from the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). This Current Services request will provide for the acquisition of 10 replacement vehicles for Air and Marine Operations (AMO). The chart below shows that 38 percent of AMO's fleet (347 out of 903) will be eligible for replacement in FY 2018 based on established CBP criteria.

FY 2018 AMO Replacement Eligible Vehicles



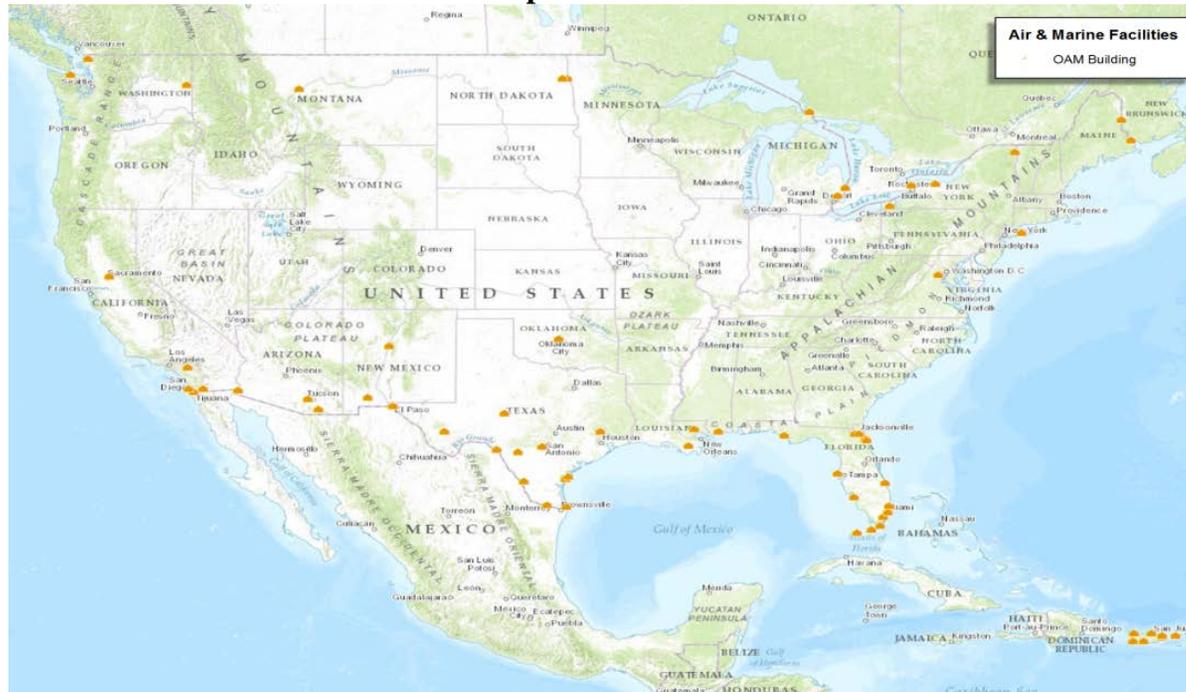
The requested funding is intended to address a portion (approximately 3 percent) of the 347 AMO vehicles that have met, or will meet, CBP replacement criteria through FY 2018. The acquisition of vehicles for AMO ensures personnel have the appropriate vehicle assets necessary to support the detection, interception, tracking and apprehension of criminals in diverse environments at and beyond U.S. borders to include counter-drug and counterterrorism activity in the air and maritime environment which is critical to U.S. security. As vehicles remain in the fleet past their replacement age, maintenance, repair, and operating costs increase, as well as, maintenance and repair-related vehicle downtime, reducing available mission service hours for the CBP fleet. An increase in vehicle downtime reduces the amount of available resources needed to successfully execute CBP’s mission.

CBP maintains a diverse and agile fleet tailored toward operational-specific requirements that allow CBP to protect the American people. These vehicles are acquired, configured, and deployed to support national security and law enforcement throughout the U.S and U.S. territories. In order to properly maintain CBP’s Fleet, scheduled vehicle replacement is a necessity. This vehicle lifecycle management process is especially important as vehicles become older and less reliable, while mission demands continue. Reductions in vehicle performance and/or reliability may place an undue burden on agents executing mission requirements.

Facilities Portfolio

The Integrated Operations Assets and Support Sub-PPA requests \$49 million (a reduction of \$5.6 million from the FY 2017 Annualized CR level) to support AMO’s existing facilities portfolio. The 2.11 million square feet portfolio consists of 14 Air Branches, 17 Air Units, 31 Marine Units, 3 Training Centers, 5 National Air Security Operations Centers, 3 Domain Awareness Centers, and 1 Joint Interagency Task Force, including operational support space, hangars, canopies, fuel tanks, warehouses, antennas, and docks from which the world’s largest civilian aviation and maritime law enforcement organization stages its mission protecting over 95,000 miles of shoreline with the use of 26 types of aircraft and 12 types of marine vessels.

Air and Marine Operations Facilities Portfolio²⁴



The requested level of funding allows CBP to continue staging operations from the existing AMO facilities by executing building

²⁴ Map and portfolio size as of December 22, 2016

operations and regional maintenance and minor repair contracts; addressing critical requirements in the \$41.7 million²⁵ of major repairs and past due system renewals; performing a minimal level of required activities associated with forced relocations and lease renewals including code-compliance upgrades of IT and security systems; completing a limited number of minor construction, alterations and improvements at owned and leased facilities to meet new and evolving mission needs; and paying rent and rent-related activities for leased facilities and utility costs for CBP-owned facilities.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Realignment of Facilities Support Requirements: This Adjustment to Base allows for CBP to continue to operate and maintain its AMO facilities portfolio while also addressing multiple high priority needs including core USBP facilities sustainment requirements such as regional maintenance and minor repair contracts and the increased costs of CBP's anticipated rent obligations for AMO's leased facilities.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System: Adjustment to base in order to provide needed cyber security and upgrades to the wind profiler and local lightning protection due to obsolescence.

AMOC-AMOSS Completion: Reflects the costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for AMOC-AMOSS Completion.

Fully Non-Recur DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft: The reduction reflects the non-recur of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for DHC-8 Patrol Aircraft.

Fully Non-Recur Maritime Radars: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for maritime radars.

Fully Non-Recur P-3 Maintenance: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for P-3 Maintenance.

²⁵ As reported at the end of FY 2016 as part of DHS' financial reporting statement and includes all identified deferred maintenance items at CBP-Owned and Direct Lease Operated facilities

Fully Non-Recur UAS Ground Control Stations: The reduction reflects full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for UAS Ground Control Stations.

Fully Non-Recur Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VADER) Operations: The reduction reflects the full elimination of costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for VADER Operations.

Non-recur 2016 Facilities Management Sustainment: The reduction reflects the non-recurrence of funding provided in FY 2016 to address the backlog of deferred facilities maintenance.

Non-recur 2016 UAS Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.

Rent Adjustment: This adjustment reallocates resources to fund the increasing rent and rent-related obligations associated with CBP's leased portfolio. This adjustment ensures funding for costs associated with new facilities coming online, new negotiated occupancy agreements and other cost drivers due to inflation and other cost adjustments.

**Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Assets and Support	\$527,304	\$506,436	\$520,046	\$13,610
Total	\$527,304	\$506,436	\$520,046	\$13,610
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$527,304	\$506,436	\$520,046	\$13,610

Assets and Support – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$15,565	\$17,435	\$17,618	\$183
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,381	\$2,568	\$2,568	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,492	\$5,459	\$3,269	(\$2,190)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$12,833	\$10,837	\$12,833	\$1,996
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,342	\$9,197	\$8,892	(\$305)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$3,200	\$3,200
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$83,793	\$66,361	\$70,978	\$4,617
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$83,709	\$78,377	\$89,935	\$11,558
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$35,078	\$28,105	\$11,104	(\$17,001)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$160,002	\$159,700	\$166,823	\$7,123
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$103,422	\$115,744	\$111,456	(\$4,288)
31.0 Equipment	\$17,887	\$8,377	\$7,416	(\$961)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,800	\$4,276	\$13,954	\$9,678
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$527,304	\$506,436	\$520,046	\$13,610

Assets and Support – PPA Level III Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
AMO Contracts	278,605	252,688	271,399	18,711
AMO Supplies	103,422	115,744	111,456	(4,288)
AMO TARS O&M Contracts	0	35,407	41,171	5,764
AMO Travel	15,490	17,510	17,543	33
Other Costs	129,787	85,087	78,477	(6,610)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	527,304	506,436	520,046	13,610

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- AMO Assets & Support Contracts – AMO contracts include aviation and maritime maintenance, other operations and maintenance of equipment, Long Range Radar, as well as training, communications, and technical support. The increase in contracts is primarily attributed to the transfer of TARS from OA to AMO.
- AMO Assets & Support Supplies – aviation, maritime and vehicle fuel, aircraft and vessel parts,
- AMO TARS Assets & Support O&M Contracts – The TARS Program comprises government and contractor operations and maintenance services for the aerostat flight and ground systems operations, as well as a networked data processing and distribution system.
- AMO Assets & Support Travel – Travel expenses for operations, training to provide skills and necessary education for AMO field personnel.
- Other Costs – funding was reallocated to address sustainment requirements in the Border Patrol Operations PPA, and to OCC 32. The reallocation to OCC 32 provides funding for minor tenant improvements and alterations to existing space to meet operational requirements within the AMO facilities portfolio.

Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Air and Marine Operations Center	190	160	\$21,853	190	160	\$21,838	245	232	\$46,183	55	72	\$24,345
Total	190	160	\$21,853	190	160	\$21,838	245	232	\$46,183	55	72	\$24,345
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	190	160	\$21,853	190	160	\$21,838	245	232	\$46,183	55	72	\$24,345

Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	190	160	\$21,853
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	190	160	\$21,853
FY 2017 Annualized CR	190	160	\$21,838
FY 2018 Base Budget	190	160	\$21,838
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$301
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$299
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	17	\$9,202
AMOC-AMOSS Completion	-	-	\$5,174
Annualization of 2015 AMOC PED Cell and AMOSS	-	-	\$74
Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research	-	-	\$350
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$81
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$94
Health Benefits	-	-	\$31
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$15
Total, Pricing Increases	-	17	\$15,621
Non-Recur 2016 UAS Operations	-	-	(\$308)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$308)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	17	\$15,313
FY 2018 Current Services	190	177	\$37,151
AMOC and Intelligence Research Analysts	55	55	\$8,175
AMOC Equipment	-	-	\$857
Total, Program Increases	55	55	\$9,032
FY 2018 Request	245	232	\$46,183
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	55	72	\$24,345

PPA Level III Description

CBP requests 245 positions, 232 FTE, and \$46.2 million to support the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC). The AMOC is CBP’s international, multi-domain, federal law enforcement center for domain awareness; a key element in CBP’s counter-network strategy, responsible for assessing and countering terrorism, transnational organized crime, and other illegal activities. The Center targets all threats primarily in the non-commercial aviation and maritime domains, with an emphasis on the approaches to the U.S. Border, Mexico, Canada, Bahamas, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and criminal activity internal to the United States. An AMOC core competency is air, maritime, and (limited) ground domain awareness, informed by law enforcement information and intelligence. This information is used to formulate and coordinate federal, state, local, tribal, or international law enforcement responses to potential illegal activity; and it provides evidentiary information to support prosecutions. The AMOC serves as the domain awareness expert to advise, guide, and direct the operational employment of sensor technologies for DHS and CBP, managing the air and maritime domain awareness architecture; integrating multiple sensor technologies, intelligence, law enforcement databases, open source information, and an extensive communications network. It monitors the airspace of major security events, and houses and collaborates with the Office of Intelligence its Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination cell that collects and analyzes multi-domain intelligence from a variety of sources, including CBP and USCG aircraft.

During FY 2018, AMOC will continue its momentum on improving Domain Awareness and maintaining its prominent role as DHS’s Domain Awareness distributive hub to operational partners within the Community of Interest. This will be done through the exploration of space based technologies (Tactical Geospatial Intelligence/TGI) and various platforms like Minotaur and the Integrated Maritime Domain Enterprise which are designed to integrate data and provide it to decision makers at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels in a format that allows timely execution/response to threats.

AMOC DETECTION AND RESOLUTIONS			
	FY 2014	FY2015	FY2016
Total Detections	496,332	474,084	486,142
Suspect Targets	1,337	1,037	898
Suspect Response	1,332	1,028	888
Suspect Resolved	1,293	1,008	854
VIOLATIONS ISSUED (Arrests, Seizures, Fines, etc.)	324	304	331

Adjustments to Base Justification

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

AMOC-AMOSS Completion: Reflects the costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for AMOC-AMOSS Completion.

Annualization of 2015 Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Processing Exploitation Dissemination (PED) Cell and Air and Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS): Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for AMOC PED Cell.

Annualization of 2015 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Intel Research: Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for NGA Intel Research.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Non-recur 2016 UAS Operations: The reduction reflects the non-recur of costs of the legacy AMO Salaries and Expenses FY 2016 Enacted appropriation funding for UAS Operations.]

**Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Air and Marine Operations Center	190	160	\$14,451	\$90.32	190	160	\$15,990	\$99.94	245	232	\$32,226	\$138.91	55	72	\$16,236	\$38.97
Total	190	160	\$14,451	\$90.32	190	160	\$15,990	\$99.94	245	232	\$32,226	\$138.91	55	72	\$16,236	\$38.97
Discretionary - Appropriation	190	160	\$14,451	\$90.32	190	160	\$15,990	\$99.94	245	232	\$32,226	\$138.91	55	72	\$16,236	\$38.97

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Reflects an increase of 55 FTE (55 positions) for additional Intelligence Analysts.
- Includes an additional \$5M in relocation requirements to move existing CBP personnel to the Air & Marine Operations Center.
- Includes an increase of 17 FTE for current and forecasted FTE execution.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: | 72 |

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: | \$16,236 |

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: | \$39 |

Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,955	\$10,774	\$21,716	\$10,942
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3	\$3	-	(\$3)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,944	\$3,824	\$1,813	(\$2,011)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,549	\$1,389	\$8,697	\$7,308
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$14,451	\$15,990	\$32,226	\$16,236
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	190	190	245	55
FTE - Civilian	160	160	232	72

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
AMO - AMOC-Base	160	\$14,451	\$90.32	160	\$15,990	\$99.94	160	\$15,990				
AMO - AMOC-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$775			\$775	
AMO - AMOC-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							72	\$15,461		(68)	\$15,461	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	160	\$14,451	\$90.32	160	\$15,990	\$99.94	232	\$32,226	\$138.91	72	\$16,236	\$39

**Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Air and Marine Operations Center	\$7,402	\$5,848	\$13,957	\$8,109
Total	\$7,402	\$5,848	\$13,957	\$8,109
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$7,402	\$5,848	\$13,957	\$8,109

Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$300	\$299	\$807	\$508
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$33	\$33
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	\$192	\$192
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	\$16	\$16
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	\$84	\$84
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$5	\$5
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,106	\$1,933	\$7,494	\$5,561
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$353	\$353
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$11	\$11
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$981	\$3,501	\$3,548	\$47
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$50	\$173	\$123
31.0 Equipment	\$15	\$65	\$1,241	\$1,176
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$7,402	\$5,848	\$13,957	\$8,109

**Air and Marine Operations Center – PPA Level III
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
AMO AMOSS and AMOC Contracts	7,087	5,434	11,406	5,972
AMO Equipment	0	50	1,226	1,176
AMO Travel	0	0	507	507
Other Costs	315	364	818	454
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	7,402	5,848	13,957	8,109

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- AMO AMOSS and AMOC Contracts – funds operations and maintenance of equipment. The increase in this area is primarily attributed to a realignment to correct an error made in conversion to the Common Appropriations Structure.
- AMO AMOC Equipment – funds software. The increase in this area is primarily attributed to the AMOC equipment program enhancement.
- AMO AMOC Travel – Travel expenses for operations and training

Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of International Affairs	169	169	\$34,191	169	169	\$32,529	170	168	\$39,784	1	(1)	\$7,255
Total	169	169	\$34,191	169	169	\$32,529	170	168	\$39,784	1	(1)	\$7,255
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	169	169	\$34,191	169	169	\$32,529	170	168	\$39,784	1	(1)	\$7,255

Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	169	169	\$32,579
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$1,612
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$1,612
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	169	169	\$34,191
FY 2017 Annualized CR	169	169	\$32,529
FY 2018 Base Budget	169	169	\$32,529
Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA	1	1	\$142
Total Transfers	1	1	\$142
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$314
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$398
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	(2)	\$4,329
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$83
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$107
Health Benefits	-	-	\$50
International Affairs Non-Pay Requirements	-	-	\$1,782
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$50
Total, Pricing Increases	-	(2)	\$7,113
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1	(1)	\$7,255
FY 2018 Current Services	170	168	\$39,784
FY 2018 Request	170	168	\$39,784
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	1	(1)	\$7,255

PPA Level II Description

CBP requests 170 positions, 168 FTE and \$39.8 million in FY 2018 for the Mission Integration Sub PPA (\$7.3 million above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level). INA reports to the EAC for Operations Support.

Activity	FY 2016 Rev. Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
International Diplomacy Mission	\$34,135	\$36,438	\$39,784
TOTAL	\$34,135	\$36,438	\$39,784

The Office of International Affairs (INA) PPA supports CBP’s international effort to secure the global supply chain and travel network, as well as to facilitate the movement of legitimate cargo and passengers. To accomplish this mission, CBP utilizes International Partnerships and Overseas Programs. This two-prong strategy requires CBP to coordinate efforts with the private sector, foreign governments, and other federal agencies to ensure DHS takes a holistic approach to engagements in the international environment.

INA accomplishes its mission by cultivating relationships, fostering information sharing and best practices, building the capacity of foreign counterpart agencies, and supporting deployments of CBP personnel to collaborate with foreign governments. As CBP maintains and expands programs such as the Container Security Initiative (CSI), Pre-Clearance, and Automated Targeting System-Global (ATS-G), INA continues to strengthen U.S. security by sustaining and building new partnerships with foreign governments. These activities allow CBP and partner countries to identify and mitigate threats at the earliest possible opportunity.

International Partnership Programs (\$19.085M)

CBP strives to protect U.S. borders from beyond by implementing programs and initiatives that promote anti-terrorism, global border security, non-proliferation, export controls, immigration and capacity building. International Partnership Programs (IPP) focuses on building and strengthening bilateral and multilateral relationships to achieve international agreements and joint efforts that both facilitate and secure legitimate trade and travel.

These international partnerships develop and grow in three phases:

- Phase One: CBP leverages training and assistance programs to enhance a partner country’s limited detection and targeting infrastructure.
- Phase Two: CBP engages in advanced information sharing programs

- Phase Three: Partners work together in a consistent, structured fashion to effect meaningful enforcement results. It includes the consideration of programs that establish regular interaction with partners and our enforcement processes.

The specific staffing approach depends on the risk calculus and views of the level of investment needed based on foreign enforcement capacity, reliability, consistency of information exchange, and the results of collaboration with CBP.

Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements (CMAAs) are utilized to provide the legal framework for the exchange of law enforcement information and evidence to prevent, detect, and investigate customs offenses and crimes. Use of CMAAs has led to robust engagements with our international partners for crimes such as: goods crossing international borders, duty evasion, trafficking, proliferation, money laundering, and terrorism-related activities. The U.S. currently has 77 CMAAs with foreign customs administrations across the world, including recent signings of the U.S. –Ukraine CMAA on May 23, 2016 and the U.S. – Trinidad and Tobago CMAA signed on September 21, 2016.

Overseas Program (\$20.699M)

CBP's Overseas Program adapts to changing international conditions caused by constantly evolving threats. There are currently 21 CBP attaché offices and a total of 32 employees. CBP attachés, International Relations Specialists and Mission Support staff, strategically stationed at foreign posts and headquarters, are crucial to the successful operation of the Overseas Program. Placement of attachés in office locations within foreign countries, to lead the agency's implementation of a multilayered risk based strategy, is an essential part of CBP's mission interests. These interests involve the proliferation of terrorism, transnational organized crime, illegal migration, and economic crime. Office locations are selected to focus on countries and regions of high geopolitical and commercial value to the United States, extending the zone of the U.S. border security.

These positions serve as extensions of the agency's international priorities by addressing stakeholder interests. INA measures the Overseas Program through analysis of workload data categorized into five stakeholder areas: CBP Support, Chief of Mission Support, Customer Service and Support, External Outreach and Support, and Host Nation Support. This data identifies prior, current trend, and future projected workload of the Overseas Program.

Overseas Office Workload by Stakeholder (Hours)	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Trend	FY 2018 Projected
CBP Support	24,084	26,777	25,491
Chief of Mission Support	14,938	17,368	15,811
Customer Service and Support	3,737	5,844	3,955
External Outreach and Support	4,929	7,071	5,217
Host Nation Support	7,834	10,060	8,292

Table 1: Workload by Stakeholder

CBP attaché work is performed in source and transit countries critical to the agency’s response to mitigating situations and day-to-day maintenance of international presence. INA measures the Overseas Program through analysis of workload data categorized into four focus areas: Enforcement, Operations, Trade, and Travel. These focus areas identify prior, current trend, and future projected workload of the Overseas Program. This data reflects CBP’s FY 2017 expansion of Pre-Clearance, Police-to-Police (P2P) Initiatives, and ATS-G within the global community.

Overseas Office Workload by Focus Area (Hours)	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Trend	FY 2018 Projected
Enforcement	13,819	16,217	14,627
Operations	23,169	25,836	24,523
Trade	8,693	10,943	9,201
Travel	9,842	12,126	10,417

Table 2: Workload by Focus Area

INA is an integral component of CBP’s expansion efforts to build stronger international relationships and broaden operational support. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, the total number of CBP personnel deployments from INA, AMO, and USBP increased approximately 91 percent over the two year span from 17 to 173. Due to the continued expansion, the current trend shows a projected increase for FY 2017 and FY 2018.

The execution of INA’s Overseas Program further demonstrates the efficacy of INA’s role in supporting the operator and establishing partnerships. Given this role, it is critical to reflect the qualitative aspects and outcomes of INA toward the larger CBP mission. In FY 2016, the CBP attaché in Rome collaborated with the DEA Rome Country Office, and the Italian Guardia di Finanza (GdF) to conduct an investigation targeting Italy’s most powerful organized criminal group, NDRANGHETA, on global operation “ANGRY PIRATE II. Operation “ANGRY PIRATE II” was a port initiative resulting in seizures of 11 metric tons of cocaine and over 111 arrests world-wide. Concurrently, the CBP and HSI Attachés in Hong Kong coordinated a successful Intellectual Property Rights enforcement

operation with Hong Kong Customs. The operation targeted counterfeit National Football League merchandise prior to the Super Bowl, yielding over 900 seizures, raids, and arrests by Hong Kong Customs.

CBP Attaché offices across the globe have made tremendous strides in bolstering the U.S. security umbrella. Numerous accomplishments have been achieved that would not otherwise have been realized if the Attachés were not in place. For example, Automated Targeting Systems were initiated in several countries through joint partnerships with CBP and the foreign country to better target high-risk passengers and shipments, leading to arrests and prosecutions. Various issues related to foreign trade agreements with numerous countries were identified and resolved through collaboration with CBP, foreign partners and other US Government trade agencies. A successful rapid response was made to a large influx of Central American and Special Interest Aliens along Mexico's southern and northern border through engagement in capacity building efforts in biometric collections, operational mission planning and intelligence gathering which lead to successful apprehension and adjudication of the aliens. Joint Intellectual Property Rights enforcement operations have been conducted with numerous countries through bilateral and multilateral fora as well as through coordination within the WCO.

Mission Outlook

INA focuses on an operator-driven culture of partnership and accountability to dismantle roadblocks to collective international efforts. INA's focus for FY 2018 is to enhance CBP's efforts of identifying and synchronizing counter-network activities, developing a risk-based prioritization methodology, building a comprehensive picture of illicit networks, and expanding information-sharing agreements. This is accomplished by championing the expansion of the preclearance program; the wider international adoption of ATS-G; the development of the NTC international data exchange and best practice network; and advancing the expansion of foreign operations, liaison, and capacity building deployments. INA will support CBP efforts in promoting its Single Window Approach (including a North American Single Window), support the implementation of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement; promote CBP trade enforcement objectives via the WCO Global Trade Enforcement Network; and leverage the WCO's eCommerce Working Group to advance CBP goals.

Adjustments to Base Justification

Transfer of One Field Support Position to INA: This adjustment transfers one Field Support Position to the Office of International Affairs.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

AMOC-AMOSS Completion: Reflects the costs for the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2016 Enacted funding for AMOC-AMOSS Completion.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

International Affairs Non-Pay Requirements: This adjustment is being made to address INA's shortfall in non-pay requirements.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.]

**Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of International Affairs	169	169	\$28,764	\$170.2	169	169	\$26,959	\$159.52	170	168	\$32,382	\$192.75	1	(1)	\$5,423	\$33.23
Total	169	169	\$28,764	\$170.2	169	169	\$26,959	\$159.52	170	168	\$32,382	\$192.75	1	(1)	\$5,423	\$33.23
Discretionary - Appropriation	169	169	\$28,764	\$170.2	169	169	\$26,959	\$159.52	170	168	\$32,382	\$192.75	1	(1)	\$5,423	\$33.23

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 1 FTE decrease to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay. |

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: |(1)|
PCB Change FY 2017-2018: |\$5,423|
Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: |\$33|

Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II

Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,177	\$17,364	\$19,914	\$2,550
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$195	\$193	\$50	(\$143)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,842	\$2,764	\$1,292	(\$1,472)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,550	\$6,638	\$11,126	\$4,488
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$28,764	\$26,959	\$32,382	\$5,423
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	169	169	170	1
FTE - Civilian	169	169	168	(1)

Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of International Affairs-Base	169	\$28,764		169	\$26,959		169	\$26,959				
Office of International Affairs-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$902			\$902	
Office of International Affairs-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							(2)	\$4,379		(2)	\$4,379	
Office of International Affairs-Transfers							1	\$142		1	\$142	
Cost Driver 5												
Other Costs												
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	169	\$28,764	\$170.20	169	\$26,959	\$159.52	168	\$32,382	\$192.75	(1)	\$5,423	\$33

**Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of International Affairs	\$5,427	\$5,570	\$7,402	\$1,832
Total	\$5,427	\$5,570	\$7,402	\$1,832
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$5,427	\$5,570	\$7,402	\$1,832

**Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class**

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$725	\$1,008	\$1,015	\$7
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$538	\$446	\$451	\$5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$524	\$515	\$520	\$5
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,440	\$3,407	\$5,220	\$1,813
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$159	\$160	\$162	\$2
31.0 Equipment	\$41	\$34	\$34	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$5,427	\$5,570	\$7,402	\$1,832

**Office of International Affairs – PPA Level II
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations Support Contracts	3,440	3,407	5,220	1,813
Operations Support Travel	725	1,008	1,015	7
Operations Support Communications & Misc	524	515	520	5
Operations Support Rent	538	446	451	5
Cost Driver 5				
Other Costs	200	194	196	2
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	5,427	5,570	7,402	1,832

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of International Affairs Operations Support Contracts – DOS Mandatory expenses – ICASS, CSCS, DTSP0, language services, and overseas operating costs. Increased costs stem from a 5 percent increase in DOS mandatory expenses; increased overseas operating costs for vehicle maintenance, insurance, and equipment maintenance; and increased overseas training costs.
- Office of International Affairs Operations Support Travel – Travel expenses for Office of International Affairs Operations Support.
- Office of International Affairs Operations Support Communications & Miscellaneous – Office of International Affairs cell phones and overseas operating costs.
- Office of International Affairs Operations Support Rent – Office of International Affairs housing rentals for overseas employees and utilities.

Office of Intelligence Affairs – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Intelligence	279	180	\$67,013	279	180	\$62,314	391	268	\$50,984	112	88	(\$11,330)
Total	279	180	\$67,013	279	180	\$62,314	391	268	\$50,984	112	88	(\$11,330)
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	279	180	\$67,013	279	180	\$62,314	391	268	\$50,984	112	88	(\$11,330)

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

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	279	180	\$62,566
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	\$4,447
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	\$4,447
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	279	180	\$67,013
FY 2017 Annualized CR	279	180	\$62,314
FY 2018 Base Budget	279	180	\$62,314
Reorganization of Targeting Operations	-	-	(\$17,337)
Transfer Change Management to OI	-	-	\$3,724
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$13,613)
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$491
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$537
Annualization of 2015 AMOC PED Cell and AMOSS	6	6	\$1,150
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$132
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$151
Health Benefits	-	-	\$68
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$252
Total, Pricing Increases	6	6	\$2,781
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	9	(\$7,794)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	9	(\$7,794)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	6	15	(\$18,626)
FY 2018 Current Services	285	195	\$43,688
All-Source Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)	66	33	\$4,173
OI Staffing Enhancement	40	40	\$3,123
Total, Program Increases	106	73	\$7,296
FY 2018 Request	391	268	\$50,984
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	112	88	(\$11,330)

PPA Level II Description**Office of Intelligence**

The Office of Intelligence (OI) requests 391 positions, 268 FTE and \$51.0 million in FY 2018 for the Office of Intelligence Sub-PPA to fund the entire Office of Intelligence (OI), which administers CBP's intelligence operations.

The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, Pub. L. No.114-125, requires the Assistant Commissioner of the CBP Office of Intelligence (OI) to “develop, provide, coordinate, and implement [CBP’s] intelligence capabilities into a cohesive intelligence enterprise that supports the execution CBP’s primary mission to secure our borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. OI is collaborating with the U.S. Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Air and Marine Operations, Office of Trade, and the Office of International Affairs and other intelligence enterprise partners to promptly anticipate and detect potential threats to our homeland and border security and enforce its enhancement capabilities that leverage the following four key service areas: (1) Intelligence Processes (2) Technology (3) Partnerships and (4) Career Development and Training. Intelligence integration and synchronization will be accomplished by:

- Synchronizing and connecting the diverse intelligence capabilities and processes spontaneous intelligence that supports front-line personnel in border enforcement operations
- Enhances operator safety by providing early warning of impending terrorist or criminal threat actions;
- Aligning a wide ranging intelligence capabilities and processes in CBP under a single defined intelligence scope.
- Disseminating timely and actionable intelligence to CBP operations and decision- making at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels providing multi-domain situational awareness
- Promoting increased partnership that develops and improves intelligence- related programs, processes and initiatives.
- Collaborating, developing, coordinating and implementing enterprise-level intelligence capabilities and training that supports the execution of border driven secure mission.

OI provides CBP frontline operators and decision-makers with current, relevant situational awareness and facilitates operational responses for all crimes, threats, and hazards throughout the various CBP areas of responsibility (AOR), by using resources such as the Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) in Arizona, California, Great Lakes, New Mexico/West Texas, South Texas, Pacific Northwest, Southeast Caribbean, the 24x7 National Intelligence Watch, and OI personnel at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Through the collection and production of intelligence and analytical products, OI provides intelligence and deploys technical, analytical, targeting, and collection management tools in support of front line border operations to all geographic AORs. The team of intelligence professionals bring specialized skillsets and capabilities to CBP operations – strengthening the enterprise through collaboration and coordination of capabilities to develop domain awareness and a common intelligence picture.

Division	FY 2016 Actuals*	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget Request
Strategic Intelligence & Analysis	\$7,506	\$5,753	\$5,021
Analytic Standards & Programs	-	\$2,784	\$2,326
Collection	\$10,599	\$27,486	\$21,662
Confidential Human Source	\$413	\$1,500	\$1,700
Field Intelligence Division	\$9,565	\$5,966	\$4,827
Current & Emerging Threat Intelligence	\$2,995	\$2,497	\$2,087
Operational Field Testing	\$2,278	\$2,224	\$1,813
Business Support – (Training, Security, RMD, Policy)	\$10,953	\$7,462	\$3,312
Counterintelligence	-	-	\$1,126
Weapons of Mass Destruction	-	-	\$1,200
AFI	\$6,000	\$6,497	\$5,910
Total	\$50,309	\$62,169	\$50,984

*FY 2016 reflected funding OI executed, excluding transfers of funding to other components.

The Strategic Intelligence and Analysis Division (SIAD)

Strategic Intelligence and Analysis Division (SIAD) request of \$10.4 million will be used to provide \$8.9 million in salaries and benefits and \$1.5 million to leverage CBP's unique authorities, capabilities, data, access, and partnerships to deliver comprehensive and analytically sound intelligence products to OI customers - U.S and international government officials positioned to make strategic policy, operational, and resource decisions on border issues. These intelligence products allow OI customers to take actions that will degrade and deny terrorist groups, foreign intelligence services, hostile state actors, and transnational criminal organizations the ability to exploit the benefits of globalization to enable their operations. Approximately \$0.7 million will be used for travel in support of priority DHS and CBP field campaigns (i.e. the DHS Southern Border and Approaches Joint Task Forces and the CBP South Texas Campaign). This funding also supports CBP's continued efforts in Mexico, to include backfilling the permanent representative in the

Mexico Fusion Center and ongoing efforts in support of the DHS Southern Mexico strategy, one of the key initiatives in combatting human smuggling of Unaccompanied Children from Central America. SIAD also participates in international intelligence production efforts as a member of the Border Five (B5) Heads of Intelligence (HINT). This participation requires regular international travel to B5 member countries for strategic planning, progress reporting, and collaboration on various multilateral and bilateral intelligence efforts. Approximately \$0.2 million will be used for palynologic analysis of pollen samples that helps CBP identify the source area and travel routing for seized narcotics and other illicit commodities. Approximately \$0.6 million will be used to procure software and systems to conduct social media monitoring, modernize CBP's statistical reporting and related analytical processes, and modernize intelligence production management and dissemination, and other classified and unclassified analysis tools.

SIAD's efforts benefit the homeland through enhancement of major CBP decisions relating to resource allocation, strategic planning, and global operational prioritization. This intelligence activity supports the National Security Strategy and National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime and efficiently deploy resources to critical areas and to areas identified as future flashpoints.

Analytic Standards and Programs

The Analytic Standards and Program request in FY 2018 is \$2.3 million, with \$2.1 million to be used for pay and \$0.2 million for non-pay. Analytic Standards and Program Division -AS&P serves as the standard bearer for CBP intelligence analytic excellence by championing tradecraft best practices, cutting-edge analytic techniques and tools, and customer focused production planning. AS&P achieves its mission by leveraging its expertise in the following disciplines: Analytic Programs (analytic evaluation, data exploitation, illicit finance, GIS, and administrative and programmatic sustainment) and Production Management (tradecraft standards and mentoring, Program of Analysis, production plan development and tracking, editing and formatting, and dissemination).

Collection:

CBP requests \$10.1 million for the Collection Division in FY 2018, of which \$8.2 million will be used for salaries and benefits costs. Of the remaining funding, \$1.5M will be used to support established Interagency Agreements with the Army Research Lab (ARL) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for Full Motion Video/Signals Intelligence analysts and procurement of Law Enforcement Technical Collections (LETC) equipment for deployment along the southern and northern borders. The Collection Division also supports and develops the CBP Standing Intelligence, Tasking, processing, exploitation and dissemination methodology that coordinates the development of common intelligence pictures (CIPs) and supports development of common operating pictures (COPs). Specialized programs managed by the Collection Division include the Law Enforcement Technical Collection (LETC), the Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) and National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) programs for CBP. Collection Division supports all aspects of CBP intelligence activities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels and has the following primary purposes:

- Provides an integrated, structured approach for implementing the steps of the intelligence cycle focused on a central output;

- Enhances operator safety by providing early warning of impending terrorist or criminal threat actions;
- Provides actionable intelligence in a timely manner for a) immediate action by CBP field elements and/or b) to support tactical/strategic analytical efforts across the CBP and law enforcement complex; and
- Identifies criminal and terrorist threats allowing CBP decision-makers to plan and execute operations to address these threats.

Through the application of data and intelligence processed, exploited and disseminated through the NBGIS program, deployment densities for frontline operational personnel can be increased along high-risk areas while providing confirmation of suspected low risk areas where mitigation strategies can be implemented. Collection of live intelligence gathered from Intelligence Community at multiple security level and organic sensors AMO aircraft is real time of up to (15 to 30 min) and feeds this information back to the USBP/AMO/OFO. The CIP system enables USBP/AMO/OFO to see the data (Transnational Criminal Organization's (TCO) movement on the borders) as it is happening. This critical process is necessary for real-time intelligence in support to border operations to provide situational awareness.

Field Intelligence Division:

The Field Intelligence Division (FID) request of \$8.9 million provides for \$7.3 million in S&B and \$1.7 million in O&S will provide for \$0.6 million for relocations; \$0.2 million for purchase of government-owned vehicles; \$0.5 million for travel to include international outreach and training and \$0.4 million for specialized equipment purchases and IT build-out for the sustainment of established Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) and Field Intelligence Elements (FIEs) as well as the deployment of new FIGs to high-tempo operational areas. FID has instituted a standard mechanism at the field level for accessing intelligence resources available through the Office of Intelligence (OI) and its connectivity with the Intelligence Community and other law enforcement entities to enhance the operational components' ability to identify, interdict and disrupt terrorists and transnational criminal organizations. The deployment of FIG/FIEs enables FID to collect, analyze, evaluate, disseminate law enforcement related intelligence, and implement HQ collections and analytical programs to assist CBP operational components in making decisions related to border security. The deployed FIG/FIEs enable field enforcement personnel, and the agencies that partner with them, to more readily integrate networked intelligence into enforcement operations and increase the multi-directional flow of information between CBP field elements, CBP Headquarters and other Federal, state, local, tribal and international partner agencies. The FIGs will also support the DHS Secretary's Southern Borders and Approaches Campaign Plan (SBACP) through the Joint Task Forces (JTFs). If funding at the requested level is not supported, impacts will include:

- Full intelligence network across Southwest Border
- Diminished capacity to bridge the gap between local tactical intelligence and national strategic intelligence
- Diminished capacity to provide CBP field leaders with operational and strategic intelligence to support tactical decision making.

The FIG/FIE conduct classified/unclassified briefs, produce finished intelligence products, and utilize collections assets and programs to increase situational awareness of the air, land, and maritime borders. The briefs, products, and collections programs focus on illegal cross-border activities, transnational criminal organizations, and/or terrorism related intelligence. This function is instrumental in supporting the operational components who are engaged in detecting, interdicting, and disrupting illegal cross-border activities.

Current and Emerging Threat Intelligence:

The Current and Emerging Threat Intelligence Division request of \$4.3 million will provide \$3.5 million for S&B and \$0.7 million for O&S to support and upgrade existing systems. A planned \$0.3 million will be used for conversion of the Activu system from analog to digital which controls multiple input feeds inside the National Intelligence Watch and conference room to not only enhance existing capability but also meet physical security standard for operation within a SCIF and upgraded cybersecurity hardening. The Activu upgrade will enable the display of Southwest Border cameras, game cameras and ground sensors via the ICAD system. Additionally, the watch will tie into a classified system to monitor high-value individuals operating in the vicinity of the border and will be utilized to provide threat tipping and indications/earnings to appropriate component personnel and enhance border security. \$0.2 million would be applied towards travel in support initiatives for international engagement in Mexico, Attaché Working Groups, intelligence facilitation visits, support to OFO Immigrations Advisory Program and Department of Defense Combatant Commands, collaboration visits to Intelligence Community centers, to include Joint Inter-Agency Task Force-South, National Security Agency (NSA)-Texas, NSA-Colorado, AMOC and other locations on southern border.

- The Commissioner's briefing team provides the Commissioner and CBP executive leadership daily intelligent situational awareness briefings on emerging threats and topics of interest that may impact CBP's mission or policy.
- The National Intelligence Watch which maintains awareness of emerging issues, both national and international, that have potential impact on CBP operations and interests. Facilitate intelligence collaboration and dissemination of intelligence to field components and intelligence community members; and
- The Tactical Intelligence Cell (TIC) provides dedicated support to the National Targeting Center (NTC) 24x7. The core mission of the TIC is to serve as an intelligence reference 'library' for researching and vetting names, commercial entities and other elements to enhance and validate enforcement actions of the NTC and field components. TIC staff provide National Intelligence Watch oversight outside of core operating hours. Lastly, the TIC provides OI leadership a dedicated point of contact for significant incidence response and reporting.

Adequate resourcing of the Current & Emerging Threat Intelligence Division will ensure situational awareness of multiple potential threat streams and enable appropriate personnel are available to analyze and synthesize information for leadership decision.

Operational Field Testing:

The Operational Field Testing Division (OFTD) request of \$2.9 million will provide for \$1.8 million in S&B and \$0.5 million for

O&M. Travel expenses to provide support to 655 CBP facilities are a primary driver of the O&S budget request and account for approximately \$0.3 million annually. Training operations in support of the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and Inspector General are scheduled based both on external requirements as well as requests from operational locations at and between the CBP Ports of Entry and are annually budgeted at \$0.1 million. Procurement of radiation sources and shipment of sources to testing locations consume the remainder of the requested budget. OFTD conducts covert field testing to assess and evaluate CBP's multilayered security systems, policies, procedures, technology, and personnel at the ports of entry, between the ports of entry, and at international locations. The covert testing allows CBP to identify:

- Operational vulnerabilities and systemic weaknesses pertaining to CBP's border enforcement capabilities and operational readiness posture;
- "Best practices" that can be used throughout CBP;
- Problem areas needing improvement;
- Effectiveness of published policies and standard operating procedures; and
- Utility of technology and equipment; and the thoroughness of employee training.

Security:

The OI Security Division request of \$3.5 million will provide for \$1.6 million in S&B and \$0.7 million for O&S. The Crisis Management System requires \$0.3 million in annual preventative maintenance through an interagency agreement with the Defense Information Systems Agency, annual Communications Security requirements for secure telephone equipment requires approximately \$0.2 million annually for the repair and replacement of broken or obsolete equipment at the Secure Compartmentalized Information Facilities (SCIF) managed by the Security Division. The remainder of the requested budget, approximately \$0.3 million, will be used to fund other initiatives such as SCIF maintenance, SCI indoctrination, travel to conduct inspections of existing SCIFs, and support accreditation efforts during the construction of new SCIFs and to support the field (domestic and international) CBP mission.

- Maintains a collaborative special security program that supports CBPs intelligence mission and ensures proper implementation of Director of National Intelligence and Departmental special security procedures
- Manages CBP's entire security program: secret, TS, SCI, Facilities and networks
- Enhances CBP's security posture through the establishment of policies that provide operational security awareness, communication security awareness, physical security/ personnel security awareness
- Maintains a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) Governance Program; and
- Develops security policies, procedures, and security training.

The Security Division serves a critical function by providing security guidance and support to ensure the proper security administration of personnel, facilities, assets, and information associated with the protection of national security and classified information. Specifically, the Security Division is the designated CBP office for providing security oversight of all aspects of SCIF

construction, life cycle management, and security compliance. The effective and efficient management of SCIF life cycle enables CBP components to carry out their mission through the proper processing, discussion, and storage of classified information necessary to support the border security and trade and travel mission. Thus, it is critical that the Security Division be funded to the full requested level to safeguard America's borders while enhancing the Nation's global economic competitiveness by enabling legitimate trade and travel.

Confidential Human Source – CHS:

The request of \$1.7 million for the Confidential Human Source (CHS) Division will provide for \$1.6 million in S&B and \$0.6 million for O&S will provide for Information Technology system support in the amount of \$0.1 million, personnel travel in the amount of \$0.3 million and application of the remaining \$0.6 million towards specialized equipment purchases. The CHS Division serves as the CBP National CHS Program Manager and management oversight and operational approval. It is responsible for the management and administration of the CHS program budget, coordination of specialized SMEs for CHS training. It develops, maintains and controls audit access to the Master CHS database and Source Registration Numbers and inspects the program to ensure compliance with the CHS Policy and applicable CBP policies related to conducting CHS operations.

- Implements an operational oversight of CBP's agency-wide CHS program.
- Develops and continues to improve the required CHS training for handlers and managers.
- Sustains policy development and compliance, to include the introduction of programmatic and operational auditing capabilities and
- Oversees the CBP CHS budget, as well as the establishment and maintenance of a centralized CHS data management system.

CBPs primary source of Human Intelligence, which generates actionable, ground-level intelligence, is a powerful force multiplier for the operational components and a unified program under the oversight of OI is necessary to ensure consistent standards are observed as well as compliance with all legal authorities.

Training:

The Training Division request of \$1.4 million will provide for \$0.9 million in salaries and benefits and \$0.5 million to fund Interagency Agreements and contractor support for delivery of content in various intelligence disciplines as well as travel associated with classes scheduled at field locations and at the Intelligence and Targeting Center of Excellence and Expertise (ITCEE) at the CBP Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Contractor support will consist of role players and field exercise support managers as well as Subject Matter Experts to develop curricula Expanded delivery of existing all source and intelligence discipline training programs, as well as the development of new management and specialty intelligence and targeting training, will be enabled by the ITCEE implementation. This expansion of training under the ITCEE will support the CBP Integrated Planning Guidance areas of emphasis:

- Leverage the CBP Law Enforcement Enterprise to support risk based enforcement operations utilizing doctrinal intelligence planning and analytical processes; including Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment, collections planning and development of a collaborative Common Intelligence Picture
- Establish a counter network & integration capability responsible for developing, providing, coordinating & implementing intelligence & targeting initiatives that advance a global counter network strategy
- WMD is now integrated with OI Training and has migrated WMD specific training courses to OI Training from its prior Office of Commissioner/Joint Operations Directorate Office;
- Intelligence training for CBP agents and officers is viewed as a current best practice or example of “intelligence integration” efforts within CBP; and
- If CBP begins a process of hiring additional agents and officers, and there is an expected increase in required intelligence training, OI will be significantly impacted. The recent EO will exacerbate the training issues.

The benefits of hiring permanent staffing, procuring contractors and bringing in instructors from field offices with the requisite knowledge and skills to design, develop and deliver intelligence and targeting training include all of the following outcomes:

- Improved course design and development from experience personnel;
- Ingest of intelligence expertise not currently resident in CBP;
- Creation of a professional intelligence and targeting instructor cadre committed to CBP;
- Additional training for more through-put of CBP operators; and
- More consistent, higher quality delivery

If this plan is supported with the requested funding, the resultant new and expanded training will enable the intelligence and targeting workforce to effectively, securely and safely support CBP efforts to counter transnational terrorist and criminal organizations, and to secure and manage our nation’s borders.

Weapons of Mass Destruction:

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Division request of \$1.2 million will provide pay funding for six employees. The Weapons of Mass Destruction promotes the comprehensive development, coordination, and implementation of intelligence-driven operational responses to mitigate the risks posed by Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) threats and hazards at and between the ports of entry.

- Develops and maintains policy, directives, and/or standards to assist with the identification and interdiction of Rad/Nuc, Chemical, Biological, and Explosive threats and materials;
- Facilitates the development and sustainment of CBRNE Threat and Domain Awareness through collaboration with Inter/Intra Agency partners to establish a Common Operating Picture for HQ and the Office of the Commissioner;

- Provides critical planning expertise and develops training to ensure a comprehensive CBP response to interdict, protect, and mitigate CBRNE threats;
- Supports current and future CBRNE risk assessments and coordinates with operational components to identify requirements and develop proposed solutions for managing CBRNE risk(s);
- Manages and supports CBP's WMD Field Coordinators by providing resources, training, and certification; and
- Represents CBP's interests at the Department with partner agencies in national and international CBRNE operations, programs, and exercises.

Counterintelligence

The Counterintelligence Division requests \$1.1 million to provide pay funding for six employees.

- CI Awareness Campaign: (BeAware) is an essential component of CBP; it helps CBP employee's including those stationed overseas with a basic understanding of the threats posed by Foreign Intelligence Services & Transnational Criminal Organizations and how they use intelligence methodologies for their advantage.
- Insider Threat Program: Without resourcing, CBP will not be able to meet requirements outlined in EO 13587, National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Program, and the standards outlined in DHS Instructions 262-05-002 "Information Sharing and Safeguard Program: Insider Threat Program, dated 9 July 2015. CI Investigations and Operations: CBP's CI Investigations capability is pursuant to an agreement between OPR and OI dated, Feb 2017. Is in accordance with the Homeland Security Act of 2002 as amended; Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as amended January 30, 2003; Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 112-125, specifically including provisions codified at 6 U.S.C. §§ 211(h)(3)(B) and 2110(3)(A); and DHS Instruction 264-01-002, DHS Counterintelligence Program, dated January 14, 2014.

CI operations includes the responsibility for conducting criminal, civil, and administrative counterintelligence investigations, which involve deceit, exploitation, disruption, espionage, intelligence activities against the CBP or CBP personnel, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, persons, or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Without necessary resources for operations, the ability to hire credentialed Counterintelligence Special Agents, and subsequent resources to enable an "in house" credentialing capability. CBP's ability to constantly detect, mitigate, counter, and exploit the complex threats directed by foreign intelligence services and TCO's using intelligence methods against CBP assets will be severely impacted. Counterintelligence develops and implements capabilities to detect and mitigate efforts of adversary intelligence from compromising CBP's personnel, sensitive information, systems, operations and programs.

- Designates a CBP National Level Liaison with authorized intelligence community or law enforcement agencies in Counterintelligence (CI) matters.

- Serves as the single CBP focal point for CI, represents CBP on national level CI committees, and coordinates CI interactions with other U.S. Government agencies.
- Conducts threat analysis, risk assessments, analytical studies, and identifies assets, trends, and patterns of foreign intelligence service Awareness Program.
- Monitor potential threats related to visits of foreign nationals to CBP facilities to assess relevant data pertaining to foreign intelligence service activities
- Accomplishes intelligence community indices checks (name traces) for all departmental elements.

Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI):

The AFI system provides additional capabilities to DHS in the gathering, analysis, information sharing, and reporting of critical intelligence information within DHS and other law enforcement partners

Adjustments to Base Justification

Reorganization of Targeting Operations: This adjustment realigns funding for Targeting Operations from the Office of Intelligence to the Office of Field Operations.

Transfer Change Management to OI: Funding is being transferred from USBP to OI in order to align funding for the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the appropriate PPA/sub-PPA and enable centralized execution of funding directly from the Operational Coordination and Information base allocation. Previously, the funding identified for the NBGIS program was divided across multiple PPAs and required additional coordination to manually transfer and execute.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Annualization of 2015 Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Processing Exploitation Dissemination (PED) Cell and Air and Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS): Reflects the sustainment of the legacy AMO Operations and Maintenance FY 2015 Enacted funding for AMOC PED Cell.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017

calendar year portion of FY 2018.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.]

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Intelligence	279	180	\$40,054	\$222.52	279	180	\$33,692	\$187.18	391	268	\$34,045	\$127.03	112	88	\$353	(\$60.15)
Total	279	180	\$40,054	\$222.52	279	180	\$33,692	\$187.18	391	268	\$34,045	\$127.03	112	88	\$353	(\$60.15)
Discretionary - Appropriation	279	180	\$40,054	\$222.52	279	180	\$33,692	\$187.18	391	268	\$34,045	\$127.03	112	88	\$353	(\$60.15)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 12 FTE decrease to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- Reflects an increase of 40 FTE (40 positions) for additional Intelligence support.
- Reflects an increase of 33 FTE (66 positions) for Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) Analysts.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 88

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$353

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: (\$60)

Office of Intelligence – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,667	\$25,746	\$24,370	(\$1,376)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$58	\$49	(\$9)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$814	\$718	\$976	\$258
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,512	\$7,170	\$8,650	\$1,480
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$40,054	\$33,692	\$34,045	\$353
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	279	279	391	112
FTE - Civilian	180	180	268	88

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Office of Intelligence-Base	180	\$40,054		180	\$33,692		180	\$33,692				
Office of Intelligence-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$1,311			\$1,311	
Office of Intelligence-Technical Adjustments, Realignment, and Annualizations							35	(\$5,974)		35	(\$5,974)	
Office of Intelligence-Enhancements							53	\$5,016		53	\$5,016	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	180	\$40,054	\$222.52	180	\$33,692	\$187.18	268	\$34,045	\$127.03	88	\$353	(\$60)

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

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Intelligence	\$26,959	\$28,622	\$16,939	(\$11,683)
Total	\$26,959	\$28,622	\$16,939	(\$11,683)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$26,959	\$28,622	\$16,939	(\$11,683)

Office of Intelligence – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$923	\$874	\$1,699	\$825
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2	\$1	\$2	\$1
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$37	\$37	\$37	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$264	\$73	\$211	\$138
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,555	\$5,568	\$8,627	\$3,059
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$2	\$2
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$537	\$532	-	(\$532)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,882	\$17,711	\$3,081	(\$14,630)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$312	\$508	\$546	\$38
31.0 Equipment	\$3,440	\$3,311	\$2,726	(\$585)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$26,959	\$28,622	\$16,939	(\$11,683)

Office of Intelligence – PPA Level II Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations Support Contracts	2,376	4,456	8,506	4,050
Operations Support AFI O&M Contracts	19,541	19,356	3,204	(16,152)
Operations Support Equipment	2,258	2,140	2,544	404
Operations Support Travel	923	874	986	(810)
Cost Driver 5				
Other Costs	1,861	1,796	986	(\$810)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	26,959	28,622	16,939	11,683

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Office of Intelligence Operations Support Contract –
 - NBGIS IA/contract is with U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command / Army Forces Strategic Command (ARSTRAT) is for support of CBP/OI's Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance National Technical Collections (ISRNTC) program. Critical to the mission success of our programs is the ability to provide imagery processing, exploitation and dissemination support, since OI cannot currently perform these functions organically ARSTRAT is vital to our geospatial intelligence strategy.
 - U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command is an IA/contract that provides sustained current production levels (that includes approximately 384 border miles) and to support the added approximate 700 southwest border mileage requirement dictated by executive memorandum on November 12, 2013 (OBP-50/17-C). The additional option years will allow for expansion, as determined by CBP's operational needs, to the northern border and littorals. This will allow CBP to rapidly leverage existing services to optimize intelligence data and enhance situational awareness of the international border environment. It will provide CBP situational awareness of the border environment.
 - U.S. Army Research Lab (ARL) is an IA/contract that supports various OI Divisions with Contractor Personnel serving as Intelligence Analysts and Admin support. OI's Field Intelligence Division is augmented with contractors to support the Field Intelligence Groups (FIG). Since these FIGs are staffed with personnel identified as having Collection Division job duties such as Reports Officers and Collection Managers contract support was provided through this

contract vehicle. These contractors are providing the continuity required to maintain an OI field presence and the required intelligence support in FIG locations throughout the United States.

- Office of Intelligence Operations Support AFI O&M Contracts –
 - This IA/contract is with GSA, the ENSS/AFI funding originated from the 110th Congress, House Report 110-862, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 2009. Under Intelligence Staffing, The Committee provided funding to CBP, Office of Intelligence for Intelligence Watch capability; the development of the Analytic Framework for Intelligence (AFI) to improve access to CBP and DHS databases, and the deployment of the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN).
- Office of Intelligence Operations Support Equipment –
 - U.S. Army Research Lab (ARL) is an IA/contract that provides equipment to Law Enforcement Technical Collection (LETC) program.
 - This IA with Department of Homeland Security/Office of the Chief of Procurement Officer (OCPO) is supporting Collection/Law Enforcement Technical Collections (LETC) program by purchasing equipment to be used for training in the field. It includes the maintenance and repairs of the equipment.
 - This IA with National Geospatial Intelligence Agency provides hardware, software and technical support to OI's Processing, Exploitation and Dissemination (PED) Cell in Riverside, CA.
- Office of Intelligence Operations Support Travel –
 - Travel expenses for Office of Intelligence Operations Support.

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Office of Training and Development	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,754	-	-	\$6,534	-	-	\$780
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,754	-	-	\$6,534	-	-	\$780
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,754	-	-	\$6,534	-	-	\$780

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$5,754
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	\$5,754
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$53
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$53
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$53
FY 2018 Current Services	-	-	\$5,807
AMO Personnel	-	-	\$727
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$727
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$6,534
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$780

PPA Level II Description

Office of Training and Development

CBP requests \$6.5 million in FY 2018 for the Office of Training and Development (OTD) within the Office of Training and Development Sub-PPA (\$780 thousand above the FY 2017 Annualized CR level), which is responsible for delivering basic training to Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, and basic/advanced training for new and incumbent employees assigned to intelligence functions within CBP.

The funding levels for this PPA are necessary to develop and maintain a workforce with the skillsets to facilitate enhanced synergy between intelligence capabilities, targeting capabilities, and counter network capabilities. Funding levels are required to support the delivery of over 55 sessions of eight separate courses designed to promote integrated and transformative intelligence training to fulfill CBP’s goals of advancing National Security, Public Safety, and Comprehensive Border Security and Management

Below are the descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA:

Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Infrastructure and Support	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2016	Training Seats Planned for FY 2017	Training Seats Projected for FY 2018
Basic Training	Basic Training for Air and Marine Interdiction Agents is conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center facility in Glynco, GA. Training for Intelligence Research Specialists are funded under this Sub-PPA; and Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational knowledge and skills required by these positions.	434	527	527
Intelligence	This training is required for CBP to maintain and enhance skill levels of existing employees who perform and instruct intelligence functions.	528	814	814

FY 2018 Projected Workload Statistics

The table below provides key workload indicators for Training and Development:

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Proposed	FY 2018 Request
Training Seats	962	1,341	1,341

Adjustments to Base Justification

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Training and Development	-	\$5,754	\$6,534	\$780
Total	-	\$5,754	\$6,534	\$780
Discretionary - Appropriation	-	\$5,754	\$6,534	\$780

Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$4,416	\$4,611	\$195
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$4	\$5	\$1
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$1,322	\$1,676	\$354
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$12	\$166	\$154
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$76	\$76
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	\$5,754	\$6,534	\$780

**Office of Training and Development – PPA Level II
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Office of Training & Development Travel	0	4,416	4,611	195
Office of Training & Development Contracts	0	1,322	1,676	354
Office of Training & Development Supplies	0	12	166	154
Office of Training & Development Equipment	0	0	76	76
Other Costs	0	4	5	1
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	0	5,754	6,534	780

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- IO Office of Training and Development Travel – Travel expenses to support the delivery of basic and advanced training of mission critical skill sets to Intelligence Analysts and Air/Marine Interdiction Agents via the National Training Plan (NTP).
- IO Office of Training and Development Contracts – Contract via Inter-Agency Agreement to support delivery of intelligence basic and advance training skill sets to CBP’s intelligence analyst community.
- IO Office of Training and Development Supplies – Supplies that support the delivery of basic and advance training via the National Training Plan.
- IO Office of Training and Development Equipment – Equipment that supports the delivery of basic and advance training via the National Training Plan.

Operations and Support– PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Operations Support	484	366	\$65,403	484	366	\$65,626	516	415	\$103,571	32	49	\$37,945
Total	484	366	\$65,403	484	366	\$65,626	516	415	\$103,571	32	49	\$37,945
Subtotal Discretionary - Appropriation	484	366	\$65,403	484	366	\$65,626	516	415	\$103,571	32	49	\$37,945

Operations and Support - PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	484	366	\$65,796
Payroll Adjustment	-	-	(\$393)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$393)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	484	366	\$65,403
FY 2017 Annualized CR	484	366	\$65,626
FY 2018 Base Budget	484	366	\$65,626
Transfer for Joint Task Force West	32	32	\$7,631
Total Transfers	32	32	\$7,631
2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$448
2018 Pay Raise	-	-	\$832
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	17	\$11,645
Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$97
Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise	-	-	\$266
Department of Defense (DOD) Re-Use	-	-	\$540
Health Benefits	-	-	\$126
Restore Rescission	-	-	\$170
Total, Pricing Increases	-	17	\$14,124
Total Adjustments-to-Base	32	49	\$21,755
FY 2018 Current Services	516	415	\$87,381
Use of Force Oversight and Training	-	-	\$4,190
Weapons Maintenance & Procurement	-	-	\$12,000
Total, Program Increases	-	-	\$16,190
FY 2018 Request	516	415	\$103,571
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	32	49	\$37,945

PPA Level II Description

CBP requests 516 positions, 415 FTE, and \$103.6 million for the Operations and Support Sub-PPA.

Joint Task Force - West, Arizona (formerly Joint Field Command)

CBP requests 32 positions, 27 FTE and \$5.3 million in FY 2018 for the Joint Task Force – West, Arizona (formerly Joint Field Command), within the Operational Coordination and Information Sub-PPA.

In FY 2014, the Department of Homeland Security, under the Unity of Effort initiative, implemented the Southern Border and Approaches Campaign (SBAC). This campaign added operational functions to JFC's existing responsibilities and thereby created JTF-W Arizona. JTF-W Arizona's area of responsibility covers a large and diverse geographical area that incorporates the entire state of Arizona and parts of California. It is the largest CBP corridor/area for operations and provides a single point of integration for all operations and planning. Integrating the planning and execution of mission objectives results in improved border security, increases DHS's ability to protect the American public against terrorists, transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and their smuggling operations, and enhances CBP's ability to secure and expedite lawful trade and travel. The staff responds to security related operational and real-time events involving people, goods, and conveyances entering and exiting the United States, covering all international modes of transportation at and between the ports of entry.

Key to the JTF-W Arizona is the Joint Intelligence and Operations Center (JIOC), which serves as the principal command, control, and 24x7 communications center, providing persistent, real-time situational awareness to all Arizona-based CBP operational Components, and their respective commands, as well as JTF-W Arizona leadership. The JIOC is the single point of integration, coordination, de-confliction and communications for all aviation assets flying in support of the CBP mission in Arizona. It enhances mission integration, creates efficiencies and improves overall operational effectiveness. Personnel in the field have access to the right information at the right time and possess greater awareness of the current environment and factors affecting the working environment. CBP gains an operational and intelligence advantage and is prepared to respond to all threats or emergencies that arise.

JTF-W Arizona's strategic approach allows us to focus efforts on the relatively small fraction of people and goods that pose a threat to public safety and economic prosperity. This strategy is successful when reliable and timely intelligence is available to make informed decisions. Effective intelligence facilitates the identification of unknown dangerous people and goods, which, because of their anonymity, pose a greater threat. JTF-W Arizona's approach, coupled with intelligence and targeting efforts and capabilities, is a force multiplier and has proven its return on investment.

Joint Task Force - West

This Current Services request provides for 32 positions, 24 FTE and \$6.2 million in FY 2018 for the Joint Task Force – West, Arizona (formerly Joint Field Command), within the Operations Support Sub-PPA.

Like all DHS Joint Task Forces, JTF-W incorporates DHS Components into unified decision-making processes and analytic efforts that inform decision making and increase unity of effort across the department. JTF-W is headquartered in San Antonio, Texas and focuses cross-department operations on strategic objectives across four geographical corridors: 1) California Corridor (San Diego, CA), 2) Arizona Corridor (Tucson, AZ), 3) New Mexico/West Texas Corridor (El Paso, TX), and 4) South Texas Corridor (McAllen, TX).

JTF-W identifies evolving threats, critical intelligence gaps, and vulnerabilities to develop comprehensive common operational and intelligence pictures that ultimately enhance DHS's ability to disrupt, degrade, and dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) exploiting the homeland. JTF-W coordinates with supporting governments and United States entities to cultivate an enforcement zone that rivals the adversary's expansive networks. The role of JTF-W can be further defined with these five (5) objectives:

- Integrate and align intelligence capabilities to achieve JTF-W mission;
- Institutionalize integrated counter-network operations to identify and target TCOs and illicit networks;
- Prioritize investigative efforts to disrupt, degrade, and dismantle TCOs and illicit networks;
- Strengthen international, prosecutorial, and deterrent efforts against TCO enterprises and significant activity impacting the JTF-W JOA; and
- Advance JTF-W mission through unified communication and messaging efforts.

JTF-W efforts are designed to expand the mission space beyond the border into the approaches and institutionalize an asymmetric operational agility, effectiveness, and impact against targeted TCOs networks. JTF-W end state is a secure Southern border where threats are prioritized and risk is mitigated through a unified, expanded enforcement zone from point of origin to point of destination; bringing to bear the greatest consequence against those who seek to diminish the security and prosperity of the United States.

Operations Support

The EAC for OS reports directly to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of CBP.

Operations Support (OS) brings together functions that directly support the operational offices to help them accomplish the CBP mission. These specialized capabilities play a critical role in making CBP stronger and more nimble. The Executive Assistant Commissioner (EAC) for OS is a member of the CBP senior leadership team, and is responsible for providing oversight and guidance

to CBP's planning, analysis, requirements, policy, law enforcement safety & compliance, intelligence, international affairs, scientific, and information and incident coordination functions.

Planning, Analysis, & Requirements Evaluations Directorate (PARE)

Planning, Analysis, and Requirements Evaluations Directorate (PARE) manages CBP's risk management framework that enables CBP leadership to make fully informed decisions that are analytically and risk based. PARE integrates CBP operations through comprehensive understanding of the operating environment, risk management, analytically based decision support, as well as development and advocacy for operational needs. PARE will maintain a staff of 36 FTE for FY 2018. PARE reports directly to the EAC for OS.

Policy Directorate (PD)

The Policy Directorate (PD) develops policy to ensure an integrated approach to policy initiatives across the agency. PD works closely with the Commissioner's office, CBP leadership, Homeland Security partners, and other stakeholders to define and advance agency priorities through the development, review, and implementation of key policy initiatives. PD will maintain a staff of 10 FTE and for FY 2018. PARE reports directly to the EAC for OS.

Commissioner's Situation Room (Sitroom)

The Sitroom provides CBP senior leadership with real-time, 24/7 operational situational awareness. The Sitroom is responsible for managing information flow regarding all significant incidents involving CBP personnel and operations. The Sitroom is also the primary entity responsible for coordination information sharing across all CBP operational offices, with the Department of Homeland Security, and with our interagency partners. The Sitroom will maintain a staff of 8 FTE and for FY 2018. The Sitroom reports directly to the EAC for OS.

Laboratories and Scientific Services

Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate (LSSD) requests 310 positions, 310 FTE and \$61.1 million in FY 2018 for the Mission Integration Sub-PPA (\$18.3 million above the FY 2017 Enacted level.) LSSD reports to the EAC of Operations Support.

- Field laboratories are full-service, accredited laboratories that provide technical and analytical services to CBP, other DHS agencies as needed, and other government entities on a wide range of issues and imported commodities.
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) services include radiation detection, chemical detection and identification, training of DHS personnel on field radiation equipment, and a national WMD strike team with members located in several of the field laboratories.
- Forensics services include the analysis of controlled substances and crime scene investigations and Narcotic Field Test Kit training to CBP officers. Several laboratories have additional specialized forensic capabilities.

- Trade enforcement services include the analysis of a full range of commodities that are imported into the U.S. including organic products, inorganic products, textiles, foods, metals, footwear, petroleum, plastics, paper, and raw sugar, also assessments of petroleum foreign trade zones and commercial gauges and laboratories.
- LSSD is establishing satellite laboratories along the borders to provide rapid forensic and trade enforcement services to the US Border Patrol and the Office of Field Operations.
- CBP is placing controlled substances screening technology at the ports of entry and the borders. LSSD is establishing a 24/7 call center to provide technical reachback to the field.
- LSSD is establishing a digital forensic laboratory to process digital media for intelligence and criminal purposes.
- LSSD is intending to add a 24 X 7 capability at the National Targeting Center that would allow for remote analysis of controlled substances on digital data sent into the Center from Officers and agents in the field.

Law Enforcement Safety and Compliance (LESC)

The Law Enforcement Safety and Compliance (LESC) supports the entire CBP use of force mission through policy, training, contracting, weapon systems maintenance, testing and evaluation. In FY 2015 LESG introduced the VIRTRA Simulator into CBP use of force training. The simulator provides CBP law enforcement personnel with an opportunity to engage in full spectrum scenarios that are specific to the CBP mission. Overall the program has been a tremendous success and LESG intends to expand the program in the upcoming years. LESG also recently rewrote both the Firearms Instructor and Less-Lethal Instructor Training Programs. The programs were overhauled to reflect changes in the Use of Force Handbook and now include an extensive use of force law and policy class. In addition, LESG secured several contracts for use of force items one of which was readily identifiable training ammunition which will potentially save CBP \$10 million dollars over the life of the contract.

- In FY 2016 LESG implemented expanded use of the VIRTRA program
- LESG conducts a training review program in several key areas across the United States evaluating the field's instructors, materials, and training aids in order to ensure that they are delivering the highest quality training to our frontline personnel.
- LESG maintains an updated Use of Force Reporting System allowing CBP to not only accurately track CBP uses of force but also track assaults against CBP's law enforcement personnel.
- LESG provides CBP's law enforcement personnel with high quality law enforcement equipment along with cutting edge less-lethal devices. LESG continues to develop internal policies and plans ensuring that CBP's current firearms and less-lethal inventory are properly maintained and ready for field use. |

Adjustments to Base Justification

Transfer for Joint Task Force West: Transfer to consolidate funding for CBP support to Joint Task Force West within the Integrated Operations PPA.

2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2017 pay raise of 2.1 percent.

2018 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with a Calendar Year (CY) 2018 pay raise of 1.9 percent.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: Non-inflation costs of current service personnel – represents the cumulative cost increase of the existing workforce due to workforce maturation from 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Annualization of 2016 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2016 1.3 percent pay raise for the 2016 calendar year portion of FY 2017.

Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise: Reflects the costs associated with the Calendar Year (CY) 2017 2.1 percent pay raise for the 2017 calendar year portion of FY 2018.

DoD Re-Use: This adjustment reflects an annualization of FY 2016 year funding.

Health Benefits: Reflects the estimated cost of Calendar Year (CY) 2018 agency health benefit contribution increases. The increase is estimated at 4.6 percent of CY 2017 contributions based on historical increases for the last three years.

Restore Rescission: This adjustment restores prior year rescissions made in the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution.

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

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations Support	484	366	\$47,088	\$128.66	484	366	\$47,583	\$130.01	516	415	\$66,908	\$161.22	32	49	\$19,325	\$31.21
Total	484	366	\$47,088	\$128.66	484	366	\$47,583	\$130.01	516	415	\$66,908	\$161.22	32	49	\$19,325	\$31.21
Discretionary - Appropriation	484	366	\$47,088	\$128.66	484	366	\$47,583	\$130.01	516	415	\$66,908	\$161.22	32	49	\$19,325	\$31.21

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- CBP’s pay estimates include annualized cost of pay and locality increases implemented January 2017 (2.15 percent) and the estimated requirements associated with a January 2018 increase of 1.9 percent.
- Pay estimates include the annualized cost of agency health contributions from calendar year 2017 and an estimated cost increase for 2018 based on the cost of increases in 2016 and 2017 (approximately 4.6 percent).
- Increases in fee collections represent an estimated 1 FTE increase to appropriated FTE offsets against this PPA. FTE associated with reimbursable estimated reimbursable authority was calculated using an updated method which FY 2017 to be more consistent with CBP’s overall FTE calculations. There was also a net increase of an additional 64 FTE offset due to changes in the application of fee reimbursements from non-pay to pay.
- Includes transfer of 32 positions in support of Joint Task Force West.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 49
PCB Change FY 2017-2018: \$19,325
Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: \$31

Operations and Support – PPA Level II
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$37,007	\$30,320	\$43,957	\$13,637
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$203	\$203	\$398	\$195
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,361	\$2,361	\$3,629	\$1,268
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,517	\$14,699	\$18,924	\$4,225
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$47,088	\$47,583	\$66,908	\$19,325
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	484	484	516	32
FTE - Civilian	366	366	415	49

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Operations Support-Base	366	\$47,088		366	\$47,583		366	\$47,583				
Operations Support-Pay Inflation & Annualization								\$1,643			\$1,643	
Operations Support-Technical Adjustments, Realignments, and Annualizations							17	\$11,772		17	\$11,772	
Operations Support-Transfers							32	\$5,910		32	\$5,910	
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	366	\$47,088	\$128.66	366	\$47,583	\$130.01	415	\$66,908	\$161.22	49	\$19,325	\$31

**Operations and Support – PPA Level II
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations Support	\$18,315	\$18,043	\$36,663	\$18,620
Total	\$18,315	\$18,043	\$36,663	\$18,620
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$18,315	\$18,043	\$36,663	\$18,620

Operations and Support – PPA Level II
Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$584	\$1,325	\$2,588	\$1,263
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$348	\$784	\$835	\$51
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$44	\$29	\$29	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$15,658	\$13,170	\$18,707	\$5,537
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,222	\$2,695	\$6,754	\$4,059
31.0 Equipment	\$429	\$10	\$7,720	\$7,710
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$18,315	\$18,043	\$36,663	\$18,620

Operations and Support – PPA Level II Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Operations Support Contracts	15,652	11,737	14,114	2,377
Operations Support Equipment	325	2	7,505	7,503
Operations Support Supplies	1,199	2,674	6,685	4,011
Operations Support Travel	433	1,274	1,529	255
Other Costs	706	2,356	6,830	4,474
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	18,315	18,043	36,663	18,620

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- Operations Support Contracts – IAA with ICE for Armory and Ammunition Services; FACTS transfer to OIT; AUFRS transfer to OIT; NUFRRB transfer to IAO; Emergency Notification Services Contract; and Medical Liaison IAA. Increases largely due to Use of Force Training and Weapons Maintenance program enhancements.
- Operations Support Equipment – Includes operational equipment and replacement of aging less lethal devices throughout CBP. Increases largely due to Use of Force Training and Weapons Maintenance program enhancements.
- Operations Support Supplies – Includes operational supplies and Less Lethal Recertification Supplies to the field. Increases largely due to Use of Force Training and Weapons Maintenance program enhancements.
- Operations Support Travel – Operational travel to include Standardization Field Reviews and National Use of Force Review Board.
- Operations Freight / Utilities – includes all shipping (GBLs and UPS) from the warehouse and utilities.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433	(\$3,514)
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	\$76,421	\$61,857	\$1,715,163	\$1,653,306
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240	(\$7,105)
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$153,108	\$72,808
Operational Communications/Information Technology	\$7,000	\$6,733	-	(\$6,733)
Construction and Facility Improvements	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775	\$21
Total	\$362,744	\$354,936	\$2,063,719	\$1,708,783
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$362,744	\$354,936	\$2,063,719	\$1,708,783

Overview

As the frontline border agency in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists, terrorist weapons, and other contraband from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. CBP ensures that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official checkpoints and ports of entry. CBP achieves its mission using a combination of advanced information, risk assessment, appropriate scanning and other technologies, and by partnering with Federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies as well as private industry and international partners. CBP has more than 60,000 highly-trained employees ensure that the agency performs its mission with vigilance, integrity, and professionalism.

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) appropriation provides funds necessary for the planning, operational development, engineering, and purchase of one or more assets (which hereinafter also refers to end items) prior to sustainment. The Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) details listed below in the Budget Activities section provide a programmatic breakout of how these costs are aligned across the agency.

PC&I is typically categorized in one of the following:

- Procurement – the obtaining of one or more end items through purchase, transfer, exchange, or other means. The configuration of an end item required to meet the asset's intended use is part of procurement.
- Construction – the creation of one or more end items through building, manufacturing, or the assembling of other end items.

- Improvement – a project that extends the capability and/or increases the capacity of one or more end items.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I) funds necessary operations, mission support, and associated management and administration (M&A) costs in support of the following mission programs:

- **Mission Support Assets & Infrastructure:** This PPA captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.
- The Revenue Modernization program is funded within this PPA. The Revenue Modernization Program is critical contributions to the facilitation of international trade.
- **Border Security Assets & Infrastructure:** CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The activities funded in this PPA contribute to securing America’s Southwest, Northern, and certain Coastal borders. Through the coordinated procurement of operational assets of the U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations, CBP prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the borders of the United States.
- The funds requested in this PPA support the development, procurement, and deployment of the capital projects at the core of CBP border operations. The creation of this standardized procurement PPA reflects CBPs growing maturation as a consolidated mission-driven agency. By combining border security development and deployment activities with air and marine procurement, CBP will reinforce its commitment to integrated planning along our nation’s borders. According to CBP’s *Vision and Strategy 2020: U.S. CBP Strategic Plan*, “situational awareness is derived from CBP’s comprehensive understanding of the threat environment and provides an in-depth picture of the current operating conditions within a specific region of the border environment and the near term projections for those conditions in that region. It forms the cornerstone for safeguarding the Nation’s air, land and maritime borders because it ensures that CBP operational elements and their leadership are keenly aware of the threats, challenges, opportunities, and capabilities within a given border region.” Through enhanced situational awareness and intelligence (information); coordinated operations with Federal, state, local and international partners (integration); and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), CBP will be able

to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats.

- **Trade and Travel Assets & Infrastructure:** CBP uses the resources of this PPA to procure tools and technology critical to the mitigation of threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade. CBP achieves this mission by deploying CBP officers (CBPO) to the Ports of Entry (POEs) and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international cargo and travelers and, in targeted border areas, to screen departing export cargo. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes.
- CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through the use of bilateral and private-sector partnerships, targeting, and by scrutinizing advance information on people and products coming into this country. CBP is cultivating “smart borders” through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy, and created a unified, recognizable presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.
- The acquisition programs funded in this PPA are critical to the success of CBP efforts across the aforementioned mission areas, specifically the Non-Intrusive Inspections (NII) program’s integral role in the screening of international cargo.
- **Integrated Operations Assets & Infrastructure:** Integrated Operations has established the foundation for an integrated, all-hazards planning framework that considers routine emergencies or interruptions of border security operations including trade and travel and catastrophic events. Activities funded in this PPA operate at the national level and are not limited to a specific geographical area. Integrated Operations include funding for command and control, coordination, information and situational awareness, or occupational health and safety to multiple CBP mission programs.
- **Operational Communications/Information Technology:** This PPA funds PC&I investments in communications infrastructure and IT systems and equipment that (1) are directly used by field offices and personnel and (2) have multi-mission frontline applications. These investments are not solely dedicated to a specific mission program. Projects and assets that are funded through this PPA have individual end item costs that exceed the PC&I Thresholds and have mission applications that distinguish them from headquarters-level communications and/or IT systems.
- No resources are requested within this PPA for PC&I in FY 2018.
- **Construction and Facility Improvements:** The Construction and Facilities Improvement (C&FI) PPA provides the resources for critical facilities and associated infrastructure that enable CBP’s mission of securing America’s borders, while facilitating

legitimate trade, travel, and immigration. Constructing and improving CBP's physical infrastructure is essential to keeping facilities operationally viable for frontline and mission support functions. The account supports a vast and diverse real property portfolio, consisting of more than 4,300 owned and leased buildings, over 27 million square feet of facility space and approximately 4,600 acres of land throughout the United States. Specifically, funding from the C&FI account supports construction and improvement of owned facilities and actions, such as tenant improvements and installation or upgrades of security and IT systems, at various types of leased facilities.

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$373,744		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$11,000)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$362,744	\$354,936	\$2,063,719
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$141,948	\$102,658
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$362,744	\$496,884	\$2,166,377
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$362,744	\$496,884	\$2,166,377
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$219,196	\$368,522	\$519,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$373,744
UAS Upgrade	-	-	(\$11,000)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$11,000)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$362,744
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$354,936
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	\$7,800
Border Patrol Facilities	-	-	\$45,000
Border Wall Construction	-	-	\$1,571,239
Border Wall Road Construction	-	-	\$49,738
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	-	-	\$3,573
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	-	-	\$8,955
DOD Technology Re-Use	-	-	\$1,200
FAA Next Generation	-	-	\$3,300
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$17,438
KA-350CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	-	-	\$55,530
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	\$43,421
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	\$11,000
Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS)	-	-	\$1,600
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) System Program	-	-	\$109,240
OFO Facilities	-	-	\$14,775
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	-	-	\$46,193
Revenue Modernization	-	-	\$26,433
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	-	-	\$14,034
Unattended Ground Sensors	-	-	\$20,000
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	-	-	\$13,250
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$2,063,719
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$2,063,719
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$1,708,783

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$25,491	\$25,191	\$28,091	\$2,900
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,000
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$20,000	\$16,189	\$24,183	\$7,994
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$444	\$443	\$458	\$15
31.0 Equipment	\$274,809	\$258,419	\$329,235	\$70,816
32.0 Land and Structures	\$42,000	\$54,694	\$1,680,752	\$1,626,058
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$362,744	\$354,936	\$2,063,719	\$1,708,783

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Capital Investments Exhibits

Capital Investments *Dollars in Thousands*

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program	024-000005119	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$90,263	\$90,102	\$109,240
KA350-CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	N024-000005258	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	024-000005220	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$36,421	\$29,481	\$46,193
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$43,421
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	N024-000005259	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$14,034
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	024-000005236	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	-	-	\$8,955
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFTs)	024-000005217	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$19,000	\$15,378	\$17,438
Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)	N024-000005254	2	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$1,600
Revenue Modernization	024-000005257	3	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433
Unattended Ground Sensors	N024-000005215	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$20,000
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	024-000005255	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$13,250
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$11,000
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	\$10,281	\$7,800
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	N024-000005260	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$3,573
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	024-000005218	3	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$16,000	\$12,951	-
FAA Next Generation	N024-000005247	Non-Major	Procurement	Non-IT	No	\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300
DoD Technology Re-Use	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$1,200
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	\$1,200	\$971	-
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)	024-000005053	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$26,290	\$26,243	-
Airframes and Sensors End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	\$23,900	\$24,105	-
Watercraft End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	-	-	-
Other Systems and Assets End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	-	-	-
TECS Modernization	024-000005072	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$7,000	\$6,733	-
Border Wall Construction	024-000005266	1	Construction	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$1,571,239
Tactical Infrastructure	N024-000005109	1	Construction	Non-IT	Yes	\$3,800	\$3,076	\$49,738
Border Patrol Facilities	N024-000005113	1	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$36,000	\$34,216	\$45,000
OFO Facilities	N024-000005173	2	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775
Air & Marine Facilities Portfolio	N024-000005172	3	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$6,000	\$5,703	-

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Revenue Modernization	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433	(\$3,514)
Total	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433	(\$3,514)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433	(\$3,514)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$30,000		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$24,726	\$12,393
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$30,000	\$54,673	\$38,826
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$30,000	\$54,673	\$38,826
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$5,274	\$42,279	\$7,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$30,000
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$30,000
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$29,947
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Revenue Modernization	-	-	\$26,433
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$26,433
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$26,433
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	(\$3,514)

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,047	\$18,015	\$26,433	\$8,418
31.0 Equipment	\$11,953	\$11,932	-	(\$11,932)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433	(\$3,514)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Service Contract	26,404	27,602	21,731	(\$5,871)
Hardware/Software	3,596	2,345	250	(\$2,095)
Operations and Maintenance	0	0	4,452	4,452
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433	(\$3,514)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$21.731 million associated with the services contract for the Revenue Modernization program;
- \$250,000 associated with hardware and software costs for the Revenue Modernization program; and
- \$4.452 million associated with operations and maintenance services for the Revenue Modernization program.

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

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Revenue Modernization	024-000005257	3	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433

Revenue Modernization – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Revenue Modernization)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Revenue Modernization	024-000005257	3	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433

Investment Description

CBP requests \$26.4 million to continue its Revenue Modernization Initiative. Revenue Modernization is a multi-year acquisition program creating a long-term solution to better manage approximately \$50 billion in revenue collected by CBP. The Revenue Modernization program is currently transitioning field collections out of the Ports of Entry (POEs), increasing electronic financial transaction capabilities, developing flexible electronic billing and payment options, and enabling access to real-time, reliable financial and operational data. The planned Revenue Modernization solution includes a combination of business process reengineering, user-facing solutions, and systems automation and implementation to address needed improvements. Existing CBP systems, such as SAP and ACE, are being leveraged with technology interfaces such as online payment options, mobile applications, and mobile tablets creating a modernized revenue collection framework.

Justification

CBP’s legacy collection processes have led to fragmented databases, manual spreadsheets, and labor intensive processes to sustain CBP's core operations, resulting in revenue collection inefficiencies, diminishing returns on financial investments, and manual processes that take frontline CBP Officers (CBPOs) away from their mission critical law enforcement and trade facilitation duties. These inefficient manual processes yield substantial operational risks and cost implications for CBP. Revenue Modernization will eliminate these inefficiencies, including providing:

- Online payment capability for trade and travel industry partners to pay fees online; enter fee and duty related information online and query fees due online;
- Mobile applications at POEs that will enable the automation of receipts for fees currently collected manually;
- Networked smart safes that count cash and scan for counterfeits, eliminating multiple reconciliations;

- Automated Agricultural Reimbursable Overtime Inspection bills, with additional bill details provided to the Trade; and
- System integration, streamlining, and validations that reduce errors and provide the data that supports CBPOs' security-related decision-making.

When Revenue Modernization is fully implemented, CBP will be able to redirect 650,000 hours of CBPOs time currently spent on collections and shift them toward mission critical duties of border security and trade facilitation, generating \$11.4 million cost avoidance annually.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Complete Capability Development Plan
- Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 1

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Initiate Mobile Collections & Receipt (MCR) pilot
- Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 2
- Transition of Global Entry Online Enrollment System (GOES) and Decal/Transponder Online Payment System (DTOPS) collections to SAP

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Achieve Acquisition Decision Event 1
- Develop Integrated Solution Roadmap
- Complete MCR pilot

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				\$1,940
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$30,000	\$29,947	\$26,433
Research and Development				
Project Funding		\$30,000	\$29,946	\$28,373
Obligations		\$5,262	\$5,512	
Expenditures		\$1,959		

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
HSBP1014J00280	Grant Thornton	Time and Materials	07/14	07/14	12/18	n/a	\$7,000
BPA1014A00003	CSRA – SAP Financial Systems	Time and Materials	02/16	02/16	02/19	n/a	\$10,000
HSBP1013D00021	UNISYS	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	09/16	09/16	09/21	n/a	\$15,000

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

Investment is currently on schedule and within budget.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
Mission Needs Statement	5/1/2015	1/31/2016		
Capability Development Plan (CDP)	1/2/2016	9/30/2016		
Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) As-Is Framework	5/1/2015	9/30/2016		
Initial Pilot Project candidate determined	3/31/2016	9/30/2016		
PMO Resource plan initiated	1/2/2016	8/1/2016		
ADE-1 Approval	5/1/2015	9/8/2016		
FY 2017				
Preliminary Conceptual To-Be/Future State Design completed	10/1/2016	12/31/2016		
Business Framework Architecture Integrated Solution Board Initiated	1/2/2017	2/28/2017		
Mitigation of GOES & DTOPS collections to SAP Phase 1			10/1/2016	3/31/2017
Migration of Indy LAN collections to SAP initiated	9/1/2016	9/30/2017		
ADE-2A	1/2/2017	2/28/2017		
Deploy Mobile Collections & Receipt (MCR) pilot phase 1			12/1/2016	4/30/2017
FY 2018				
ADE-2C completion and approval	5/1/2017	2/28/2018		
Develop Integrated Solution Roadmap	2/28/2017	4/30/2018		
MCR Pilot Rollout to all Ports of Entry			7/31/2017	9/30/2018
Migration of Indy LAN collections to SAP completed for Bankruptcy, Promissory Notes, and User Fees			1/31/2017	2/28/2017
Smart Safe Pilot completion			9/6/2017	5/23/2018
Implement new Point of Sale software			0/1/2017	8/31/2018

*Border Security Assets and Infrastructure PPA***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	-	-	\$8,955	\$8,955
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFTs)	\$19,000	\$15,378	\$17,438	\$2,060
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	\$16,000	\$12,951	-	(\$12,951)
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	\$36,421	\$29,481	\$46,193	\$16,712
Unattended Ground Sensors	-	-	\$20,000	\$20,000
Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)	-	-	\$1,600	\$1,600
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure End Items	\$1,200	\$971	-	(\$971)
Tactical Infrastructure	\$3,800	\$3,076	\$49,738	\$46,662
Border Wall Construction	-	-	\$1,571,239	\$1,571,239
Total	\$76,421	\$61,857	\$1,715,163	\$1,653,306
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$76,421	\$61,857	\$1,715,163	\$1,653,306

**Border Security Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations**

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$76,421		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$76,421	\$61,857	\$1,715,163
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$25,503	\$17,258
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$76,421	\$87,360	\$1,732,421
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$76,421	\$87,360	\$1,732,421
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$50,918	\$70,102	\$429,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Border Security Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$76,421
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$76,421
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$61,857
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Border Wall Construction	-	-	\$1,571,239
Tactical Infrastructure	-	-	\$49,738
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	-	-	\$8,955
Integrated Fixed Towers	-	-	\$17,438
Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS)	-	-	\$1,600
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	-	-	\$46,193
Unattended Ground Sensors	-	-	\$20,000
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$1,715,163
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$1,715,163
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$1,653,306

Border Security Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$20,000	\$16,189	-	(\$16,189)
31.0 Equipment	\$56,421	\$45,668	\$94,186	\$48,518
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$1,620,977	\$1,620,977
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$76,421	\$61,857	\$1,715,163	\$1,653,306

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Acquisition and Source Selection Documentation	0	0	2,600	\$2,600
Procurement of Technology	0	0	\$7,955	\$7,955
Technology Deployment	\$55,421	\$44,859	\$78,631	\$33,772
Deployment Support & Communications	0	0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Construction	0	0	\$1,273,557	\$1,273,557
Design	\$3,800	\$3,076	\$119,276	\$116,200
Real Estate	0	0	\$228,144	\$228,144
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$59,221	\$47,935	\$1,715,163	\$1,667,228

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$2.6 million associated with acquisition and source selection documentation for the Cross Border Tunnel Threat and MVSS programs;
- \$7.955 million associated with technology acquisition for the Cross Border Tunnel Threat program;
- \$5 million associated with deployment support and communications for the UGS program;
- \$78.6 million associated with technology deployment for the IFT, RVSS, and UGS programs;
- \$119.3 million for design work associated with border barrier construction and replacement, and road construction;
- \$228.1 million for real estate associated with border barrier construction and replacement, and road construction; and
- \$1,273.6 million for construction activities associated with border barrier construction and replacement, and road construction.

**Border Security Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	024-000005220	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$36,421	\$29,481	\$46,193
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	024-000005236	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	-	-	\$8,955
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFTs)	024-000005217	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$19,000	\$15,378	\$17,438
Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)	N024-000005254	2	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$1,600
Unattended Ground Sensors	N024-000005215	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$20,000
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	024-000005218	3	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$16,000	\$12,951	-
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	\$1,200	\$971	-
Border Wall Construction	024-000005266	1	Construction	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$1,571,239
Tactical Infrastructure	N024-000005109	1	Construction	Non-IT	Yes	\$3,800	\$3,076	\$49,738

Cross Border Tunnel Threat – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Cross Border Tunnel Threat)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Cross Border Tunnel Threat	024-000005236	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	-	-	\$8,955

Investment Description

CBP requests \$8.9 million in FY 2018 for the Cross Border Tunnel Threat (CBTT) program. The CBTT program will strengthen border security effectiveness between ports of entry by diminishing the ability of Transnational Organized Crime Networks (TOC Networks) to gain unobtrusive access into the United States through cross-border tunnels and the illicit use of Underground Municipal Infrastructure (UMI). The CBTT program will acquire technologies and services that will close these capability gaps, reducing the ability to TOC Networks to smuggle drugs, money, and people across the border surreptitiously. The CBTT program will fill the following gaps: 1) Predicting potential tunnel locations; 2) Detecting the presence of suspected tunnels and tunneling activities as well as project the trajectory of a discovered tunnel; 3) Confirming a tunnel’s existence and location through mapping and measurements; and 4) Coordination that facilitate secure information sharing across all stakeholders.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and immigration enforcement and enhance the physical security of the southern border of the United States by preventing, detecting, and mitigating cross-border tunnels.. Funding will support CBTT system procurement, including test and evaluation, IT security, and engineering change proposals.

The chart below lists future deployment locations:

Location	Logistic, Planning & Deployment	O&S	Miles of border
Nogales	FY 2019	FY 2020	2.8 linear miles
Otay Mesa	FY 2019	FY 2020	6.1 linear miles
Calexico	FY 2020	FY 2021	12.9 linear miles
San Luis	FY 2020	FY 2021	5.9 linear miles
Imperial Beach	FY 2021	FY 2022	4.4 linear miles
Douglas	FY 2021	FY 2022	6.2 linear miles
Naco	FY 2022	FY 2023	0.9 linear miles
Tecate	FY 2022	FY 2023	1.5 linear miles

The deployment locations were identified by USBP and are described as the highest threat areas in the 2010 Tunnel Threat Study. Historically, tunnels have been found predominately in urban areas with close proximity to buildings and infrastructure. They are also found on the outskirts of urban areas and in less populated semi-rural areas.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) Development

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- AoA Development

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Completion of AoA
- Development of Acquisition Documentation for ADE-2A Decision
- Development of Procurement Documentation

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$8,955
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$10,508			\$8,955
Obligations	\$8,440	(\$1)	\$570	
Expenditures	\$3,073	\$593		

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
HSBP1014J00125	DHS S&T	Interagency	08-17	08-17	09-17	No	\$3,600

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

FY 2018 funding increase will support CBTT system procurement, including test and evaluation, IT security, and engineering change proposals. The CBTT program will acquire technologies and services to improve CBP’s capabilities to prevent TOC Networks from using cross-border tunnels smuggle drugs, money, and people.

Integrated Fixed Towers (ITFs) – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Integrated Fixed Towers)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Integrated Fixed Towers (ITFs)	024-000005217	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$19,000	\$15,378	\$17,438

Investment Description

CBP requests \$17.4 million in FY 2018 for Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT). IFT technology provides automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, IFTs equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. With an IFT system, a single COP operator can maintain persistent surveillance over a large area whereas previously, multiple agents exposed to threats were required to provide coverage in the same amount of area.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border by improving situational awareness in remote areas of the border. The funding requested will be used to set up a Modular Command and Control (C2) Center for the IFT/Block 1 replacement at the TUS-1 Area of Responsibility (AoR). Funding provides ancillary engineering and program efforts for completion of Ajo-1 and TUS-1 (Block 1 Replacement) AoR. Also provided are the IFT prime contractor Program Planning and Control (PP&C) for project management, subcontractor management, quality control, program control, configuration management, engineering change proposals (ECP), and operator training support for the deployment activities. Finally, the funding provides road construction and site preparation for Ajo-1 and TUS-1. IFT deployments have been completed in the order of USBP operational priority.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Completed Nogales Deployment
- Achieved Initial Operation Capability (IOC)
- Awarded contract to deploy IFT in the Sonoita AoR
- Completed Casa Grande AoR C2 design and construction

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Complete Douglas AoR Deployment
- Complete TON Environmental Assessment/Right of Way
- Complete Block 1/IFT Replacement Demonstration
- Initiate Ajo-1 AoR Deployment
- Initiate Ajo-2 AoR Deployment
- Initiate TUS-1 AoR Deployment
- Initiate TON - Ajo-2/Casa Grande Site Road Construction

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Initiate Casa Grande AoR Deployment
- Complete Ajo-1 AoR Deployment
- Complete Sonoita AoR Deployment
- Complete TON - Ajo-2/Casa Grande Site Road Construction

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support		\$11,108	\$7,022	\$22,395
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$19,000	\$15,379	\$17,438
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$181,553	\$30,108	\$50,481	\$39,833
Obligations	\$150,308	\$51,387	\$15,378	
Expenditures	\$52,667	\$23,141	\$13,179	

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
HSBP1013X00038	NAVAIR	Cost Reimbursable	01/2013	01/2013	02/2018	NO	\$678
HSBP1015X00075	NAVAIR	Cost Reimbursable	02/2015	02/2015	01/2018	NO	\$171
HSBP1012X00125	FAA LOGISTICS CENTER	Cost Reimbursable	09/2012	11/2012	09/2017	NO	\$49,900
HSBP1014X00121	ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	Cost Reimbursable	08/2014	08/2014	09/2017	NO	\$7,741
HSBP1014C00004	EFW, Inc.	Firm Fixed Price	02/2014	02/2014	02/2022	NO	\$183,496
HSBP9840005480	FM&E (USACE)	Cost Reimbursable		09/2011	09/2017	NO	\$17,744
HSBP1014X00018	COMOPTVFOR	Cost Reimbursable		05/2014	01/2017	NO	

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

No significant changes to the investment since prior year enacted.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
Nogales AoR EFW Deployment			8/27/2014	11/25/2015
Initial Operating Capability (IOC)				10/23/2015
Casa Grande AoR C2 Design and Construction			12/2/2014	6/15/2016
FY2017				
Douglas AoR EFW Deployment			9/3/2015	6/5/2017
TON Environmental Assessment/Right of Way Completed			5/12/2014	6/15/2017
Block 1/IFT Replacement EFW Demonstration			9/28/2016	2/2/2017
Ajo-1 AoR EFW Deployment			7/14/2017	8/17/2018
Ajo-2 AoR EFW Deployment			9/12/2017	10/12/2018
TUS-1 AoR EFW Deployment			9/14/2017	10/19/2018
FY2018				
Sonoita AoR EFW Deployment			7/1/2016	11/30/2017
TON - Ajo-2/Casa Grande Site Road Construction			11/6/2017	8/13/2018
Casa Grande AoR EFW Deployment			12/27/2017	2/1/2019

Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS) – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Remote Video Surveillance Systems)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	024-000005220	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$36,421	\$29,481	\$46,193

Investment Description

CBP requests \$46.2 million in FY 2018 for the Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) program. RVSS is a remotely controlled system of day and night cameras mounted on a tower or to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border. The program will address technology obsolescence of over 215 towers on the southern border by upgrading selected RVSS sites with new surveillance capability and deploying the upgraded technology at new RVSS sites. The RVSS Upgrade will enhance the U.S. Border Patrol’s situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The additional RVSS towers will expand coverage of the RVSS system along the Southwest Border in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border by improving situational awareness in remote areas of the border. The request represents the requirements for completing the deployment of the RVSS Upgrade capability to the first two station AORs in the Rio Grande Valley Sector: Rio Grande City and McAllen Station. The remaining funding will be used for completing design and construction activities for the remaining six station AOR’s in RGV Sector (Weslaco, Falfurrias, Kingsville, Brownsville, Fort Brown, and Harlingen stations). A total of 72 new sensor towers and upgrade of 11 existing RVSS tower sites are planned for the RGV Sector. The program will complete C2 modifications for eight Station AORs. Infrastructure construction (Towers and C2 modifications) are in progress. The deployments will be completed in the USBP operational priority order.

In April 2017, USBP completed a Southwest Border Capability Roadmap that identifies updated operational requirements needed to achieve operational control of the southern border. This roadmap is intended to inform a balanced, risk-based investment strategy driven by capability gaps, geographic priorities, terrain and other environmental factors, and the evolving threat. The roadmap identifies the highest priority for new border wall construction based on local geography, terrain, risk, “vanishing time” and other factors. The locations requested for FY 2018 border wall construction address the highest priorities identified by the USBP. Within the Surveillance capability, the roadmap identifies specific requirements for persistent surveillance assets, such as RVSS, which provide continuous surveillance 24/7/365. The RVSS equipment and infrastructure funded by this request will provide critical surveillance capabilities that will be integrated with other capabilities and mission essential tasks to achieve the Border Patrol’s strategic outcomes.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- The program declared Initial Operational Capability (IOC) in the Nogales station AOR on 31 December 2015.
- In FY 2016, the program completed the deployments to the Douglas, Naco, Ajo Papago Farms, and Yuma AoRs.
- Construction started for the Command and Control (C2) for Rio Grande City (RGC) and McAllen (MCS) AoRs.
- The program has also begun deployment planning for the Laredo Sector AoRs.

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Continue the deployment to the Rio Grande City (RGC) and McAllen (MCS) AoRs.
- In addition, the investment achieved Full Operational Capability (FOC) in the Tucson and Yuma Sectors in December 2016.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Continue the deployments to RGC and MCS.
- Finish the design work for the rest of the AoRs in RGV - Weslaco (WSC), Harlingen (HRL), Brownsville (BRN), Fort Brown (FTB), Falfurrias (FAL), and Kingsville (KIN).

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support		\$6,922	\$17,360	\$21,319
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$36,421	29,481	\$46,193
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$167,323	\$43,343	\$46,841	\$67,512
Obligations	\$101,776	\$65,903	\$2,544	
Expenditures	\$29,883	\$38,020		

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
HSBP1012X00067	Dept. of Energy	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	02/12	03/12	12/17	N/A	491
HSBP1012X00137	US Dept of the Navy	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	09/12	09/12	07/16	N/A	1,068
HSBP1015X00163(c)	FAA LOGISTICS CENTER	Cost Reimbursable	08/15	09/15	09/17	N/A	4,928
HSBP1012X00125	FAA LOGISTICS CENTER	Cost Reimbursable	09/12	10/12	09/17	N/A	19,716
HSBP1014X00155	FAA LOGISTICS CENTER	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	09/14	10/14	09/17	N/A	52,415
HSBP1013C00042	GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	Firm Fixed Price	07/13	07/13	08/18	N/A	51,677
HSBP1016X00018	GSA	Cost Reimbursable	11/15	11/15	03/21	N/A	1,297
HSBP1014F00377	GULF SOUTH RESEARCH CORP	Firm Fixed Price	09/14	09/14	09/19	N/A	854
HSBP1014C00005	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY-	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	02/14	02/14	09/17	N/A	1,659
HSBP1014P00118	SIMIS INC	Firm Fixed Price	02/14	02/14	10/15	N/A	1,132
HSBP1014X00124	ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	Firm Fixed Price	08/14	08/14	09/17	N/A	5,703
HSBP1014X00125	ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	Firm Fixed Price	08/14	08/14	08/17	N/A	6,973
HSBP1015X00162	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	Cost Reimbursable	08/15	01/16	01/18	N/A	1,075

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

No significant changes to the investment since prior year enacted.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
AZ Douglas AoR GDOS Technology Deployment			7/8/2015	1/29/2016
AZ Naco AoR GDOS Technology Deployment			6/29/2015	1/29/2016
AZ Ajo Papago Farms AoR GDOS Technology Deployment			11/13/2015	4/27/2016
AZ Yuma AoR GDOS Technology Deployment			1/5/2016	8/5/2016
AZ Initial Operating Capability (IOC) (APB Milestone)				12/31/2015
FY2017				
AZ Full Operating Capability (FOC) (APB Milestone)				12/23/2016
RGV Environmental Assessment (FONSI)			9/22/2014	2/28/2017
RGV (All AoRs) New Sensor Tower 15% Designs	5/27/2016	5/5/2017		
RGV McAllen AoR C2 65% Design through 100% Design	8/19/2016	6/8/2017		
RGV Real Estate Acquisition for McAllen & RGC AoRs			11/22/2016	10/14/2018
Re-locatable Technology Pilot (McAllen and Laredo West) Initial Assessment			12/16/2016	8/31/2017
RGV McAllen and RGC AoR New Sensor Tower Designs (beyond 15%)	3/1/2017	1/18/2019		
Laredo Real Estate/ROE-SE			6/16/2017	3/15/2018
Laredo Environmental			7/17/2017	6/13/2019
RGV Real Estate Acquisition for remaining six AoRs			9/29/2017	6/4/2019
RGV Weslaco AoR C2 65% Design through Construction			9/29/2017	11/12/2019
FY2018				
RGV Rio Grande City AoR C2 65% Design through 100% Design	10/19/2017	6/6/2018		
RGV Rio Grande City AoR C2 Construction			10/19/2017	12/24/2018
RGV McAllen AoR C2 Construction			12/1/2017	11/5/2018
RGV Remaining AoRs- New Sensor Tower Designs	5/30/2018	9/20/2021		
RGV Remaining AoRs - C2 Design through Construction			12/6/2017	1/13/2020
RVSS Southwest Border Request for Proposal (RFP) released				10/18/2017
Laredo New Sensor Tower 15% Designs	6/18/2018	12/13/2018		

Unattended Ground Sensors Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Unattended Ground Sensors)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Unattended Ground Sensors	N024-000005215	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$20,000

Investment Description

CBP Requests \$20.0 million in FY 2018 to procure Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS) and Imaging Unattended Ground Sensors (I-UGS). UGS and I-UGS are used by USBP agents for detection and tracking, as well as for identification; such as differentiating between humans, animals, and vehicles. This can result in more timely and effective responses from USBP agents. These systems provide situational awareness and persistent surveillance. Along with the tower-based surveillance systems, mobile surveillance systems, and agent patrols, the UGS and I-UGS sensors increase the USBP’s strategic intelligence along the border. Current funding for UGS and I-UGS is primarily for the sustainment of technology already deployed to the field.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border by improving situational awareness and allowing for a more targeting use of personnel resources. UGS and I-UGS directly contribute to USBP agents’ ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal activity. This effort also provides critical data required to predict future border crossings.

UGS and I-UGS detect activity and transmit information via a relay repeater to a base station and then directly to the common operational picture in the tactical operations center, thus augmenting the detection capabilities of tower-based surveillance systems and mobile surveillance systems. A single sensor unit has a wide detection range, but is intended to target humans walking up to a range of 10 meters, and vehicles up to a range of 15 meters. These systems provide short range surveillance to enable USBP personnel to detect, track, and identify illegal entries. They are frequently used as the first line of detection on the border and can also be used to confirm and monitor areas with little or no activity. There are currently 11,983 UGS units (with a total of 13,022 UGS-related assets) deployed on the Southwest Border, and this funding request will allow for the deployment and sustainment of

approximately 4,688 additional units on the southwest border.

In April 2017, USBP completed a southwest border capability roadmap that identifies updated operational requirements for Surveillance, Personnel, Mobility and Access, and use of Commercial Technology Innovation/Future Capabilities. This roadmap is intended to inform a balanced, risk-based investment strategy driven by capability gaps, geographic priorities, terrain and other environmental factors, and the evolving threat. Within the Surveillance capability, the roadmap identifies specific requirements for portable surveillance assets, such as UGS and I-UGS, which provide transportable surveillance that can be relocated by one or more agent when needed. The UGS investments funded by this request will provide critical surveillance capabilities that will be integrated with other capabilities and mission essential tasks in order to achieve the Border Patrols strategic outcomes.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- The UGS Program is not a CBP Program of Record at this time. Therefore, there is currently no official schedule or milestones to report. If funded, the deployment plan shown below provides an example of operational expectations.

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- No official milestones to report.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Operational Program Pilots, Training Program Standup.

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support			\$655	\$3,000
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$20,000
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$20,000
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
N/A							

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

There are no changes to the UGS investment since prior year enacted.

Mobile Video Surveillance System-Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS))

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)	N024-000005254	2	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$1,600

Investment Description

CBP requests \$1.6 million for the Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS) program in FY 2018. MVSS technology enables the visual detection, identification, classification, and tracking of Items of Interest (IoI) in both urban and remote areas along the border. They are mobile systems that cover areas that are not covered by fixed surveillance technology deployments. These systems contribute to improved situational awareness, rapid response, and agent safety.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border by improving situational awareness through highly mobile surveillance assets. USBP requires systems that provide medium-range surveillance and are enhanced, lighter, quieter, and more rugged than the current MVSS units in operation. Currently, USBP requires a total of 297 MVSS units that will be deployed on the northern and southern borders. Prior year funding will enable the procurement of approximately 78 MVSS units at the following Border Patrol Sectors (number of units in parentheses): Rio Grande Valley (28), Laredo (30), and Del Rio (42). Funding requested in FY 2018 will support the development of source selection documentation for a follow-on MVSS contract to support the procurement the remaining 181 MVSS units.

In April 2017, USBP completed a Southwest Border Capability Roadmap that identifies updated operational requirements needed to achieve operational control of the southern border. This roadmap is intended to inform a balanced, risk-based investment strategy driven by capability gaps, geographic priorities, terrain and other environmental factors, and the evolving threat. The roadmap identifies the highest priority for new border wall construction based on local geography, terrain, risk, “vanishing time” and other factors. The locations requested for FY 2018 border wall construction address the highest priorities identified by the USBP. Within

the Surveillance capability, the roadmap identifies specific requirements for mobile surveillance assets, such as MVSS, which provide highly mobile surveillance through sensors mounted on a vehicle. The MVSS investments funded by this request will provide critical surveillance capabilities that will be integrated with other capabilities and mission essential tasks in order to achieve the Border Patrol's strategic outcomes.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- 10/26/2015 – Contract Award / Order two MVSS for System Qualification Test (SQT)

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Q3 FY 2017 – Complete SQT Phase 1
- Q3 FY 2017 – Order 2 MVSS units for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
- Q4 FY 2017 – Complete SQT Phase 2

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Q1 FY 2018 - Obtain Low-Rate Initial Production Decision (i.e. ADE-2C) and Order 24 MVSS units for RGV sector
- Q2 FY 2018 – Complete Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
- Q3 FY 2018 – Obtain Full-Rate Production Decision (i.e. ADE-3)
- Q3 FY 2018 – Order 88 MVSS units for Laredo, Del Rio, and Big Bend sectors.
- Q3 FY 2018 – Complete Acquisition Plan for follow-on MVSS contract
- Q4 FY 2018 – Complete RGV deployment of 28 MVSS units

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support		\$5,868	\$4,857	\$3,238
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				
Research and Development				
Project Funding	22,452	\$8,370	\$4,857	\$5,300
Obligations	\$3,156	\$2,347	\$789	
Expenditures	\$762	\$1,597	693	

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
HSBP1016D00002	Tactical Micro, Inc.	Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Delivery Orders Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	10/15	10/15			\$49,999

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

There have been no significant changes to the MVSS investment since FY 2016 enacted.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
Contract Award/Order MVSS Units 1 and 2			10/26/2015	10/26/2015
FY2017				
Complete SQT Phase 1			Q3FY17	Q3FY17
Order MVSS Units 3 & 4 for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation			Q3FY17	Q3FY17
Complete SQT Phase 2			Q4FY17	Q4FY17
FY2018				
Obtain Low Rate Initial Production Decision (i.e. ADE 2C) and order 24 MVSS units for RGV sector			Q1FY18	Q1FY18
Complete Initial Operational Test and Evaluation			Q2FY18	Q2FY18
Obtain Full Rate Production Decision (i.e. ADE 3)			Q2FY18	Q2FY18
Order 88 MVSS units for Laredo, Del Rio, and Big Bend sectors			Q3FY18	Q3FY18
Complete Acquisition Plan for follow-on MVSS contract			Q3FY18	Q3FY18
Complete RGV deployment of 28 MVSS units			Q4FY18	Q4FY18

Tactical Infrastructure Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Construction

(Tactical Infrastructure)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Tactical Infrastructure	N024-000005109	1	Construction	Non-IT	Yes	\$3,800	\$3,076	\$49,738

Construction Description

CBP requests \$49.7 million in FY 2018 to support construction of roads. The one-time enhancement will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security through a robust deployment of roads to increase border access for USBP agents and decrease response times in otherwise hard to reach locations.

Justification

Roads will be built to increase access points and expand patrol roads in high priority areas. Patrol roads decrease travel time, improve incident response time, and increase the effective patrol range of each United States Border Patrol (USBP) agent. Roads are a force multiplier and key in establishing operational control of the border.

The \$49.7 million investment includes the construction of 15 miles of roads along the southwest border in areas identified by USBP as operational priorities. Construction funded by this request is expected to take less than 3 years, with the first 3 miles of roads to be built in 2018.

The road construction estimate is based on prior experience building patrol roads on the southwest border. This funding will allow CBP to fund design, real estate planning, environmental planning and acquisition, construction and construction oversight for new roads on the southwest border. The investment allows CBP to swiftly respond to USBP operational requirements for mobility and access.

In April 2017, USBP completed a Southwest Border Capability Roadmap that identifies updated operational requirements needed to achieve operational control of the southern border. This roadmap is intended to inform a balanced, risk-based investment strategy

driven by capability gaps, geographic priorities, terrain and other environmental factors, and the evolving threat. The roadmap identifies the highest priority for new border wall construction based on local geography, terrain, risk, “vanishing time” and other factors. The locations requested for FY 2018 border wall construction address the highest priorities identified by the USBP.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- N/A

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Execute design work for road segments.
- Begin and complete 3 miles of road construction.

Overall Construction Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$49,738
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$49,738
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
TBD	TBD	TBD					

Significant Changes to Construction since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Construction Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2016			
N/A				
	FY 2017			
N/A				
	FY 2018			
Design Work for FY 2018 Projects	11/2017	2/2018		
Design Work for FY 2019 Projects	3/2018	9/2018		
Construct 3 miles of roads			4/2018	12/2018

Border Wall Construction – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Construction

Border Wall Construction

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Border Wall Construction	024-000005266	1	Construction	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$1,571,239

Border Wall Construction

Construction Description

CBP requests \$1,571.2 million to support construction of 32 miles of new border wall system in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, 28 miles of new levee wall in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, 14 miles of replacement secondary barrier which completes the 14 miles of new border wall system in the San Diego Sector, and planning activities for further border wall construction. .

Justification

The FY 2018 budget request will be used to fund new border wall system, supporting implementation of the President’s Executive Orders and improving border security by impeding illegal crossings with additional physical barriers along the southwest border.; Activities funded by this request include: wall design, real estate planning, land acquisition, environmental planning, construction, and construction oversight. Investment in new border wall construction allows CBP to swiftly respond to Administration priorities and execute United States Border Patrol (USBP) operational requirements in high-risk location. This program is currently in source selection, cost estimates and program details will be further delineated once a design solution has been selected.

FY 2018 projects include:

- 32 miles of new border wall system in the Rio Grande Valley Sector (\$784 million)
- 28 miles of new levee wall in the Rio Grande Valley Sector (\$498 million)
- 14 miles of replacement secondary barrier which completes the 14 miles of new border wall system in the San Diego Sector

(\$251 million)

- Planning for future border wall construction (\$38 million).

In April 2017, USBP completed a Southwest Border Capability Roadmap that identifies updated operational requirements needed to achieve operational control of the southern border. This roadmap is intended to inform a balanced, risk-based investment strategy driven by capability gaps, geographic priorities, terrain and other environmental factors, and the evolving threat. The roadmap identifies specific requirements for impedance and denial, including which locations are the highest priority for new border wall construction because of geography, terrain, risk, “vanishing time” and other factors. The locations requested for FY 2018 border wall construction address the highest priorities identified by the USBP.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Execute planning and design requirements for wall prototypes and levee wall

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Certify real estate and award construction contract for border wall system in SDC
- Start real estate certification process and receive rights of entry for border wall system in RGV
- Start real estate certification process and receive rights of entry for levee wall segments in RGV

Overall Construction Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$1,571,239
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$1,571,239
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
TBD	TBD	TBD					

Significant Changes to Construction since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Construction Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2016			
N/A				
	FY2017			
N/A				
	FY2018			
Real Estate Certification Process SDC	10/2017	9/2018		
Construction Award – 3 miles RGV Levee Wall				10/2018
Construction Start – 3 miles RGV Levee Wall			11/2018	
Construction Award – 14 Miles SDC Secondary Replacement			1	2/2019
Construction Start – 14 miles SDC Secondary Replacement			3/2019	

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Execute design work for wall replacement to be built in FY 2018.
- Execute design work for wall replacement to be built in FY 2019.
- Replace 12 miles of wall

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Replace 24 miles of wall

Overall Construction Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$265,739
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$265,739
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
TBD	TBD	TBD					

Significant Changes to Construction since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Construction Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
N/A				
FY2017				
N/A				
FY2018				
Design Work for FY 2018 Projects	11/2017	2/2018		
Design Work for FY 2019 Projects	3/2018	9/2018		
Construct 12 miles of wall replacement			4/2018	12/2018

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)	\$26,290	\$26,243	-	(\$26,243)
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program	\$90,263	\$90,102	\$109,240	\$19,138
Total	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240	(\$7,105)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240	(\$7,105)

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$116,553		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$73,007	\$73,007
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$116,553	\$189,352	\$182,247
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$116,553	\$189,352	\$182,247
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$43,546	\$116,345	\$27,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$116,553
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$116,553
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$116,345
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) System Program	-	-	\$109,240
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$109,240
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$109,240
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	(\$7,105)

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240	(\$7,105)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240	(\$7,105)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Large-scale NII System Acquisition	80,563	78,102	86,240	\$8,138
Small-scale NII System Acquisition	9,740	12,000	23,000	\$11,000
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$116,553	\$116,345	\$109,240	(\$7,105)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$86.2 million associated with the acquisition of large-scale NII systems;
- \$23 million associated with the acquisition of small-scale NII systems.

**Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program	024-000005119	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$90,263	\$90,102	\$109,240
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)	024-000005053	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$26,290	\$26,243	-

*The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) program has shifted to sustainment and is funded in the Operations and Support appropriation.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program	024-000005119	1	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$90,263	\$90,102	\$109,240

Investment Description

CBP requests \$109.2 million for the Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program. NII Systems is critical to the CBP layered enforcement strategy and supports the mission by interdicting potentially dangerous or illegal cargo from being smuggled into the country while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. This program utilizes multiple technologies to allow CBP officers and agents to quickly and effectively examine large volumes of traffic. NII technology examines approximately 5-8 percent of all inbound cargo and vehicles entering the United States. Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) is used to scan greater than 99 percent of arriving containerized cargo and vehicles at land and sea POEs. In FY 2016, CBP conducted approximately 6.5 million NII exams, resulting in more than 2,600 seizures with a total weight of over 359,000 pounds and \$3.9 million in currency.

Justification

The FY 2018 budget request will allow CBP to remain on track to ensure the NII fleet is operating within its service life by FY 2024. Additionally, the receipt of multi-year funds has greatly improved the flexibility across the NII investment strategy. Flexibility allows CBP to address emerging needs and to adequately assess and evaluate replacement solutions that support integrated and automated concepts.

CBP’s FY 2018 NII request will support 95 percent operational availability across the current fleet of NII and radiation detection equipment (RDE), and acquisition of over 30 Large Scale (LS) and 600 Small Scale (SS) NII systems to support recapitalization and emerging field needs. A key element of CBP’s NII recapitalization is to deploy technology and methods that integrate with other CBP hardware and software platforms. Existing NII technology and RDE are standalone systems in the sense that they are not in combined configurations, and the systems do not transmit data directly to the CBP Network.

The FY 2018 request builds upon prior year investments and will be used to recapitalize the current NII large-scale (LS) and small-scale (SS) technology fleet. CBP will focus on identifying, acquiring, and deploying NII hardware and software solutions that integrate technology and operations to effectively counter trade-based threats. Existing NII technology and RDE are standalone systems in the sense that they are not in combined configurations, and the systems do not transmit data directly to the CBP Network. The requested funding will be used to acquire over 25 LS and 600 SS NII systems to support recapitalization and emerging field needs.

CBP examines 99% of inbound rail with NII and scans for RDE if the shipment is deemed high-risk; there is 0 dedicated large scale Radiation Detection Equipment in the rail environment (*percentage of cargo scanned in the rail environment is rolled up within a DHS DNDO GPRA measure*). CBP currently has 27 rail imaging systems (18 on the Northern border and 9 on the Southern border) covering 99 percent of inbound rail cargo. 26 systems are rail VACIS and were initially deployed in 2001, the average age is 11 years. CBP deployed 1 new system in Laredo in 2012. Rail VACIS' (average age 11) cannot penetrate all rail cargo, has no radiation detection capability nor is capable of integrating with passive radiation detectors, it's non-compliant with emerging cyber security standards, and it cannot easily share scanning data. For high-risk cargo, CBP stops the train and uses handheld radiation detectors at the closest rail yard that can be one to 72 hours after entry. The lack of a primary radiation detector in the rail vector is a documented Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) gap. Additionally, the lack of rail capability is cited in a recent GAO titled *DHS's Fleet Is Lasting Longer than Expected, and Future Acquisitions Focus on Operational Efficiencies*, GAO-17-57. October 2016.

In FY 2018, CBP will continue to work with vendors and DHS Science and Technology (S&T) and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) to identify, procure, and deploy technologies that address NII's integration and automation objectives. In order to achieve this, CBP and Partners must ensure NII systems and operational resources are adaptable. Key project areas to highlight for FY 2018 include:

- **Rail NII System Recapitalization:** As part of NII recapitalization at rail border crossings, CBP and DNDO continue to evaluate the ability to integrate passive (radiation) and active (imaging) systems. The current NII systems in the rail environment are over 11 years old, and CBP lacks dedicated RDE to scan rail cars (currently 100 percent of rail cars are imaged with NII where NII is deployed, and those identified as high-risk are scanned with handheld RDE). The desired replacement solution, initially scheduled for FY 2018, will address both aging NII systems and radiation scanning, ultimately providing a safer more efficient operation that provides greater ability to detect threats.
- **Drive through Imaging Systems:** CBP, in coordination with S&T, will assess drive through x-ray imaging systems with the goal of decreasing processing time and determine the effectiveness of utilizing drive through technology in both primary and secondary vehicle inspection lanes. Greater than 95 percent of drug-related NII seizures and the pounds of drugs seized occur

in the land border vehicle environment across the Southwest Border. By decreasing processing time, CBP may have the ability to increase the volume of vehicles imaged which directly correlates with drug-related seizures. As part of the assessment, CBP and S&T will also consider the technologies' footprint/ infrastructure in comparison to the dynamic environments across ports, the overall quality of images produced, and the total ownership cost of the systems. Based on the results, drive through systems may be incorporated in out-year recapitalization plans and may positively impact the number of NII systems required at a port or the amount of throughput processed.

- **Common User Interface:** CBP will continue to work with DHS S&T to develop a common user interface to enhance and optimize CBP officer's ability to resolve NII anomalies. The near term goal of the project is to demonstrate a secure capability to transfer data from multiple large-scale NII systems to a common viewer workstation, allow images and data from multiple systems to be viewed on a standardized software platform, and to capture data from multiple vendors/ types of image into a standard file format and graphical user interface.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Deployed four (4) LS NII systems and over 150 small-scale (SS) NII systems (systems were procured with prior year funds)
- Procured 40 LS systems and 118 SS systems to address system recapitalization or emerging needs
- NII Systems Program achieved Acquisition Decision Event – 3 from the DHS Under Secretary of Management
- Maintained an average of 95 percent operational availability on operational NII and Radiation Detection Equipment (*using O&S funds*)

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Continue to deploy and acquire LS and SS NII systems
- Evaluate, purchase and deploy LS NII systems to support and sustain a full operating capability of approximately 320-340~ units by FY 2024; and
- In coordination with DNDO, continue to pursue a targeted, time-phased recapitalization strategy to replace approximately 200 RPMs at select high-volume ports of entry (POE) by FY 2022.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Acquire over 25 LS and 600 SS NII systems to support recapitalization and emerging field needs.

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support		\$119,000	\$119,000	\$121,000
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$90,263	\$90,102	\$109,240
Research and Development				
Project Funding			\$209,102	\$230,240
Obligations	\$245,289*	\$207,668	\$161,503	
Expenditures	\$221,193*	\$111,000	\$65,000	

*Prior years include FY 2014 & FY 2015 data.

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
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$1,000
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$3,620
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$25,000
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$0,120
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$8,500
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$0,600
Existing Contract	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$3,960
Existing Contract	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$12,900
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$1,280
TBD-GSA	TBD	Task Order		12/31/2016	12/31/2021	No	\$0,500
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$0,720

Procurement, Construction, and Improvement

Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure - PPA

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
TBD	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$0,180
HSBP1017J00139	Rapiscan Systems, Inc.	Task Order		3/17/17	5/15/2017	No	\$0,090
Existing Contract	TBD	Task Order		9/30/2017	9/29/2018	No	\$1,330
HSBP1015J00530	AS&E	Task Order	9/9/2015	9/9/2015	8/15/2016	No	\$3,320
HSBP1015J00531	Rapiscan Systems, Inc.	Task Order	9/8/2015	9/8/2015	9/28/2026	No	\$2,920
HSBP1015J00532	Smith's Detection, Inc.	Task Order	9/8/2015	9/25/2015	7/25/2026	No	\$3,590
HSBP1015J00647	Leidos	Task Order	9/8/2015	9/25/2015	5/5/2026	No	\$3,100
HSBP1015J00793	Smith's Detection, Inc.	Contract	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/12/2016	No	\$4,140
HSBP1015J00808	Rapiscan Systems, Inc.	Task Order	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	6/30/2017	No	\$1,530
HSBP1015J00831	Rapiscan Systems, Inc.	Task Order	9/25/2015	4/26/2016	9/29/2026	No	\$38,190
HSBP1015J00874	Global Enterprise	Task Order	9/25/2015	6/9/2016	9/5/2016	No	\$2,240
HSBP1016F00092	Crystal Clear Technologies, Inc.	Task Order	4/26/2016	4/26/2016	4/25/2017	No	\$0,060
HSBP1016F00130	A&A Harris Enterprises	Task Order	6/9/2016	6/9/2016	6/8/2017	No	\$0,130
HSBP1016J00310	Smith's Detection, Inc.	Task Order	8/9/2016	8/9/2016	8/30/2027	No	\$4,370
HSBP1016J00444	Sotera Engineered Solutions, LLC	Task Order	7/8/2016	7/8/2016	2/15/2017	No	\$1,250
HSBP1016J00624	Astrophysics	Task Order	9/10/2016	9/10/2016	7/17/2017	No	\$2,420
HSBP1016J00753	AS&E	Task Order	9/28/2016	9/28/2016	11/30/2027	No	\$14,060
HSBP1016J00783	Leidos	Task Order	9/30/2016	9/30/2016	9/29/2026	No	\$66,340
HSBP1016J00873	AS&E	Task Order	9/28/2016	9/28/2016	9/28/2028	No	\$54,050

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
HSBP1016J01015	Smith's Detection, Inc.	Task Order	9/29/2016	9/29/2016	9/28/2027	No	\$5,110
HSBP1016P00789	Leidos	Contract	9/29/2016	9/29/2016	9/28/2017	No	\$1,420

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Airframes and Sensors	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$137,335	\$57,035
Coastal interceptor vessel	-	-	\$3,573	\$3,573
Other Systems and Assets	-	-	\$12,200	\$12,200
Total	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$153,108	\$72,808
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$153,108	\$72,808

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$80,900		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$11,000)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$153,108
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$18,687	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$69,900	\$98,987	\$153,108
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$69,900	\$98,987	\$153,108
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$49,613	\$73,285	\$38,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$80,900
UAS Upgrade	-	-	(\$11,000)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$11,000)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$69,900
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$80,300
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	\$7,800
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	-	-	\$3,573
DOD Technology Re-Use	-	-	\$1,200
FAA Next Generation	-	-	\$3,300
KA-350CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	-	-	\$55,530
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	\$43,421
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	\$11,000
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	-	-	\$14,034
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	-	-	\$13,250
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$153,108
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$153,108
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$72,808

Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$444	\$443	\$1,658	\$1,215
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,000
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	\$24,183	\$24,183
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$444	\$443	\$458	\$15
31.0 Equipment	\$69,012	\$79,414	\$125,809	\$46,395
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$153,108	\$72,808

**Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
KA350-CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	N024-000005258	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$43,421
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	N024-000005259	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$14,034
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	024-000005255	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$13,250
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$11,000
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	\$10,281	\$7,800
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	N024-000005260	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$3,573
FAA Next Generation	N024-000005247	Non-Major	Procurement	Non-IT	No	\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300
DoD Technology Re-Use	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$1,200
Airframes and Sensors End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	\$23,900	\$24,105	-
Watercraft End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	-	-	-
Other Systems and Assets End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	-	-	-

*Airframes and Sensors – PPA Level II***Budget Comparison and Adjustments****Comparison of Budget Authority and Request***Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
KA350-CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530	\$11,213
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	-	-	\$14,034	\$14,034
FAA Next Generation	\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300	\$1,703
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	-	-	\$13,250	\$13,250
Airframes and Sensors End Items	\$23,900	\$24,105	-	(\$24,105)
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	\$43,421	\$43,421
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	\$10,281	\$7,800	(\$2,481)
Total	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$137,335	\$57,035
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$137,335	\$57,035

Airframes and Sensors – PPA Level II Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$80,900		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	(\$11,000)		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$137,335
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$18,687	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$69,900	\$98,987	\$137,335
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$69,900	\$98,987	\$137,335
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$49,613	\$73,285	-
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Airframes and Sensors – PPA Level II Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$80,900
UAS Upgrade	-	-	(\$11,000)
Total Above Threshold Reprogrammings/Transfers	-	-	(\$11,000)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$69,900
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$80,300
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	\$7,800
FAA Next Generation	-	-	\$3,300
KA-350CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	-	-	\$55,530
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	\$43,421
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	-	-	\$14,034
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	-	-	\$13,250
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$137,335
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$137,335
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$57,035

Airframes and Sensors – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$444	\$443	\$458	\$15
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,000
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	\$24,183	\$24,183
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$444	\$443	\$458	\$15
31.0 Equipment	\$69,012	\$79,414	\$111,236	\$31,822
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$137,335	\$57,035

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Contract Services	300	2902	23,249	\$20,347
Supplies	72	7,587	5,793	(\$1,794)
Equipment	45,628	45,706	108,293	\$65,587
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$69,900	\$80,300	\$137,335	\$57,035

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$23.3 million associated with contract services for the FAA Next Generation program, Sensor Upgrades, Wulfsburg Tactical Communication, and UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopters;
- \$5.8 million associated with supplies purchases for the Office of Air & Marine associated with the KA-350CER MEA program and Sensor Upgrades.
- \$108.3 million associated with equipment purchases related to the FAA Next Generation Program, the purchase of KA-350CER MEAs, the purchase of Light Enforcement Helicopters, Sensor Upgrades, Wulfsburg Tactical Communication, and the purchase of UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopters. .

Airframes and Sensors – PPA Level II

Capital Investments Exhibits

Capital Investments

Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
KA350-CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	N024-000005258	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$43,421
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	N024-000005259	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$14,034
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	024-000005255	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$13,250
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	\$10,281	\$7,800
FAA Next Generation	N024-000005247	Non-Major	Procurement	Non-IT	No	\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300
Airframes and Sensors End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	\$23,900	\$24,105	-

Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA))

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
KA350-CER Multi Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)	N024-00005258	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530

Investment Description

CBP Requests \$55.5 million in FY 2018 to purchase two KA-350CER multirole enforcement aircraft (MEA).

DHS has a requirement to support law enforcement and emergency response operations with sensor-equipped surveillance aircraft capable of collecting, recording and transmitting real-time imagery to tactical and strategic command and control coordination centers. The MEA is the optimal sensor-equipped aircraft for surveillance operations in regions such as the Southern Border, Northern Border, and maritime environments where over water, terrain, weather and distance pose significant obstacles to border security operations along the border, between the points of entry, and in the littorals. In addition to surveillance, the MEA serves as a force multiplier for law enforcement and emergency response personnel because the MEA provides rapid-response deployment of equipment, canines and people. The MEA is a multi-purpose, fixed wing, multi-engine aircraft used for maritime and land detection and surveillance missions and logistical transportation of cargo and people. Additional planned missions include airborne tracking and communications intelligence gathering.

Justification

FY 2018 funding will be used to procure two MEA in support of the President’s Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the northern, southern, and maritime borders by providing improved air surveillance and support capabilities to US Border Patrol and other law enforcement partners.

The MEA was introduced to fill the gaps created by the end of the DHC-8 medium range patrol aircraft production line, the termination of the PC-12 single-engine aircraft contract, and the planned retirement of at least 26 aging twin-engine patrol aircraft that CBP inherited from a variety of sources. The MEA is a multi-role aircraft with a multi-mode radar for use over water and land and for

air to air awareness. It also has an Electro-Optic/Infrared sensor, basic and advanced Law Enforcement Technical Collection packages, and Ku-Band and Iridium downlink system capabilities which allow for communication by voice and sensor data anywhere in its operating area in near real time. It is the most capable new, twin-engine aircraft to be purchased by CBP. The FY 2018 President's Budget is based on government cost estimate prior to follow on contract award. It assumes higher unit price based on low production quantity. Final negotiated price after contract award is lower at \$22.9M per copy. Additional funding will be used for much needed spares and parts.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Delivered the last two MEA, MEA #11 and MEA #12, under the initial contract
- Completed source selection and awarded the follow-on production contract in Sep 2016 for MEA #13 through MEA #24.

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Conducted contract kick-off and Systems Requirements Review (SRR) in Oct 2016
- Conducted Preliminary Design Review (PDR) in Dec 2016 and Critical Design Review (CDR) in Apr 2017

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Deliver MEA #13 in Nov 2017
- Deliver MEA #14 in Feb 2018

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$247,065	\$44,400	\$44,317	\$55,530
Obligations	\$246,842	\$44,551	\$44,317	
Expenditures	\$222,825	\$22,023	\$29,427	

**FY 2016 and FY 2017 funding data has been cross-walked from the legacy appropriations structure to the current Common Appropriations Structure*

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
HSBP1016J00693	Sierra Nevada Corporation	Firm Fixed Price	9/2016	10/2016	3/2018	No	\$44,400

**FY2016 and FY 2017 values may include project funding data from other CAS appropriations (O&S, R&D and Fees; Table reflects net funding, appropriations received, reprogrammings and less rescissions- Inclusive of all program funding*

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

No major changes from the FY17 submission.

Subcontractors: Major subcontractors include Textron Beechcraft, Wichita, KS for the aircraft, KA350CER, Leonardo for the radar system, Sea Spray 7500, Edinburgh, Scotland, and L-3/Wescam for the Electro Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) system, MX15HDi, Ontario, Canada.

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
Gov Kick-Off, System Requirements Analysis, Systems Requirements Review	Sep-16	Oct-16		
Aircraft Modification				
FY2017				
System Requirements Review (SRR)	Oct-16	Oct-16		
Preliminary Design and Preliminary Design Review (PDR)	Oct-16	Dec-16		
Design Completion and Critical Design Review (CDR)	Dec-16	Apr-17		
Aircraft Modification MEA #13			Sep-16	Sep-17
Ground Test MEA #13			Sep-17	Sep-17
Flight Test MEA #13			Sep-17	Oct-17
FY2018				
Aircraft Delivery MEA #13			Nov-17	Nov-17
Aircraft Modification MEA #14			Sep-16	Dec-17
Ground Test MEA #14			Dec-17	Dec-17
Flight Test MEA #14			Jan-18	Feb-17
Aircraft Delivery MEA #14			Feb-18	Feb-18

UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	N024-000005259	1	Procurement	Non-IT	Yes	-	-	\$14,034

Investment Description

CBP Requests \$14.1 million in FY 2018 to purchase one UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter (MLH).

DHS has a requirement to support law enforcement operations that detect and interdict illegal aliens, terrorists, drugs and other contraband. The expansiveness of the Southwest Border and Northern Border pose significant challenges to border security. Smugglers have used vehicles, horses and people to transport people and drugs into the United States. CBP AMO has responded to this threat by working in concert with the Border Patrol and other law enforcement agencies to assist in the identification and apprehension of undocumented aliens. The MLH is a turbo-shaft twin engine helicopter designed to carry a crew of 4 and a fully equipped team of 11. It is capable of transporting cargo and external loads up to 9,000 pounds. The MLH can be fitted with stub wings to carry additional fuel tanks, weapons or supplies/equipment providing the MLH with flexibility in its capabilities. The MLH is also equipped with an Electro Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) sensor to support a variety of diversified missions.

Justification

FY 2018 funding will be utilized to support conversion of one HH-60L to the UH-60L configuration. Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border through improved air support for the US Border Patrol and other law enforcement partners.

Sixteen of CBPs 20 UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters are on long term loan from the U.S. Army. They are critical to border security operations, being the only helicopters with medium lift capability (8 agents with full gear), rugged enough to support interdiction and life-saving operations in very hostile environments, and at high altitudes in the dessert, over open water, and in extreme cold. They

can carry BORSTAR/BORTAC life-saving and tactical teams into hostile situations, having been designed as combat support aircraft, they have crash-survivable sub-systems, and are critical to the successful execution of national special security events.

Original recapitalization and conversion effort involved a complete disassembly of the aircraft, which was then rebuilt with new and upgraded cockpit components, dynamic components (engines, transmissions, flight controls), and structure, and required nearly two years of depot level work. At the beginning, the average cost of the effort is \$16 million to \$18 million per aircraft, depending on its condition and flight history. In recent years, the costs have increased and were expected to approach \$19 million as the last 10 aircraft required all new hard tops and other significant structural work. Under Acquisition Decision Memorandum (dated January 6, 2015), CBP was authorized to add two additional H-60L helicopters to the Army loan agreement, provided no work be conducted on them until DHS approved the revised approach.

This approach to UH-60L fleet sustainment eliminates the recapitalization effort at the Corpus Christi Army Depot. It will require the de-configuration of the Army hospital variant of the H-60, installation of a gunner's station, and mission equipment outfitting to tailor the aircraft for homeland security missions. All work would be accomplished at the Army's Prototype Integration Facility (PIF) in Huntsville, AL. Early estimates showed that CBP could avoid spending over \$70 million for the 10 helicopters needed, compared to the original recapitalization and conversion effort. The 10 older UH-60A assets still in operation would be returned to the Army as they exhibit aged-related safety issues. In April 2014, the Army identified the first UH-60L to be transferred, which had less than 400 hours on the airframe, compared to the Army life limit of 10,000 hours. In accordance with the ADM, the helicopter was inducted into the PIF, has been de-configured, and is undergoing non-recurring engineering.

Currently, the AMO utility airlift fleet consists of 31 aircraft at 9 operational locations. The UH-60 is a medium lift multi-engine helicopter that is used by every branch of the United States Armed Forces. The helicopter is manufactured in the United States and provides surveillance, lift and mobility to CBP agents/officers. The helicopter is capable of operating in hot conditions, in mountainous and maritime regions where twin engines are necessary for safe and effective operations.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- HH-60L demodification initiated, and prototype conversion began.

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Internal and system level testing to begin in 4th quarter.
- Expecting ADE-3 for full rate production in 1st quarter

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Delivery of first HH-60L to UH-60L conversion (prototype) 2nd qtr.
- Initiate conversion of 4th or 5th helicopter pending funding availability

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$14,034
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$261,063			\$14,034
Obligations	\$241,880	\$16,257	\$173	
Expenditures	\$190,066	\$10,732	\$16,060	

*Obligated Balances in FY16 and FY17 reflect FY15 Carryover Funds

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
HSBP1013X00107	Interagency Agreement w/US Army	Firm Fixed Price	8/2013	8/2013	9/2018	No	\$41,883

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

Major subcontractors: Redstone Defense Systems - 631 Discovery Drive, N.W. Huntsville, Alabama 35806 United States

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
Electrical Loads and Static Analysis Report	Nov-15	Apr-16		
Product Drawings/Models and Associated Lists	Nov-15	Jun-16		
System / Segment Interface Control Specifications	Nov-15	Jun-16		
HH Prototype Demodification			Nov-15	Aug-16
Prototype Installation			Apr-16	May-17
FY2017				
Internal Testing			May-17	Est.July2017
System Level Testing			Aug-17	Est.November2017
FY2018				
Air Worthiness Memorandum	Nov-17	Dec-17		
Aircraft Paint			Dec-17	Est.January2018
Aircraft Delivery			Jan-18	Jan-18

FAA Next Generation – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(FAA Next Generation)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
FAA Next Generation	N024-000005247	Non-Major	Procurement	Non-IT	No	\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300

Investment Description

CBP requests \$3.3 million for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Next Generation (NextGen) Compliance. Funding will continue the phased-in purchase and installation of Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) transponders and cockpit displays in all AMO aircraft.

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the border through compliant and effective aviation assets.. ADS-B requires development and deployment of congressionally mandated FAA aviation capability upgrades by January 1, 2020 to allow increased pilot and controller situational awareness in the satellite based NextGen airspace system. FAA regulation require that aircraft operating in specified classes of airspace must have ADS-B avionics on aircraft to safely and efficiently accommodate aircraft operations and the expected increase in demand for air transportation. The FY 2018 request continues funding the multi-year process to purchase and install ADS-B transponders and cockpit displays in AMO aircraft in accordance with the FAA NextGen implementation plan.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Beginning in the 2nd Quarter, prototype and demo solutions

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Continue prototype and demo solutions

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- \$0.8 million will fund high-effort aircraft which include the P-3, DHC-8, C-550, and MLH; \$2.5 million will fund low-effort aircraft which include Light Enforcement Helicopters (LEH), C-206, C-12, and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS).

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300
Research and Development				
Project Funding		\$1,600	\$1,597	\$3,300
Obligations		\$520	\$0	
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
N/A							

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

There are no significant changes since prior year.

Wulfsburg Tactical Communication – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Wulfsburg Tactical Communication)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Wulfsburg Tactical Communications	024-000005255	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$13,250

Investment Description

CBP requests \$13.3 million in FY 2018 for Wulfsburg Tactical Communications. While not classified as a capital investment, Wulfsburg tactical aircraft radios are utilized as the primary means of communication when conducting flight operations.

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border through safe and effective AMO interdiction, investigations, domain awareness, contingency operations, and national taskings. The current Wulfsburg radio is not upgradeable and has obsolescence issues, therefore new tactical radios and supporting antennas are required for all 269 AMO aircraft. Obsolescence issues with the current aircraft radios will become critical in the FY 2019/2020 timeframe, so funding is needed for designs and some purchases in FY 2018. Each aircraft requires two radios for a total need of 538. AMO plans to phase the actual replacements over a five to six year horizon so as to not take too many aircraft out of service in any one year. Sufficient funding is also requested over these five years to maintain approximately 10 percent sparring. Final cost of radio’s are only estimates pending contract award. Replacement radios must be multiband and trunking capable for interoperability in today’s law enforcement environment. Without a replacement tactical aircraft radio, AMO will be unable to conduct core missions and communicate with partner agencies.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- N/A

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

Wulfsburg Radio Replacement Cockpit Design/Solutions

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$13,250
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$13,250
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
N/A							

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Light Enforcement Helicopters – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Light Enforcement Helicopters)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Light Enforcement Helicopters	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$43,421

Investment Description

CBP requests \$43.4 million in FY 2018 for Light Enforcement Helicopters (LEH). The LEH is a multi-mission helicopter used for aerial surveillance, tactical support, transport and insertion of agents responding to illegal border incursions and serving search and arrest warrants, and patrol of high risk areas. It is crewed by an Air Interdiction Agent and an Air Enforcement Agent who operates a sophisticated day and nighttime camera system. The LEH combines sensor capability including electro-optical/infrared sensors, cameras, and video downlink with an airframe capable of operating in rugged terrain, hot temperature and high density altitude while transporting one or more passengers. Images captured from the aircrafts sensor system can be networked to other operators or fused to an intelligence center to monitor the border and directly support federal, state, and local public safety officials.

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border through improved aerial surveillance and air support to Border Patrol and other law enforcement partners. The LEH is the workhorse of CBP Air and Marine. It is used to support law enforcement border security operations that detect and interdict illegal aliens, terrorists and means of terrorism, drugs and other contraband. LEHs also support other diversified missions, such as insertion of agents serving search and arrest warrants and aerial surveillance. The LEH is a highly capable but cost-effective aircraft used frequently for a variety of missions.

The FY 2018 request for \$43.4 million will replace seven AS-350 LEHs damaged or lost to prior mishaps.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- N/A

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

Contract award which will obligate funding to procure 7 helicopters.

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$43,421
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$43,421
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
N/A							

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

Aircraft Sensor Upgrades - Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Aircraft Sensor Upgrades)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	\$10,281	\$7,800

Investment Description

CBP requests \$7.8 million in FY 2018 for Aircraft Sensor Upgrades. The Electro-Optic/Infrared (EO/IR) system supports CBP Air and Marine Operations (AMO) by equipping AMO aircraft with the capability to detect persons, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft during day, night, and in adverse visibility conditions, thus enabling classification of known or suspected threats. The EO/IR system provides the capability to: detect, identify, classify, track, and illuminate targets of interest at threshold requirements unique to aircraft types and mission profiles.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern, northern, and maritime borders by improving AMO’s surveillance capabilities. The current inventory of CBP Air and Marine EO/IR sensors include multiple units from various manufacturers with varying degrees of capability. Most of those EO/IR systems are mission capable, but technologically outdated. Maintenance and reliability becomes an issue as technology advances and EO/IR sensors come to be obsolete and no longer supported. There are approximately 150 or more total sensors in inventory that need to be replaced. This is approximately 80 percent of AMO’s total sensor inventory.

System age of AMO assets ranges from greater than 35 years to three years. The request of \$7.8 million replaces up to 8 older technology and obsolete EO/IR systems for UH-60s and LEHs, and ensures the continued viability of AMO assets to detect, identify, classify, track, and illuminate targets of interest in the preservation of America’s security interests.

CBP’s sensors are marginally effective in comparison to newer EO/IR systems. The EO/IR systems provide better detection and identification ability, greater standoff ranges for more covert operation and safety, and have laser range finder and illumination

functionality, which enhance mission coordination between airborne and ground agents. Software upgrades and integration with other new mission-enhancing technologies for these sensors are fully supported by original equipment manufacturers (OEM).

Without this requested upgrade, CBP aircraft will have to share assets, thereby increasing the risk of damage to the sensors during system swap-outs. If sensors fail, operational effectiveness will negatively impact operational effectiveness, especially during night missions when criminal activity is highest.

As older sensors become non-functional, CBP will not be able to repair the sensors, which will be detrimental to mission operations. Greater reliance upon Night Vision Goggles coupled with the utilization of lower altitudes, will further complicate detection, identification, apprehension, and seizures, as well as increase the risk to aircrew and equipment. The greatest impact will be felt by night operations as the risk to flight crew and aviation assets will need to be mitigated.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- N/A

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Procure up to 8 EO/IR sensor systems

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$7,800
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$7,800
Obligations				
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value

N/A

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

Coastal Interceptor Vessels – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	-	-	\$3,573	\$3,573
Total	-	-	\$3,573	\$3,573
Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$3,573	\$3,573

Coastal Interceptor Vessels – PPA Level II
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	-		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	-	-	\$3,573
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	-	-	\$3,573
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	-	-	\$3,573
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	-	-	-
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Coastal Interceptor Vessels – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	-
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	-	-	\$3,573
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$3,573
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$3,573
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$3,573

Coastal Interceptor Vessels – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$3,573	\$3,573
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	-	\$3,573	\$3,573

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Equipment	0	0	3,573	\$3,573
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	0	0	\$3,573	\$3,573

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$3.6 million for costs associated with the purchase of Coastal Interceptor Vessels.

**Coastal Interceptor Vessels – PPA Level II
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	N024-000005260	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$3,573
Watercraft End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	-	-	-

Coastal Interceptor Vessels – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Procurement/Acquisition Programs

(Coastal Interceptor Vessels)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Coastal Interceptor Vessels	N024-000005260	3	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$3,573

Investment Description

CBP Requests \$3.6 million in FY 2018 to purchase six Coastal Interceptor Vessels.

The Coastal Interceptor Vessel (CIV) incorporates several enhancements to operator safety while providing Marine Interdiction Agents (MIAs) with additional speed and greater range for interdiction operations. Equipped with the latest enhancements in communications and sensor technology, the CIV will be operated in coastal waters and offshore areas of the United States and its territories in varying sea and weather conditions. The CIV will be used to support the following CBP mission areas: patrol, interdiction, special operations and port security support.

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the coastal waters and offshore areas through improved maritime patrol capabilities..

This request supports procurement of six CIVs to replace Midnight Express Interceptor vessels. The Midnight Express Interceptor has been the backbone of (CBP’s coastal interceptor fleet and is routinely used to Patrol, Interdiction, Special Operations and Port Security Support. There are currently 39 vessels manufactured by Midnight Express in CBP’s vessel fleet. CBP procured 36 of these vessels beginning in 2002. In FY 2011, CBP recognized the need to replace the aging Midnight Express fleet. Many vessels had developed severe stress cracks that could potentially cause catastrophic failure. Four of the newer Midnights, commonly referred to as “Interim” Midnights, were procured in 2011. Both the original Midnights and the “Interim Midnights were anticipated to have a five-year service life because of the high operation tempo and harsh maritime environment in which these vessels routinely operate.

Upon completing a competition, CBP selected a small business to build a prototype CIV, which would be tested, and upon which a production decision would be made. The CIV is intended to be a one for one replacement for the Midnight Express, with additional procurements to address known and emerging marine smuggling threats. The advanced hull design, wide beam, and overall length will increase agent safety and mission effectiveness, especially during inclement weather and rough sea conditions. The four shock-mitigating seats will greatly reduce the risk of knee and back injuries as well as improve the general comfort of the agents.

The latest CIV acquisition contract was awarded to SAFE Boat in 2015, based on their 41' offshore center console model. This vessel will extend operational capabilities in range, speed, performance and safety, enabling MIAs to complete enforcement and interdiction missions safely and effectively. The CIV will further incorporate the latest in advanced electronics and sensor technology increasing response times and domain awareness.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Delivery of CIV-1

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- Acquisition Decision Event -3 for full rate production
- Critical Design Review #2 completed in February 2017
- Delivery Order for Vessels 2-17
- Commence construction of vessels 2-9
- Delivery of Vessels 2-5

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Delivery Order for vessels 18-28
- Commence construction of vessels 10-21
- Delivery of Vessels 6-17

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$3,572
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$25,212			\$3,572
Obligations	\$2,191	\$12,013	\$1,077	
Expenditures	\$1,285	\$817		

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
HSBP1015J00254	SAFE Boats International Inc.	Firm Fixed Price	Jun-15	Jun-15	Jun-16	No	\$0,801
HSBP1016J00679	SAFE Boats International Inc.	Firm Fixed Price	Aug-16	Aug-16	Oct-18	No	\$11,980
HSBP1017F00043	Donatini Inc.	Firm Fixed Price	Feb-17	Feb-17	Feb-18	No	\$1,076

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

None. Subcontractors: Subcontractor include Furuno USA, Camas, WA (navigation system), Johnson Hicks Marine, Santa Cruz, CA (Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) System),

Investment Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
CIV #1		Sep-15	Oct-15	May-16
FY2017				
CIV #2	Sep-16	Feb-17	Feb-17	Jun-17
CIV #3	Sep-16	Feb-17	Mar-17	Jul-17
CIV #4	Sep-16	Feb-17	Apr-17	Aug-17
CIV #5	Sep-16	Feb-17	May-17	Sep-17
CIV #6	Sep-16	Feb-17	Jun-17	Oct-17
CIV #7	Sep-16	Feb-17	Jul-17	Nov-17
CIV #8	Sep-16	Feb-17	Aug-17	Dec-17
CIV #9	Sep-16	Feb-17	Sep-17	Jan-18
FY2018				
CIV #10	Sep-16	Feb-17	Oct-17	Feb-18
CIV #11	Sep-16	Feb-17	Nov-17	Mar-18
CIV #12	Sep-16	Feb-17	Dec-17	Apr-18
CIV #13	Sep-16	Feb-17	Jan-18	May-18
CIV #14	Sep-16	Feb-17	Feb-18	Jun-18
CIV #15	Sep-16	Feb-17	Mar-18	Jul-18
CIV #16	Sep-16	Feb-17	Apr-18	Aug-18
CIV #17	Sep-16	Feb-17	May-18	Sep-18
CIV #18	Sep-16	Feb-17	Jun-18	Oct-18
CIV #19	Sep-16	Feb-17	Jul-18	Nov-18
CIV #20	Sep-16	Feb-17	Aug-18	Dec-18
CIV #21	Sep-16	Feb-17	Sep-18	Jan-19

Other Systems and Assets – PPA Level II

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
DoD Technology Re-Use	-	-	\$1,200	\$1,200
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	\$11,000	\$11,000
Total	-	-	\$12,200	\$12,200
Discretionary - Appropriation	-	-	\$12,200	\$12,200

Other Systems and Assets – PPA Level II
Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	-	-	-
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-	-	-
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	-
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-	-	-
Revised Enacted/Request	-	-	\$12,200
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	-	-	\$12,200
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	-	-	\$12,200
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	-	-	-
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Other Systems and Assets – PPA Level II
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	-
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
DOD Technology Re-Use	-	-	\$1,200
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	\$11,000
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$12,200
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$12,200
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$12,200

Other Systems and Assets – PPA Level II

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	\$1,200	\$1,200
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$11,000	\$11,000
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	-	\$12,200	\$12,200

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Contract Services	0	0	\$900	\$900
Travel	0	0	\$150	\$150
Shipping	0	0	\$150	\$150
Equipment	0	0	\$11,000	\$11,000
Total Non Pay Cost Drivers	0	0	\$12,200	\$12,200

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$900,000 in contract services associated with inspection and repair services for the DoD Re-Use program;
- \$150,000 in travel associated with inspection for the DoD Re-Use program;
- \$150,000 in shipping costs associated with the DoD Re-Use program; and
- \$11 million for the purchase of equipment for the MEA-Based VADER program.

Other Systems and Assets – PPA Level II
Capital Investments Exhibits

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$11,000
DoD Technology Re-Use	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$1,200
Other Systems and Assets End Items	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	-	-	-	-

**DoD Technology Re-Use – Investment
Capital Investments Exhibits
Procurement/Acquisition Programs**

(DoD Technology Re-Use)

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
DoD Technology Re-Use	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$1,200

Investment Description

CBP requests \$1.2 million for the identification, planning, inspection, refurbishing, shipping, and delivery of Department of Defense (DoD) excel technologies. DoD Technology Reutilization is a congressionally mandated program that requires quarterly reporting on the type of technology, amount of technology, and the capability it provides.

Justification

Investment in this area will support the implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the southern border through a variety of capabilities. The DoD Re-Use program focuses on border security, counter-drug, and counter-terrorism activities. Depending on the type of available DoD technology, determining its suitability and capability in a border security environment may involve many aspects: a technical evaluation team; a deployment team conducting environmental and real estate licensing as well as any special clearances and frequency certification approvals; an operational evaluation team responsible for planning, conducting, and reporting on operational utility and force development evaluations for technology effectiveness and suitability; and/or a transfer action team to formalize any necessary conversion of the technology from the DoD to a DHS/CBP program of record.

Over the next year, Re-Use personnel will continue to leverage relationships with DoD Programs, most notably the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), to acquire items identified to fill a border security need. Planned capabilities include Mobile Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems, Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Detection, Signal Intelligence capabilities, among others. In addition, the program will work to identify additional capabilities as they become available. For larger scale capabilities, we also look to systemize processes to transition them to proper programs of record as was the case with the Tactical Aerostats Program.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- Lightweight Surveillance & Track Acquisition Radar (LSTAR): Accepted, Inspected, Inventoried, and preliminary Engineering Change Proposal adopted. Deployment schedule, Environmental Impacts, Frequency Allocation ongoing towards transitioning to Program of Record to USBP for Southwest Border
- Lighting Kit, Motion Detector (LKMD): Inspected lighting for deployment planning.
- Mobile Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF): Initial inspection performed on technology. Working requirements documents.

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- LSTAR: Continued efforts of 2016. Increased demand not to add Northern Border
- LKMD: Awaiting Army to excess equipment to DLA so we may transfer assets to border and sensitive areas as provided by our Agent and Officer leadership.
- Advanced Combat Optical Gunsights (ACOG) Scopes: Inspected scopes, accepted scopes, now awaiting delivery.
- Mobile SCIF: Acquire SCIFs if funding available through MIPR process.
- High Powered Rifles: Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Body Armor: Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Helmets: Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs): Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Surveillance Systems: Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Communications Systems: Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (SUAS): Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Signal Intelligence capabilities: Awaiting disposition from US Army.

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- LSTAR: plan to transfer to USBP as Program of Record
- ATV: Awaiting disposition from US Army.
- Explore utilizing DoD Re-Use program to obtain signal intelligence capabilities, SUAS, night vision goggles, surveillance systems, and communications systems.
- Mobile SCIF: establish a Program of Record
- ACOG Scopes
 - Repair and dispose of scopes as required.
 - Establish as a Program of Record

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support		\$612	\$200	\$540
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$1,200
Research and Development				
Project Funding				
Obligations	\$17,563	\$1,316		
Expenditures	\$16,723	\$1,316		

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
CBP17018DDR03	Tobyhanna Army Depot	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request	2/15/17	2/16/17	9/30/17	N/A	\$0,290
CBP17018DDR01	Tobyhanna Army Depot	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request	2/15/17	2/16/17	9/30/17	N/A	\$0,360
CBP17037DDR02	AMRDEct	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request	February 2017	February 2017	September 2017	N/A	\$0,332
1014X00155	Federal Aviation Administration	Interagency Agreement	April 2017	September 2014	September 2024	N/A	\$0,300
TBD	Thermo Scientific		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0,025
1014X00155	FAA	Interagency Agreement	TBD	September 2014	September 2024	N/A	\$0,312
1014X00155	FAA	Interagency Agreement	TBD	September 2014	September 2024	N/A	\$0,200
TBD	TBD	TBD					\$0,250
TBD	TBD	TBD					\$0,850
TBD	TBD	TBD					\$0,100
TBD	TBD	TBD					\$3,000
TBD	TBD	TBD					\$3,000
TBD	TBD	TBD					\$0,056

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

**MEA Land Based VADER Investment
Capital Investments Exhibits
Procurement/Acquisition Programs**

(MEA Land Based VADER)**Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding**

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
MEA Land Based VADER	-	-	Procurement	Non-IT	No	-	-	\$11,000

Investment Description

CBP requests \$11 million in FY 2018 for Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA) based Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VADER). AMO has identified a need to integrate a broad area ground surveillance capability into a manned aircraft, using an MEA demonstrator and a VADER to increase situational awareness on the land border. The request of \$11 million provides the needed configuration for over land capabilities/domain awareness/pattern of life for the VADER only. It will be installed on one of AMO's planned 38 MEAs.

Justification

Investment in this area will support implementation of Executive Orders on border security and enhance the physical security of the border by improving situational awareness capabilities through a novel configuration of a manned CBP aircraft and VADER systems. In an effort to update sensor capabilities, CBP fielded the intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance Department of Defense VADER system in 2011. The purpose was to evaluate the system for continued use on CBP unmanned aircraft. As a result of the success of the trial, Congress provided funding for the directed procurement of VADER systems for CBP use on unmanned aircraft.

Since March 2012, CBP has operationally employed VADER along the Southwest border of the United States yielding positive results. The addition of Dismount Moving Target Indicator capability has benefited border security operations from Arizona to Southeast Texas by increasing situational awareness of Transnational Criminal Organization patterns of life; analyzing gaps in CBP surveillance capabilities; and providing a new data source on illicit border movements to support intelligence assessments for planning and executive decision-making.

The VADER provides CBP with a significant improvement in sensor capability, as the VADER system reflects the current level of sensor technology. A manned aircraft with VADER provides:

- UAS are more weather limited than manned aircraft. A manned platform in addition to unmanned platforms provides much greater unit-level availability, by providing a platform that can launch for missions that would otherwise be canceled due to weather limits.
- Unmanned aircraft are COA (Certificate of Authorization) limited. With advance notice, this can be mitigated; however, a manned asset provides much greater flexibility to address a short-notice launch outside of previously registered COAs. In addition, in some complicated airspace (e.g. near urban centers) manned aircraft may be preferable even with advance notice.
- Manned aircraft can self-deploy from their standard operating location to forward operating base/other AMO unit with considerably less advance notice, effort, and planning than UAS, increasing flexibility and timeliness.
- Demand for VADER greatly exceeds the current capacity of the UAS fleet. More capacity is operationally useful regardless of whether aircraft are manned.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- None

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- None

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Purchase VADER only to install on MEA aircraft

Overall Investment Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments				\$11,000
Research and Development				
Project Funding				\$11,000
Obligations				\$11,000
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
HSBP1016J00693	Sierra Nevada Corporation	Firm/Fixed Price	9/2016	10/2016	3/2018	No	\$44,400

Significant Changes to Investment since Prior Year Enacted

Operational Communication/Information Technology – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
TECS Modernization	\$7,000	\$6,733	-	(\$6,733)
Total	\$7,000	\$6,733	-	(\$6,733)
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$7,000	\$6,733	-	(\$6,733)

N/A

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$7,000		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$7,000	\$6,733	-
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$25	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$7,000	\$6,758	-
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$7,000	\$6,758	-
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$6,975	\$6,758	\$15,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$7,000
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$7,000
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$6,733
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
FY 2018 Request	-	-	-
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	(\$6,733)

Operational Communications/Information Technology – PPA

Non Pay Budget Exhibits

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$7,000	\$6,733	-	(\$6,733)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$7,000	\$6,733	-	(\$6,733)

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
N/A				

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

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
TECS Modernization	024-000005072	2	Procurement	IT	Yes	\$7,000	\$6,733	-

Construction and Facilities Improvements – PPA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Border Patrol Facilities	\$36,000	\$34,216	\$45,000	\$10,784
OFO Facilities	\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775	(\$5,060)
Air & Marine Facilities Portfolio	\$6,000	\$5,703	-	(\$5,703)
Total	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775	\$21
Discretionary - Appropriation	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775	\$21

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

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$62,870		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$62,870	\$59,753	\$3,000
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	-
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	-
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-

Construction Facilities Improvements – PPA
Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	\$62,870
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$62,870
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$59,754
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	-
Border Patrol Facilities	-	-	\$45,000
OFO Facilities	-	-	\$14,775
Total Investment Elements	-	-	\$59,775
FY 2018 Request	-	-	\$59,775
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$21

Construction Facilities Improvements – PPA**Non Pay Budget Exhibits****Non Pay by Object Class***Dollars in Thousands*

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$20,870	\$5,060	-	(\$5,060)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$42,000	\$54,694	\$59,775	\$5,081
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775	\$21

Non Pay Cost Drivers*Dollars in Thousands*

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Planning, Design and Engineering Services	2,100	10,000	6,000	(\$4,000)
Real Estate Acquisition and Environmental Assessment	1,320	0	6,000	\$6,000
Construction and Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	32,580	24,216	33,000	\$8,784
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	20,870	19,835	14,775	(\$5,060)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	\$62,870	\$59,754	\$59,775	\$21

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

- \$6 million associated with the planning, design, and engineering services associated with the Brown Field Border Patrol Station;
- \$6 million associated with the real estate acquisition and environmental assessment associated with the Brown Field Border Patrol Station;

- \$33 million associated with construction and the purchase of furniture, fixtures, and equipment for the Brown Field Border Patrol Station; and
- \$14.775 million associated with the purchase of furniture, fixtures, and equipment for OFO Facilities.

**Construction Facilities Improvements – PPA
Capital Investments Exhibits**

Capital Investments
Dollars in Thousands

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Border Patrol Facilities	N024-000005113	1	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$36,000	\$34,216	\$45,000
OFO Facilities	N024-000005173	2	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775
Air & Marine Facilities Portfolio	N024-000005172	3	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$6,000	\$5,703	-

Border Patrol Facilities – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Construction

**(Border Patrol Facilities)
Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding**

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
Border Patrol Facilities	N024-000005113	1	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$36,000	\$34,216	\$45,000

Construction Description

CBP requests \$45.0 million in FY 2018 for the Brown Field Border Patrol Station (BPS), which has been CBP’s top operational facility priority since 2014. The FY 2018 budget request supports design and construction of a new 50,000 square-foot BPS in eastern San Diego County to house 400 Border Patrol Agents (BPA). FY 2018 funding also supports development of 35-40 acres in the Brown Field BPS Area of Responsibility (AOR). This facility will include the following support spaces: operations, assembly, operations support, office, break and vending, IT, storage and supplies, wet (e.g. locker rooms), secure, detention processing, outdoor training area, weapons cleaning area, parking, and vehicle and facility maintenance.

Justification

The Brown Field BPS is currently located in a Chula Vista industrial park, which is approximately 14 miles outside of the AOR. As a result, the current station is now without any direct access routes to the AOR. Brown Field BPS’s primary support location is the CA State Highway-94 Checkpoint, located 24 miles (45 minute drive time) to the northeast of the Station. Due to the station’s remote location, half of its operational manpower reports to the Checkpoint to decrease travel time and increase time on patrol rather than staging operations from the Station per standard procedures. The checkpoint is not designed to muster, equip, and brief agents, degrading their ability to prepare for patrol. The current location has a direct impact on the number of apprehensions on the Southwest Border, which adversely affects Border Patrol’s ability to respond to illegal activity and organized smuggling from Tecate, Mexico.

The existing facility is an expired Commercial Lease (expired in 2010), now in holdover status. The Lessor is unresponsive on repair and maintenance requests, and the building is in a neglected condition. Life and Safety repairs have been funded by CBP to keep the facility operational and typical Lessor items such as routine maintenance, replacing failed parts, and emergency outage responses, are borne by CBP. Current safety issues include a dysfunctional HVAC system, mold issues, and tripping/falling hazards due to unsafe floor conditions. Annual cost of this lease is over \$1,362,000. During the last site assessment, conducted in December 2013, the station was assessed to be 73% over-crowded.

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- N/A

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- N/A

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Environmental Planning: estimated completion 3/2018
- Real Estate Certification: estimated completion 3/2018

Overall Construction Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$36,600*	\$34,215	\$45,000
Research and Development				
Project Funding		\$36,600	\$34,215	\$45,000
Obligations	\$35,500	\$36,600	\$34,215	\$45,000
Expenditures	\$664,500			

*Brown Field Border Patrol Station is part of the Border Patrol Facilities Investment. Funding included in the FY 2016 column above is related to the Falfurrias Border Patrol Station.

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
TBD	TBD	TBD	1/2019	3/2019	1/2021	N/A	\$34,000

Significant Changes to Construction since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Construction Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
	FY 2016			
N/A				
	FY 2017			
N/A				
	FY 2018			
Environmental Planning	1/2016	3/2018		
Real Estate Certification	9/2014	3/2018		

OFO Facilities – Investment

Capital Investments Exhibits

Construction

OFO Facilities

Procurement, Construction, and Investments Funding

Investment	Unique Item Identifier	Acquisition Level	Procurement / Construction	IT/Non-IT	MAOL	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
OFO Facilities	N024-000005173	2	Construction	Non-IT	No	\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775

Construction Description

The FY 2018 budget request \$14.8 million for the Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E) in support of capital construction and modernization of Land Ports of Entry (LPOE) along the northern and southern borders. FF&E are the turn-key items that allow the LPOE to be operational and includes, but is not limited to, providing and installing furniture, physical security, and voice and data communication systems. The design and construction of the LPOEs is underway; funding requests for associated FF&E have been budgeted to align with facilities installation according to project schedules.

Justification

The FF&E is a key element in the continuous effort to modernize CBP’s LPOE portfolio and bring the facilities in compliance with the present-day operational requirements. Approximately half of the existing LPOEs were designed to meet legacy (pre-9/11) missions, have not been recapitalized due to lack of available investment funding, and do not conform to the more stringent design standards and operational requirements. These gaps create potential border security vulnerabilities and present significant processing capacity issues as there has been a significant growth of international trade at ports.

In order to keep the projects on schedule, CBP must have funding available for FF&E when required by the construction management agency, the General Services Administration (GSA). CBP plans to use the funding to address FF&E requirements at the following LPOEs: Columbus, NM LPOE; Lewiston-Queenston Bridge, NY LPOE; Calexico West, CA LPOE; Alexandria Bay, NY LPOE, and San Ysidro, CA LPOE. The allocation of funds across these projects and other on-going modernization LPOE projects will be refined based on changes to the project schedule managed by GSA.

The below provides key milestones of some of the on-going LPOE modernization projects as provided by GSA:

FY 2016 Key Milestone Events (Prior Year)

- San Ysidro, CA Phase 2 design commences: October 2015
- Lewiston-Queenston Bridge, NY design commences: January 2016
- Alexandria Bay, NY design refresh commences: January 2016
- Columbus, NM design completed: July 2016
- San Ysidro, CA Phase 3 design completed: July 2016

FY 2017 Planned Key Milestone Events (Year of Execution)

- San Ysidro, CA Phase 3 construction commences: October 2016
- Alexandria Bay, NY design refresh completed: November 2016
- Calexico West, CA Phase 2 design commences: December 2016
- Columbus, NM construction commences: February 2017
- Calexico West, CA Phase 2 design completed: April 2017
- San Ysidro, CA Phase 2 design completed: April 2017
- San Ysidro, CA re-routing of southbound I-5 commences: June 2017
- Alexandria Bay, NY construction commences: September 2017

FY 2018 Planned Key Milestone Events (Budget year)

- Lewiston-Queenston Bridge, NY design completed: November 2017
- Calexico West, CA construction commences: December 2017
- Alexandria Bay, NY Phase II design refresh commences: January 2018
- Lewiston-Queenston Bridge, NY construction commences: June 2018
- San Ysidro, CA parking garage construction completed: September 2018

Overall Construction Funding

	Prior Years	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operations and Support				
Procurement, Construction, and Investments		\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775
Research and Development				
Project Funding	\$1,151	\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775
Obligations	\$5,882	\$20,870	\$19,835	\$14,775
Expenditures				

Contract Information (Current/Execution Year, Budget Year)

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value
GS-09-P-16-KT-C-7014	Atkinson/Clark		3/2016	4/2016	9/2019	N/A	\$145,700
	Hensel Phelps		9/2015	9/2015	5/2019	N/A	
TBD	TBD	FFP	9/2017	1/2018	10/2022	N/A	\$200,000

**GSA is the executing Agency for these LPOE Modernization contracts and CBP has listed the information that is available at this time. First two lines are information on the San Ysdro multi-phase projects; third line is Calexico West Phase II. Contract values reflect the full design and construction project under GSA's perview*

Significant Changes to Construction since Prior Year Enacted

N/A

Construction Schedule

Description	Design Work		Project Work	
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed
FY 2016				
San Ysidro, CA LPOE Phase II	10/2015			
Lewiston-Queenston, NY LPOE	01/2016			
Alexandria Bay, NY LPOE Phase I	01/2016			
Columbus, NM LPOE		07/2016		
San Ysidro, CA LPOE Phase III		07/2016		
FY 2017				
San Ysidro, CA LPOE Phase III			10/2016	
Alexandria Bay, NY LPOE Phase I		11/2016	09/2017	
Calexico West, CA LPOE Phase II	12/2016	04/2017		
Columbus, NM LPOE			2/2017	
San Ysidro, CA LPOE Phase II		04/2017		
San Ysidro, CA Re-Routing I-5			06/2017	
FY 2018				
Lewiston-Queenston, NY LPOE		11/2017	06/2017	
Calexico West, CA LPOE Phase II			12/2017	
Alexandria Bay, NY LPOE Phase II	01/2018			
San Ysidro, CA LPOE Parking Garage			09/2018	

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Immigration Inspection User Fee



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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Immigration Inspection User Fee
Budget Comparison and Adjustments
Comparison of Budget Authority and Request
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,190	4,190	\$692,686	4,371	4,371	\$708,921	4,179	4,179	\$732,834	(192)	(192)	\$23,913
Total	4,190	4,190	\$692,686	4,371	4,371	\$708,921	4,179	4,179	\$732,834	(192)	(192)	\$23,913
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	4,190	4,190	\$692,686	4,371	4,371	\$708,921	4,179	4,179	\$732,834	(192)	(192)	\$23,913

Overview

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987* (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees from international passengers traveling into the United States. The air and sea passenger user fees are set legislatively, and any rate adjustments require a statutory change to 8 U.S.C. § 1356(d), (e)(3).

This fee is primarily used to fund inspection and detention services at air and sea ports of entry. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h), established the air and sea passenger fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the “expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.”

After the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), most of the immigration inspection functions were transferred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); however, the functions funded by the Immigration Inspection User Fee (IUF) for detention and removal of inadmissible aliens and other investigative activities were transferred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a result, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between CBP and ICE in 2004 to determine the allocation of fee collections between the two DHS Components. CBP retains 100 percent of Administrative Carrier Fines. CBP receives 82.6 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees, and the remaining 17.4 percent of the existing Airline and Vessel User Fees go to ICE.

Individuals seeking entry into the United States are inspected at ports of entry by CBP officers (CBPOs) who determine their admissibility. Often, these CBPOs are the first persons to welcome both visitors and citizens to the United States, while performing the full range of their inspectional duties. The inspection process includes all work performed in connection with the entry of aliens and U.S. citizens into the United States, including pre-inspection performed by CBPOs outside of the United States. A CBPO is responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission and for preventing the entry of ineligible aliens, including criminals, terrorists, and drug traffickers, among others. U.S. citizens are automatically admitted upon

verification of citizenship. Non-U.S. citizens are questioned and their documents are examined to determine admissibility based on the requirements of U.S. immigration law.

Under the authority granted by the *Immigration and Nationality Act* (INA, P.L. 89-236), as amended, a CBPO may question, under oath, any person coming into the United States to determine his or her admissibility. In addition, a CBPO has the authority to search, without a warrant, the person and effects of any person seeking admission, when there is a reason to believe that grounds for exclusion exist that would be disclosed by such a search.

As established in the MOA between CBP and ICE, the portion of the funds from the IUF account are used by ICE to recover some of the costs of immigration investigative services, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens related to the inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.

CBP collects immigration inspection user fees from air and sea passengers traveling to the United States. At air and sea ports of entry, the fees cover some of the costs of immigration personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. However, because these fees are set by statute, buying power diminishes each year if the fees are not adjusted for inflation.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of IUF Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet estimated workforce requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in a CBP Report to Congress, “*Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry*,” and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes – which are up 28 percent since FY 2009, and projected to increase three to four percent each year for the next three years.

Consistent with the Resource Optimization Strategy and CBP’s effort to identify alternative sources of funding, CBP’s funding strategies include seeking Congressional support for a legislative proposal to increase current IUF user fees to recover more of the costs associated with providing services. The economic data and recent studies demonstrate a clear return on investment from adding staffing resources to POEs. Following submission of the FY 2018 President’s Budget, CBP will provide the legislative proposal to the relevant House and Senate authorizing committees to raise the IUF fees, with the intent to decrease the shortfall between the costs of CBP’s immigration inspection activities and the collections received. The proposal would increase the immigration inspection fees by \$2 for most passengers arriving in the United States. The legislation will also include authority to increase fees annually, as needed, to adjust them for inflation. The extra revenue raised from these fee increases will allow CBP to recover more costs associated with immigration-related inspections. The legislative proposal would increase CBP staffing resources and, should it be enacted into law, would serve to facilitate and secure the international trade and travel that is the lifeblood of our economy.

**Immigration Inspection User Fee
Budget Authority and Obligations**
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$652,699		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$39,987		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$692,686	\$708,921	\$732,834
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$61,644	\$118,671	\$57,205
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$754,330	\$827,592	\$790,039
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$19	\$19	\$19
Total Budget Resources	\$754,349	\$827,611	\$790,058
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$637,724	\$708,921	\$732,834
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	4,190	4,371	4,179
Enacted/Request FTE	4,190	4,371	4,179
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	4,292	4,371	4,179
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	4,292	4,371	4,179

Immigration Inspection User Fee Collections – Reimbursable Resources

Dollars in Thousands

Collections	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Independent Agency - Other Independent Agencies <i>Source</i>	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19
Total Collections	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19

Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	\$39,987
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	4,190	4,190	\$692,686
FY 2017 Annualized CR	4,371	4,371	\$708,921
FY 2018 Base Budget	4,371	4,371	\$708,921
Increase in collections	-	-	\$23,913
Realignment of Fee Expenses	(192)	(192)	-
Total, Pricing Increases	(192)	(192)	\$23,913
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(192)	(192)	\$23,913
FY 2018 Current Services	4,179	4,179	\$732,834
FY 2018 Request	4,179	4,179	\$732,834
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	(192)	(192)	\$23,913

The following chart reflects the historical IUF collections from FY 2009-2016.

Historical Collections

(In Thousands)

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Immigration Inspection User Fee	\$497,854	\$526,425	\$545,007	\$566,919	\$586,055	\$640,070	\$673,521	\$692,686

Immigration Inspection User Fee Justification of Pricing Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	-	-	\$23,913
Pricing Change 2 - Realignment of Fee Expenses	(192)	(192)	-
Total Pricing Changes	(192)	(192)	\$23,913

Increase in Collections: CBP estimates that IUF fee collections will increase by \$23.9 million from FY 2017 to FY 2018, based on forecasted increases in trade and travel volume.

Realignment of Fee Expenses: In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTE supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTE funded by user fee sources. CBP anticipates a reduction in FTE associated with IUF in FY 2018 associated with the realignment of funding between its Office of International Trade (OIT) and Office of Field Operations (OFO). While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

Immigration Inspection User Fee Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary *Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,190	4,190	\$633,278	\$151.14	4,371	4,371	\$648,120	\$148.28	4,179	4,179	\$656,998	\$157.21	(192)	(192)	\$8,878	\$8.93
Total	4,190	4,190	\$633,278	\$151.14	4,371	4,371	\$648,120	\$148.28	4,179	4,179	\$656,998	\$157.21	(192)	(192)	\$8,878	\$8.93
Mandatory - Fee	4,190	4,190	\$633,278	\$151.14	4,371	4,371	\$648,120	\$148.28	4,179	4,179	\$656,998	\$157.21	(192)	(192)	\$8,878	\$8.93

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spending plans better reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In the case of IUF, the FY 2017 Annualized CR illustrates a shift in the use of resources to reflect anticipated additional reimbursement of pay requirements, as collections increased. CBP also adjusted its anticipated carryover to reflect the expected future spend of that funding, whereas in the FY 2016 revised enacted, carryover was reflected solely in non-pay. CBP identified new drivers for OIT expenses in FY 2017, resulting in fewer anticipated OIT expenses that could be supported by the IUF fee. Accordingly, CBP further adjusted the fee resource structure to provide additional IUF to OFO and provided a corresponding amount of appropriated funding to OIT. Each office retained the same level of funding overall, but the mix of fees and appropriated funding has changed. This further adjusted the FTE level in FY 2018, based on OFO’s anticipated eligible expense profile. While these pay and non-pay realignments were made in the fees, the net requests for fees and appropriated funding did not change overall. As such, this does not represent an overall change to CBP’s budget, or a change in anticipated activity, but is simply an adjustment to better reflect the anticipated reimbursable expense profile.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide-range of activities during their work. For example, a CBPO conducting primary inspections at a port of entry may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. Accordingly, the FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTE supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTE funded by user fee sources. While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: CBP anticipates a reduction in FTE associated with IUF in FY 2018 associated with the realignment of funding between OIT and OFO. Although this adjustment did not impact overall pay and non-pay levels, the average compensation per FTE increased due to the type of work being performed.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: Anticipated changes in Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits (PCB) are due to increase in travel volume, which results in both an increase in costs and an increase in estimated collections. CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. By statute, CBP discretionary appropriations may be reimbursed for the following activities:

- Providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services;
- Providing overtime inspection services;
- Administration of debt recovery;
- Detection of fraudulent documents;
- Detention and Removal of inadmissible aliens; and,
- Asylum proceedings at airports and seaports.

The anticipated increase would support the following:

- Salaries and benefits of personnel
- Overtime inspection services

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average compensation and benefits per FTE funded by IUF increased from FY 2017 to FY 2018 as a result of the realignment of funding to OFO from OIT, and further as a result of projected pay inflation and changes in benefits.

Immigration Inspection User Fee
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$386,246	\$395,299	\$399,591	\$4,292
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$461	\$472	\$1,205	\$733
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$94,141	\$96,346	\$63,766	(\$32,580)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$152,430	\$156,003	\$192,436	\$36,433
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$633,278	\$648,120	\$656,998	\$8,878
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	4,190	4,371	4,179	(192)
FTE - Civilian	4,190	4,371	4,179	(192)

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	4,190	\$633,278	\$151.14	4,371	\$648,120	\$148.28	4,179	\$656,998	\$157.21	(192)	\$8,878	\$8.93
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	4,190	\$633,278	\$151.14	4,371	\$648,120	\$148.28	4,179	\$656,998	\$157.21	192	\$8,878	\$8.93

**Immigration Inspection User Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	4,190	4,371	4,179	-192
Total Permanent Positions	4,190	4,371	4,179	-192
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	4,190	4,371	4,179	-192

**Immigration Inspection User Fee
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Immigration Inspection User Fee	\$59,408	\$60,801	\$75,836	\$15,035
Total	\$59,408	\$60,801	\$75,836	\$15,035
Mandatory - Fee	\$59,408	\$60,801	\$75,836	\$15,035

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,235	\$1,264	\$468	(\$796)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$2	\$2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$10,515	\$10,761	\$11,036	\$275
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$10,372	\$10,615	\$3,762	(\$6,853)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$671	\$687	\$1,353	\$666
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2	\$2
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$15,603	\$15,968	\$31,750	\$15,782
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,175	\$7,343	\$286	(\$7,057)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	\$9	\$9
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,673	\$2,736	\$12,304	\$9,568
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,204	\$2,256	\$1,694	(\$562)
31.0 Equipment	\$8,960	\$9,171	\$13,170	\$3,999
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$59,408	\$60,801	\$75,836	\$15,035

**Immigration Inspection User Fee
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	15,603	15,968	31,750	15,782
Equipment	8,960	9,171	13,170	3,999
Operations and Maintenance of Equipment	2,673	2,736	12,304	9,568
Rental Payments to GSA	10,515	10,761	11,036	275
Other Costs	21,657	22,165	7,576	(14,589)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	59,408	60,801	75,836	15,035

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Other Services from non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates an increase in contract activity reimbursement.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Equipment: CBP anticipates an increase in equipment cost reimbursements.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Operations and Maintenance of Equipment: CBP anticipates an increase in reimbursement of the costs to operate and maintain equipment.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Immigration Enforcement Fines



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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Immigration Enforcement Fines

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	\$818	5	5	\$832	5	5	\$1,000	-	-	\$168
Total	5	5	\$818	5	5	\$832	5	5	\$1,000	-	-	\$168
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	5	5	\$818	5	5	\$832	5	5	\$1,000	-	-	\$168

Overview

The Immigration Enforcement Account was established under Section 382 of the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208: IIRIRA). In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines in order to include fines levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States if so ordered. Fines are also levied on carriers transporting passengers to the United States that violate elements of immigration law.

Subject to the availability of funds, the Enforcement Fines collected are used to support the following U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) activities: identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

The current circumstances and penalties associated with Immigration User Fees are listed on the following page:

INA SECTION	CIRCUMSTANCE	PENALTY
231(a)	No I-94 or wrong type of I-94 upon arrival.	\$1,100
231(b)	Non-submission or improper completion of I-94 at departure.	\$1,100
234	No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place.	\$3,200
233	Breach of Transit Without Visa Agreement (Liquidated Damages).	\$500
243(c)	Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d) (3)].	\$2,200
	Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$2,200
	Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d) (1)].	\$2,200
	Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d) (2)].	\$2,200
	Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$2,100
	Failure to remove stowaway as ordered [ref. 241(d) (2) (C)].	\$5,500
251	Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon arrival.	\$320
	Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew.	\$320
	Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon departure.	\$220
	Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew [ref. 258].	\$7,500
254(a)(1)	Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection.	\$4,300
254(a)(2)	Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered.	\$4,300
254(a)(3)	Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered.	\$4,300
255	Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions.	\$1,100
256	Improper discharge of alien crewman.	\$4,300
257	Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) laws.	\$16,000
271	Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens	\$4,300
272	Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health-related ground.	\$3,300
273(a)(1)	Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document.	\$4,300
273(a)(2)	Taking a fee, deposit or consideration in attempt to avoid 273(a) (1) liability.	\$4,300

Immigration Enforcement Fines
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$633		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$185		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$818	\$832	\$1,000
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$1,308	\$1,493	\$1,493
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$2,126	\$2,325	\$2,493
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$2,126	\$2,325	\$2,493
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$633	\$832	\$1,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	5	5	5
Enacted/Request FTE	5	5	5
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	5	5	5
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	5	5	5

Immigration Enforcement Fines Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	5	5	\$633
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	\$185
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	5	5	\$818
FY 2017 Annualized CR	5	5	\$832
FY 2018 Base Budget	5	5	\$832
Increase in collections	-	-	\$168
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$168
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$168
FY 2018 Current Services	5	5	\$1,000
FY 2018 Request	5	5	\$1,000
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$168

The chart below shows the historical collections over the past several years.

Historical Collections

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
IEF	\$982	\$208	\$632	\$721	\$699	\$593	\$812	\$818

Immigration Enforcement Fines Justification of Pricing Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	-	-	\$168
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$168

Increase in Collections: CBP estimates that it will collect \$168,000 more in immigration enforcement fines in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 than in FY 2017. This increase is projected as a result of forecasted increases in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Immigration Enforcement Fines Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary *Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	\$818	\$163.6	5	5	\$648	\$129.6	5	5	\$778	\$155.6	-	-	\$130	\$26
Total	5	5	\$818	\$163.6	5	5	\$648	\$129.6	5	5	\$778	\$155.6	-	-	\$130	\$26
Mandatory - Fee	5	5	\$818	\$163.6	5	5	\$648	\$129.6	5	5	\$778	\$155.6	-	-	\$130	\$26

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spending plans better reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In the case of the Immigration Enforcement fee, the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution and the FY 2018 President’s Budget illustrate a shift in the use of resources to reflect anticipated reimbursement of non-pay requirements, whereas in FY 2016 CBP anticipated larger reimbursement of pay expenses. The level of pay reimbursement is anticipated to slightly decrease. While these pay and non-pay realignments were made in the fees, the net requests for fees and appropriated funding did not change overall. This does not represent an overall change to CBP’s budget, or a change in anticipated activity, but is simply an adjustment to better reflect the anticipated reimbursable expense profile.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: Although CBP changed its FTE calculation methodology in FY 2017, CBP does not anticipate an FTE increase between FY 2017 and FY 2018 for this fee.

- **PCB Change FY 2017-2018:** Anticipated changes in Personnel Compensation and Benefits are due to the increase in estimated collections. Enforcement-related collections are relatively fluid and difficult to forecast because immigration violations are not easily quantifiable. Thus, CBP primarily utilizes real GDP estimates to project future year revenue collections.
- Subject to the availability of funds, the fines collected are used to support the following CBP activities: identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with higher apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.
- The anticipated increase would support the following:
- Salaries and benefits of personnel
 - Overtime inspection services

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: CBP does not have dedicated CBP officers (CBPOs) who work on immigration enforcement fines. Rather, the work performed that results in fines represents a small portion of the time of multiple CBPOs. CBP estimates the anticipated collections, and uses an average salary to estimate the number of FTEs. Given the small amount of anticipated collections, and the fact that FTE are rounded to a whole number, the average salary rate can change quite substantially from year to year.

Immigration Enforcement Fines

Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$550	\$404	\$485	\$81
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$1	\$1	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$57	\$68	\$11
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$268	\$186	\$224	\$38
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$818	\$648	\$778	\$130
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	5	5	5	-
FTE - Civilian	5	5	5	-

Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Total	5	818	163.60	5	648	129.60	5	778	155.60		130	26
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	5	818	163.60	5	648	129.60	5	778	155.60		130	26

CBP anticipates a slight increase in personnel compensation and benefits.

**Immigration Enforcement Fines
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	5	5	5	-
Total Permanent Positions	5	5	5	-
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	5	5	5	-

**Immigration Enforcement Fines
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Immigration Enforcement Fines	-	\$184	\$222	\$38
Total	-	\$184	\$222	\$38
Mandatory - Fee	-	\$184	\$222	\$38

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$184	\$222	\$38
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	\$184	\$222	\$38

Non Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		184	222	38
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers		184	222	38

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver- Other Services from non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates an increase to contract activity.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee



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Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	62	62	\$58,705	94	94	\$60,081	1,193	1,193	\$219,480	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
Total	62	62	\$58,705	94	94	\$60,081	1,193	1,193	\$219,480	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	62	62	\$58,705	94	94	\$60,081	1,193	1,193	\$219,480	1,099	1,099	\$159,399

Overview

The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (P. L. 110-53) established an electronic travel authorization system to pre-screen travelers prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under enforced compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors from designated countries to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

Section 711(d)(1)(E) of P. L. 110-53 authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a fee via regulation to recover the full cost of operating and administering ESTA. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) conducted a fee study and, in August 2010, published the results in an interim final rule. In June 2015, CBP published a final rule to address comments on the interim final rule and finalize the fee rate.

The authorization to travel to the United States is valid for a two-year period, and travelers pay only once during the two-year period. The fee, along with a \$10 statutorily required surcharge, is \$14. Both are discussed in more detail as follows:

1. **Processing Fee:** All applicants requesting an electronic travel authorization are charged \$4 for the processing of the application. Revenue from the processing fee is made available to CBP to fund the costs of operating ESTA, which consist mostly of information technology and personnel costs. CBP estimates the total processing fee collections will be \$62 million in FY 2018.

2. **Surcharge:** If the ESTA application is approved and the individual receives authorization to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, an additional \$10 will be charged. If the electronic travel authorization is denied, the individual is only charged for the processing portion of the application, \$4.

Under current law, the \$10 surcharge is deposited in the Travel Promotion Fund and available for the expenses of the Corporation for Travel Promotion, also known as Brand USA. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Budget proposes to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the \$10 surcharge to CBP. CBP estimates the total ESTA surcharge collections to be \$162 million for FY 2018, of which \$157 million would be available to CBP for offsetting the operational costs of CBPO's performing passenger targeting, screening, and processing. The remaining \$5 million would be transferred to the International Trade Administration to administer the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT). Following the publication of the FY 2018 President's Budget, the Administration will submit legislative language to the relevant authorizing committees to enact the proposal to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the ESTA surcharges to CBP.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$57,332		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$1,373		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$58,705	\$60,081	\$219,480
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$74,490	\$78,378	\$61,724
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$133,195	\$138,459	\$281,204
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$133,195	\$138,459	\$281,204
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$54,835	\$76,735	\$82,532
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	62	94	1,193
Enacted/Request FTE	62	94	1,193
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	54	94	1,193
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	54	94	1,193

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	62	62	\$57,332
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	\$1,373
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	62	62	\$58,705
FY 2017 Annualized CR	94	94	\$60,081
FY 2018 Base Budget	94	94	\$60,081
Increase in collections	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
Total, Pricing Increases	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
FY 2018 Current Services	1,193	1,193	\$219,480
FY 2018 Request	1,193	1,193	\$219,480
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	1,099	1,099	\$159,399

The ESTA processing fee collections fund operational costs to administer the ESTA program and maintain information technology (IT) equipment including the costs of the revenue program, and funds the salaries and benefits of personnel, overtime, and the costs to maintain the system.

In FY 2018, the Budget proposes to redirect approximately \$157 million in ESTA surcharge collections from Brand USA to CBP. The funds will support 1,099 FTEs currently funded by CBP’s appropriations. This adjustment does not represent a net increase in CBP’s overall funding or FTE profile.

Historical Collections

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
ESTA	N/A	\$1,829	\$45,892	\$48,069	\$51,079	\$53,520	\$55,547	\$58,705

**Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee
Justification of Pricing Changes**

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	1,099	1,099	\$159,399
Total Pricing Changes	1,099	1,099	\$159,399

Increase in Collections: CBP estimates that it will collect almost \$160 million more in revenue related to the ESTA surcharge and processing fee in FY 2018 than in FY 2017. The surcharge increase is a result of the proposal to eliminate Brand USA and redirect the \$10 surcharge associated with ESTA applications from Brand USA to CBP (excluding \$5 million which will go to the International Trade Administration). A small increase in travel volume is forecasted, which impacts the processing fee and surcharge.

**Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	62	62	\$13,014	\$209.9	94	94	\$13,320	\$141.7	1,193	1,193	\$171,225	\$143.52	1,099	1,099	\$157,905	\$1.82
Total	62	62	\$13,014	\$209.9	94	94	\$13,320	\$141.7	1,193	1,193	\$171,225	\$143.52	1,099	1,099	\$157,905	\$1.82
Mandatory - Fee	62	62	\$13,014	\$209.9	94	94	\$13,320	\$141.7	1,193	1,193	\$171,225	\$143.52	1,099	1,099	\$157,905	\$1.82

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2018, the Budget proposes to redirect \$157 million in collections which previously were made available to the Corporation for Travel Promotion, now known as BrandUSA, to CBP. Redirecting these funds will not serve as an enhancement to CBP’s operational activity or total FTE level compared to prior years, but rather will offset a reduction taken in CBP’s appropriated funding elsewhere. CBP anticipates that the \$157 million will support 1,099 FTEs who were previously aligned to appropriated trade and travel funding sources.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: CBP anticipates that 1,099 FTE who were previously supported by appropriated funding will now be funded by the ESTA surcharge fee. This is not an overall enhancement to CBP’s capability, but rather offsets a reduction to CBP’s appropriated pay funding.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: CBP anticipates a substantial increase in pay compensation and benefits (PCB) in FY 2018, as a result of to the proposal to redirect surcharge funds of approximately \$157 million. This funding is an offset to a reduction taken on CBP’s appropriated accounts. CBP also anticipates a slight increase in Personnel Compensation and Benefits due to an anticipated increase in inbound passenger volume in FY 2018.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average compensation and benefits per FTE associated with ESTA increased slightly from FY 2017 to FY 2018 as a result of projected pay inflation and changes in benefits.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$9,052	\$9,264	\$104,048	\$94,784
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$15	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$869	\$890	\$918	\$28
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,078	\$3,150	\$66,243	\$63,093
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$13,014	\$13,320	\$171,225	\$157,905
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	62	94	1,193	1,099
FTE - Civilian	62	94	1,193	1,099

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	62	13,014	209.90	94	13,320	141.70	1,193	171,225	143.52	1,099	157,905	1.82
Total - Pay Cost Drivers	62	13,014	209.90	94	13,320	141.70	1,193	171,225	143.52	1,099	157,905	1.82

**Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	62	94	1,193	1,099
Total Permanent Positions	62	94	1,193	1,099
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	62	94	1,193	1,099

**Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	\$45,691	\$46,761	\$48,255	\$1,494
Total	\$45,691	\$46,761	\$48,255	\$1,494
Mandatory - Fee	\$45,691	\$46,761	\$48,255	\$1,494

Non Pay by Object Class

Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,294	\$3,371	\$3,479	\$108
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$42,397	\$43,390	\$44,776	\$1,386
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$45,691	\$46,761	\$48,255	\$1,494

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	42,397	43,390	44,776	1,386
Travel and Transportation of Persons	3,294	3,371	3,479	108
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	45,691	46,761	48,255	1,494

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver - Other Services from Non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates an increase in contract services to due to cost inflation.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver - Travel and Transportation of Persons: CBP anticipates a small increase in Travel and Transportation of Persons costs, associated with cost inflation.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Land Border Inspection Fee



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Land Border Inspection Fee

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Land Border Inspection Fee	200	200	\$46,248	202	202	\$46,894	202	202	\$48,476	-	-	\$1,582
Total	200	200	\$46,248	202	202	\$46,894	202	202	\$48,476	-	-	\$1,582
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	200	200	\$46,248	202	202	\$46,894	202	202	\$48,476	-	-	\$1,582

Overview

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-515), as codified in 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the Land Border Inspection Fees (LBIF) to recover the full costs incurred for the inspection services provided at land border ports of entry. Land Border Inspection Fees are primarily used to recover U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) costs for its Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) at U.S. land border ports of entry (POEs).

The TTPs are comprised of the following programs: NEXUS Highway and Air, SENTRI, FAST, and Global Entry (GE). Applicants apply online and enroll using the Global Online Enrollment System. The TTPs are funded with a combination of discretionary appropriations for the CBP Salary and Expenses account and user fees. These programs help to improve the targeting, screening, and apprehension of high-risk international travelers, thereby preventing terrorist attacks and criminal activity while expediting the processing of legitimate travelers. Additional information on these activities is provided in the congressional justification for CBP's Operations and Support appropriation, and specifically in the Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation Program, Project, and Activity (PPA). Additional information on the Global Entry program can also be found in the congressional justification for the dedicated Global Entry user fee account.

CBP's TTP provides expedited travel for pre-approved, low-risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks. Members are travelers who have voluntarily applied, paid a nonrefundable application fee, and provided personal data (including biometric information, photos, and fingerprints) to CBP. Participants go through a rigorous background check and screening before becoming approved members.

NEXUS Highway and Air

NEXUS is a joint U.S./Canada enrollment program at the northern borderland POEs and at all Canadian preclearance ports, identifies low-risk travelers through a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBP officer (CBPO) and a Canada Border Security Agency (CBSA) officer, and a fingerprint check. Once applicants are identified as low-risk, they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled card that is unique to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes and iris scans are utilized to identify low-risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)

On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBPO. The applicants are issued an RFID-enabled card that will identify their record and status in the CBP database upon arrival at the U.S. POEs once they are approved. A sticker decal is also issued for the applicant's vehicle. SENTRI users have access to specific, dedicated primary lanes into the United States.

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet the security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. Using electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where attention is most necessary.

Collections from LBIF fund the salaries and benefits of CBP officers as well as operational and maintenance costs. The following fees are deposited into the LBIF account:

- Arrival/Departure Land Border (I-94): \$6
- Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I-94W): \$6

- Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68): \$16 (individual); \$32 (family)
- NEXUS: \$50 (every 5 years)
 - NEXUS replacement card: \$25
- Free and Secure Trade Program (FAST) Driver Application Fee: \$50 (every 5 years)
- Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI): \$122.25 (individuals); \$160 maximum (families). Fee is for 5-year membership. In addition to application fee, SENTRI includes the following:
 - Dedicated Commuter Lane Fees: \$80
 - Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): \$42
- Replacement of Papers for Nonresident Mexican Crossing (I-190): \$26

Land Border Inspection Fee Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$34,724		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$11,524		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$46,248	\$46,894	\$48,476
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$11,130	\$18,716	\$18,716
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$57,378	\$65,610	\$67,192
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$57,378	\$65,610	\$67,192
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$38,724	\$46,894	\$48,476
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	200	202	202
Enacted/Request FTE	200	202	202
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	308	202	202
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	308	202	202

CBP’s revised enacted budget in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 anticipated that some LBIF funding would be used for pay expenses and some would be used for non-pay expenses. However, in actuality in FY 2016, CBP used all LBIF funding for pay expenses, resulting in a higher FTE count than planned in the revised enacted.

**Land Border Inspection Fee
Summary of Budget Changes**
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	200	200	\$34,724
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	\$11,524
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	200	200	\$46,248
FY 2017 Annualized CR	202	202	\$46,894
FY 2018 Base Budget	202	202	\$46,894
Increase in collections	-	-	\$1,582
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$1,582
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,582
FY 2018 Current Services	202	202	\$48,476
FY 2018 Request	202	202	\$48,476
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$1,582

The following table reflects the historical LBIF collections for FY 2009-2016.

Historical Collections
Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
LBIF	\$26,723	\$30,799	\$34,678	\$38,147	\$40,616	\$33,376	\$43,949	\$47,179

Land Border Inspection Fee Justification of Pricing Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	-	-	\$1,582
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$1,582

Increase in Collections: CBP estimates that LBIF fee collections will increase by \$1.6 million from FY 2017 to FY 2018, based on forecasted increases in trade and travel volume.

Land Border Inspection Fee Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary *Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Land Border Inspection Fee	200	200	\$46,248	\$231.24	202	202	\$28,150	\$139.36	202	202	\$29,099	\$144.05	-	-	\$949	\$4.69
Total	200	200	\$46,248	\$231.24	202	202	\$28,150	\$139.36	202	202	\$29,099	\$144.05	-	-	\$949	\$4.69
Mandatory - Fee	200	200	\$46,248	\$231.24	202	202	\$28,150	\$139.36	202	202	\$29,099	\$144.05	-	-	\$949	\$4.69

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spending plans better reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. The FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution and FY 2018 President’s Budget illustrate a shift in the use of resources to reflect anticipated reimbursement of non-pay requirements, whereas in FY 2016 CBP anticipated larger reimbursement of pay expenses. The level of pay reimbursement is anticipated to decrease slightly. While these pay and non-pay realignments were made in the fees, the net requests for fees and appropriated funding did not change overall. This does not represent an overall change to CBP’s budget, or a change in anticipated activity, but is simply an adjustment to better reflect the anticipated reimbursable expense profile.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: CBP does not anticipate any change in FTE from FY 2017 to FY 2018 for the Land Border Fee.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: CBP anticipates a slight increase in personnel compensation and benefits usage in FY 2018. Land Border compensation plans support (1) Salaries and benefits of personnel, and (2) Overtime inspection services

1. **Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018:** The Average Cost Change is calculated based on the difference of the PCB change by the difference in the FTE change.
 - o CBP User Fee estimates are based on estimated collections.
 - o CBP’s user fees are designed to pay for some or all of the additional costs of providing a benefit beyond what is normally available to the general public to identifiable users of those services. To determine those costs, CBP uses an accounting process called activity-based costing (ABC).

Activity-based costing is used to assign direct and indirect costs to activities identified as reimbursable from User Fees, including costs for compensation and benefits.

Land Border Inspection Fee
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$29,976	\$17,165	\$17,744	\$579
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$57	\$59	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,622	\$2,443	\$2,525	\$82
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,650	\$8,485	\$8,771	\$286
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$46,248	\$28,150	\$29,099	\$949
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	200	202	202	-
FTE - Civilian	200	202	202	-

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	200	\$46,248	\$231.24	202	\$28,150	\$139.36	202	\$29,099	\$144.05		\$949	\$4.69
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	200	\$46,248	\$231.24	202	\$28,150	\$139.36	202	\$29,099	\$144.05		\$949	\$4.69

**Land Border Inspection Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	200	202	202	-
Total Permanent Positions	200	202	202	-
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	200	202	202	-

**Land Border Inspection Fee
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Land Border Inspection Fee	-	\$18,744	\$19,377	\$633
Total	-	\$18,744	\$19,377	\$633
Mandatory - Fee	-	\$18,744	\$19,377	\$633

**Land Border Inspection Fee
Non Pay by Object Class**
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$4,885	\$5,050	\$165
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$12,630	\$13,057	\$427
31.0 Equipment	-	\$1,229	\$1,270	\$41
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	\$18,744	\$19,377	\$633

**Land Border Inspection Fee
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		12,630	13,057	427
Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges		4,885	5,050	165
Equipment		1,229	1,270	41
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers		18,744	19,377	633

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non-Pay Cost Driver: Other Services from non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates a slight increase in reimbursement of expenses for contract activity associated with Land Border inspections.

FY 2018 Non-Pay Cost Driver - Main Cost Driver 2: Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges: CBP anticipates a slight increase in reimbursement of expenses for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges associated with Land Border inspections.

FY 2018 Non-Pay Cost Driver - Main Cost Driver 3: Equipment: CBP anticipates a slight increase in reimbursement of expenses for equipment associated with Land Border inspections.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

COBRA Customs Fees



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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COBRA Customs Fees

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
COBRA Customs Fees	1,575	1,575	\$528,580	2,538	2,538	\$543,666	2,538	2,538	\$562,151	-	-	\$18,485
Total	1,575	1,575	\$528,580	2,538	2,538	\$543,666	2,538	2,538	\$562,151	-	-	\$18,485
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	1,575	1,575	\$528,580	2,538	2,538	\$543,666	2,538	2,538	\$562,151	-	-	\$18,485

Overview

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) User Fee

The *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (COBRA; P.L. 99-272) established a series of customs user fees to recover costs incurred when processing air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers at U.S. ports of entry.

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under COBRA were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and adjacent islands¹ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Fees from these passengers are represented in the COBRA FTA congressional justification.

Collections from COBRA user fees reflected in this document are made available through permanent/indefinite appropriation created by the aforementioned user fee statute. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is sensitive to becoming overly reliant upon user fee funding to execute its mission.

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-United Kingdom, British VI-United Kingdom, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands-United Kingdom

Express Consignment Carrier Facility User Fee

Section 337 of the *Trade Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-210), codified as 19 USC 58c (b) (9) (A) (ii) and (b) (9) (B), authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment Carrier Facilities (ECCF) fee to fully reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities. Since the ECCF fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account for budgetary purposes, they are reported with the COBRA user fees. Congress mandated that 50 percent of the ECCF fee collection be transferred to the Treasury's General Fund. The balance is used to reimburse CBP for the cost of providing inspection services to express consignment operators or carriers. ECCF fees are intended to be full cost recovery.

An express consignment operator or carrier is an entity operating in any mode that moves cargo by special express commercial service under closely integrated administrative control. Services are offered to the public under advertised, reliable, and timely door-to-door delivery. An express consignment operator assumes liability for the articles in the same manner as if it is the sole carrier.

CBP inspections are carried out at Express Carrier Operation (ECO) facilities, which are akin to bonded warehouses and have the ability to handle high volume parcel flows into and through the United States. International couriers and high-volume parcel shippers to the U.S. (including high volume e-commerce parcel flows to the U.S.) can access these facilities for cost efficient clearance and domestic injection. CBP collects ECCF fees to recover the costs of providing customs cargo inspection services to express consignment carriers or centralized hub facilities.

The COBRA and ECCF user fees financially support the inspection functions performed by CBP at ports of entry. These user fees support CBP's mission of facilitating legitimate trade and travel while keeping the United States secure.

COBRA Customs Fees
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$526,877		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$1,703		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$528,580	\$543,666	\$562,151
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$68,682	\$142,297	\$142,297
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$597,262	\$685,963	\$704,448
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$597,262	\$685,963	\$704,448
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$455,454	\$543,666	\$562,151
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	1,575	2,538	2,538
Enacted/Request FTE	1,575	2,538	2,538
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,577	2,538	2,538
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,577	2,538	2,538

CBP tries to maintain a carryover balance in reimbursable user fees equivalent sufficient to cover expenses for the first quarter of the year. This is because fees reimbursements for many fees, including much of COBRA, are not remitted until after the close of the quarter, and collections can be low in the first quarter of the year, while expenses may be relatively consistent. Accordingly, CBP anticipates a higher carryover in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 and FY 2018 than the FY 2016 level. Obligations are expected to be relatively constant.

COBRA Customs Fees
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$526,877
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	\$1,703
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$528,580
FY 2017 Annualized CR	2,538	2,538	\$543,666
FY 2018 Base Budget	2,538	2,538	\$543,666
Increase in collections	-	-	\$18,485
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$18,485
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$18,485
FY 2018 Current Services	2,538	2,538	\$562,151
FY 2018 Request	2,538	2,538	\$562,151
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$18,485

PPA DESCRIPTION:

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee collections fund customs inspection activities that are mandated by law. Supported by fee revenues, CBP officers (CBPOs) help ensure that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with U.S. customs laws. To the extent that revenues are available, the estimated FY 2017 collections will fund the activities in the COBRA statute. Currently, the fees are not legislatively set to fully recover these costs.

FAST Act

Beginning on April 1, 2016, and at the start of each fiscal year thereafter, CBP may adjust the COBRA fee rates to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index, as described in the *Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act* or the “FAST Act” (P.L. 114-94), enacted on December 4, 2015. In FY 2018, the projected impact is an increase of \$31.1 million for the COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee funding and an increase of \$11.8 million for the COBRA CFTA funding. Per the FAST Act, the collections are not available to

fund CBP operations unless appropriated. CBP is not seeking an appropriation of FAST Act collections related to the mandatory COBRA fee in FY 2018. Therefore, any collections associated with FAST Act inflationary adjustments will be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of COBRA Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet estimated workforce requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP’s Report to Congress, “*Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry*,” which includes fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes – up 28 percent since FY 2009 and projected to increase three to four percent each year for the next three years.

Historical Collections

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
COBRA	\$347,990	\$359,898	\$381,317	\$359,059	\$420,420	\$451,004	\$466,263	\$492,969
ECCF	\$22,457	\$22,764	\$24,202	\$25,383	\$27,463	\$27,963	\$32,734	\$35,082
Total	\$370,447	\$382,662	\$405,519	\$384,442	\$447,883	\$485,778	\$498,997	\$528,051

**COBRA Customs Fees
Justification of Pricing Changes**

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	-	-	\$18,485
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$18,485

Increase in Collections: CBP estimates that COBRA fee collections will increase by \$18.5 million from FY 2017 to FY 2018, based on forecasted increases in trade and travel volume.

COBRA Customs Fees
Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
COBRA Customs Fees	1,575	1,575	\$485,940	\$308.53	2,538	2,538	\$499,810	\$196.93	2,538	2,538	\$518,374	\$204.25	-	-	\$18,564	\$7.32
Total	1,575	1,575	\$485,940	\$308.53	2,538	2,538	\$499,810	\$196.93	2,538	2,538	\$518,374	\$204.25	-	-	\$18,564	\$7.32
Mandatory - Fee	1,575	1,575	\$485,940	\$308.53	2,538	2,538	\$499,810	\$196.93	2,538	2,538	\$518,374	\$204.25	-	-	\$18,564	\$7.32

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spending plans better reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In regards to the COBRA fee, only a very minor realignment was necessary. The FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution and the FY 2018 President’s Budget illustrate a slight shift in the use of resources to reflect a larger anticipated reimbursement of pay requirements, whereas in FY 2016 CBP anticipated a slightly larger reimbursement of pay non-expenses. While these pay and non-pay realignments were made in the fees, the net requests for fees and appropriated funding did not change overall. These realignments do not represent an overall change to CBP’s budget, or a change in anticipated activity, but is simply an adjustment to better reflect the anticipated reimbursable expense profile.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide range of activities during their work. For example, a CBPO conducting primary inspections at a port of entry may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. The FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one-year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTEs supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan excluding overtime by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTEs funded by user fee sources. While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: The FTE assigned to User Fees represents an estimate of a possible work-year of employees' time spent at activities reimbursed from the fees. This does not change unless there is a specific enhancement to the program. The FTE associated with FY 2016 Revised Enacted reflect the FTE estimate based on the FY 2016 methodology. For the FY 2018 President's Budget, CBP reassessed how FTE will be aligned to user fee resources. The results of this reassessment are reflected in the FY 2017 and FY 2018 columns of the Budget. CBP does not anticipate an FTE increase between FY 2017 and FY 2018 for this fee.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: Anticipated changes in Personnel, Costs and Benefits (PC&B) are due to reimbursement of the following (in hierarchical order):

- All inspectional overtime
- Premium Pay
- Excess Preclearance
- Foreign language proficiency awards (FLAP); and
- Enhanced positions - enhance customs services for those persons or entities that are required to pay COBRA fees.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average cost per FTE is determined by dividing the pay compensation and benefits amount by the number of FTE. The pay compensation and benefits for COBRA FTA contains a significant portion of the overtime for trade and travel activities.

- CBP User Fee estimates are based on estimated collections.
- CBP's user fees are designed to pay for some or all of the additional costs of providing a benefit beyond what is normally available to the general public to identifiable users of those services. To determine those costs CBP uses an accounting process called activity-based costing (ABC).

Activity-based costing is used to assign direct and indirect costs to activities identified as reimbursable from User Fees, including costs for compensation and benefits.

COBRA Customs Fees
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$146,574	\$150,758	\$151,052	\$294
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	\$654	\$654
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$224,819	\$231,236	\$206,123	(\$25,113)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$114,547	\$117,816	\$160,545	\$42,729
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$485,940	\$499,810	\$518,374	\$18,564
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,575	2,538	2,538	-
FTE - Civilian	1,575	2,538	2,538	-

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Total	1,575	485,940	308.53	2,538	499,810	196.93	2,538	518,374	204.25		18,564	7.31
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,575	485,940	308.53	2,538	499,810	196.93	2,538	518,374	204.25		18,564	7.31

CBP anticipates that the additional COBRA pay funding will be used to pay for increases in the cost of each hour worked, resulting from pay inflation and locality adjustments. In FY 2018, CBP also reassessed the benefits estimates related to base, overtime, and premium hours.

**COBRA Customs Fees
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	1,575	2,538	2,538	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,575	2,538	2,538	-
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	1,575	2,538	2,538	-

The FTE associated with FY 2016 Revised Enacted reflect the FTE estimate based on the FY 2016 methodology. For the FY 2018 President’s Budget, CBP reassessed how FTE will be aligned to user fee resources. The results of this reassessment are reflected in the FY 2017 and FY 2018 columns of the Budget.

**COBRA Customs Fees
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
COBRA Customs Fees	\$42,640	\$43,856	\$43,777	(\$79)
Total	\$42,640	\$43,856	\$43,777	(\$79)
Mandatory - Fee	\$42,640	\$43,856	\$43,777	(\$79)

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,080	\$5,226	\$5,216	(\$10)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10,184	\$10,475	\$10,457	(\$18)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,774	\$5,939	\$5,928	(\$11)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,706	\$2,782	\$2,777	(\$5)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,392	\$8,631	\$8,615	(\$16)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,449	\$5,604	\$5,594	(\$10)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$523	\$538	\$537	(\$1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$140	\$145	\$145	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,948	\$3,032	\$3,027	(\$5)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$348	\$358	\$357	(\$1)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,086	\$1,116	\$1,114	(\$2)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$42,640	\$43,856	\$43,777	(\$79)

**COBRA Customs Fees
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Transportation of Things	10,184	10,475	10,457	(18)
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	8,392	8,631	8,615	(16)
Other Costs	34,248	24,750	24,705	(45)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	42,640	43,856	43,777	(79)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

CBP anticipates a very little overall change in non-pay funding usage within the COBRA fee.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver - Other Services from Non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in reimbursement of contract services.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver - Transportation of Things: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in reimbursement of transportation of things.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

COBRA FTA



**Fiscal Year 2018
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COBRA FTA

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
COBRA FTA	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	277	277	\$22,462
Total	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	277	277	\$22,462
Subtotal Discretionary - Fee	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	277	277	\$22,462

Overview

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) User Fee

The *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (COBRA; P.L. 99-272) created a series of customs user fees to recover costs incurred when processing air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers at U.S. ports of entry.

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under COBRA were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean, adjacent islands¹ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Collections from these locations fund the COBRA Free Trade Agreement (COBRA FTA) fee.

Collections from COBRA user fees are made available through permanent/indefinite appropriation created by the aforementioned user fee statute with the exception of COBRA fees collected from the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011*. COBRA FTA fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account, which is a no-year fund, and are available only to the extent provided in annual appropriations acts. The *Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act* made the 2016 FTA fees available through a General Provision. The FY 2018 President's Budget includes similar appropriations language that allows for the COBRA FTA collections to be made available for obligation.

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-United Kingdom, British VI-United Kingdom, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands-United Kingdom

COBRA FTA
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$240,762		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	(\$5,952)		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$234,810	\$242,538	\$265,000
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$90,436	\$84,484	\$84,484
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$325,246	\$327,022	\$349,484
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$325,246	\$327,022	\$349,484
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$240,762	\$242,538	\$265,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	1,569	1,010	1,287
Enacted/Request FTE	1,569	1,010	1,287
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,584	1,010	1,287
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	1,584	1,010	1,287

CBP proposes \$265 million in COBRA FTA authority in FY 2018. The change from FY 2017 is based on increases in anticipated COBRA FTA collections. The proposed appropriations language would make available all COBRA FTA collections, including those authorized under the *Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act*, or the "FAST Act" (P.L. 114-94).

COBRA FTA
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	1,569	1,569	\$240,762
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	(\$5,952)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	1,569	1,569	\$234,810
FY 2017 Annualized CR	1,010	1,010	\$242,538
FY 2018 Base Budget	1,010	1,010	\$242,538
Technical Adjustment	277	277	\$22,462
Total Adjustments-to-Base	277	277	\$22,462
FY 2018 Current Services	1,287	1,287	\$265,000
FY 2018 Request	1,287	1,287	\$265,000
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	277	277	\$22,462

COBRA CFTA

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under the COBRA were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011*) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and adjacent islands² from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Since the elimination of the exemptions, CBP has collected additional COBRA revenue (the exemption went into place partway through FY 2012), but these collections were subject to appropriations. CBP expects to spend \$265 million in FY 2018.

FAST Act

Beginning on April 1, 2016, and at the start of each fiscal year thereafter, CBP may adjust the COBRA fee rates to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index, as described in the FAST Act, enacted on December 4, 2015. In FY 2018, the projected impact is an increase of \$31.1 million for the COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee funding and an increase of \$11.8 million for the COBRA CFTA funding. Pursuant to the FAST Act, the collections are not available to fund CBP operations unless appropriated. For FY 2018, CBP

² Ibid.

is seeking an appropriation of all COBRA FTA collections, which will include any collections related to FAST Act inflationary increases.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of COBRA Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet estimated workforce requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBPs Report to Congress, “Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry,” which includes fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes – up 28 percent since FY 2009, and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years. Consistent with the Resource Optimization Strategy and CBP’s effort to identify alternative sources of funding, CBP’s funding strategies include seeking Congressional support for a legislative proposal to increase current COBRA user fees to recover more of the costs associated with providing services. The economic data and recent studies demonstrate a clear return on investment from adding staffing resources to POEs. The legislative proposal would increase CBP staffing resources and, should they be enacted into law, would serve to facilitate and secure the international trade and travel that is the lifeblood of our economy. Following the transmittal of the FY 2018 President’s Budget, CBP intends to submit a legislative proposal for consideration by the relevant House and Senate authorizing committees to raise the COBRA fees to decrease the shortfall between the costs of CBP’s customs inspection activities and the collections received. The proposal would increase the customs inspection fees by \$2 and increase other COBRA fees by a proportional amount, and will also include the authority to increase fees annually, as needed, to adjust them for inflation. Specifically, the fees collected support the cost of customs inspections (including personnel performing such inspections), the maintenance and updating of systems that track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, preclearance, and the repair and maintenance of equipment, among other purposes. The extra revenue raised from these fee increases will allow CBP to recover more costs associated with customs-related inspections.

Historical Collections

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
COBRA FTA				\$161,666	\$199,561	\$212,349	\$223, 356	\$235,241

COBRA FTA
Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
COBRA FTA	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	\$149.66	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	\$240.14	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	\$205.91	277	277	\$22,462	(\$34.23)
Total	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	\$149.66	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	\$240.14	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	\$205.91	277	277	\$22,462	(\$34.23)
Discretionary - Fee	1,569	1,569	\$234,810	\$149.66	1,010	1,010	\$242,538	\$240.14	1,287	1,287	\$265,000	\$205.91	277	277	\$22,462	(\$34.23)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

CBP projects \$265 million in COBRA FTA collections in FY 2018, an increase of \$22 million above the FY 2017 level. The increase in COBRA FTA offsets a commensurate decrease in appropriated funding and will support 277 FTE that were previously paid for by the Operations and Support account. CBP’s net staffing and funding levels are not expected to increase as a result of this change.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide range of activities during their work. For example, a CBPO conducting primary inspections at a POE may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. The FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTEs supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTEs funded by user fee sources. While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: The increase in COBRA FTA offsets a commensurate decrease in appropriated funding and will support 277 FTE that were previously paid for by appropriated funding. CBP’s net staffing level is not expected to increase.

- **PCB Change FY 2017-2018:** Anticipated changes in Personnel, Costs and Benefits (PC&B) are due to reimbursement of the following (in hierarchy order):
 - All inspectional overtime
 - Premium Pay

- Excess Preclearance
- Foreign language proficiency awards (FLAP); and
- Enhanced positions - enhance customs services for those persons or entities that are required to pay COBRA fees.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average cost per FTE is determined by dividing the pay compensation and benefits amount by the number of FTE. The pay compensation and benefits for COBRA FTA contains a significant portion of the overtime for trade and travel activities.

- CBP User Fee estimates are based on estimated collections.
- CBP's user fees are designed to pay for some or all of the additional costs of providing a benefit beyond what is normally available to the general public to identifiable users of those services. To determine those costs, CBP uses an accounting process called activity-based costing (ABC).
- Activity-based costing is used to assign direct and indirect costs to activities identified as reimbursable from User Fees, including costs for compensation and benefits.

COBRA FTA
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$125,355	\$129,482	\$87,929	(\$41,553)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	\$433	\$433
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$45,432	\$46,926	\$109,075	\$62,149
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$64,023	\$66,130	\$67,563	\$1,433
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$234,810	\$242,538	\$265,000	\$22,462
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	1,569	1,010	1,287	277
FTE - Civilian	1,569	1,010	1,287	277

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Total	1,569	\$234,810	\$149.66	1,010	\$242,538	\$240.14	1,287	\$265,000	\$205.91	277	\$22,462	(\$34.23)
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	1,569	\$234,810	\$149.66	1,010	\$242,538	\$240.14	1,287	\$265,000	\$205.91	277	\$22,462	(\$34.23)

COBRA FTA
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	1,569	1,010	1,287	277
Total Permanent Positions	1,569	1,010	1,287	277
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	1,569	1,010	1,287	277

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees
Budget Comparison and Adjustments
Comparison of Budget Authority and Request
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	3,006	3,006	\$449,857	3,082	3,082	\$534,515	3,061	3,061	\$534,515	(21)	(21)	-
Total	3,006	3,006	\$449,857	3,082	3,082	\$534,515	3,061	3,061	\$534,515	(21)	(21)	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	3,006	3,006	\$449,857	3,082	3,082	\$534,515	3,061	3,061	\$534,515	(21)	(21)	-

Overview

Section 2509 of the *Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-624) authorized the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect user fees for various services. The law codified, as 21 U.S.C. 136a, established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, also known as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) user fees. These fees are collected to recover the costs of providing inspectional activities for international arrival of passengers, conveyances, animals, plants, and agricultural goods at ports of entry. This authority established fees on five modes of international passenger and conveyance transportation:

1. International air passengers
2. Commercial aircraft
3. Commercial vessels
4. Commercial trucks
5. Commercially loaded rail cars

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296) transferred certain inspection functions from USDA to DHS. The intent of the revenues from these fees is to achieve full cost recovery for the agricultural quarantine inspection function. Section 421(f) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* mandates that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and USDA agree on a periodic transfer of funds from the latter to the former. Each year, CBP and USDA agree upon a codicil which outlines the portion of the AQI collections that each agency will receive that fiscal year.

The updated fee rates align with actual program costs, resulting in some lower fees while others are increased (Exhibit 1). The final

rule established added a \$237 fee to recover the costs of APHIS services for monitoring the application of, or providing treatments to, imported cargo to minimize pest risks. The fee for AQI treatment services will be phased in over five years in the following manner: first year: \$47; second year: \$95; third year: \$142; fourth year: \$190; and fifth year: \$237.

Exhibit 1: Current and Previous AQI User Fee Rates

User Fee Class (Actual Dollars)	Previous	Current
Air passenger	\$5.00	\$3.96
Commercial aircraft	\$70.75	\$225.00
Commercial cargo vessel	\$496.00	\$825.00
Commercial truck	\$5.25	\$7.55
Commercial truck with transponder (one annual payment)	\$105.00	\$301.67
Commercial cargo railcar	\$7.75	\$2.00
Sea passenger	no fee	\$1.75

Protecting our Homeland, specifically the agricultural health of our Nation, is the dual responsibility of APHIS and CBP. This joint responsibility is performed seamlessly, with APHIS responsible for promulgation of rules and regulations and CBP responsible for policy implementation and conducting examinations for AQI operations. CBP Agriculture Specialists, strategically deployed at U.S. ports of entry (POEs), are experts and technical consultants in the areas of inspection, intelligence, analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities related to the importation of agricultural/commercial commodities and conveyances at the various POEs.

CBP’s critical mission requires application of a wide range of Federal, State, and local laws and agency regulations when determining the admissibility of agriculture commodities, while preventing the introduction of harmful plant pests, foreign animal diseases, and potential agro-terrorism into the United States. In addition to the partnership with APHIS, CBP Agriculture Specialists work in tandem with a number of other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These partnerships help prevent the introduction of zoonotic diseases associated with the importation of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. CBP Agriculture Specialists also enforce endangered species regulations on plant imports.

APHIS fees are used for international air passenger, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessel, commercial truck, and loaded rail car agricultural inspection and AQI regulatory enforcement activities. The revenues from these updated fees were projected to enable CBP to recover 100 percent of the cost of agriculture quarantine inspection activities plus allow for additional program costs and hiring. While the additional collections and resulting transfer make CBP whole for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 President’s Budget, it does not provide sufficient funding for program costs or additional hiring.

Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$515,810		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	(\$65,953)		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$449,857	\$534,515	\$534,515
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$64,391	\$18,409	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$514,248	\$552,924	\$534,515
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$514,248	\$552,924	\$534,515
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$490,053	\$552,924	\$534,515
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	3,006	3,082	3,061
Enacted/Request FTE	3,006	3,082	3,061
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	3,083	3,082	3,061
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	3,083	3,082	3,061

Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	(\$65,953)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	3,006	3,006	\$449,857
FY 2017 Annualized CR	3,082	3,082	\$534,515
FY 2018 Base Budget	3,082	3,082	\$534,515
Realignment of Fee Expenses	(21)	(21)	-
Total, Pricing Increases	(21)	(21)	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(21)	(21)	-
FY 2018 Current Services	3,061	3,061	\$534,515
FY 2018 Request	3,061	3,061	\$534,515
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	(21)	(21)	-

**Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees
Justification of Pricing Changes**

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Realignment of Fee Expenses	(21)	(21)	-
Total Pricing Changes	(21)	(21)	-

Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary *Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	3,006	3,006	\$404,439	\$134.54	3,082	3,082	\$471,578	\$153.01	3,061	3,061	\$471,578	\$154.06	(21)	(21)	-	\$1.05
Total	3,006	3,006	\$404,439	\$134.54	3,082	3,082	\$471,578	\$153.01	3,061	3,061	\$471,578	\$154.06	(21)	(21)	-	\$1.05
Mandatory - Fee	3,006	3,006	\$404,439	\$134.54	3,082	3,082	\$471,578	\$153.01	3,061	3,061	\$471,578	\$154.06	(21)	(21)	-	\$1.05

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

CBP anticipates a slight increase in personnel compensation and benefits reimbursement from FY 2016 to FY 2017, as a result of increasing trade and travel volumes. CBP does not expect an increase from FY 2017 to FY 2018, as CBP’s codicil with APHIS is expected to represent the same amount in both years.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide range of activities during the course of their work. For example, a CBP Officer conducting primary inspections at a port of entry may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. Accordingly, the FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTE supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) in order to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTE funded by user fee sources. While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in FTE between FY 2017 and FY 2018 for this fee. Given that CBP anticipates the same level of funding for pay compensation and benefits, while per employee compensation costs are rising, slightly fewer FTEs can be supported in FY 2018.

Estimated collections were determined by the USDA. Under Codicil by the Office of Finance (OF) between CBP and USDA, CBP receives approximately 60.6 percent of the collections from the AQI user fee. The APHIS final rule was published on October 29, 2015 and the fee rate changes were effective December 28, 2015.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: CBP User Fee estimates are based on estimated collections. CBP’s user fees are designed to pay for some or all of the additional costs of providing a benefit beyond what is normally available to the general public to identifiable users of those services. To determine those costs CBP uses an accounting process called activity-based costing (ABC).

Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$233,370	\$297,568	\$297,568	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$147	\$742	\$742	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$60,735	\$35,218	\$35,218	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$110,187	\$138,050	\$138,050	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$404,439	\$471,578	\$471,578	-
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	3,006	3,082	3,061	(21)
FTE - Civilian	3,006	3,082	3,061	(21)

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Request			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	3,006	\$404,439	\$134.54	3,082	\$471,578	\$153.01	3,061	\$471.58	\$154.06	(21)		
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	3,006	\$404,439	\$134.54	3,082	\$471,578	\$153.01	3,061	\$471.58	\$154.06	(21)		

**Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	3,006	3,082	3,061	-21
Total Permanent Positions	3,006	3,082	3,061	-21
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	3,006	3,082	3,061	-21

**Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees	\$45,418	\$62,937	\$62,937	-
Total	\$45,418	\$62,937	\$62,937	-
Mandatory - Fee	\$45,418	\$62,937	\$62,937	-

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$672	\$2,184	\$2,184	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1	\$3	\$3	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$10,683	\$17,191	\$17,191	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$93	\$93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,734	\$263	\$263	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$534	\$752	\$752	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$259	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,539	\$33,638	\$33,638	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$363	\$407	\$407	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,626	\$2,220	\$2,220	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$5	\$5	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,514	\$601	\$601	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,432	\$4,643	\$4,643	-
31.0 Equipment	\$9,061	\$870	\$870	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	\$67	\$67	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$45,418	\$62,937	\$62,937	-

**Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	14,539	33,638	33,638	
Rental Payments to GSA	10,683	17,191	17,191	
Other Costs	20,196	12,108	12,108	
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	45,418	62,937	62,937	

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non-Pay Cost Driver - Other Services from non-Federal Sources: CBP does not anticipate a change to contract activity.

FY 2018 Non-Pay Cost Driver - Rental Payments to GSA: CBP does not anticipate a change in reimbursement of rental payments to GSA.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Global Entry Fee



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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Global Entry Fee

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Global Entry Fee	254	254	\$150,967	416	416	\$154,410	416	416	\$159,000	-	-	\$4,590
Total	254	254	\$150,967	416	416	\$154,410	416	416	\$159,000	-	-	\$4,590
Subtotal Discretionary - Fee	254	254	\$150,967	416	416	\$154,410	416	416	\$159,000	-	-	\$4,590

Overview

The Global Entry Program is authorized by the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* (8 U.S.C. 1365b(k)3), as amended by the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The program establishes an international registered traveler program that incorporates technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international travelers, including U.S. citizens and residents. All applicants must be pre-approved and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment.

Subsection (k)(3) of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004*, as amended, authorizes the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the program. The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)). On the basis of cost estimates and enrollment projections, a charge of \$100 per application was deemed appropriate to generate necessary revenue to cover the full cost of processing Global Entry applications. Global Entry collections also include Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry): \$14.50 per applicant (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants). This fee is charged to cover costs of FBI Fingerprint check for applications to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry programs.

Global Entry has over 3.4 million active enrolled members and there are currently 67 airports with Global Entry kiosks.

Global Entry Fee
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$91,789		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	\$59,178		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$150,967	\$154,410	\$159,000
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$67,831	\$112,302	\$121,293
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$218,798	\$266,712	\$280,293
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$218,798	\$266,712	\$280,293
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$97,504	\$109,000	\$104,000
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	254	416	416
Enacted/Request FTE	254	416	416
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	197	416	416
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	197	416	416

Global Entry Fee
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	254	254	\$91,789
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	\$59,178
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	254	254	\$150,967
FY 2017 Annualized CR	416	416	\$154,410
FY 2018 Base Budget	416	416	\$154,410
Increase in collections	-	-	\$4,590
Total, Pricing Increases	-	-	\$4,590
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$4,590
FY 2018 Current Services	416	416	\$159,000
FY 2018 Request	416	416	\$159,000
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	\$4,590

Historical Collections
Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Global Entry	\$4,990	\$12,493	\$14,763	\$37,987	\$53,506	\$72,594	\$124,491
FBI Fingerprinting			\$9,048	\$12,970	\$16,090	\$16,689	\$25,993
Total			\$23,811	\$50,957	\$69,596	\$89,263	\$150,484

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, CBP anticipated only to collect approximately \$92 million for Global Entry though realized collections of \$124 million. CBP projects Global Entry collections based on historical U.S. travel and tourism statistics from the Department of Commerce Office of Travel and Tourism Industries. The increased collections in FY 2016 was larger than anticipated due to level of Global Entry enrollees that was not anticipated based on historical international travel data.

**Global Entry Fee
Justification of Pricing Changes**

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	-	-	\$4,590
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	\$4,590

**Global Entry Fee
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Global Entry Fee	254	254	\$82,659	\$325.43	416	416	\$69,761	\$167.69	416	416	\$73,022	\$175.53	-	-	\$3,261	\$7.84
Total	254	254	\$82,659	\$325.43	416	416	\$69,761	\$167.69	416	416	\$73,022	\$175.53	-	-	\$3,261	\$7.84
Discretionary - Fee	254	254	\$82,659	\$325.43	416	416	\$69,761	\$167.69	416	416	\$73,022	\$175.53	-	-	\$3,261	\$7.84

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spending plans better reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In the case of the Global Entry fee, the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution and the FY 2018 President’s Budget illustrate a shift in the use of resources to reflect a larger anticipated reimbursement of pay requirements, whereas in FY 2016 CBP anticipated larger reimbursement of non-pay expenses. Part of this change is the shift from the implementation and build of the Global Entry program, to use and maintenance, which is more driven by personnel. While these pay and non-pay realignments were made in the fees, the net requests for fees and appropriated funding did not change. As such, this does not represent an overall change to CBP’s budget, or a change in anticipated activity, but is simply an adjustment to better reflect the anticipated reimbursable expense profile.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide range of activities during the course of their work. For example, a CBP Officer conducting primary inspections at a port of entry may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. Accordingly, the FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTE supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) in order to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTE funded by user fee sources. While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: CBP does not anticipate an FTE increase between FY 2017 and FY 2018 for this fee.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: CBP anticipates a change in Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PCB). This increase is due to a projected growth in applicants. Increase collections would support the following:

- Salaries and benefits of personnel
- Overtime inspection services

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average compensation and benefits per FTE for Global Entry increased slightly from FY 2017 to FY 2018 as a result of projected pay inflation and changes in benefits. The average cost is higher than CBP's average, because the Global Entry account contains a level of carryover, which is spread across the object classes associated with GE activity, but is not associated with FTE, since the CBP does not expect to expend all of the carryover in FY 2018.

**Global Entry Fee
Pay by Object Class**
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,044	\$31,734	\$33,217	\$1,483
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$118	\$124	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$57,183	\$16,898	\$17,687	\$789
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,432	\$21,011	\$21,994	\$983
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$82,659	\$69,761	\$73,022	\$3,261
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	254	416	416	-
FTE - Civilian	254	416	416	-

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Request			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	254	82,659	325.43	416	69,761	167.69	416	73,022	175.53		3,261	7.84
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	254	82,659	325.43	416	69,761	167.69	416	73,022	175.53		3,261	7.84

**Global Entry Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	254	416	416	-
Total Permanent Positions	254	416	416	-
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	254	416	416	-

**Global Entry Fee
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Global Entry Fee	\$68,308	\$84,649	\$85,978	\$1,329
Total	\$68,308	\$84,649	\$85,978	\$1,329
Discretionary - Fee	\$68,308	\$84,649	\$85,978	\$1,329

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$160	\$1,134	\$1,907	\$773
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$4	\$9	\$5
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$25	\$50	\$25
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$86	\$163	\$77
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$753	\$937	\$755	(\$182)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$42,985	\$50,277	\$50,999	\$722
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,510	\$24,107	\$24,331	\$224
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$811	\$1,784	\$2,208	\$424
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$434	\$434
31.0 Equipment	\$5,089	\$6,295	\$5,122	(\$1,173)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$68,308	\$84,649	\$85,978	\$1,329

Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Equipment	5,089	6,295	5,122	(1,173)
Travel and Transportation of Persons	160	1,134	1,907	773
Other Costs	63,059	77,220	78,949	1,729
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	68,308	84,649	85,978	1,329

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Equipment: CBP anticipates a decrease in costs associated with equipment in FY 2018.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Travel and Transportation of Persons: CBP anticipates a slight increase in travel activity in FY 2018.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Printing and Reproduction: CBP anticipates an increase in costs associated with printed materials in FY 2018.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Other Services from Non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in contract activity in FY 2018.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Puerto Rico Trust Fund



Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification

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Puerto Rico Trust Fund

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$91,346	215	215	\$92,500	215	215	\$92,500	-	-	-
Total	292	292	\$91,346	215	215	\$92,500	215	215	\$92,500	-	-	-
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	292	292	\$91,346	215	215	\$92,500	215	215	\$92,500	-	-	-

Overview

Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties, taxes and drawback are transferred to Puerto Rico’s Treasury (also known as Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico. Title 48 U.S.C. 740¹ authorizes the collections of duties and taxes in Puerto Rico and the creation of the Puerto Rico Trust Fund (PRTF). Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties and taxes, are transferred to Puerto Rico’s Treasury (Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. The PRTF collections fund inspection of passengers and merchandise entering Puerto Rico from foreign locations, and they help to combat criminal elements that have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland. While this account is primarily considered a direct funded account, it is also partially reimbursed as described above .

¹ Legal Information Institute, United States Code, 48 U.S.C, 740, <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/48/740>

Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$99,058		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	(\$7,712)		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$91,346	\$92,500	\$92,500
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$7,370	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	\$1,000	-	\$6,000
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$99,716	\$92,500	\$98,500
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$693	\$693	\$693
Total Budget Resources	\$100,409	\$93,193	\$99,193
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$160,714	\$92,500	\$92,500
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	292	215	215
Enacted/Request FTE	292	215	215
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	244	215	215
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	244	215	215

Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Collections – Reimbursable Resources
Dollars in Thousands

Collections	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Independent Agency - Other Independent Agencies Source	-	-	\$693	-	-	\$693	-	-	\$693
Total Collections	-	-	\$693	-	-	\$693	-	-	\$693

Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	292	292	\$99,058
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	(\$7,712)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	292	292	\$91,346
FY 2017 Annualized CR	215	215	\$92,500
FY 2018 Base Budget	215	215	\$92,500
FY 2018 Current Services	215	215	\$92,500
FY 2018 Request	215	215	\$92,500
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	-

Securing America’s Borders; Securing & Expediting Trade and Travel; Integrated Operations:

Puerto Rico was acquired by the United States in 1898 via the Spanish-American War and is within the customs, agriculture, and immigration territories of the United States (U.S.). Congress required the former U.S. Customs Service (USCS) to collect customs duties on behalf of Puerto Rico. The Government of Puerto Rico may establish other taxes and fees applicable to goods imported into the territory that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) may collect on behalf of the Government of Puerto Rico.

In 1997, the Government of Puerto Rico signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Commissioner of USCS allowing the PRTF to be used to support additional USCS Special Agents – now U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigators (HSI) – to conduct drug smuggling investigations.

CBP administers the PRTF and retains a portion of the funds to pay for expenses associated with the collection of duty in Puerto Rico. CBP also annually transfers a portion of funding from the PRTF to ICE for investigative and enforcement functions it performs in Puerto Rico. The reimbursement from the PRTF to ICE is based on a biennial agreement negotiated by ICE and the Government of Puerto Rico. This transfer, however, is subject to the availability of funds in the PRTF. The remaining balances in excess of eligible expenses and drawbacks are remitted to the Government of Puerto Rico.

For CBP, PRTF collections support the costs of performing collection and inspection duties in Puerto Rico. This includes the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support.

In FY 2013, an importer in Puerto Rico disputed duties collected by CBP at the Court of International Trade. The disputed duties are being recognized as contingencies in the event they must be paid out to the importer following the dispute. This is in compliance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, which requires federal agencies to recognize any future cash outflow that is likely to occur and is measurable as a custodial liability. The activity creating disputed duties ceased in May 2014 and is not expected to continue. Drawback claims of duties or taxes paid on imported merchandise are also funded out of the current year’s collections, this can have a large impact on collections available for operations if drawbacks are higher than normal within a given fiscal year. These claims are processed paid out of available collections.

In order to better prepare for a potential shortfall in PRTF collections compared to operational expenses and drawback claims, the Budget includes appropriations language that would allow funding flexibility for operations associated with PRTF. Historically, authorizing language only permitted use of appropriated funds for air and marine customs expenses in Puerto Rico. The FY 2018 President’s Budget includes language that will provide additional flexibility to CBP in funding operations associated with PRTF.

Historical Collections

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Custodial Liabilities				\$7,541	\$110,925	\$65,413	\$0	\$13,792
PRTF – Collections	\$84,081	\$85,098	\$100,210	\$99,205	\$143,461	\$114,886	\$89,728	\$77,586
Total	\$84,081	\$85,098	\$100,210	\$106,746	\$254,386	\$180,299	\$89,728	\$91,378

**Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$39,776	\$136.22	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	-	-	-	-
Total	292	292	\$39,776	\$136.22	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	-	-	-	-
Mandatory - Fee	292	292	\$39,776	\$136.22	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	215	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	-	-	-	-

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spend plans reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In the case of the PRTF, the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution reflects a decrease in pay activity as a result of projected drawback activity, as well as alignment to projected reimbursement of non-pay requirements. Accordingly, the level of pay reimbursement is anticipated to decrease. The FY 2018 President’s Budget request takes a conservative approach for personnel and compensation funding, given the challenges with drawback that the PRTF has experienced. Customs operational activity in Puerto Rico is tied to the volume of trade and travel, and corresponding availability of PRTF funding to support expenses statutorily eligible for reimbursement.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide range of activities during the course of their work. For example, a CBP Officer conducting primary inspections at a port of entry may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. Accordingly, the FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTE supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) in order to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTE funded by user fee sources.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018:

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: Spending from the PRTF is directly related to the cost of duty collection in Puerto Rico. If collections do not materialize as projected, then operational activity must be decreased by a related amount. Anticipated changes in Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PCB) are due to the following:

- Direct funded account – Sole customs service for Puerto Rico - retains a portion of collections to pay for salaries and benefits of personnel performing the Customs Inspections duties.
- Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties, taxes and drawbacks, are transferred to Puerto Rico's Treasury (Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico.
- Estimated collections were determined by utilizing Department of Commerce travel projections and the latest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data. The average compensation cost for employees may change due to adjustments in compensation laws (for example the enactment of pay raises, or revised benefits laws), as well as changing healthcare premiums, and the level of overtime or premium pay that is required.

Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$26,129	\$16,061	\$16,061	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$34	\$146	\$146	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4	\$2,705	\$2,705	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,609	\$9,992	\$9,992	-
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$39,776	\$28,904	\$28,904	-
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	292	215	215	-
FTE - Civilian	292	215	215	-

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	292	\$39,776	\$136.22	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	215	\$28,904	\$134.44			
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	292	\$39,776	\$136.22	215	\$28,904	\$134.44	215	\$28,904	\$134.44			

**Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	292	215	215	-
Total Permanent Positions	292	215	215	-
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	292	215	215	-

**Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	\$51,570	\$63,596	\$63,596	-
Total	\$51,570	\$63,596	\$63,596	-
Mandatory - Fee	\$51,570	\$63,596	\$63,596	-

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$374	\$340	\$340	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,622	\$3,036	\$3,036	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$389	\$389	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,001	\$738	\$738	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$19	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,399	\$17,904	\$17,904	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$28,665	\$38,745	\$38,745	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,354	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$10	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,117	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$901	\$1,551	\$1,551	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,108	\$883	\$883	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$51,570	\$63,596	\$63,596	-

**Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	28,665	38,745	38,745	
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	11,399	17,904	17,904	
Other Costs	11,506	6,947	6,947	
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	51,570	63,596	63,596	

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources: CBP anticipates no change in services from other agencies.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Other Services from Non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates no change in contract activity.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Virgin Island Deposit Fund



Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification

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Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Budget Comparison and Adjustments
Comparison of Budget Authority and Request
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	61	61	\$11,867	63	63	\$11,394	63	63	\$11,170	-	-	(\$224)
Total	61	61	\$11,867	63	63	\$11,394	63	63	\$11,170	-	-	(\$224)
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	61	61	\$11,867	63	63	\$11,394	63	63	\$11,170	-	-	(\$224)

Overview

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) is an unincorporated territory of the United States. This unincorporated status establishes the USVI as within the immigration and agriculture, but outside of the customs territory of U.S. based on Section 36 of the *Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States of 1936*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i.

This statute and enactment of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* provides U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the authority to collect duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI. Under the authority of 19 U.S.C. § 1469c, CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI at the USVI’s behest. The mechanics of this arrangement are denoted in a 2014 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which outlines the services provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in their execution. Per these two statutes, CBP deducts the costs of collection and other agreed upon services in the 2014 MOA from the VIDF, and then remits the remaining funds to the USVI.

The VIDF, in addition to the cost of collection of USVI customs duties and taxes, may fund the costs of pre-departure inspection services for passengers departing the USVI for the Continental United States (CONUS) and Puerto Rico. Absent this pre-departure process and the collection of the USVI’s duties and taxes, CBP’s operations in the USVI are not unlike that of any other U.S. port of entry. CBP is pursuing partnership with the Government of the USVI and internal partners regarding automation solutions for trade modernization of the USVI duty collection process which is almost entirely manual, in direct contrast to CONUS collection operations. CBP also continues to focus on its agricultural, immigration, and counterterrorism missions in the USVI. These additional expenses are reimbursed with their respective Immigration Inspection User Fee, Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection user fee, and annual appropriation funding sources.

Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$11,867		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$11,867	\$11,394	\$11,170
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	-
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$11,867	\$11,394	\$11,170
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$11,867	\$11,394	\$11,170
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$11,394	\$11,294	\$11,170
Personnel: Positons and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	61	63	63
Enacted/Request FTE	61	63	63
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	58	63	63
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	58	63	63

Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	61	61	\$11,867
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	61	61	\$11,867
FY 2017 Annualized CR	63	63	\$11,394
FY 2018 Base Budget	63	63	\$11,394
Decrease in Collections	-	-	(\$224)
Total, Pricing Decreases	-	-	(\$224)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$224)
FY 2018 Current Services	63	63	\$11,170
FY 2018 Request	63	63	\$11,170
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	-	-	(\$224)

The USVI is an unincorporated territory of the United States which was acquired from Denmark in 1917. Although a U.S. territory, the USVI is expressly excluded from the definition of customs territory of the United States. The USVI Legislature has the power to establish its own customs duties applicable to merchandise imported into the USVI. Congress required the former U.S. Customs Service to collect any such duties on behalf of the USVI. The primary statutes governing this arrangement are *the Organic Acts of the Virgin Islands of the United States of 1917, 1936, and (revised) 1954*.

CBP's statutory authority lies within Section 36 of the 1936 *Organic Act*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i, which provides CBP the authority and broad discretion to administer the customs laws of the USVI. 19 U.S.C § 1469c provides CBP (or any U.S. governmental agency or instrumentality) the authority to provide additional services to the USVI, at the Government of the USVI's (GVI's) behest, on a reimbursable basis. CBP also provides immigration and agriculture services which are authorized by their various statutory authorities and funded by each activity's respective user fee funding source. As the USVI is outside of the customs territory of the United States, the authority granted via 48 U.S.C. § 1406i and 19 U.S.C § 1469c expands CBP's authority to enforce USVI customs laws and to perform other activities to be funded by the VIDF.

The VIDF revenue retained by CBP is used to reimburse the Office of Field Operations for its cost of collection and the pre-departure inspection of passengers departing the USVI for CONUS and Puerto Rico. For CBP, the costs of performing duty collection and pre-

departure inspection services in the USVI include the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support. After the cost of reimbursable CBP operations are taken into consideration, remaining funds in the VIDF must be remitted to the Government of the USVI. VIDF funding is considered part of CBP’s reimbursable program, thus it is not included as part of the President’s Budget Appendix.

The unexpected closure of the Hovensa refinery in 2012 proved to have a permanent impact on the economy of the USVI. This has had a negative impact to the USVI both in tourism and trade by decreasing levels for both as well as decreasing collections in the VIDF. Over 2,000 direct and indirect jobs were affected and decreased anticipated growth in the region.

Historical Collections

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
USVI	\$14,816	\$15,928	\$14,336	\$12,017	\$11,672	\$11,622	\$11,187	\$11,395

Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Justification of Pricing Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Decrease in Collections	-	-	(\$224)
Total Pricing Changes	-	-	(\$224)

Decrease in Collections: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in collections as a result of slightly lower trade and travel projections for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

**Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	61	61	\$9,250	\$151.64	63	63	\$8,883	\$141	63	63	\$9,085	\$144.21	-	-	\$202	\$3.21
Total	61	61	\$9,250	\$151.64	63	63	\$8,883	\$141	63	63	\$9,085	\$144.21	-	-	\$202	\$3.21
Mandatory - Fee	61	61	\$9,250	\$151.64	63	63	\$8,883	\$141	63	63	\$9,085	\$144.21	-	-	\$202	\$3.21

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spend plans reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In the case of the VIDF, FY 2016 CBP anticipated a slightly larger reimbursement of pay expenses than the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution and the FY 2018 President’s Budget. While these pay and non-pay realignments were made in the fees, the net requests for fees and appropriated funding did not change overall. As such, this does not represent an overall change to CBP’s budget, or a change in anticipated activity, but is simply an adjustment to better reflect the anticipated reimbursable expense profile. Customs operational activity in the USVI is tied to the volume of trade and travel, and corresponding availability of VIDF funding to support expenses statutorily eligible for reimbursement.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: CBP does not anticipate any change in FTE associated with the VIDF in FY 2018.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018:

- Anticipated a slight increase in Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PCB) in FY 2018.
- The USVI Legislature establishes its own customs duties applicable to merchandise imported into the USVI.
- CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections for the VIDF.
- CBP deducts the costs of collections and other agreed upon services outlined in the 2014 MOA from the VIDF, and then remits the remaining funds to the USVI. If collections do not materialize as projected, operational activity and associated costs must be decreased by a related amount or the USVI will be billed for the remaining costs, per the 2014 MOA.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018:

- The average compensation and benefits per FTE in USVI increased slightly from FY 2017 to FY 2018 as a result of projected pay inflation and changes in benefits.

Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,029	\$4,829	\$5,310	\$481
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	\$18	\$18
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$690	\$663	\$904	\$241
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,531	\$3,391	\$2,853	(\$538)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$9,250	\$8,883	\$9,085	\$202
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	61	63	63	-
FTE - Civilian	61	63	63	-

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President' Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	61	\$9,250	\$151.64	63	\$8,883	\$141	63	\$9,085	\$144.21		\$202	\$3.21
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	61	\$9,250	\$151.64	63	\$8,883	\$141	63	\$9,085	\$144.21		\$202	\$3.21

**Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	61	63	63	-
Total Permanent Positions	61	63	63	-
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	61	63	63	-

**Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	\$2,617	\$2,511	\$2,085	(\$426)
Total	\$2,617	\$2,511	\$2,085	(\$426)
Mandatory - Fee	\$2,617	\$2,511	\$2,085	(\$426)

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$282	\$271	\$55	(\$216)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$3	\$3
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$445	\$427	\$1,068	\$641
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$136	\$130	\$329	\$199
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$771	\$740	\$215	(\$525)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$439	\$422	\$271	(\$151)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$116	\$111	-	(\$111)
25.6 Medical Care	\$3	\$3	-	(\$3)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$87	\$83	-	(\$83)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$155	\$149	\$72	(\$77)
31.0 Equipment	\$183	\$175	\$72	(\$103)
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	\$2,617	\$2,511	\$2,085	(\$426)

Virgin Island Deposit Fund
Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Rental Payments to GSA	445	427	1068	641
Other Costs	2,172	2,084	1,017	(1,067)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers	2,617	2,511	2,085	(426)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver: Rental Payments to GSA: CBP anticipates an increase in the costs associated with rent.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

User Fee Facilities



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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User Fee Facilities

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,644	76	76	\$9,397	80	80	\$9,001	4	4	(\$396)
Total	69	69	\$8,644	76	76	\$9,397	80	80	\$9,001	4	4	(\$396)
Subtotal Discretionary - Fee	69	69	\$8,644	76	76	\$9,397	80	80	\$9,001	4	4	(\$396)

Overview

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) services provided at User Fee Facilities (UFF) are authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under U.S.C. 58c (b)(9)(A)(i). The CBP services at User Fee Facilities program supports CBP inspectional services at participating small airports and other facilities on a reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between each user fee airport and CBP. The fee may be adjusted as costs and requirements change.

The User Fee Facilities program supports inspection services provided to participating User Fee Facilities on a reimbursable basis. Approximately half of the User Fee Facilities are located more than 50 miles from the nearest U.S. port of entry (POE). The amount charged is determined by how many CBP Officers (CBPO) are stationed at the facility and whether it is a new or existing facility. The revenue funds the processing of aircraft, passengers, and cargo entering the United States.

A User Fee Facility (UFF) is a facility that has been approved by the CBP Commissioner, is built by a sponsor to CBP specifications, and receives CBPO services for a fee. Applicants for UFF status must meet the following criteria for consideration:

- The volume or value of business at the airport is insufficient to justify the availability of inspectional services at the airport on a non-reimbursable basis;
- The current Governor of the State in which the airport is located declares support for the designation, in writing to the CBP Commissioner;
- The requestor (e.g., airport authority) agrees to reimburse CBP for all costs associated with customs services, including all expenses of staffing a minimum of one full-time CBPO; and

- The requestor completes an Agriculture Compliance Agreement (ACA) with fixed base operators and garbage haulers for handling the international garbage.

The basic steps required in considering an application for designation as an UFF include:

- Receipt of a letter from the current Governor of the state supporting the user fee facility designation, addressed to the Commissioner;
- An initial site visit in which CBP officials discuss workload and services;
- A final site visit in which CBP officials verify that facilities are 85 percent complete and adequate for inspectional services to be provided;
- Completion of an MOA with CBP, which states the responsibilities, fees, and hours of service; and
- Completion of an ACA with CBP for handling international garbage.

An approved UFF receiving CBP services is responsible for payment of the following fees:

- Per CBPO: A fixed fee for the first year and an adjusted rate for succeeding years;
- Automatic Data Processing costs per CBPO: Costs range for the first and succeeding years depending on the location, and other associated costs such as overtime.

User Fee Airport Locations	Field Office	CBPOs
Myrtle Beach Intl, SC	Atlanta	1
Charlotte-Monroe, Monroe, NC	Atlanta	1
Cobb County Int'l, Kennesaw, GA	Atlanta	1
Atlantic City Intl, NJ	Baltimore	1
Trenton-Mercer Airport, NJ	Baltimore	1
Hanscom Field, Bedford, MA	Boston	1
Manchester-Boston Regional, NH	Boston	1
Griffiss Int'l, Rome, NY	Buffalo	1
Greater Binghamton, Johnson City, NY	Buffalo	1
Rochester Intl, MN	Chicago	1
DuPage County, West Chicago, IL	Chicago	1
Decatur Airport, IL	Chicago	1
Blue Grass, Lexington, KY	Chicago	1

User Fee Airport Locations	Field Office	CBPOs
Fort Wayne Intl, IN	Chicago	1
Waukegan National, Chicago, IL	Chicago	1
Appleton International, WI	Chicago	1
MidAmerica St. Louis, Mascoutah, IL	Chicago	1
South Bend Int'l, IN	Chicago	1
Willow Run, Ypsilanti, MI	Detroit	3
Oakland County Intl, Waterford Township, MI	Detroit	2
Capital Region Int'l Airport, Lansing, MI	Detroit	2
Sugar Land Regional, TX	Houston	1
Dallas Love Field, TX	Houston	1
Midland Intl, TX	Houston	1
Addison Airport, TX	Houston	1
Fort Worth Alliance, TX	Houston	1
McKinney National Airport, TX	Houston	1
Conroe-N Texas Regional, TX	Houston	1
Kelly Field, San Antonio, TX	Houston	1
South Texas Int'l, Edinburg, TX	Houston	1
Valley International, Harlingen, TX	Laredo	2
Southern Calif.Logistics Airport, Victorville, CA	Los Angeles	1
Palm Springs Intl, CA	Los Angeles	1
San Bernardino Intl, CA	Los Angeles	1
John Wayne Airport, Santa Ana, CA	Los Angeles	8
Van Nuys Int'l, CA	Los Angeles	1
Florida Keys Marathon, FL	Miami	1
Rogers Municipal, AR	New Orleans	1
Morristown Municipal, NJ	New York	1
Eagle County Regional, Gypsum, CO	Portland	1
Centennial Airport, Englewood, CO	Portland	1
Hillsboro Airport, OR	Portland	1

User Fee Airport Locations	Field Office	CBPOs
Rocky Mountain Metropolitan, Broomfield, CO	Portland	1
McClellan-Palomar, Carlsbad, CA	San Diego	2
Fresno Yosemite Intl, CA	San Francisco	5
Grant County Intl, Moses Lake, WA	Seattle	1
Bozeman Yellowstone, Belgrade, MT	Seattle	1
Leesburg Intl, FL	Tampa	1
Sarasota Bradenton Intl, Sarasota, FL	Tampa	1
Melbourne Intl, FL	Tampa	1
Daytona Beach Intl, FL	Tampa	1
Orlando Executive, FL	Tampa	1
Northeast Florida Regional, St. Augustine, FL	Tampa	1
Naples Municipal, FL	Tampa	2
Scottsdale Airport, AZ	Tucson	2
Phoenix-Mesa Gateway, Mesa, AZ	Tucson	1
	Total	76

User Fee Facilities
Budget Authority and Obligations
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	\$9,097		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	(\$453)		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	\$8,644	\$9,397	\$9,001
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	\$13,829	\$7,857	\$7,857
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	\$22,473	\$17,254	\$16,858
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	\$23	-	-
Total Budget Resources	\$22,496	\$17,254	\$16,858
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	\$11,261	\$9,397	\$9,397
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	69	76	80
Enacted/Request FTE	69	76	80
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	84	76	80
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	84	76	80

User Fee Facilities
Collections – Reimbursable Resources
Dollars in Thousands

Collections	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Independent Agency - Other Independent Agencies			\$23						
Source	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Total Collections			\$23						
	-	-		-	-		-	-	

User Fee Facilities
Summary of Budget Changes
Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	69	69	\$9,097
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-	-	(\$453)
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	69	69	\$8,644
FY 2017 Annualized CR	76	76	\$9,397
FY 2018 Base Budget	76	76	\$9,397
Increase in collections	4	4	(\$396)
Total, Pricing Decreases	4	4	(\$396)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	(\$396)
FY 2018 Current Services	80	80	\$9,001
FY 2018 Request	80	80	\$9,001
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	4	4	(\$396)

User Fee Facilities revenue provides funding for the full costs of inspectional services by CBPOs for agreed upon services at the specified airports. As of April 30, 2017, CBP supported 58 UFF locations. As of April 2017, there were four (4) locations pending service. These locations are currently in the construction phase and CBP anticipates initiation of service in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

Pending Locations:

- Ellington Field (Houston, TX)
- Boca Raton Airport (Boca Raton, FL)
- Lakeland International Airport (Lakeland, FL)
- Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport (Youngstown, OH)

Historical Collections*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
User Fee Facilities	\$8,389	\$7,807	\$5,900	7,381	\$8,700	\$8,270	\$8,423	\$8,644

**User Fee Facilities
Justification of Pricing Changes**

Dollars in Thousands

Pricing Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Pricing Change 1 - Increase in collections	4	4	(\$396)
Total Pricing Changes	4	4	(\$396)

Increase in collections: CBP anticipates four additional FTE in FY 2018 as a result of pending agreements for new user fee facilities.

User Fee Facilities Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Pay Summary *Dollars in Thousands*

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes			
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate
User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,644	\$125.28	76	76	\$9,091	\$119.62	80	80	\$8,707	\$108.84	4	4	(\$384)	(\$10.78)
Total	69	69	\$8,644	\$125.28	76	76	\$9,091	\$119.62	80	80	\$8,707	\$108.84	4	4	(\$384)	(\$10.78)
Discretionary - Fee	69	69	\$8,644	\$125.28	76	76	\$9,091	\$119.62	80	80	\$8,707	\$108.84	4	4	(\$384)	(\$10.78)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

In FY 2017, CBP re-evaluated its fee resource structure to ensure spend plans reflect anticipated reimbursable expenses. In some cases, this meant that CBP realigned its pay and non-pay anticipated reimbursement. In the case of the User Fee Facilities fee, the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution illustrates a slight shift in the use of resources to reflect anticipated increases reimbursement of non-pay requirements, whereas in FY 2016 CBP anticipated larger reimbursement of pay expenses.

CBP has a large cadre of employees who perform activities that are funded by user fees. However, the majority of these employees cannot be uniquely tied to one user fee, since these employees often perform a wide range of activities during the course of their work. For example, a CBPO conducting primary inspections at a POE may be inspecting passengers for customs, immigration, and agriculture purposes. Accordingly, the FTEs associated with user fees represent the anticipated number of hours of fee-related work performed by CBP employees during a one-year period. In FY 2017, CBP re-estimated the anticipated number of FTE supported by each user fee (by dividing the total compensation plan by the average compensation received by employees performing the work) in order to correctly reflect the workload requirements of positions/FTE funded by user fee sources. While the FTE level reflected in the fees has changed, the adjustment does not reflect an overall increase or decrease to CBP staffing levels.

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: In FY 2018, CBP anticipates an increase of four FTE associated with pending new user fee facility agreements.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: UFF projections are based on the number of CBPOs required to fulfill User Fee Facility agreements. Some agreements require more than one CBPO. CBP’s FY 2018 President’s Budget reflects a slight decrease in pay compensation and benefits (PCB) funding in FY 2018.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average cost of a CBPO supporting user fee facilities changed slightly in FY 2018. As agreements are finalized, the average cost can change, based on the number of anticipated overtime and evening/weekend work performed.

**User Fee Facilities
Pay by Object Class**
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,793	\$5,807	\$5,562	(\$245)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$15	(\$1)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,393	\$621	\$595	(\$26)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,458	\$2,647	\$2,535	(\$112)
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$8,644	\$9,091	\$8,707	(\$384)
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	69	76	80	4
FTE - Civilian	69	76	80	4

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay	69	9,097	131.84	76	9,091	119.62	80	8,707	108.84	4	(384)	(10.78)
Total – Pay Cost Drivers	69	9,097	131.84	76	9,091	119.62	80	8,707	108.84	4	(384)	(10.78)

**User Fee Facilities
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	69	76	80	4
Total Permanent Positions	69	76	80	4
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	69	76	80	4

**User Fee Facilities
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
User Fee Facilities	-	\$306	\$294	(\$12)
Total	-	\$306	\$294	(\$12)
Discretionary - Fee	-	\$306	\$294	(\$12)

Non-pay expenses for User Fee Facilities include travel costs for CBPOs, basic office supplies, and maintenance of the billing system.

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$70	\$67	(\$3)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$30	\$29	(\$1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$30	\$29	(\$1)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$121	\$116	(\$5)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$50	\$48	(\$2)
31.0 Equipment	-	\$5	\$5	-
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	\$306	\$294	(\$12)

User Fee Facilities
Non Pay Cost Drivers

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		121	116	(5)
Travel and Transportation of Persons		70	67	(3)
Other Non Pay Cost Drivers		115	111	(12)
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers		\$ 306	\$294	(\$12)

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver- Other Services from Non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in the costs associated with contract services.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver- Travel and Transportation of Persons: CBP anticipates a slight decrease in the costs associated with travel and transportation of persons.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account



**Fiscal Year 2018
Congressional Justification**

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9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account

Budget Comparison and Adjustments

Comparison of Budget Authority and Request

Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,620	35	27	\$90,550	35	27	\$17,930
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,620	35	27	\$90,550	35	27	\$17,930
Subtotal Mandatory - Fee	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,620	35	27	\$90,550	35	27	\$17,930

*FY 2017 and FY 2018 funding amounts in this document represent planned obligations rather than budget authority in order to better reflect program execution. As a result, the amounts in this table and others will not match the MAX A-11 Budget database.

Overview

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, Congress transitioned the Entry/Exit mission from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Title III of the FY 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 114-113) authorized funding of up to \$1 billion to be collected through fee surcharges over a period of 10 years for the implementation of a biometric exit program. CBP’s primary focus is to establish a biometric exit capability in the air environment, with continued pilot projects for sea and land operational environments.

CBP, in partnership with the air travel industry, will lead the transformation of air travel using biometrics as the key to enhancing security and unlocking benefits that dramatically improve the entire traveler experience. CBP will also build a “Biometric Pathway Backbone” that will allow for private sector investment in front end infrastructure, such as facial recognition self-boarding gates, self-service baggage drop off kiosks, and other equipment; this will lead to a biometric-based entry/exit system that provides benefits to air travel partners. The use of biometric technology is envisioned to eventually replace identity documents such as passports and driver’s licenses. These improvements will lead to easier and safer travel.

The \$1 billion for the biometric entry/exit program will be disbursed over a period of 10 years as the program is implemented. The primary investment will be in technology, and CBP plans to have the biometric exit infrastructure and the back-end system ready by FY 2019.

- Phase One is to build the foundation for the biometric exit solution, focusing on departure information systems. This phase consists of initiating real time electronic biometric matching at the boarding gate, which will result in a biometric confirmation being written into the crossing record.

- Phase Two will center on enterprise services and generating the biometric exit solution. This phase consists of building biometric matching and other services which will support biometric exit and can later be leveraged for entry processing. The purpose of phase two is to develop the overall IT infrastructure that the front end cameras can “plug in to” once CBP is ready to deploy the collection capability.
- Phase Three encompasses the transition to scalable infrastructure to support onboarding, so that the solutions can be deployed across the United States.

While the predominant investments supported by this account will be technology, CBP notes that fully implementing the biometric entry/exit program will incur staffing costs to deploy technology, train users, and communicate within CBP as well as externally with airlines and other key stakeholders.

9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account Budget Authority and Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Authority	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Enacted	-		
Transfers & Reprogrammings	-		
Delta in Enacted Fee Estimate to Fee Actuals	-		
Enacted Rescissions to Prior Year	-		
Revised Enacted/Request	-	\$72,620	\$90,550
Carryover and/or Recoveries (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	\$78,400	\$120,390
Rescissions to Current Year/Budget Year	-	-	-
Net Sequestered Resources	-	-	-
Supplementals	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	-	\$151,020	\$210,940
Collections – Reimbursable Resources	-	-	-
Total Budget Resources	-	\$151,020	\$210,940
Obligations (Actual/Projections/Estimates)	-	\$72,620	\$90,550
Personnel: Positions and FTE			
Enacted/Request Positions	-	-	35
Enacted/Request FTE	-	-	27
Onboard and Actual FTE; Includes Collections - Reimbursable Resources			
Onboard (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	35
FTE (Actual/Estimates/Projections)	-	-	27

The Biometric Entry/Exit program is a 10-year program during which the collections are expected to be fairly stable in each year, but the expenditures are expected to be lower in the first few years of the program and larger in the latter few years. The Revised Enacted/Request line reflects the portion of the fees for which CBP is requesting authority (and expects to obligate) in FY 2017 and FY 2018. However, the collections are expected to exceed these amounts, and therefore create a substantial carryover balance, which will be used up in the latter portion of the program.

9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account Summary of Budget Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Formulation Activity	Positions	FTE	Amount
FY 2016 Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2016 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2017 Annualized CR	-	-	\$72,620
FY 2018 Base Budget	-	-	\$72,620
FY 2018 Current Services	-	-	\$72,620
Augment Biometric Program	35	27	\$17,930
Total, Program Increases	35	27	\$17,930
FY 2018 Request	35	27	\$90,550
FY 2017 TO FY 2018 Change	35	27	\$17,930

9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account Justification of Program Changes

Dollars in Thousands

Program Changes	FY 2018 President's Budget		
	Positions	FTE	Amount
Program Change 1 - Augment Biometric Program	35	27	\$17,930
Total Program Changes	35	27	\$17,930

Program Change - Augment Biometric Program

CBP continues to implement the biometric program, making additional investments in technology and hiring personnel to support the program.

Description

CBP will fund 35 positions, or 27 FTE from the biometric program starting in FY 2018 to manage stakeholder engagement, training, and communications. In addition, CBP anticipates funding additional expenses in contracts and equipment to continue the program development.

While this change reflects an increase in the number of positions and FTE that will be assigned to the biometric program in FY 2018, CBP’s overall FTE is not expected to increase as a result of this adjustment in FY 2018. CBP does not expect to be able to hire to its authorized staffing level for CBP Officers in FY 2018, and accordingly, as experienced officers move over to support the biometric program, they will not be backfilled until FY 2019.

Justification

In March 2013, CBP took over official leadership of entry/exit policy and operations. CBP has adopted a strategic approach to both entry and exit traveler processing across all travel modes, taking into consideration increased international travel, largely fixed infrastructure, and constrained resources. To address the existing biometric exit mandate effectively with minimal impact on legitimate trade and travel, a comprehensive exit strategy must consider improvements to the end-to-end entry/exit processes.

CBP has developed a strategy for entry/exit that has three goals: (1) reducing biographic gaps by expanding biographic collection, (2) conducting targeted biometric operations, and (3) transforming entry/exit operational processes. The third goal includes a preliminary implementation strategy and plan for deployment of a biometric exit program, which will be funded in part through collections

authorized by the FY 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

The Act authorized funding for a biometric exit program of up to \$1 billion to be funded through fee surcharge collections over a period of up to 10 years. The funding identified in the spend plan for the second year of the biometrics program will support increased investment in biometric technology and contract activity to support the program. Further, the collections will fund 35 positions to conduct training, facilitate piloting new technologies, provide technical specifications including communication requirements (wi-fi) algorithm testing and analysis with the airlines, and communicate with key stakeholders.

CBP Officers will be required to respond to prioritized law enforcement alerts and exceptions generated by the biometric exit solution. CBP will add Enter Without Inspection (EWI) and high priority biometric hits to the current outbound enforcement workload. The current estimates are based on full airport staffing coverage at the top 20 airports in the country. CBP expects efficiencies through implementation of outbound policies to reduce the staffing requirements.

Performance

CBP has made significant progress in advancing the existing entry/exit system, which currently relies primarily on biographic capabilities, throughout all operational environments. To that end, CBP's immediate efforts in support of the larger entry/exit strategy must improve data collection upon departure, improve the ability to match entry and exit records, and develop technology and procedures to take action against overstays while expediting travel. CBP is targeting specific operations to test the application of new biometric technologies to enhance both the entry process and to identify biometric exit solutions that can be deployed nationwide. The culmination of these efforts and this strategy will be an operationally feasible, economically supportive, and cost-effective comprehensive biographic and biometric entry/exit system.

**9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account
Personnel Compensation and Benefits**

Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted				FY 2017 Annualized CR				FY 2018 President's Budget				FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes				
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Rate	
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19
Mandatory - Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19	35	27	\$3,920	\$145.19

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FTE Change FY 2017-2018: 27 FTE (35 positions). CBP will fund CBP Officers in FY 2018 in support of the biometric entry/exit program. The positions will come onboard throughout the course of the fiscal year, resulting in FTE below the Position count.

PCB Change FY 2017-2018: CBP is commencing this program in FY 2017. However, the initial investments are for technology, to start developing biometric match confirmations. In FY 2018, CBP will start funding CBP Officers to support the biometric entry program. The initial investment in personnel is \$3.92 million, supporting 27 FTE.

Average Cost Change FY 2017-2018: The average cost increase is due to the funding of 35 experienced CBP Officers to support the biometric program. The costs include salaries and benefits for personnel, as well as any overtime and premium pay requirements.

9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account
Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$2,744	\$2,744
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$1,176	\$1,176
Total - Personnel Compensation and Benefits	-	-	\$3,920	\$3,920
Positions and FTE				
Positions - Civilian	-	-	35	35
FTE - Civilian	-	-	27	27

Pay Cost Drivers
Dollars in Thousands

Leading Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted			FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 President's Budget			FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes		
	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate	FTE	Amount	Rate
Civilian Pay							27	3,920	145.19	27	3,920	145.19
Total – Pay Cost Drivers							27	3,920	145.19	27	3,920	145.19

**9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account
Permanent Positions by Grade – Appropriation**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
Fee Funded Positions	-	-	35	35
Total Permanent Positions	-	-	35	35
Position Locations				
U.S. Field	-	-	35	35

**9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account
Non Pay Budget Exhibits**

Non Pay Summary
Dollars in Thousands

Organization	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	-	\$72,620	\$86,630	\$14,010
Total	-	\$72,620	\$86,630	\$14,010
Mandatory - Fee	-	\$72,620	\$86,630	\$14,010

CBP will continue to invest in the Biometric Entry/Exit program.

Non Pay by Object Class
Dollars in Thousands

Non-Pay Object Classes	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$500
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$500
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$41,083	\$47,208	\$6,125
31.0 Equipment	-	\$27,537	\$34,422	\$6,885
Total - Non Pay Object Classes	-	\$72,620	\$86,630	\$14,010

**9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account
Non Pay Cost Drivers**

Dollars in Thousands

Leading Non Pay Cost-Drivers	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President’s Budget	FY 2017 to FY 2018 Total Changes
Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		41,083	47,208	6,125
Equipment		27,537	34,422	6,885
Other Costs		4,000	5,000	1,000
Total – Non Pay Cost Drivers		72,620	86,630	14,010

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver- Other Services from Non-Federal Sources: CBP anticipates an increase in contract services in FY 2018 to continue the implementation of the biometric program.

FY 2018 Non- Pay Cost Driver- Equipment: CBP anticipates an increase in equipment in FY 2018 to continue the implementation of the biometric program.