

**United States Marshals Service
FY 2015 Performance Budget
President's Budget Submission**

Federal Prisoner Detention Appropriation



March 2014

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I. Overview

A. Introduction

In FY 2015, the Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) Appropriation requests a total of 17 positions, 17 FTE, and \$1,595,307,000 to provide housing, transportation and care for federal detainees housed in non-federal detention facilities.

The request includes adjustments-to-base of \$30,516,000 and a program increase of \$31,791,000. A cancellation of \$122,000,000 from prior year balances is proposed for the FPD appropriation. The request by strategic goal follows:

DOJ Strategic Goal	FPD Program Activity	Budget Request
3.3	Detention Services	\$1,595,307,000
	2015 Balance Cancellation	-122,000,000
	2015 Total Request (with Balance Cancellation)	1,473,307,000

Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

FPD's budget request supports an average daily population (ADP) of 59,949. The projected detention population is largely the result of a moderating growth rate for the number of persons arrested by the federal law enforcement agencies and decreases in 1) the proportion of defendants detained by the courts for more than four days and 2) the length of time defendants are detained pending adjudication and subsequent transfer to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Based on current data, the detention population's growth rate of arrests and bookings will be slower than the rate observed historically. However, the ongoing immigration enforcement on the Southwest Border (SWB) will primarily result in a continued increase in the number of persons arrested for immigration offenses.

B. Background

The care of federal detainees in private, state, and local facilities and the costs associated with these efforts are funded from the FPD appropriation.

The United States Marshal Service's (USMS) detention resource needs are directly impacted by law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities. Linking law enforcement initiatives with detention funding requests is the key to providing the Congress with accurate information for budget forecasting, cost containment and effective results.

The USMS must ensure sufficient resources are available to house and care for the corresponding detainees. This objective is made even more challenging given the limited detention space available. While fluctuations in the ADP are outside of USMS direct control, the USMS will continue to coordinate the acquisition of sufficient detention space in the most cost efficient manner.

C. FY 2015 Budget Request by Strategic Goal

The FPD budget is aligned with DOJ and USMS strategic goals and objectives. The FPD account is defined by one program activity: Detention Services. Performance objectives, workload projections, and related resources are identified in the Performance and Resource Table. The alignment of DOJ and USMS strategic goals and objectives is detailed below.

DOJ Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels

DOJ Objective 3.3 - Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detained persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system

DOJ Strategy - Ensure adequate, cost-effective prison and detention capacity

USMS Strategic Goal 3: Optimize National Detention Operations With Well-Established Business Practices That Achieve Cost Effective, Safe, Secure, And Humane Confinement And Transportation

FPD Program Activity: Detention Services

FPD Performance Goal 1: Meet the Nation's Detention Requirements in the most economical manner

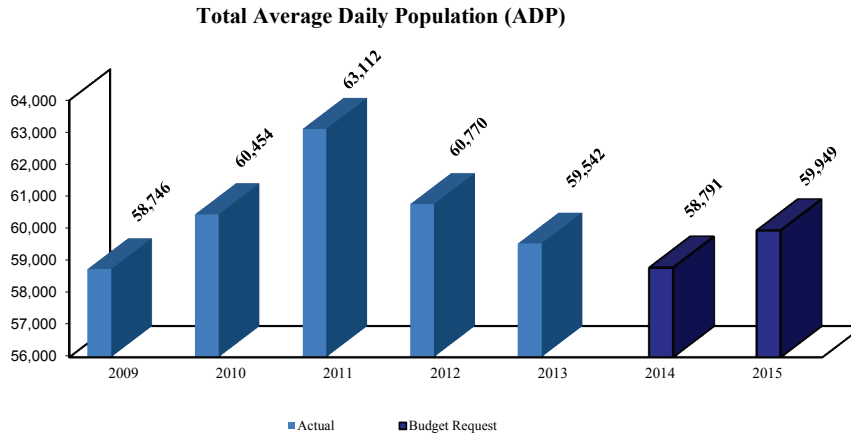
FPD Performance Goal 2: Ensure safe, secure, and humane confinement

C.1 Budget Request - Detention Services/DOJ Strategic Goal 3 (Objective 3.3)

FY 2015 Request: FPD's request includes \$1,595,307,000 in appropriated resources for detention services. This amount includes \$1,404,076,000 for housing and subsistence of detainees. Program costs for health care and medical guards are \$99,551,000 and \$25,413,000, respectively. Also included in the total cost for this program activity is \$27,058,000 for intra-district transportation; \$36,198,000 for the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS) transportation; and, \$3,011,000 for incidental costs associated with prisoner housing and transportation such as prisoner meals while in transit, prisoner clothing, and parking for government vehicles.

Adjustments-to-base: FPD's base adjustments total \$30,516,000. This amount reflects an increase of \$101,000 for pay and benefits adjustments and \$30,415,000 for other inflationary cost increases associated with increases in detention-related services. (See Exhibit B, E)

Program Increases: FPD's program enhancements include \$31,791,000 for increase in costs associated with housing new federal detainees. (See Exhibit B, J)

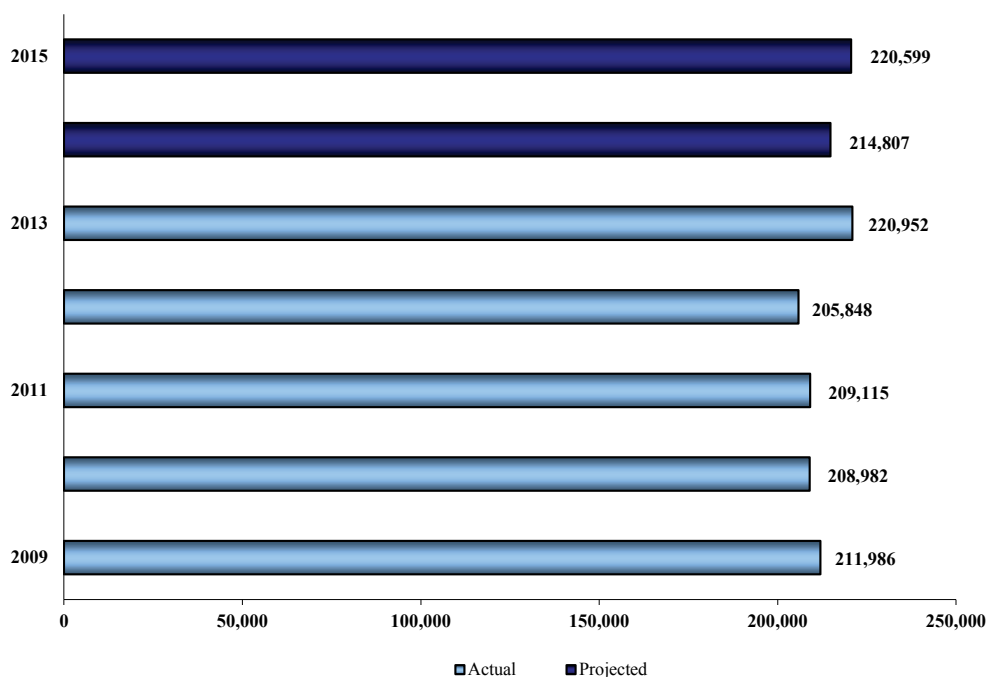


ADP Projections: Based on estimated bookings and time-in-detention, the ADP is currently projected to be 59,949 for FY 2015. The ADP is dependent upon the number of persons arrested by the federal law enforcement agencies coupled with the length of time defendants are detained pending adjudication, release, or subsequent transfer to the BOP following conviction and sentencing. Continuing initiatives, such as fast-tracking the prosecution of selected offenses, expediting the designation and transfer of sentenced prisoners to BOP correctional institutions, and utilizing detention alternatives, have proven successful at reducing detention time and housing costs. The USMS continues to seek ways to achieve additional cost savings.

The type of offense heavily impacts the time-in-detention; therefore, shifts in the projected number of people arrested by offense will likely impact the projected overall time-in-detention. The USMS has observed that overall time-in-detention has decreased as a result of the increased population of immigration offenders referred for prosecution. Immigration defendants, on average, are housed for less than half the time of those charged with drug, violent, and weapons offenses.

The most significant growth in detention over the last nine years has been along the SWB, largely due to increases in law enforcement and litigating resources devoted to the region for immigration-related offenses, including Border Patrol agents from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Attorneys (USA) for prosecutions along the SWB. The USMS recognizes that the increases for DHS and USA will increase the challenges to the detention program. A critical part of supporting these priorities is adjusting detention capacity to manage the increasing SWB arrests and prosecutions.

Persons Booked by USMS



Detention Population Forecasting Model

A Detention Population Forecasting Model is used to take a statistical approach for predicting detention needs using factors such as population, demographic trends, number and type of criminal cases processed, average processing time per type of case, and authorized/requested positions of federal law enforcement, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. District Court judges, and immigration judges. These factors allow for the development of impact scenarios that address proposed legislation, known DOJ law enforcement initiatives, and current activities. The projections are based on past performance and behavior of the players involved. Any shift in behavior may alter the outcome.

The primary drivers of detention expenditures are the number of prisoners booked by the USMS and the length of time those prisoners are held in detention. However, both of these factors are directly influenced by the activities and decisions of federal law enforcement, U.S. Attorneys, and the federal judiciary. Accordingly, the USMS regularly monitors – and tries to anticipate – changes in federal law enforcement priorities and the number of on-board staff.

Nowhere has the impact of changing law enforcement priorities on detention expenditures been more observable than with the implementation of zero tolerance immigration enforcement policies along the SWB. Prior to the implementation of these policies in December 2005, fewer than 40,000 persons were arrested and booked annually for criminal immigration offenses. Since implementation, the number of annual bookings for criminal immigration offenses has more than doubled, increasing to 98,000 during FY 2013. The USMS anticipates that bookings for immigration offenses will continue to increase through FY 2015, from approximately 98,000 to 105,000.

The impact of the added immigration bookings has been mitigated by policies adopted by the U.S. Attorneys, DHS, and the federal judiciary to fast-track these cases through the criminal justice process. In FY 2005, the average time-in-detention for immigration offenses had been

more than 100 days. Fast-tracking policies have reduced that average time-in-detention to less than 70 days during FY 2013. The reduction in detention time has offset some of the impact of the unanticipated increase in bookings.

The FY 2015 projection assumes that law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities will remain for immigration at the SWB. Because the USMS projection model is largely based on past behavior, the following chart illustrates the **potential impact** of unplanned bookings by offense:

<i>Impact of Increased Bookings Beyond the Fiscal Year 2015 Population Projections</i>				
	Prisoner Bookings		Total ADP	Projected Cost Increase
	Total	Increase Above Current Projection		
<i>Bookings for Drug Offenses</i>				
Baseline	28,589		59,949	
+5%	30,051	1,462	60,454	\$9,938,730
+10%	32,975	2,924	60,956	\$19,836,852
+25%	40,285	7,310	62,469	\$49,619,495
+50%	54,906	14,621	64,989	\$99,256,228
+75%	76,837	21,931	67,509	\$148,880,493
<i>Bookings for Weapons Offenses</i>				
Baseline	8,249		59,949	
+5%	8,667	418	60,088	\$2,745,012
+10%	9,086	837	60,227	\$5,519,145
+25%	10,341	2,092	60,641	\$13,737,637
+50%	12,434	4,185	61,337	\$27,554,523
+75%	14,526	6,277	62,028	\$41,268,294
<i>Bookings for Immigration Offenses</i>				
Baseline	105,164		59,949	
+5%	110,083	4,919	60,459	\$9,934,416
+10%	119,921	9,838	60,968	\$19,885,629
+25%	144,515	24,594	62,501	\$49,751,000
+50%	193,703	49,188	65,050	\$99,475,887
+75%	267,485	73,782	67,602	\$149,215,168

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): The USMS continues to develop the CIP into a more comprehensive program to address detention space needs in critical areas. The program offers various contractual vehicles to provide federal funding to state and local authorities for the expansion, renovation, and construction of jails or the acquisition of equipment, supplies, or materials in exchange for detention beds. The program consists of two parts: the Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) and Non-Refundable Service Charge Contract (NSCC).

CAP provides federal resources to select state and local governments to renovate, construct, and equip detention facilities in return for guaranteed bed space for a fixed period of time for federal detainees in or near federal court cities. NSCC allows the USMS to directly contract with state and local governments providing up-front funding for renovation or construction of jails to house

federal detainees in exchange for guaranteed bed space at a fixed rate. The NSCC is based on a similar program used by BOP to obtain space in critical need areas. The program is subject to the guidelines set by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and will allow the USMS to meet federal detention housing needs by directly infusing resources into participating state and local facilities.

During FY 2010, in exchange for a \$20,000,000 CIP award, the then Office of the Detention Trustee (OFDT) entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the State of Maryland (MD) to use up to 500 beds at the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center (now Chesapeake Detention Facility) in Baltimore, MD. The facility is in close proximity to the federal district court in Baltimore, MD and provided for dedicated and guaranteed detention space for prisoners held in USMS custody in the District of Maryland. Given that the USMS has full utilization of the facility at a fixed operating cost, the effective per diem rate was reduced from \$198 to approximately \$131. Over a 20-year period, this CIP award will result in estimated \$40,000,000 cost avoidance for basic prisoner housing while providing dedicated detention space in a metropolitan area without requiring construction.

D. Full Program Cost

Full Program Cost by Program Activity		
Program Activity	Dollars in Thousands	
Detention Services	Housing & Subsistence	\$1,404,076
	Health Care Services	99,551
	Medical Guards	25,413
	Transportation	63,256
	Other	3,011
Total Request.....		\$1,595,307
2014 Balance Cancellation.....		-122,000
Total Request (with Balance Cancellation).....		\$1,473,307

Full program costs include resources for housing, care, and transportation of detainees as well as activities that help improve the detention infrastructure and contain costs. Investment in the detention infrastructure will enable the USMS to effectively drive efficiencies and manage the detention appropriation.

USMS continues to implement efficiencies through computer programs including: eDesignate, which reduces post-sentencing time in detention; eIGA, which standardizes the pricing strategy for non-federal detention space, controlling costs and providing greater certainty in rates to be paid; and the Quality Assurance Program, which ensures that private and IGA facilities meet DOJ requirements for safe, secure and humane confinement. Fundamental to these programs is shared data and the integration of information technology systems such as the USMS Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS) and the JPATS Management Information System (JMIS).

E. Mission Challenges

The internal and external mission challenges are incorporated into Section IV Program Activity Justification.

F. Environmental Accountability

Beginning in FY 2010, detention contracts were designed to meet the new BioPreferred federal program requirements. The USDA BioPreferred Program has identified more than 15,000 bio-based products commercially available across approximately 200 categories. Each contractor submits an annual report that reflects the percentage of BioPreferred products used within the detention facility. These reports allow the USMS to determine if contractors are using these products and to establish goals for each product used.

When the USMS contracts for new detention space, the procurement is conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires federal agencies to examine the impact of agency actions on the environment. The examination determines if there are any endangered species that will be affected, potential hazardous toxin emissions that could harm water supply, traffic patterns, etc., leading to the development of mitigation plans in conjunction with private service providers.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Housing and Subsistence of USMS Detainees	Increase in operating cost to sustain detention operations	0	0	31,791	31

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

U.S. Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

For necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code, [\$1,533,000,000] \$1,595,307,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance" pursuant to section 4013(b) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System: *Provided further, That any unobligated balances available from funds appropriated under the heading 'General Administration, Detention Trustee' shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation under this heading.*

(cancellation)

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$122,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014).

Analysis of Appropriations Language

In FY 2013 the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT) was merged with the USMS and became the Federal Prisoner Detention appropriation. Any unobligated balances available in the former OFDT account will be transferred and merged with the FPD appropriation. In addition, the amount available for cancellation is due to lower than projected detention costs in FY 2013.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Detention Services

Detention Services	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	17	14	1,533,716
2014 Enacted	17	17	1,533,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	30,516
2015 Current Services	17	17	1,563,516
2015 Program Increases	0	0	31,791
2015 Request	17	17	1,595,307
2015 Balance Rescission	0	0	-122,000
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	17	17	1,473,307
Total Change 2014-2015	17	17	\$62,307

1. Program Description

A.1 Detention Services

Detention resources provide the housing, transportation, medical care, and medical guard services for federal detainees remanded to USMS custody. FPD resources are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into USMS custody through termination of the criminal proceeding and/or commitment to BOP.

The federal government relies on various methods to house detainees. Detention bed space for federal detainees is acquired “as effectively and efficiently as possible” through: 1) federal detention facilities, where the government pays for construction and subsequent operation of the facility through the BOP; 2) Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) with state and local jurisdictions who have excess prison/jail bed capacity and receive a daily rate for the use of a bed; 3) private jail facilities where a daily rate is paid per bed; and, 4) CIP, which includes the CAP and the NSCC contract, where capital investment funding is provided to state and local governments for guaranteed detention bed space in exchange for a daily rate negotiated through an IGA.

In certain high demand areas, e.g., the Southwest Border, DOJ has not been able to rely as much on IGAs and federal facilities to meet housing requirements. Accordingly, by 2015, it is expected that the capacity of the federal facilities will accommodate only 19% of the USMS detention population. By contrast, during FY 2000, federal facilities housed approximately 30% of the USMS detention population. With space unavailable in areas where more federal bed space is needed, DOJ has increasingly had to rely on the private sector.

Detention Services Efficiencies: A more detailed discussion of accomplishments, efficiencies and cost containment measures is provided in *Section C: Performance, Resources, and Strategies*.

A.2 Detention Management Services Automation

The USMS will continue to identify process automation opportunities, design support solutions, and invest in information technology infrastructure to facilitate improved efficiencies through process automation and when appropriate the integration of existing detention systems and services. Key detention automation programs that continue to drive mission efficiencies include the cross-agency initiatives of eDesignate and the DSNetwork.

eDesignate: eDesignate is a secure, electronic, web-based system that completely automates the sentence to commitment process by transferring data and documents electronically. eDesignate includes eMove, a transportation module that allows the USMS to submit a movement request electronically.

Since 2008, eDesignate has been fully operational in the 94 U.S. Federal Court districts. eDesignate is the enterprise technology solution used by the U.S. Courts, USMS, and BOP for the designation process and JPATS movement requests for federal prisoners. eDesignate eliminates the paper process and creates a faster, more transparent and effective workflow across agencies. Specifically, automated detainee data sharing for the purpose of designation and movement eliminates redundant efforts, saves time, reduces errors, provides better visibility of the process, enables better problem resolution across agencies and provides the information necessary to manage more effectively.

eDesignate enables the BOP to complete sentence computations and designations and returns disposition to the USMS. Based on the length of sentence, the USMS either maintains custody of the detainee until the sentence is served, in the case of a short term sentence, or prepares the prisoner for movement to the commitment location. Delivering the necessary documents and data in one complete package to the BOP via a secure system, eDesignate enables all agencies to monitor and provide relevant information to shorten the post-sentence process, thereby saving detention costs.

Finally, eDesignate monitors performance objectives and metrics within and across agencies as well as gives managers the ability to watch and react to operational issues and trends. Managing and monitoring the Sentence to Commitment (S2C) process via eDesignate has reduced the average number of days detainees are in the S2C pipeline and ultimately resulted in a cost avoidance of \$25 million in detention housing per year since FY 2008.

eMove: In 2008, the USMS in cooperation with JPATS, implemented in all 94 USMS districts, the eDesignate Movement Request (eMove). eMove provides a seamless transition from eDesignate to complete the full automation of the sentence to commitment process. It gives the USMS the ability to submit and monitor web-based movement requests to JPATS and streamlines the workflow among participating agencies by fully automating the federal detainee transportation process, thereby reducing the time from designation to commitment.

In February 2012, an enhancement to the eMove Transportation Module was released nationwide. This enhancement enables eMove to assist districts in scheduling and managing all in-district Judgment and Commitment (J&C) detainee moves. This module allows the USMS to submit routine out-of-district movement requests, such as Federal Writs, Attorney Special Requests, Warrant of Removals, etc., to JPATS. eMove enables districts to submit and manage all prisoner movement information and data seamlessly in one central system.

The USMS now has the ability to centrally manage in-district moves, which will allow the USMS to develop performance objectives and measure the operational effectiveness of how and when prisoners are moved. Because the USMS is now able to monitor this effort, they will be able to determine the movements that will reduce time-in-detention, thus reducing detention costs.

ePMR: The electronic Prisoner Medical Request (ePMR) system serves to provide a workflow for medical designations. ePMR was implemented in all 94 USMS districts in 2010. The system streamlines and automates the approval process for requests for detainee medical services from USMS district offices to the Office of Interagency Medical Services (OIMS). ePMR not only eliminated the paper-based request and approval system previously in place, but creates the ability to automatically capture relevant detainee data from other agency systems.

ePMR works seamlessly with existing systems and reduces the work associated with data entry, storage, and reduces costs associated with paper/printer usage. The electronic solution presents relevant data and documents in one complete package to OIMS at USMS headquarters at a single point in time. The system also provides feedback mechanisms across USMS offices for faster case resolution. Additionally, ePMR not only provides users within districts with a level of collaboration never before realized, but also enables managers to adjust workloads internally, monitor performance and audit status both internally and externally.

Detention Services Network (DSNetwork): The concept of the Detention Services Network (DSNetwork) is that of a multifaceted, full-service internet site for detention services. The goal of DSNetwork is to improve interaction between government agencies and service providers as well as reduce workload. The vision of the DSNetwork site is to provide information to authorized detention stakeholders regarding procurement and to share detention quality assurance information and other relevant detention facility data. The detention services offerings continue to be developed and implemented as detention needs arise. The following modules exist or are planned:

- ***Electronic Intergovernmental Agreement (eIGA)***
The eIGA system was successfully deployed in 2008 to manage the interaction between facility providers offering detention services and a federal agency. eIGA automates the application process by enabling a facility to provide essential information via a secure, web-based system and then provides the government with a reliable and justifiable structure for negotiation. The system streamlines the former paper-based process, tracks the negotiation between detention provider and the government, and provides audit and reporting tools.
- ***Facility Review Management System (FRMS)***
The FRMS is a web-based application developed to facilitate, standardize, record, and report the results of Quality Assurance Reviews (QAR) performed on private contract facilities. USMS is currently adding the reviews of non-federal IGA facilities to the FRMS and developing the ability to conduct associated analysis. In 2008, FRMS was chosen to receive the Attorney General's Award for Information Technology Excellence based on its innovative concept, successful implementation and continued program success.

- ***My Facility/Facility Information***

My Facility is the module that will enable detention providers with IGAs to view and update their facility information as necessary. Facility information is currently available for detention agencies with approved access to search and view attributes of facilities including location, services provided, certifications, etc. The vision of My Facility/Facility Information is to provide timely and accurate information required by detention agencies and stakeholders, including QAR reports, to enable them to make prudent detention-related decisions.

2. Performance Resources Table

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE																	
Decision Unit: Detention Services																	
Workload/Resources		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)							
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request							
Workload: Total Average Daily Population:		60,232		59,542		58,791		1,158		59,949							
State & Local Gov't (IGA) Facilities		35,089		35,972		35,080		1,158		36,238							
Private Facilities		12,713		11,447		11,911		0		11,911							
Subtotal Non-federal Facilities		47,802		47,757		46,991		1,158		48,149							
Federal (BOP) Facilities		11,977		11,598		11,400		0		11,400							
Non-Paid Beds		453		525		400		0		400							
Total Costs and FTE		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000					
(Reimbursable FTE are included, reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		15		\$1,533,716 [\$0]		14		1,482,081 [\$0]		17		\$1,533,000 [\$5,150]					
Type/ Strategic Obj.		Performance/Resources		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request					
DOJ SO 3.3		Resources		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000			
Program Activity		Detention Services		Detainee Housing & Subsistence		15		\$1,533,716 [\$0]		14		1,482,081 [\$0]		17		\$1,533,000 [\$5,150]	
Efficiency		Per Day Jail Cost (Non-federal)		\$76.03		\$74.63		\$76.45		\$0.86		\$77.31					
Performance		Health Care Cost Per Capita (Non-federal)		\$1,937		\$1,873		\$2,027		\$58.00		\$2,085					
Performance		# Targeted Non-federal Facility Reviews Completed*		30		30		15		0		15					
OUTCOME		Per Day Detention Cost		\$82.39		\$80.33		\$83.31		\$1.08		\$84.39					
OUTCOME		Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Min Stds (Private)*		23		23		15		0		15					
*Beginning in FY 2014, the target for "Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Min Stds" was reduced to reflect only private facilities with a population of 500 or more. The districts perform regular inspections on state and local jails in their jurisdiction.																	

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Detention Services										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.3	Efficiency Measure	Per Day Jail costs (Non-Federal)	\$69.01	\$70.56	\$72.88	\$74.21	\$76.03	\$74.63	\$76.45	\$77.31
3.3	Performance Measure	Health Care Cost Per Capita (Non-federal)	\$1,476	\$1,630	\$1,624	\$1,890	\$1,937	\$1,873	\$2,027	\$2,085
3.3	Performance Measure	# Targeted Facility Reviews (Non-federal)	29	32	30	30	30	30	15	15
3.3	Performance Measure: Outcome	Per Day Detention Cost (Non-federal)	\$73.05	\$76.07	\$78.59	\$78.23	\$82.39	\$80.33	\$83.31	\$84.39
3.3	Performance Measure: Outcome	Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Min Stds (Private)	93% 27 of 29	100% 22 of 22	100% 23 of 23	100% 23 of 23	100% 23 of 23	100% 23 of 23	100% 15 of 15	100% 15 of 15

Data Definitions, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:

Performance Measure: Average Daily Population (ADP)

Data Definition: Number of prisoners in the custodial jurisdiction of the USMS on an average daily basis. ADP is calculated on a per capita, per day basis.

Data Collection and Storage: Data are maintained by the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS) database. All prisoner statistical information is derived from JDIS.

Data Validation and Verification: Monthly data are verified by comparing the data recorded in JDIS with billing data provided by non-federal detention service providers. Jail rate information is verified and validated against actual jail contracts.

Data Limitations: Limited by the timely entry of prisoner data into JDIS.

Performance Measure: Per Day Jail Cost

Data Definition: Actual average price paid (over a 12-month period) by the USMS to house federal prisoners in non-federal detention facilities. IGA jail cost represents the average cost paid by the USMS to house prisoners in facilities operated by state and/or local governments. Private jail costs represent the average cost paid by the USMS to house prisoners in facilities operated by non-governmental entities (such as for-profit corporations). Average price paid is weighted by actual jail day usage at individual detention facilities.

Data Collection and Storage: Data describing the actual price charged by state, local, and private detention facility operators is maintained by the USMS in their PTS and it is updated on an as-needed, case-by-case basis when rate changes are implemented. Rate information for specific facilities is maintained by USMS headquarters staff. In conjunction with daily reports of prisoners housed, reports are compiled describing the price paid for non-federal detention space on a weekly and monthly basis. Data are reported on both district and national levels.

Data Validation and Verification: Data reported are validated and verified against monthly reports describing district-level jail utilization and housing costs prepared by the USMS.

Data Limitations: Maintaining prisoner movement data is a labor-intensive process. The reliability of the reported data is often compromised by time lags between the actual movement of prisoners and key-punching of those events into the PTS system. Accordingly, it is often necessary to delay reporting of official statistics several weeks to ensure that prisoner movement records have been properly updated.

Performance Measure: Health Care Cost Per Capita

Data Definition: Cost of health care services provided to federal prisoners under the custodial jurisdiction of the USMS. Total health care costs include the costs of health services provided by medical practitioners and medical guard services. Per capita health care costs are determined by dividing total health care expenditures for the reporting period by the average daily prisoner population for that reporting period.

Data Collection and Methodology: Data describing funds obligated for prisoner health care services are reported through reports generated from the USMS financial system.

Data Validation and Verification: In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the USMS routinely monitors its financial data for new obligations and de-obligations.

Data Limitation: Data reported reflect the anticipated cost of services provided to USMS prisoners. In the event that the actual cost is different from the anticipated cost, additional funds may need to be obligated or obligated funds, de-obligated. Because of the time lag between the rendering of services and the payment of invoices, several weeks may lapse before the actual cost of health care services provided to an individual prisoner can be dispositively determined.

Performance Measure: Per Day Detention Cost

Data Definition: Total detention costs represent the aggregation of paid jail costs and health care costs on a per capita, per day basis.

Data Collection and Storage: See, Paid Jail Costs and Health Care Costs, above.

Data Validation and Verification: See, Paid Jail Costs and Health Care Costs, above.

Data Limitations: See, Paid Jail Costs and Health Care Costs, above.

Performance Measure: Targeted Non-federal Facilities Reviews and Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Minimum Standards

Data Definitions: Targeted Non-federal Facilities: All Private Facilities, all Large Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) facilities with an average daily population (ADP) of approximately 480 or more, all Medium IGA facilities with an ADP of approximately 200 – 479, and other select facilities such as those involved in agency requested facility reviews. Number of Targeted Reviews Completed: Targeted Non-federal Facility Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs) completed during the fiscal year. Meeting Minimum Standards: In the QAR review process, a facility may receive one of five rating levels: Excellent: Level of performance exceeds minimum standards, deficiencies are nonexistent or minor. Good: Level of performance meets minimum standards, deficiencies are minor and are offset by outstanding elements of performance. Acceptable: Level of performance meets minimum standards, deficiencies are minor. Deficient: Level of performance indicates performance is weak, corrective action plans for internal controls are needed to maintain minimum standards. At-Risk: Level of performance does not meet minimum standards and requires immediate corrective action plans. *Facilities must receive a rating above the At Risk level to be considered to be Meeting Minimum Standards.* Targeted Number of Non-federal Facilities Meeting Minimum Standards: This percentage is calculated

by dividing the Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Minimum Standards by the number of these facilities scheduled for review during the fiscal year.

Data Collection and Storage: Data describing the facility ratings and standards that are met by the individual facilities will be maintained in the FRMS system. In conjunction with the QAR reviews; state, local, and other agency inspection reports are maintained.

Data Validation and Verification: Data reported are validated and verified against QAR reports, repository information, state, local or other agency reported data (i.e. BOP Sentry, USMS PTS).

Data Limitations: Data reported often reflect a delay in reporting.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Program Activity: Detention Services

FPD Performance Goal 1

Meet the Nation's detention requirements in the most economical manner

To measure success toward achieving this strategic goal, a performance goal was established to hold per day detention costs at or below inflation. This chart reflects the targeted level required to achieve that goal. The discussions below specify the mission challenges and strategies required to make the targeted level attainable. In addition, the graph depicts the specific performance level required for each contributing initiative.

Performance Plan and Report:

Measure: Per Day Detention Cost (Housing and Medical Services)

FY 2013 Target: \$82.39

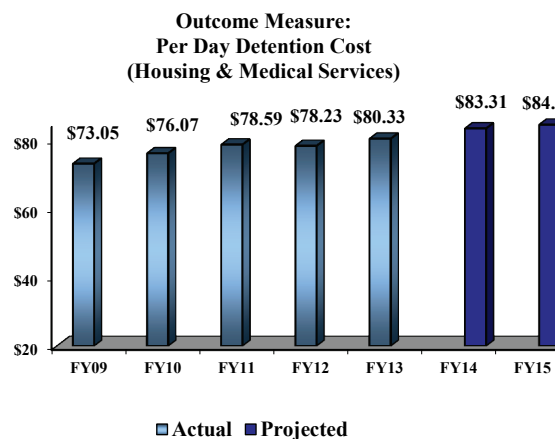
FY 2013 Actual: \$80.33

Challenge: Adequate Detention Beds

As state and local governments are requiring more of their capacity to house their own prisoners, fewer detention beds are available to accommodate federal detainees. The reduction in available state and local facilities forces an increased reliance on private facilities that are historically higher in cost.

Strategy: Maximize the use of available bed space

One goal of DSNetwork is to provide a means to monitor detention bed space usage and to allow for oversight of non-federal facility contracts and services. Timely and accurate data from JDIS and other systems will be integrated into DSNetwork dashboards and reports to query and monitor capacity and usage. As a consolidated detention services site, the DSNetwork will also provide a vehicle for automated processing of IGAs, detention facility review information, other detention services, and procurement data for agencies to assess, monitor, and manage detention bed space. This will allow district offices increased flexibility to determine the best value to the federal government by better leveraging available space, transportation, and care capabilities. It will result in securing beds and related services more efficiently and is vital to holding detention costs down.



1.2 Ensure efficient use of detention space and minimize price increases

Challenge: Projection of IGA Increases

DOJ utilizes Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) to establish the relationship with a state or local government for the use of excess bed space at a negotiated per diem rate. During the life of the agreement, a state or local government may request rate adjustments from DOJ. Historically, it was unknown how many or at what frequency the state or local governments would request such adjustments or the magnitude of the adjustments, making it difficult to project rate increases for budgeting purposes.

Strategy: eIGA

eIGA was developed to provide a measure of standardization for the cost and the manner in which the IGA rates for state and local facilities are calculated. eIGA is used to establish a negotiated fixed per diem rate for each facility within the parameters of rates of similar local facilities and limits future adjustments to the per diem rate. This allows the cost of housing detainees to become more predictive as new trends and set prices are integrated to provide more comprehensive bed space requirements. eIGA continues to include more IGAs as new agreements are initiated and older agreements are renegotiated. In addition to the multiple benefits of the eIGA, this system has reporting capabilities, which can result in a more accurate and faster report.

Strategy: Reduce prisoner processing time (via: eDesignate)

eDesignate provides for a more efficient workflow between the U.S. Probation offices, the USMS, and the BOP during the sentence-to-commitment process by significantly reducing the workload of agency personnel involved in the administratively taxing designation process. All 94 Judicial Districts are using eDesignate. In 2010, eDesignate was expanded to include JPATS movement requests.

Strategy: Increase use of detention alternatives

The USMS will continue to provide funding to the federal judiciary to support alternatives to pretrial detention, such as electronic monitoring, halfway house placement, and drug testing and treatment. The budgetary savings of these alternatives to detention is substantial. The USMS provides the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) with \$4,000,000 annually to supplement their funding for alternatives to detention. If the defendants who were released on an alternative-to-detention program had been detained in a secure facility pending adjudication, the detention population could have been higher by as many as 2,900 prisoners per day at a cost of approximately \$67,000,000.

Strategy: Maintain/gain economies of scale through partnered contracting

The USMS will continue to partner with Immigration, Customs, and Enforcement (ICE) and BOP as appropriate on joint-use facilities to achieve the best cost to the Government. In this procurement process, each agency establishes a minimum level of bedspace usage to achieve the best prices. By approaching the negotiating process together, this eliminates the potential for competition between federal agencies. This methodology has worked well in the past and will continue for future negotiations as appropriate.

Performance

Plan and

Report:

Measure:

Per Day Jail

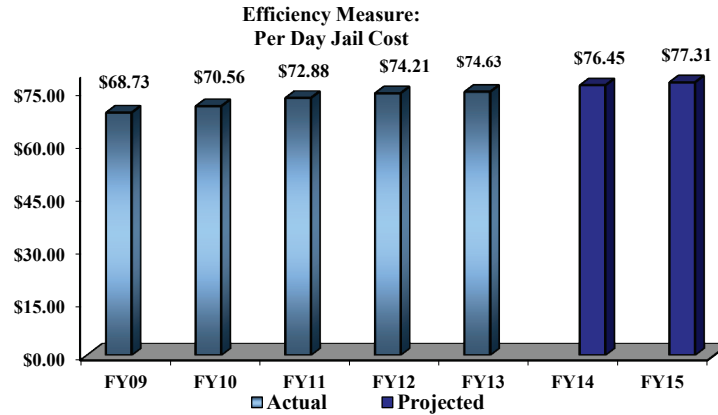
Cost

FY 2013

Target: \$76.03

FY 2013

Actual: \$74.63



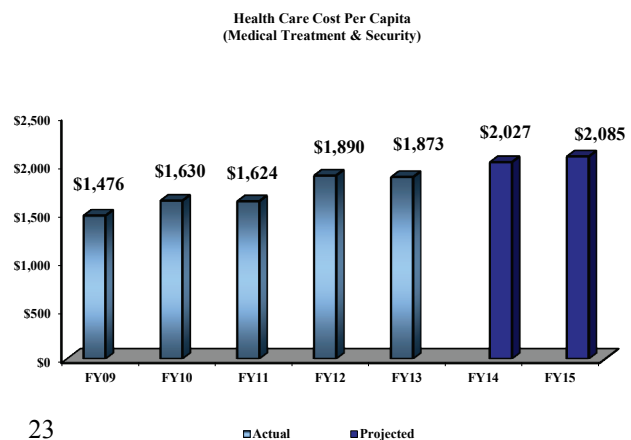
1.3 Ensure adequate medical services are provided in the most economical manner

Challenge: Rising Medical Costs

An important facet of the conditions of confinement is ensuring the appropriate medical care for detainees at or near detention facilities. The challenge is to provide a uniform approach to these services at the best value to the Government while minimizing the cumbersome process for field operations.

Strategy: National Managed Care Contract

The USMS manages a National Managed Care Contract (NMCC) that establishes a national health care delivery system for USMS prisoners. The contract helps to ensure that the USMS is complying with the federal procurement statutes and regulations when it acquires medical services for its prisoners. It also ensures that the USMS prisoner medical claims are re-priced to Medicare rates in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4006. The NMCC has also reduced the prisoner medical-related administrative workload of



the districts. The NMCC contractor is processing and paying the entire contract- related prisoner medical bills on behalf of the districts. Finally, the NMCC provides for a national discount pharmacy program that allows the USMS to receive discounts on the medications that the USMS purchases for its prisoners. The NMCC has been fully implemented in all USMS districts.

Performance Plan and Report:

Measure: Health Care Cost Per Capital (Medical Treatment and Security)

FY 2013 Target: \$1,937

FY 2013 Actual: \$1,873

FPD Performance Goal 2: Ensure safe, secure, humane confinement

To measure success toward achieving this strategic goal, a performance goal was established to ensure that 100% of all private detention facilities meet minimum standards annually. The discussions below specify the mission challenges and strategies required to make the targeted levels attainable.

2.1: Ensure detention facilities meet established standards for confinement

Challenge: Varying Detention Standards

Concurrent with the desire to create efficiencies within detention is the need to ensure that facilities provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detainees. This is especially challenging considering the vast number of state, local, and private facilities in use. The standard for confinement at these facilities varies according to local and state requirements. To address this issue, a comprehensive Quality Assurance Program was developed to ensure that the facilities providing detention bed space to the federal government meet confinement standards.

Strategy: Continuation of the Comprehensive Quality Assurance Program

The Quality Assurance Program is a multi-faceted approach to ensure the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detainees as well as address Congress' concerns for public safety as it relates to violent prisoners (e.g., *Interstate Transportation of Dangerous Criminals Act*, also known as *Jenna's Act*). The Federal Performance-Based Detention Standards (FPBDS) provide the foundation for the program, while the various program components ensure compliance to the standards. These components (listed below) cover all aspects of detention from construction to operational review and training.

- ***Performance-Based Contracts:*** To define acceptable conditions of confinement, FPBDS was created in cooperation and coordination with the BOP, USMS, and ICE. The FPBDS provides objective standards to ensure that all providers achieve and maintain the standards. Federal contracts are written or modified to reflect the FPBDS for all private contract facilities and select IGA facilities over 480 ADP. To ensure compliance with the standards, private contractor

performance evaluation and, consequently, compensation are based on the facility's ability to demonstrate alignment with the standards.

- **Quality Assurance Reviews (QARs):** The QAR program conducts on-site reviews for Targeted Non-federal Facilities, defined as: private facilities, all agency-requested reviews, and select IGA facilities. A review identifies and reflects facility deficiencies as related to the delivery of contract services. A corrective action plan developed by the facility to address deficiencies is monitored by USMS until resolution. Since the implementation of the QAR program there has been quantifiable improvement in the quality of detention services. Specifically notable is the reduction in repeat deficiencies. The cumulative effect of these improvements resulted in increased ratings and services.

The table below captures the categories of QARs and relative performance goals. All actively used IGA facilities receive an annual review utilizing the Detention Investigative Facility Report.

Outcome Measure: Percentage of Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Minimum Standards									
Facility		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
Type	Size (ADP)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Goal: 100% Meet Minimum Standards									
Private	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		11	12	14	14	14	14	15	15
IGA	Large	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
	> 480	9	10	9 of 9	9 of 9	9 of 9	9 of 9	N/A	N/A
Subtotal:		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		20	22	23	23	23	23	15	15
Performance Goal: 100% of Medium Facilities Meet Minimum Standards									
IGA	Medium	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
	200 - 480	8	8	7	7	7	7	N/A	N/A
Performance Goal: Meet Annual Targets as Established									
IGA	Small	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
	40 - 199	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
As Previously Reported:		93%	93%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		27	27	32	30	30	30	N/A	N/A

- **Private Detention Facility Construction and Activation Monitoring:** To ensure that newly constructed facilities meet all aspects of the FPBDS in addition to local and state requirements, a contract was awarded to monitor private detention facility construction and activation.

- **Joint Review Initiative (JRI):** The USMS will continue to coordinate with the federal government detention stakeholders to develop the JRI for facility inspections. The JRI will facilitate joint reviews of shared USMS/ICE/BOP IGA facilities using a single federal baseline detention standard. The JRI will eliminate multiple federal reviews at 189 common use IGA detention facilities, resulting in a savings of taxpayer dollars.
- **Handheld Inspection Device:** To leverage information technology platform as a solution accelerator the Handheld Inspection Device (HID) will simplify and automate required joint inspections and serve as the integrated workflow tool and data content manager for capturing, recording and reporting.

The QAR program also provides the necessary training to those individuals working in the field to ensure proper contract oversight and adherence to federal detention standards, including:

- **Detention Facility Investigative Report Training:** This training provides the skill-set necessary to monitor private and large IGA detention facilities to ensure the quality of detention services.
- **Contract Monitoring and Enforcement Training (CMET):** This training provides instruction on contractor officer representative (COR) roles and responsibilities for administering and monitoring performance-based detention facility contracts. It includes the identification of services vulnerable to inflated costs, documentation of trends, and the necessary steps to take to enforce contract compliance.

Performance Plan and Report:

Measure: Number of Targeted Non-federal Facilities Meeting Minimum Standards

FY 2013 Target: 30

FY 2013 Actual: 30

V. Program Increase by Item

Item Name: **Housing of USMS Detainees**

Strategic Goal: DOJ Strategic Goal 3

Strategic Objective: Objective 3.3

Budget Decision Unit(s): Detention Services

Organizational Program: U.S. Marshals Service

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$31,791,000

Description of Item

The USMS requests an increase of \$31,791,000 for costs associated with prisoner detention and care. The resources requested will fund inflationary detention costs and the additional bed space needed for an increased detention population.

Support of the Department's Strategic Goals

The requested increase contributes to the Department's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels. Within this goal, the requested resources specifically address the Department's Strategic Objective 3.3: Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detained persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system.

Justification

The requested resources will provide housing and care for federal detainees remanded to USMS custody. Resources for detention are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into USMS custody through termination of the criminal proceeding and/or commitment to BOP. The size of the detainee population is dependent upon the number of persons arrested by the federal law enforcement agencies coupled with the length of time defendants are detained pending adjudication, release, or subsequent transfer to the BOP following conviction and sentencing. The USMS uses a Detention Population Forecasting Model to predict detention needs. The FY 2015 projection assumes that law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities on immigration at the Southwest Border will remain the same, but will expand to encompass more drug and weapons offenses resulting from drug-related violence. The requested resources provide funding for inflationary detention costs and an increased detention population.

Impact on Performance

The USMS requires additional resources to house all federal detainees. Without this increase, the USMS will be unable to house all federal detainees in custody. The

requested increase is based on the projected ADP. The performance measures currently reported in the Budget reflect the costs associated with the projected population.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
17	0	14	\$1,533,716	17	0	17	\$1,533,000	17	0	17	\$1,563,516

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Housing			\$31,791		
Total Non-Personnel			\$31,791		

Total Request for this Item

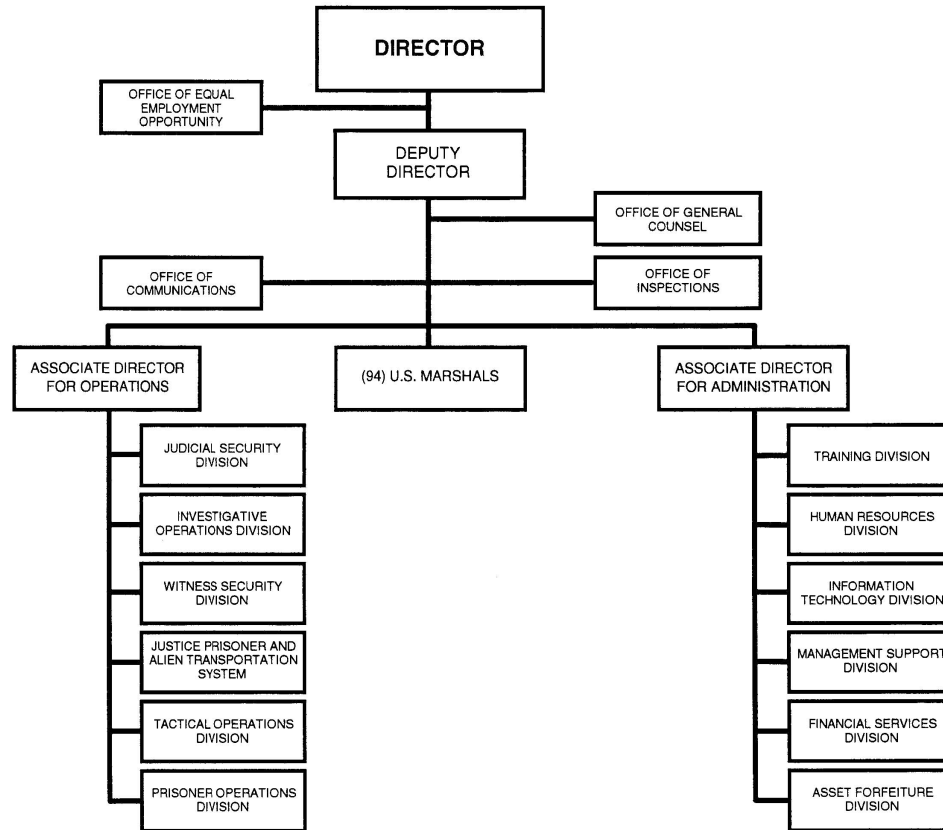
	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services	17	0	17	\$3,124	\$1,560,392	\$1,563,516		
Increases	0	0	0	0	\$31,791	\$31,791		
Grand Total	17	0	17	\$3,124	\$1,592,183	\$1,595,307		

VI. Program Offset by Item

No program offsets are proposed.

A: Organizational Chart

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE



Approved by: *Berto P. Gonzales* Date: 8-13-07
 BERTO P. GONZALES
 Attorney General

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prison Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	17	14	1,647,383
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			-79,513
2013 Sequester			-34,154
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	17	14	1,533,716
2014 Enacted	17	17	1,533,000
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	101
Prison and Detention	0	0	30,415
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	30,516
2015 Current Services	17	17	1,563,516
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Housing of USMS Detainees	0	0	31,791
2015 Total Request	17	17	1,595,307
2015 Balance Rescission			-122,000
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	17	17	1,473,307
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	62,307

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Detention Services	17	14	1,533,716	17	17	1,533,000	0	0	30,516	17	17	1,563,516

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Detention Services	0	0	31,791	0	0	0	17	17	1,595,307
Total Direct	0	0	31,791	0	0	0	17	17	1,595,307
Balance Rescission			0			-122,000			-122,000
Total Direct with Rescission			31,791			-122,000			1,473,307
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			17	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description in Narrative	Federal Prisoner Detention				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Housing of USMS Detainees	Detention Services	0	0	0	31,791	0	0	0	31,791

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
 United States Marshals Service
 Federal Prisoner Detention
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.3 Provide safe, secure, humane, and cost effective confinement and transportation of federal detainees and inmates	14	1,533,716	17	1,533,000	17	1,563,516	0	31,791	0	0	17	1,595,307

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2015 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2015. The amount request, \$26, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$19 for pay and \$7 for benefits.)			26
2 <u>Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested \$12, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$9 for pay and \$3 for benefits).			12
3 <u>FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution:</u> Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%). The amount requested, \$47, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			47
4 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 4 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of \$300, the additional amount required is \$12.			12
5 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$4 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			4
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	101
Prison and Detention			
1 <u>Jail Day Rate Adjustment:</u> This request recosts the estimated 2014 state and local jail days using the anticipated 2015 increase in the national jail day rate average. The requested increase reflects the additional resources required to fund the same number of jail days in 2015 as in 2014. Jail day costs are projected to rise from the current anticipated 2014 level. An increase of \$30,415 is requested for FY 2015.	0	0	30,415
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	30,516

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
 United States Marshals Service
 Federal Prisoner Detention
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Balance Rescission			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Detention Services	17	14	1,613,229	0	0	0	0	0	-79,513	0	0	35,000	0	278	17	14	1,568,994

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Non-expenditure transfers of \$45,000,000 were provided to the following components to help mitigate furloughs: USMS (15-12-0324) \$36,462,000; Executive Office for Immigration Review (15-13-0339) \$2,153,000; U.S. Trustees Program (15X5073) \$5,343,000; Office of the Inspector General (15-13-0328) \$664,000 and U.S. Parole Commission (15-13-1061) \$378,000. Unobligated balances of \$80,000,000 were transferred from the OFDT account.

Carryover:

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries of \$278,000 from Prior Year obligations for detention services.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
 United States Marshals Service
 Federal Prisoner Detention
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Detention Services	17	17	1,533,000	0	0	0	86,913	20,000	17	17	1,639,913

Carryover: FPD carried forward \$86,913,287 from funds provided in FY 2013.

Recoveries/Refunds: Recoveries from Prior Year obligations are estimated at \$20,000,000 as reported in the FY 2014 Spend Plan under Section 212 Notification, for detention services.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Federal Bureau of Prisons	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	0
State and Local	0	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	650	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	0	0	0	5,150	0	0	5,150	0	0	0

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Detention Services	0	0	0	0	0	5,150	0	0	5,150	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	0	0	0	5,150	0	0	5,150	0	0	0

Amounts reported are not reflected in MAX Schedule O. Amounts were not finalized for MAX input.

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

United States Marshals Service
 Federal Prisoner Detention
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.		
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	10	0	10	0	10	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	6	0	6	0	6	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	17	0	17	0	17	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	17	0	17	0	17	0
Total	17	0	17	0	17	0

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Detention Services	
	Housing of USMS Detainees	
	Direct Pos.	Amount
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Prisoners	0	31,791
Total Program Change Requests	0	31,791

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	14	2,302	17	2,325	17	2,363	0	38
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	1,285	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	3,587	17	2,325	17	2,363	0	38
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		790		698		761		63
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		1,561		1,488		1,488		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		214		214		214		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		572		572		0		-572
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		20		20		20		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		185		185		185		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		0		0		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		8,044		8,044		8,044		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		39		888		888		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		61,646		61,922		61,922		0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		6,160		6,160		6,160		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		90,147		117,770		124,964		7,194
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		1,594		1,594		1,594		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		1,307,317		1,316,185		1,261,360		-54,825
26.0 Supplies and Materials		47		40		40		0
31.0 Equipment		155		3,304		3,304		0
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		0		0		0		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		3		0		0		0
Total Obligations		1,482,081		1,521,409		1,473,307		-48,102
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		0		-86,913		-118,504		-31,591
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		-35,000		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		-278		-20,000		0		20,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		86,913		118,504		118,504		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	1,533,716	0	1,533,000	0	1,473,307	0	-59,693

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

United States Marshals Service

Federal Prisoner Detention

(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The Conference Report associated with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, page 66, directs USMS to report on a quarterly basis the number of individuals in the detention system, the projected number of individuals and the annualized costs associated with them. Target response to Committee in February, May, August, November.