

**United States Marshals Service
FY 2019 Performance Budget
President's Budget Submission**

Federal Prisoner Detention Appropriation



February 2018

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I. United States Marshals Service (USMS) Overview

A. Introduction

The USMS Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) appropriation provides housing, transportation, and care for Federal detainees housed in non-Federal detention facilities. For the FY 2019 FPD appropriation, the USMS requests a total of 27 positions, 27 full-time equivalent (FTE), and \$1,536,000,000. In addition, a cancellation of \$71,000,000 of unobligated prior year balances is proposed.

Federal Prisoner Detention			
	Positions	FTE	Amount* (\$000)
FY 2017 Enacted	27	16	\$1,454,414
FY 2018 Continuing Resolution	27	19	\$1,420,700
FY 2019 Request	27	27	\$1,536,000

* Does not include balance rescissions.

The USMS requests two positions, two FTE and \$8,252,000 for information technology (IT) activities as reported in the Agency IT Portfolio Summary. The IT resources provide for support staff, hardware, applications providing access to detention facility information, facility contract information, electronic Intergovernmental Agreement (eIGA), prisoner movement, and an e-Gov site providing secure role-based access to detention information.

Electronic copies of the Department of Justice’s 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>.

B. Background

The FPD appropriation pays for costs associated with the care and custody of Federal detainees in private, state, and local facilities. The sole responsibility of the FPD appropriation is detention. The USMS is required to house all prisoners remanded to the custody of the Attorney General, and must ensure sufficient resources are available to house and care for its detainees.

The USMS continues to refine and improve detention operations to be more cost-effective and more responsive to the needs of the changing detention environment. Although fluctuations in the Average Daily Population (ADP) are largely outside of the USMS’ direct control, the USMS continues to coordinate the acquisition of sufficient detention space in the most cost-efficient manner possible. This objective becomes more challenging in times when detention space availability is limited. The USMS continues to aggressively seek efficiencies; work with Federal, state, and local partners regarding bed space; and reduce contract costs. These measures also help contain detention expenditures.

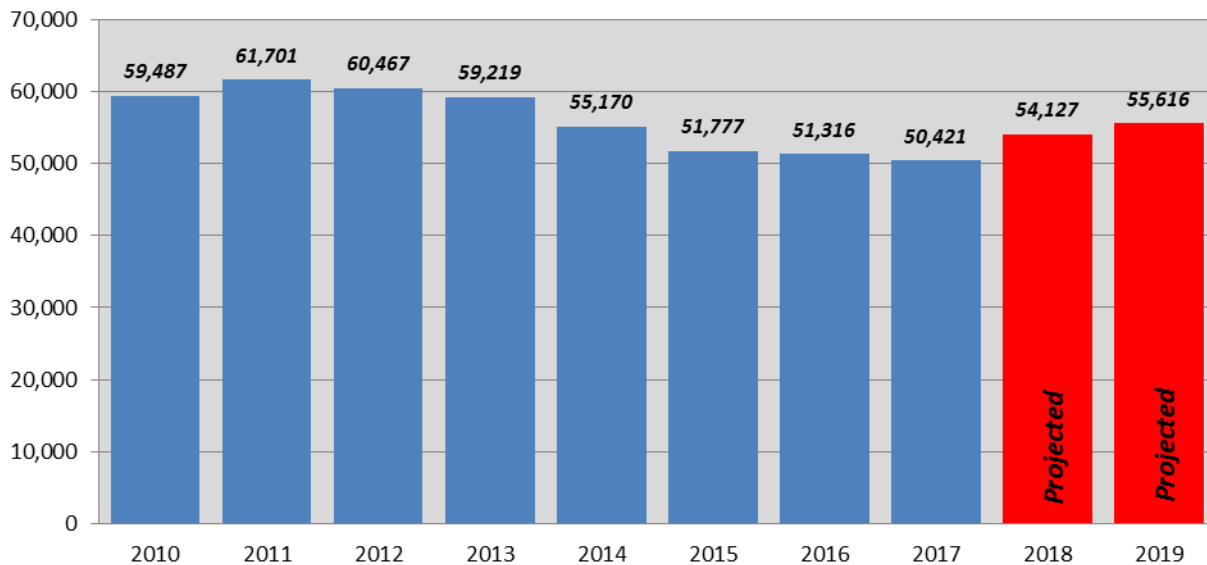
Additionally, law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities directly impact USMS detention resource needs, as increases in arrests and prosecutions lead to increases in FPD’s ADP. Linking law enforcement initiatives and detention funding requests is essential to provide the Congress with accurate population projections and budgetary resource needs.

Prisoner Population: Since FY 2011, when the ADP peaked at 61,701, the USMS has experienced a decrease in the Federal detainee population. This decline in the Federal detention population was directly attributable to the decrease in the number of prisoners charged with an offense in the Federal courts coupled with prisoners spending less time in detention.

In addition, continuing initiatives such as fast-track prosecution of selected offenses, expedited designation and transfer of sentenced prisoners to the BOP, and alternatives to detention have proven successful at reducing detention time, particularly during the post-sentencing period, and resulted in a substantial decrease in the detention population from peak levels.

However, in FY 2018, the population is projected to revert to the trends that were observed prior to FY 2011. In the fourth quarter of FY 2017, USMS began to see an increase in the number of prisoners received, particularly in immigration and drug offenses. FPD projects it will receive 200,833 prisoners during FY 2018, an increase of 7.7 percent from FY 2017. For FY 2019, FPD projects it will receive 211,960 prisoners, an increase of 5.5 percent from FY 2018.

**USMS Average Daily Detention Population
FY 2010 through 2019**



Projecting the Prisoner Population: Projecting the ADP for the detention account is a challenging exercise due to the complexity and dynamic nature of the variables used to calculate projections. For example, detention projections are calculated using reliable trend analyses comprised of several leading indicators that are factored into the projection with a significant degree of accuracy, such as types of bookings, time in detention, law enforcement and attorney

staffing levels. However, other influences that are frequently established outside of the budget process can have substantial influence on detention needs, such as special law enforcement and prosecutorial initiatives. For this reason, population projections are in a fairly constant state of flux and require periodic adjustments. Despite the complexities of projecting the detention population, building the budget request using current patterns and trends keeps the budget in alignment with detention requirements.

**Average Daily Detention Population and
Prisoners Received, by Offense
Fiscal Year 2010 through 2019**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>ADP</u>	<u>Total Prisoners Received</u>	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Weapons</u>	<u>Other</u>
2010	59,487	211,032	82,977	30,253	8,335	89,467
2011	61,701	210,822	84,341	31,087	8,090	87,304
2012	60,467	207,433	91,527	28,937	8,590	78,379
2013	59,219	222,504	98,027	28,382	8,305	87,790
2014	55,170	204,633	82,178	24,525	7,578	90,352
2015	51,777	196,662	71,402	24,970	8,365	91,925
2016	51,316	197,498	68,743	25,921	9,248	93,586
2017	50,421	186,434	58,258	25,496	10,503	92,177
2018*	54,127	200,833	70,432	27,099	10,854	92,448
2019*	55,616	211,960	77,132	28,648	11,064	95,116

* Data shown for FY 2018 and 2019 reflect FPD projections. All other data shown are FY actuals.

Detention Population Forecasting Model: The USMS uses a statistical approach to predict detention needs. The Detention Population Forecasting Model incorporates 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 USMS bases detention projections on past performance and behavior of the players involved. Any shift in behavior may alter the outcome.

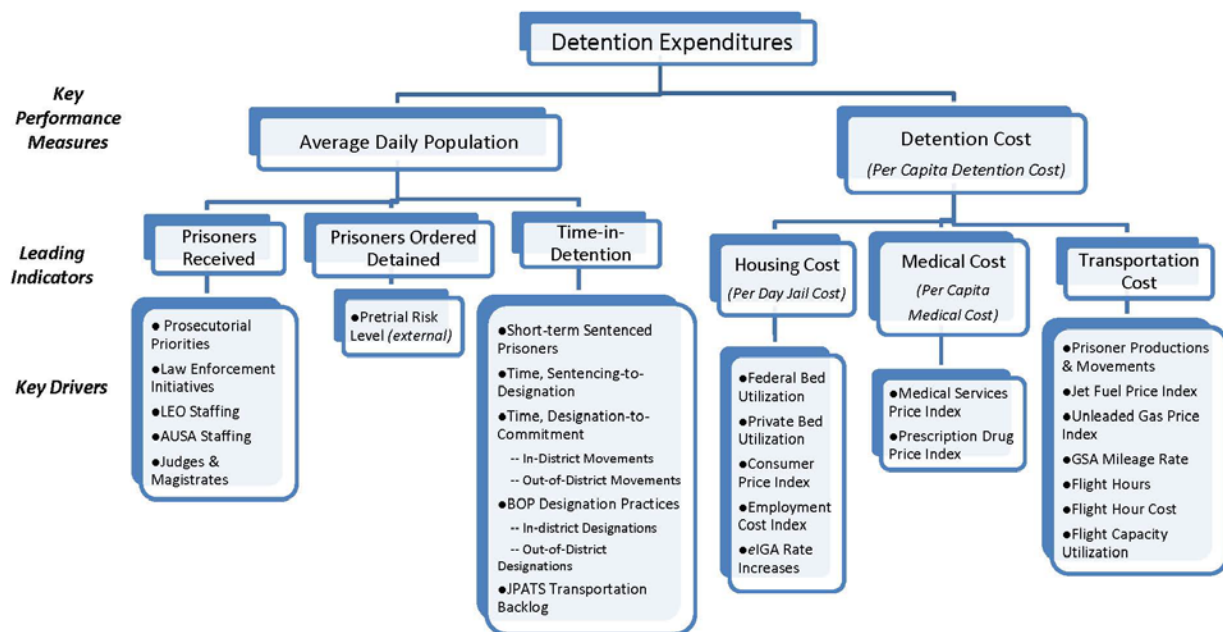
The detention population projection for FY 2019 is a particularly challenging assessment for the USMS. Prior to FY 2011, the long-term trend reflected steady annual increases in the number of prisoners received. This trend translated directly to increases in the overall detention population. However, from FY 2014 to FY 2017, the number of prisoners received for prosecution significantly decreased. This decrease may be due to factors such as reduced funding for Federal law enforcement agencies and changes in prosecutorial practices and priorities. Conversely,

based on increases observed in the first quarter of FY 2018, it appears that this downward trend was only temporary. Prosecutorial activity may substantially increase after this period of stagnation, particularly as a result of the change in Administration and prosecutorial priorities.

As shown in the chart below, 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 activities and decisions throughout Federal law enforcement components, U.S. Attorneys offices, 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.



Primary Drivers of Detention Expenditures



Capital Improvement Program (CIP): The CIP is a comprehensive program used 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 USMS has approximately 70 active CIP agreements that provide detention beds in critical areas. This program remains an essential tool in helping the USMS provide adequate detention beds in areas where space is limited. Due to recent decline in prisoner population, there has not been a need for additional bedspace. Currently, the USMS is revamping the CIP to better identify district needs and possible CIP projects.

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. The 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 program is subject to the guidelines set by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and allows the USMS to meet Federal detention housing needs by directly investing resources into participating state and local facilities.

The last CIP agreement was in FY 2010 when the Office of the Detention Trustee (OFDT), FPD's predecessor, entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the State of Maryland to use up to 500 beds at the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center (now Chesapeake Detention Facility) through 2025 in exchange for a \$20,000,000 CIP award. The facility is in close proximity to the Federal district court in Baltimore and provides dedicated, guaranteed detention space for prisoners held in USMS custody in the District of Maryland. Full utilization of the IGA at a fixed operating cost reduced the effective per diem rate from \$198 to approximately \$131.

Detention Information Technology Infrastructure: The USMS is modernizing its information technology infrastructure to maintain its IT business requirement for detention-related systems and to establish a new foundation for future technology requirements. In FY 2016, the USMS began efforts to modernize, replace, and consolidate outdated USMS prisoner management information systems. This will result in operational efficiencies, new mobile computing capabilities, increased officer safety, and improved internal and external information sharing across all district offices and for headquarters program managers.

The USMS continues to use IT to implement efficiencies through 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 facilities meet DOJ requirements for safe, secure and humane confinement. 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) are fundamental to these programs.

C. FY 2019 Request

The FPD account is defined by one program activity: Detention Services. The FPD request includes \$1,536,000,000 in appropriated resources for this activity. This amount includes:

- \$1,317,998,000 for housing and subsistence of detainees
- \$ 78,708,000 for health care
- \$ 25,423,000 for medical guards
- \$ 66,652,000 for transportation costs
- \$ 45,890,000 for detention IT systems and support services
- \$ 1,329,000 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 reflect an increase of \$19,000 for pay and benefits and an administrative savings of \$19,000.

Program Increase: No program increases are requested.

Rescission of Balances: Due to the lower than projected detention population in FY 2017, the USMS request includes a cancellation of \$71,000,000 from unobligated prior year balances.

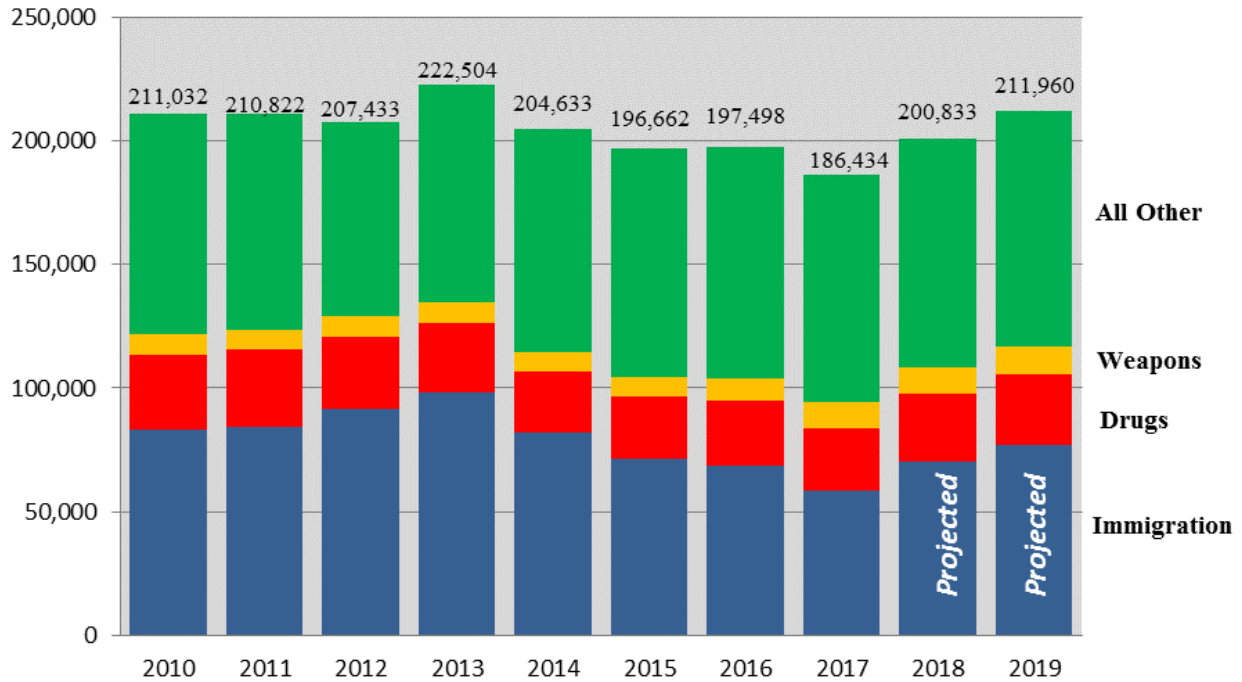
ADP Projections: The USMS currently projects an FY 2019 ADP of 55,616 based on estimated bookings and time-in-detention. The ADP is directly related to the number of persons arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies coupled with the length of time defendants are detained pending adjudication, release, or subsequent transfer to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) following conviction and sentencing.

Full Program Cost: 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 detention infrastructure will enable the USMS to effectively drive efficiencies and manage the detention appropriation.

Full Program Cost by Program Activity		
Program Activity	Program Category	Amount (\$000)
Detention Services	Housing & Subsistence	\$1,317,998
	Health Care Services	78,708
	Medical Guards	25,423
	Transportation	66,652
	Detention IT Systems and Support Services	45,890
	Other	1,329
Total Request		\$1,536,000

The number of prisoners received by the USMS has decreased by approximately 16 percent between FY 2013 and FY 2017, from 222,504 to 186,434. The primary drivers for this change were immigration offenses (39,769 fewer prisoners received in FY 2017 compared to FY 2013) and drug offenses (2,886 fewer prisoners).

**Prisoners Received by Offense
FY 2010 through FY 2019**



The FPD appropriation operates within a structure that offers little opportunity for economies of scale. Each additional prisoner received translates into a direct expenditure. For example, an additional three percent increase in the number of prisoners received for drug offenses (or 859 additional prisoners) would result in a \$12,530,695 increase in detention expenditures. As the chart below demonstrates, in the drugs, weapons, and immigration offense categories, an unplanned three to 10 percent increase in prisoners received results in a level that is within historical boundaries.

Impact of Increase in Prisoners Received Beyond FY 2019 Population Projections				
Category / Increase	Prisoner Bookings		Total ADP	Projected Cost Increase
	Total	Variance from Projection		
<i>Prisoners Received for Drug Offenses</i>				
Baseline	28,648	---	55,616	---
+3%	29,507	859	55,983	\$12,530,695
+5%	30,080	1,432	56,228	\$20,884,491
+10%	31,513	2,865	56,840	\$41,768,983
<i>Prisoners Received for Weapons Offenses</i>				
Baseline	11,064	---	55,616	---
+3%	11,396	332	55,765	\$5,097,934
+5%	11,617	553	55,865	\$8,496,557
+10%	12,170	1,106	56,114	\$16,993,114
<i>Prisoners Received for Immigration Offenses</i>				
Baseline	77,132	---	55,616	---
+3%	79,446	2,314	55,992	\$12,860,596
+5%	80,989	3,857	56,244	\$21,434,327
+10%	84,845	7,713	56,872	\$42,868,655

The USMS projects that the Southwest Border (SWB) will continue to be a focal point of Federal law enforcement in FY 2019. During FY 2017, more than half of all prisoners the USMS received were in the five judicial districts comprising the SWB (Arizona, Southern California, New Mexico, Southern Texas, and Western Texas). In light of the Administration's policy to increase immigration enforcement and immigration-related prosecutions, the USMS projects an increase of 18,874 prisoners received between FY 2017 and FY 2019, and estimates that about two-thirds of that increase will occur in the SWB districts as a result of immigration offenses. Though lower than the peak level observed during FY 2013, the projected increase generally reflects continued increases in Federal law enforcement resources in these districts and Federal law enforcement's emphasis on protecting and securing the SWB.

Historically, implementation of zero-tolerance immigration enforcement policies along the SWB has had the most significant impact on the detention population and USMS workload. After

implementation of these policies in 2005, the number of prisoners received for immigration offenses increased from nearly 40,000 to a peak of 98,000 in FY 2013. Those offenses dropped to 58,000 in FY 2017. At the height of these programs, immigration offenders comprised almost half of all persons received by the USMS. Although the USMS observed a decrease in the number of persons received for immigration offenses during FY 2017, the USMS expects the number to increase due to immigration enforcement-related activity.



Detention Enforcement Officer escorting prisoner to cellblock.

D. Sustainability

The USMS has designed detention services contracts that increase the purchase and use of renewable, environmentally friendly bio-based products. The USDA BioPreferred Program has identified more than 15,000 commercially-available, bio-based products across approximately 200 categories. Each contractor submits an annual report that indicates the percentage of BioPreferred products used within the detention facility. The USMS uses these reports to determine contractor compliance with contract standards for bio-based product utilization.

The USMS conducts contract procurement for new detention space 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.

The USMS evaluates environmental documentation submitted by contract applicants during the acquisition process, and verifies submissions for accuracy in accordance with solicitation environmental instructions. When comparing competing proposals, the USMS credits those proposals that have a lower, or smaller negative, impact on the human environment.

E. Challenges

The USMS continues to analyze cost savings measures for economies of scale; communicate transparently with the Department, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress; and pursue resources to accomplish the USMS' core mission, operate programs, improve detention management, ensure officer and detainee safety, and provide the highest possible security for the Federal judicial process.

The USMS detention resources are directly impacted by law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities and larger legislative reforms such as immigration reform, Southwest Border initiatives, and changes to sentencing guidelines. To meet these challenges, the USMS continues to reform business practices to optimize national detention operations. This will include robust interagency and non-governmental collaboration efforts to develop innovative solutions to effectively forecast and manage prisoner processing, housing, transportation, and medical costs. In streamlining detention operations and providing for monitoring and performance-based reporting, the USMS plans to develop a comprehensive IT environment that will modernize technology infrastructure, allow for enhanced data sharing and facilitate greater efficiencies across the agency.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Not Applicable

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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, \$1,536,000,000, 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.

(CANCELLATION)

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$71,000,000, 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.

Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115–56). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No substantive changes proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Detention Services

Detention Services	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount* (\$000)
2017 Enacted	27	16	\$1,454,414
2018 Continuing Resolution	27	19	\$1,420,700
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	8	\$115,300
2019 Current Services	27	27	\$1,536,000
2019 Program Increase	0	0	\$0
2019 Program Offset	0	0	\$0
2019 Request	27	27	\$1,536,000
Total Change 2018-2019	0	8	\$115,300

* Does not include balance rescissions.

Detention Services – IT Breakout	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2017 Enacted	2	2	\$28,997
2018 Continuing Resolution	2	2	\$8,353
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(\$101)
2019 Current Services	2	2	\$8,252
2019 Program Increase	0	0	\$0
2019 Program Offset	0	0	\$0
2019 Request	2	2	\$8,252
Total Change 2018-2019	0	0	(\$101)

1. Program Description

Detention Services

Detention resources provide housing, transportation, medical care, and medical guard services for federal detainees remanded to USMS custody. The FPD appropriation expends resources from the time a prisoner is brought into the USMS custody until criminal proceedings are terminated and/or the detainee is committed to BOP.

The Federal government relies on various methods to house detainees. The USMS acquires detention bed space for Federal detainees as effectively and efficiently as possible through:

- Federal detention facilities, where FPD uses BOP facilities for which the Federal government has already paid for construction and subsequent operation;
- Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) with state and local jurisdictions that have excess prison/jail bed capacity and receive a daily rate for the use of a bed;
- private jail facilities where a daily rate is paid per bed; and
- the Capital Improvement Program, which includes the CAP and the NSCC, 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. For example, in 2017, Federal facility capacity accommodated only 18 percent of its detention population. By contrast, during FY 2000, Federal facilities housed approximately 30 percent of the USMS detention population. As less space in Federal facilities is available, DOJ has increasingly had to rely on the private sector.

Detention Management Services Automation

The USMS continues to facilitate efficiencies through process automation by identifying process automation opportunities, designing support solutions, and investing in IT infrastructure – when appropriate, integrating existing detention systems and services. The USMS’ primary operational mission systems for Federal Prisoner Detention are the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS) and Detention Services Network. The current configuration and support for these systems lack stability, scalability, centralization, and are no longer technologically sustainable. System capabilities do not meet current operational mission requirements effectively or efficiently. Moreover, the systems do not easily interface with external local, state, and Federal partners for complex data sharing.

Capture Initiative: In FY 2016, the USMS began to integrate required IT solutions with existing systems to maximize the government’s return on investment. Capture incorporates a comprehensive integration and improvement of all current USMS operational business and mission capabilities (automated and manual), a consolidation of operational data, and an improvement of operational business processes at headquarters and in the field.

The transformation to implement Capture will be accomplished, in part, with a new web-based solution that enables user access from multiple platforms (i.e., desktops, tablets, and mobile phones) in a manner which is intuitive for each distinctive USMS line of business. These enhancements aim to streamline FPD operations and allow the USMS to leverage new operational efficiencies. Additional information on Capture can be found in the Congressional Justification for the U.S. Marshals Service Salaries and Expenses account.

Detention Services Network (DSNet): DSNet is a multifaceted, full-service internet site for the management of detention services and prisoner processing. The USMS' Prisoner Operations Division (POD) administers the DSNet via programs that provide for the housing, transportation, and care of Federal prisoners throughout all 50 states and its U.S. territories. The web-based DSNet system optimizes national detention operations with well-established business practices that achieve cost effective, safe, secure, and humane confinement and transportation of prisoners.

The DSNet system automates many of the processes required to manage prisoners while storing case information related to the "Arrest to Commitment" lifecycle. DSNet is the primary tool utilized by POD to manage detention services and supports the following specific functions:

- Automation of the "sentence to commitment" process for Federal detainees
- Management and procurement of private detention services via state and local intergovernmental agreements
- Inspection and procurement of "bed space" for detention services
- Approval of prisoner medical requests

Modernization of DSNet will provide a comprehensive integration into the Capture initiative, further improving current USMS operational business and mission capabilities at headquarters, in the field, and with detention partners. Detention services offerings continue to be developed and implemented as detention needs arise. The DSNet site currently includes six modules: eDesignate, eMove, Electronic Prisoner Medical Record (ePMR), Electronic Intergovernmental Agreement (eIGA), Facility Review Management System (FRMS), and Detention Facility Review (DFR). DSNet deployment is planned for phase six in FY 2020.

eDesignate: eDesignate is a secure, electronic, web-based system that automates the Sentence to Commitment (S2C) process by transferring data and documents electronically. eDesignate includes eMove, a transportation module that allows the USMS to submit movement requests electronically.

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

eDesignate enables the BOP to complete sentence computations and dispositions for designation or return to the USMS. Disposition is based on the sentence length: in the case of a short-term sentence, the USMS maintains custody of the detainee until the sentence is served; for longer sentences, the USMS prepares the prisoner for movement to the commitment location. eDesignate delivers the necessary documents and data in one complete package to the BOP via a secure system, which saves detention costs by enabling all agencies to monitor and provide relevant information to shorten the post-sentence process.

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 S2C process via eDesignate has reduced the average number of days detainees are in the S2C pipeline.

eMove: In 2008, the USMS implemented eMove in all 94 USMS districts in cooperation with JPATS. eMove provides a seamless transition from eDesignate to complete the full automation of the S2C 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 request process, thereby reducing the time from designation to commitment.

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

The USMS now centrally manages in-district moves, which allows the USMS to develop performance objectives and measure the operational effectiveness of prisoner movement. With this monitoring capability, the USMS can identify movements that minimize time-in-detention, thus reducing detention costs.

ePMR: ePMR was implemented in all 94 USMS districts in 2010 to provide a workflow for medical designations. 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 eliminated a paper-based request and approval system and provided 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.

eIGA: The USMS deployed the eIGA system in 2008 to manage its interaction with facility providers offering detention services. 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.

FRMS: The FRMS is a web-based application developed to facilitate, standardize, record, and report the results of Quality Assurance Review (QAR) performed on private facility contract

performance. The system documents and produces a comprehensive QAR report that provides consolidated facility information and historic data. FRMS information ensures the adequacy and sufficiency of services provided in non-Federal detention facilities that house Federal detainees. In 2008, FRMS received the Attorney General's Award for Information Technology Excellence based on its innovative concept, successful implementation, and continued program success.

DFR: The DFR application module automates the review of non-Federal facility reviews. The application allows easy, standardized recording of review results, which then can be summarized into reports for USMS management's use.

2. Performance Resources Table

Performance Materials will be provided at a later date.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

Performance Materials will be provided at a later date.

V. Program Increases by Item

Not Applicable

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