



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report

Fiscal Year 2010 Report to Congress

Fourth Quarter

January 3, 2011



Homeland
Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Message from the Assistant Secretary

January 3, 2011

I am pleased to present “Secure Communities: Quarterly Report,” which was prepared by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

This report was prepared in response to language found in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-83) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement. It covers the fourth quarter of FY 2010.



Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following members of Congress:

The Honorable David E. Price
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg
Interim Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable George V. Voinovich
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Inquiries about the contents of this report should be directed to me at (202) 732-3000 or to the Department’s Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Peggy Sherry, at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Morton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

John Morton
Assistant Secretary
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Executive Summary

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2008, Congress appropriated \$200 million for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to “improve and modernize efforts to identify aliens convicted of a crime, sentenced to imprisonment, and who may be deportable, and remove them from the United States, once they are judged deportable...”¹ In response, ICE launched Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) to transform the way ICE identifies and removes criminal aliens from the United States. In the *FY 2009 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 110-329), Congress appropriated an additional \$150 million for SC/CIRCA while expanding the initiative’s scope to “prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime”² and “identify individuals illegally present in the United States who have criminal records, whether incarcerated or at large, and to remove those aliens once they have been judged deportable in an immigration court.”³ Congress further required ICE to utilize at least \$850 million of existing program resources to support these efforts.

In the *FY 2010 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-83), Congress required that ICE obligate at least \$1.5 billion from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation “to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable...[and to] prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime,” of which \$200 million would be available to SC/CIRCA through FY 2011 to meet its program goals.

To meet a congressional requirement for reporting on exactly how to allocate the funds provided for criminal alien enforcement, ICE prepared the “Plan to Utilize the FY 2010 Appropriation for the Removal of Criminal Aliens in Alignment with Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens.” This document describes ICE’s plans to obligate \$1.769 billion of ICE base funding (including \$31.4 million from the Automation Modernization appropriation and \$1.8 million from the Construction appropriation), \$56.5 million from the SC/CIRCA 2-year FY 2009 appropriation and \$200 million from the SC/CIRCA 2-year FY 2010 appropriation during FY 2010, bringing the total planned FY 2010 obligations in support of criminal alien enforcement to \$2.026 billion. This plan was developed on the basis of criminal versus non-criminal alien enforcement ratio assumptions.

ICE exceeded its goals for the percentages of criminal versus non-criminal aliens detained and removed during FY 2010. As a result, ICE obligated \$2.208 billion to support criminal alien

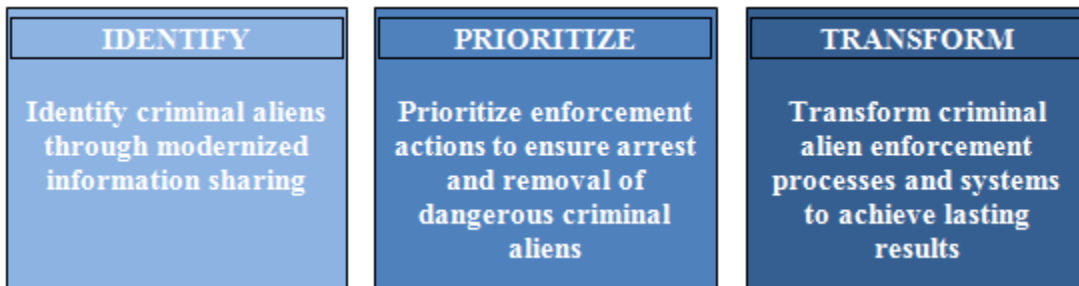
¹ *FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 110-161).

² *FY 2009 Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act* (P.L. 110-329).

³ Excerpted from the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 110-329, submitted by Mr. Obey, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, regarding the Amendment of the House of Representatives to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2638, 571, 634 (2008).

enforcement activities in FY 2010.⁴ For additional information on ICE FY 2010 obligations toward criminal alien enforcement, see Appendix A.

This quarterly report describes how ICE utilized technology to enhance enforcement activities, as well as how resources and activities were focused on efforts to identify, arrest, detain, process, and remove criminal aliens from the United States during the fourth quarter of FY 2010 and throughout the fiscal year. These efforts are strategically planned around and focused on the following three pillars:



Section II of this report describes how ICE is employing technology to support the SC/CIRCA mission to identify and arrest criminal aliens, as well as to detain, process, and remove these individuals from the United States. For example, ICE is utilizing an information-sharing capability between the Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and the DHS United States-Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), referred to as IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. IDENT/IAFIS interoperability has increased the volume of criminal history and immigration status information available to ICE and its law enforcement partners in support of enforcement efforts to identify and process criminal aliens for removal. At the close of the fourth quarter of FY 2010, IDENT/IAFIS interoperability had been activated in 658 jurisdictions in 32 States. ICE is also continuing efforts to modernize technological systems, as well as automate research and analysis functions, which contribute to more expeditious immigration status and threat level determinations.

In response to higher volumes of identified criminal aliens eligible for removal as a result of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation and identification system enhancements, Section II also discusses SC/CIRCA efforts to improve detention, processing, and removal operations through the use and enhancement of technological resources. In addition, ICE has begun projects to develop technological capabilities intended to improve the tracking of detainees and resources, as well as to improve case management and reporting capabilities. These efforts strengthen the capability of ICE to process and remove increasing numbers of detained criminal aliens more efficiently.

⁴ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

Section III of the report focuses on efforts to strengthen and expand ICE resources and activities focused on criminal alien enforcement. These activities include initiatives to identify and arrest criminal aliens both in law enforcement custody and at large. SC/CIRCA also provides funding and support for resources and activities that improve the detention, processing, and removal of criminal aliens such as custody operations and removal efforts. In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE effected the removal of more than 48,600 criminal aliens, which is nearly a 34-percent increase over the same period in FY 2009.⁵

Section III also describes efforts made by the SC/CIRCA program management office (PMO) to support criminal alien enforcement activities. For example, the office provides planning and outreach support for ongoing efforts to activate IDENT/IAFIS interoperability in jurisdictions nationwide. In addition, the PMO conducts modeling and simulation activities to better inform key resource decisions related to criminal alien enforcement activities.

This quarterly report describes, in further detail, the progress achieved during the fourth quarter of FY 2010 to improve and execute criminal alien enforcement efforts. However, it also highlights the significant achievements made by ICE in its efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens throughout the fiscal year.

During FY 2010, ICE also achieved the following:

- Activated IDENT/IAFIS interoperability in an additional 570 jurisdictions
- Arrested more than 59,400 criminal aliens as a result of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability⁶
- Reduced the average length of time criminal aliens spent in detention by 20 percent from FY 2009⁷
- Continued to prioritize the removal of criminal aliens, which amounted to nearly 50 percent of all ICE removals (In FY 2009, criminal alien removals constituted nearly 35 percent of all removals.)⁸

⁵ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 12, 2010; data retrieved from ICE Integrated Decision Support System October 5. Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in FY 2009 but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 in the next fiscal year. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. ICE spent \$1,155,260 on those 33,900 cases.

⁶ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 7, 2010; US-VISIT IDENT Data Response/single-search daily report and the monthly Law Enforcement Support Center-ICE Integrated Decision Support System (IIDS) Data Match. IIDS Data Match includes Enforcement Case Tracking System data and was run by IIDS on October 2.

⁷ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 8, 2010; data retrieved from the ICE Integrated Decision Support System October 5.

⁸ Ibid.

- Removed more than 195,750 criminal aliens, which is more than a 43-percent increase from 2009⁹

⁹ Ibid. Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in FY 2009 but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 in the next fiscal year. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. ICE spent \$1,155,260 on those 33,900 cases.



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I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the legislative language set forth in the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-83) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement.

P.L. 111-83 specifically states:

... *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, not less than \$1,500,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable, of which \$200,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, or the designee of the Secretary, shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, on progress in implementing the preceding proviso ...

The Joint Explanatory Statement states:

Prioritizing the Removal of Deportable Criminal Aliens

The conference report includes \$200,000,000 exclusively for ICE efforts to identify and remove deportable criminal aliens as proposed by the House, instead of \$195,589,000 as proposed by the Senate. ICE has branded these efforts “Secure Communities,” and the conferees continue to have strong interest in the implementation and expansion of this program. As a result, the conference agreement includes a statutory requirement for ICE to report to the Committees, within 45 days of the close of each quarter of the fiscal year, on progress to make sure all aliens who have been convicted of crimes and ordered removed from the United States are indeed deported to their country of origin.

II. Technology

This section provides information and updates on U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) efforts to utilize and enhance technological systems and capabilities that support and improve criminal alien enforcement activities.

A. Identify and Arrest

In support of efforts to identify and arrest criminal aliens, ICE is focusing on the following initiatives:

- Activate an information-sharing capability, referred to as Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) interoperability, to increase the volume of criminal history and immigration status information available to ICE and its law enforcement partners, thereby enhancing efforts to identify criminal aliens eligible for removal while in law enforcement custody
- Maximize the effective use of resources by enhancing technological systems and tools to increase accuracy and improve efficiencies in the identification and arrest processes

IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability

Historically, when law enforcement agencies (LEAs) made an arrest and booked a subject into custody, the agency would submit the subject's biographic and biometric information to the Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) IAFIS to determine the subject's criminal history. Determining immigration status, which most LEAs did not pursue, was a separate, manual process using biographic information submitted by LEAs to the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). Now, through IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, both biographic and biometric information can be automatically routed by CJIS/IAFIS to DHS United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) IDENT and, if there is a match, to the LESL to make an immigration-status determination. The following is a description of the IDENT/IAFIS interoperability process:

IDENTIFY
<p><u>IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability</u></p> <p>IDENT/IAFIS interoperability is the information-sharing capability between the DHS US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System. The automatic routing of shared information enables timelier immigration status determinations and has resulted in the identification of more criminal aliens.</p>

1. When a subject is arrested and booked into custody, the arresting LEA sends the subject's fingerprints and associated biographical information to CJIS/IAFIS via the appropriate State Identification Bureau.

2. CJIS electronically routes the subject’s biometric and biographic information for all criminal answer required (CAR) transactions to US-VISIT/IDENT to determine if there is a fingerprint match with records in that system.
3. As a result of a fingerprint match with data in IDENT, CJIS generates an Immigration Alien Query (IAQ) to the ICE LESC.
4. The LESC queries law enforcement and immigration databases to make an initial immigration status determination and generates an Immigration Alien Response (IAR) to prioritize enforcement actions.
5. The LESC sends the IAR to CJIS, which routes it to the appropriate State Identification Bureau to send to the originating LEA. The LESC also sends the IAR to the local ICE field office, which prioritizes enforcement actions on the basis of level of offense.

PRIORITIZE
<u>Offense Levels</u>
Level 1 offenders: Aliens convicted of “aggravated felonies,” as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as “felonies.”
Level 2 offenders: Aliens convicted of any felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as “misdemeanors.”
Level 3 offenders: Aliens convicted of crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, through Secure Communities, creates a virtual ICE presence at jails and booking locations in jurisdictions across the country where it has been activated. IDENT/IAFIS interoperability enables ICE to identify criminal aliens via biometric submissions and eliminates the need to conduct extensive, name-based searches for complete and relevant records, thereby improving the accuracy and timeliness of criminal alien identification. Timely identification increases ICE’s ability to initiate enforcement actions before a subject is released back into the community. The following sections further describe IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation and results.

IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Activation and Results

ICE estimates that there are currently more than 53,000 arresting and booking facilities in more than 3,100 jurisdictions across the United States. ICE coordinates with Federal, State, and local partners to activate IDENT/IAFIS interoperability in these facilities using a risk-based prioritization approach and data provided by the Secure Communities (SC) Program Management Office (PMO) criminal alien population projections.¹⁰ ICE field office resources, as well as State and local political concerns, also influence IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation planning.

IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was activated in an additional 256 jurisdictions during the fourth quarter of FY 2010, resulting in a cumulative total of 658 activated jurisdictions. With additional IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations in Texas counties, the State-wide activation of Texas was achieved in the fourth quarter. For a complete list of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations at the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2010 and a forecast of the planned activations for the first quarter of FY 2011, see Appendix B.

¹⁰ Currently, this includes evaluation of deployment prerequisites, such as necessary resources and capabilities for ICE field offices, States, and LEAs for IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations.

ICE continues to assess performance and results of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability as activations continue to more jurisdictions. The increase in the number of jurisdictions where IDENT/IAFIS interoperability has been activated resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of submissions to the LESC each succeeding fiscal quarter. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, biometric submissions resulted in 39-percent more alien IDENT matches than in the third quarter of FY 2010. Additionally, the number of Level 1 matches increased by nearly 12 percent in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 over the third quarter of FY 2010.¹¹ Removals and returns of aliens identified via IDENT/IAFIS interoperability have also shown a steady increase. The number of Level 1 removals and returns for the fourth quarter of FY 2010 was nearly 25-percent higher than the third quarter of FY 2010 and more than 75-percent higher than in the first quarter of FY 2010. Table 2.1 illustrates both quarterly and cumulative IDENT/IAFIS interoperability performance measures.

Table 2.1 – IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Performance Measures

Performance Measures	FY09 Total	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10	Q4 FY10	FY10 Total
Additional IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Jurisdictions Deployed	88	20	27	267	256	570
IDENTIFY*						
IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Submissions	828,119	515,922	637,468	929,007	1,294,346	3,376,743
Alien IDENT Matches	95,664	51,326	48,733	67,088	81,018	248,165
Level 1	12,724	7,417	8,687	11,208	12,512	39,824
Level 2/3	82,940	43,909	40,046	55,880	68,506	208,341
ARREST**						
Administratively Arrested or Booked into ICE Custody:						
Level 1	9,724	4,858	4,984	6,194	5,207	21,243
Level 2	15,435	7,357	7,684	8,560	7,354	30,955
Level 3	3,929	1,974	1,878	1,890	1,502	7,244
REMOVE***						
Removals and Returns:						
Level 1	2,584	2,148	2,487	3,027	3,774	11,436
Level 2	6,382	4,010	4,596	5,024	5,607	19,237
Level 3	2,022	1,259	1,301	1,373	1,304	5,237

* IDENT matches for the Level 1, 2, and 3 crimes are based on charge or conviction.

**Arrests and book-ins are based on the month that the individual was checked via IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, not the month the enforcement actions were undertaken. All Level 1, 2, and 3 arrest data are based on conviction.

*** Removals are based on the month that the individual was removed from the country, not the month that the individual was checked via IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. All Level 1, 2, and 3 removal data are based on conviction.

NOTE: Outcome measures always trail identifications. For example, a criminal alien may have been encountered in November (first quarter) but not removed until June (third quarter). In addition, the measures in the table have been updated from previous quarterly reports to incorporate revised measures as a result of a lag in data entry, and all data from prior quarters have been updated.

Source: US-VISIT IDR/Single-search transactions daily report and the monthly LESC-IIDS Data Match. IIDS Data Match includes the Enforcement Case Tracking System data and was run by IIDS on October 2, 2010.

B. Identification System Enhancements

Current systems utilized by ICE to identify criminal aliens are based on outdated technology, limiting user access and the ability to scale these systems to accommodate the increasing number of transactions generated by IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation. To support identification

¹¹ Matches refer to alien IDENT matches of subjects charged with or convicted of a crime.

systems, ICE obligated \$19.8 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$32.4 million toward a \$34.0 million plan to support identification systems.¹² During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE focused on the following efforts, which are elements of the ICE Criminal Alien Identification Initiative (CAII) portfolio:

- Modernization of the Alien Criminal Response Information Management (ACRIME) system
- Automation of research and analysis functions

However, the planning and development of the applications in the CAII Portfolio continue to require consideration of interdependencies among projects because they continue to share several technical and human resources. The following sections further describe these applications and their development schedules. Future activities and milestones for the CAII portfolio are reflected in Figure 2.1 of this report.

Modernization of the ACRIME System

ACRIME is a legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service application that manages queries made by law enforcement pertaining to the identification of aliens who have prior criminal convictions, are under ICE investigation, are wanted by ICE or other LEAs, or are in the country illegally. Law Enforcement Specialists at the LESC cross-reference and compile data from multiple DHS and law enforcement databases. The databases are analyzed to determine whether the alien is eligible for removal from the United States. ACRIME has several tools that specialists use to access the various databases and draft the response to these queries. The system also supports the entry of both administrative (immigration) and criminal arrest warrants into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.¹³

The modernization project will replace the legacy ACRIME system through a series of releases focused on providing major system improvements and making the immigration status and criminal offense level determination processes more efficient. These efforts also contribute to establishing the foundation for implementing research and analysis automation capabilities, which are described in the following section. The modernized ACRIME system will interface with the major databases that are searched automatically to retrieve immigration status information. Additionally, the system will be Web based, which will allow ICE personnel outside of the LESC to access ACRIME to perform similar functions and process the immigration alien responses. These improvements will allow ICE to more productively process the increasing number of queries from law enforcement agencies.

As a result of ACRIME user acceptance testing that was completed in the third quarter of FY 2010, new requirements were developed, including changing the automated search of the Person Centric Query Service.¹⁴ These new requirements were critical to the efficient processing

¹² ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010, data retrieved October 5, 2010.

¹³ NCIC is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal history repository.

¹⁴ The Person Centric Query Service is a composite service that allows users to submit a single query for all transactions involving an immigrant across a number of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services and Department of State systems, returning a consolidated and correlated view of the immigrant's past interactions with the government, as he or she passed through the U.S. immigration system.

of queries, and ICE determined that the requirements would need to be implemented before deployment of the modernized system. However, efficiently incorporating these requirements necessitated a change in the system’s functionality. Given this need, the ACRIME development team implemented a new methodology that will provide the team the ability to incorporate and validate these requirements as each piece of functionality is built throughout the development life cycle of the modernized system by working closely with all stakeholders.¹⁵ The validation of the functionality by the end users of the system ensures the requirements are being implemented correctly as they are built. To help mitigate any further delays in deploying the modernized ACRIME system, ICE replaced the ACRIME project managers for systems development with managers who possess knowledge of new system development methodology.

As a result of implementing the recommendations from testing and a change in the development methodology by ICE, the ACRIME development team was required to modify the design of the system, which also required modifying the development of the system. The design and development phases were completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2010, and the testing phase will begin in the first quarter of FY 2011. The “Processing IAQs Release” and “Field Access Release” will be deployed in the second quarter of FY 2011. The milestones for these releases are reflected in Figure 2.1 in this report, which provides an integrated schedule for CAII releases and Web services. All other ACRIME release schedules continue to be re-evaluated because of implementation of agile methodology. Upon completion of this evaluation, a new schedule will be developed for all other future releases.

TRANSFORM
<p><u>ACRIME System Modernization</u></p> <p>ACRIME system modernization is being designed to improve the timeliness and standardization of immigration status determinations by automating key components of the system and transforming it into a Web-based application, making it accessible to users outside of the LESC.</p>



(b)(2)High, (b)(7)e

¹⁵ The ACRIME development team implemented an agile development methodology that is based on iterative and incremental development.

(b)(2)High, (b)(7)e

ACRIME modernization creates a foundation upon which automated research and analysis capabilities can be built and implemented. ICE continues its efforts to use Web services that automate research and analysis functions. Multiple Web services will be developed to support and enhance the status determination process.¹⁶ Although ICE is still moving forward to automate many components of the status determinations process, it would be inappropriate to automate the entire process because final status determinations must be completed by authorized immigration enforcement agents.

Automating Research and Analysis

Automated Threat Prioritization (ATP) is a Web service that will provide criminal offense level assessments by using data provided in the ACRIME IAQ and NCIC-provided criminal history report. ATP uses a subject's criminal history and current charge(s) to prioritize subjects on the basis of the established criminal offense levels. This will enable ICE to identify subjects posing the greatest threat to the community so resources can be used to address those subjects first.

During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the requirements phase was completed and the ATP project team started the process of mapping State laws to NCIC codes. This enables ICE to automatically assess crimes and prioritize workload that is in accordance with the ICE criminal offense levels. Approximately 90,000 State laws exist, and the completion and validation of these mappings is essential to building a service that accurately aligns State and Federal laws to criminal offense levels. Validation of these mappings requires extensive resources for both ICE personnel and the system development team. Although the project is still on schedule, this validation process has required more resources than initially planned. Future ATP activities and milestones are reflected in Figure 2.1 in this report.

The Status Determination Support (SDS) contract, awarded during the second quarter of FY 2010, will provide the following suite of Web services to support the identification and processing of criminal aliens. ICE has identified several common functions in the enforcement process that could be reused by several applications in the form of Web services, the first of which will be ACRIME. Consequently, the development schedule will be tailored to follow the ACRIME modernization schedule.

¹⁶ Web services allow data to be shared by transmitting it across the network and also allow organizations to more easily integrate disparate applications and data formats. Additionally, services enable the reuse of common functions by many different applications.

(b)(2)High, (b)(7)e

During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, requirements gathering began with the business stakeholders for Data Information Service, Automated NCIC Warrants, Roster Reader, and Integrated Case Management. The requirements phases, Data Information Service and Automated NCIC Warrants, will continue through the first quarter of FY 2011 and will be extended because of implementation of the newly developed methodology for the modernized ACRIME system. In particular, the subject matter experts whose input is needed for SDS requirements generation and validation are currently working closely with the ACRIME modernization system developers, which requires a significant level of effort. The Criminal Alien Tracking feasibility study is still in progress and is projected to be completed in the first quarter of FY 2011. Additional information regarding milestones is reflected in Figure 2.1 in this report.

Figure 2.1 CAII Service Application Integrated Milestone Schedule

CAII Service Application	FY 10				FY 11			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ACRIME - Process IAQs Release			◆	◆◆	◆	◆		
ACRIME - Field Access Release			◆◆	◆◆	◆	◆		
ATP 1.0	◆◆			◆				◆
SDS - Data Information Service		◆	◆			◆	◆	◆
SDS - Automated NCIC Warrants		◆	◆			◆	◆	◆
SDS - Roster Reader		◆	◆			◆	◆	
SDS - Integrated Case Management		◆	◆				◆	◆

- ◆ - Start
- ◆ - Planning Complete
- ◆ - Requirements Complete
- ◆ - Design Complete
- ◆ - Development Complete
- ◆ - Testing Complete
- ◆ - Deployment Complete

IIDS

IIDS is an enterprise data warehouse system ICE uses to support reporting needs. The SC-related initiatives within the IIDS project are LESC-IIDS automated data matching and the SC Metrics Tracker. Because ACRIME is not integrated with other key ICE enforcement systems such as the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE), until these systems can be linked, LESC-IIDS automated data matching will link the LESC IARs from the ACRIME database with corresponding enforcement data in ENFORCE that resides in the IIDS data warehouse. This project will automate the process of pairing identification data with enforcement information on a subject.¹⁷ The SC metrics tracker will enhance ICE reporting, performance measurements, and modeling efforts via a primary data repository.

Deployment of the LESC-IIDS automated data matching project was delayed until the first quarter of FY 2011 because of other IIDS reporting requirements that needed to be implemented as a result of Assistant Secretary John Morton’s June 30, 2010, memorandum titled *Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens*.

¹⁷ This is the process behind the generation of Table 2.2, “Interoperability Performance Measures.”

The requirements phase was completed for the SC Metrics Tracker in the fourth quarter of FY 2010; the design phase will begin in first quarter of FY 2011.

C. Detain, Process, and Remove

Detention and Removal System Enhancements

Detention and Removal Operations Modernization (DROM) efforts are intended to generate efficiencies in detention and removal processes by centralizing and automating several manual processes. The DROM program will provide ICE with the automated capability to track and report on the movement of criminal aliens from arrest through removal. In addition, DROM efforts will eliminate disparate systems and databases within the DHS environment and replace them with a more collaborative and integrated solution. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$319,000 toward a \$1.9 million plan to support detention and removal system enhancements.¹⁸ No additional funding was obligated during the fourth quarter of FY 2010. This variance in planned versus actual obligation is primarily a result of the re-evaluation of the Bed Space, Transportation, and Tracking automation initiative. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE continued to focus on the following DROM efforts, which are further described in this section:

- Enhancement of the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM)
- Expansion of Video Conferencing (VTC) capability

Enhancing EARM

EARM maintains data to track aliens through the removal process. ICE is currently improving these capabilities by expanding the EARM platform to also include:

- **ENFORCE Alien Detention Module (EADM)** – a system used to manage the book-in/book-out process of ERO detentions
- **Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Program Module** – a system used to track non-criminal and low-level criminal aliens during the removal process
- **Electronic Travel Document (eTD) System** – a system used to review travel document requests and issue travel documents electronically

During the third quarter of FY 2010, testing was completed. Although the project was on schedule for deployment in the fourth quarter of FY 2010, system changes to support the release of the Online Detainee Locator System and the reporting requirements of the new civil immigration enforcement priorities superseded the EARM deployment. Deployment of EARM is now scheduled for second quarter of FY 2011.

Video Conferencing Capability

To maximize the use of resources and expedite the removal of criminal aliens upon release from LEA custody, ICE is deploying VTC capability to ICE and Executive Office for Immigration

¹⁸ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, October 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

Review sites, as well as to jail and prison facilities in support of the ICE institutional removal program. This program enables the execution of immigration hearings and the initiation of other portions of the removal process while criminal aliens serve their criminal sentences. VTC deployments in support of this program continue to have a positive impact on ICE's ability to achieve detention and removal goals mainly by eliminating the need to transport ICE personnel, Executive Office for Immigration Review judges, and aliens between locations. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, 23 Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA)-funded units were installed at 23 sites. By the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2010, more than 545 VTC units had been installed to support criminal alien enforcement. For details on VTC installations during the fourth quarter of FY 2010, see Appendix C.

III. Criminal Alien Enforcement Resources and Activities

This section provides information and updates on ICE efforts to use resources and conduct enforcement activities to identify, arrest, detain, process, and remove criminal aliens from the United States. To address the increase in IDENT/IAFIS interoperability-generated inquiries and support the identification and removal of criminal aliens, SC/CIRCA funded 90 positions for the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) directorate and 460 positions for ERO (excluding those positions within the SC PMO). Descriptions of these ICE efforts follow.

IDENTIFY
<p><u>Success Story</u></p> <p>The Arlington County Police Department in Arlington, Virginia, arrested a man for identity theft and providing false identification to law enforcement. Despite his claim to a false identity, fingerprint records checked via IDENT/IAFIS interoperability indicated he was previously removed from the United States as an aggravated felon from Honduras and had been convicted of abduction and kidnapping. ICE will remove the subject pending the outcome of Federal prosecution for illegal re-entry. Without IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, the subject may not have been identified by ICE as a removable alien and could have been released back into the community upon completion of his sentence.</p>

A. Identify and Arrest

Several ICE programs contribute to efforts to identify and arrest criminal aliens. ICE provides funding for programs, such as criminal investigations, the 287(g) program, and fugitive operations, which contribute to the SC/CIRCA mission. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$70.3 million toward a plan of \$139.2 million to support the efforts of ICE criminal investigations.¹⁹ Criminal investigations, as part of HSI, investigate crimes committed by aliens who are present in the United States in violation of the law and partner with LEAs to obtain additional criminal alien convictions before removal. In addition, ICE obligated \$24.2 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 for criminal alien enforcement activities through the 287(g) program. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$53.3 million toward a \$53.3 million plan for the 287(g) program.²⁰ Through the 287(g) program, LEA partners are able to serve as a force multiplier for ICE and enhance efforts to identify criminal aliens. At the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the 287(g) program had established a total of 72 partnerships, including 1,213 trained officers. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, 287(g) officers identified more

¹⁹ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5. The total fiscal year allocation for criminal alien enforcement out of the Domestic Investigations appropriation is based on the percentage of total investigative case hours spent on cases resulting in the conviction of an alien. This allocation is lower than the initial projection because of several factors, such as an emphasis on more complex and lengthier investigations.

²⁰ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 13. The 287(g) program is a State and local cross-designation program authorized by Section 287(g) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* that provides LEA officers with the necessary delegation of authority, training, and resources to enforce immigration laws. The allocated funds do not represent the entire 287(g) budget and only refer to 287(g)s allocated contribution to criminal alien enforcement.

than 5,700 aliens who have been convicted of a crime, of which more than 3,300 have since been removed.²¹

Furthermore, ICE obligated \$41.4 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 for fugitive operations to identify, locate, arrest, or otherwise reduce the fugitive alien population in the United States, to include criminal aliens. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$117.0 million toward a \$103.4 million plan for fugitive operations to identify, arrest, and remove criminal aliens.²² Fugitive Operations Teams give top priority to cases involving aliens who pose a threat to national security and community safety, including members of transnational street gangs, child sex offenders, and those with convictions for violent crimes. At the end of the fourth quarter of FY 2010, a total of [REDACTED] teams were deployed across the country. During this period, nearly 9,400 aliens were arrested, of which more than 49 percent were criminal aliens. Furthermore, more than 2,300 fugitive criminal aliens were arrested and nearly 7,950 fugitive criminal aliens were removed.²³

In addition to the aforementioned programs, SC/CIRCA provides direct funding for the Criminal Alien Program (CAP), Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force (JCART), and Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS). SC/CIRCA also provides funding for LESC and Intelligence efforts that support the SC/CIRCA mission. These programs and activities that receive SC/CIRCA funding are described in the sections that follow.

The Law Enforcement Support Center

The LESC is the DHS single national point of contact for providing timely immigration status and threat level determinations, identity information, and real-time assistance to Federal, State, and local LEAs regarding suspected aliens charged with or convicted of criminal activity. The LESC has immediate access to approximately 100 million records containing immigration information from alien files maintained by DHS, so that it may provide informative, accurate, and timely immigration status determinations and other criminal alien identification support to its LEA customers. As IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations increase, ICE is receiving an increasing number of immigration status determination requests. In FY 2010, the LESC researched a record 1,133,130 inquiries, which is more than a 6-percent increase from FY 2009. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the LESC processed more than 308,000 status determination inquiries.²⁴

IDENTIFY
<p><u>Recidivist Criminal Aliens</u></p> <p>Using the ACRIME system to submit ICE Immigration Violator Files (IVFs) and Wanted Persons Files (WPFs) stored at NCIC supports efforts to identify criminal aliens when they attempt to re-enter the country after a previous removal. For example, during the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE entered more than 4,200 IVFs and WPFs into NCIC, including more than 2,050 deported felons, nearly 1,950 absconders, and nearly 220 ICE fugitives.</p>

²¹ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, November 9, 2010; retrieved from ENFORCE, November 9.

²² ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

²³ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 8, 2010; data retrieved from IIDS, EARM, and Fugitive Case Management System.

²⁴ ICE, Office of Homeland Security Investigations, October 6, 2010; data retrieved from ACRIME.

As a result, ICE is maintaining efforts to support IDENT/IAFIS interoperability expansion by increasing staff levels to support the immigration status and threat determination processes. To this end, ICE obligated \$18.8 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 for the LESC to continue its efforts to help identify criminal aliens in law enforcement custody. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$39.2 million toward a \$35.2 million plan for such efforts.²⁵

Intelligence/Operation Last Call

Using SC/CIRCA funds, ICE plans to continue funding the Operation Last Call (OLC) pilot as an initiative to identify, assess, collect, exploit, process, analyze, and disseminate intelligence about criminal alien organizations derived from interviews of detained criminal aliens. OLC teams identify criminal aliens in custody and those at large by focusing on the gathering of intelligence from program-generated leads and other sources of information. The pilot consists of [REDACTED] personnel in HSI – Intelligence deployed during FY 2009 to be part of the pilot OLC program to develop intelligence on high-threat criminal aliens. These teams exploit existing enforcement gaps to leverage State and local partnerships in the identification of criminal aliens offering a wider range of enforcement coverage. Intelligence obtained from these interviews is collected, analyzed, and forwarded to the appropriate ICE program office as it relates to national security interests, transnational gangs, human and narcotics trafficking, and weapons smuggling.

At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$4.7 million toward an \$8 million plan to support such efforts, which include the OLC pilot and other activities conducted by HSI – Intelligence in support of ICE criminal investigations that lead to criminal convictions of aliens.²⁶ During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, more than 150 criminal aliens were identified and interviewed using OLC leads and more than 110 criminal investigations were supported by OLC leads.

CAP

CAP focuses on identifying convicted criminal aliens who are incarcerated within Federal, State, and local facilities. CAP aims to prevent the release of convicted criminal aliens into the community by issuing detainers. This reduces the number of criminal aliens ICE must detain upon release from LEA custody. To support CAP operations, ICE obligated \$56.5 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$199.5 million toward a \$192.4 million plan.²⁷ SC/CIRCA provides funding to CAP for [REDACTED] positions, which also include positions for IDENT/IAFIS interoperability response, JCART, and VCAS positions.²⁸ As of the fourth quarter of FY 2010, a total of [REDACTED] CAP teams were deployed.

²⁵ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

²⁶ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5. The total fiscal year allocation for criminal alien intelligence-related activities out of the Domestic Investigations appropriation is based on the percentage of total investigative case hours spent on cases resulting in the conviction of an alien. This allocation is lower than the initial projection due to several factors, such as an emphasis on more complex and lengthier investigations

²⁷ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

²⁸ These [REDACTED] CAP positions include [REDACTED] for CAP jail identifications, [REDACTED] for IDENT/IAFIS interoperability response (of which [REDACTED] were redeployed from within ICE), [REDACTED] for JCART, and [REDACTED] for VCAS.

CAP has had a positive impact on ICE efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, CAP arrested nearly 31,000 criminal aliens.²⁹ Additionally, more than 67,000 detainers and nearly 56,000 charging documents were lodged by ERO Officers/Agents.³⁰

JCART and VCAS

CAP funding supports enforcement activities conducted by JCART and VCAS within ERO. In coordination with other law enforcement agencies, JCART targets at-large convicted criminal aliens. JCART seeks, locates, and arrests at-large convicted criminal aliens with, but not limited to, convictions for drug trafficking offenses, crimes of violence, and sex offenses. JCART collaborates with other agencies such as Probation and Parole Offices, the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Customs and Border

Protection, Bureau of Prisons, and at the request of local law enforcement, in conducting special operations. JCART may also target convicted criminal aliens at large in the community who have been released from Federal, State, or local law enforcement custody. As of the fourth quarter of FY 2010, JCART had maintained a total of 33 partnerships with law enforcement entities. Additionally, in coordination with other law enforcement personnel, JCART contributed to the arrest of more than 380 removable aliens and the issuance of approximately 180 detainers.³¹

PRIORITIZE
<p><u>VCAS</u></p> <p>In coordination with local U.S. Attorney's offices, VCAS works to prioritize Federal criminal prosecution of egregious recidivist criminal aliens, especially prior deportees with criminal convictions for serious or violent criminal offenses, including suspected gang members and sex offenders.</p>

VCAS personnel identify for prosecution recidivist criminal aliens encountered through CAP and fugitive operations. Illegal reentry after deportation is in violation of 8 U.S.C. §1326. These activities both facilitate the removal of the most dangerous criminal aliens and, through successful prosecutions, act as a deterrent to future recidivism.

VCAS personnel evaluate identified recidivist criminal aliens for referral to U.S. Attorney's offices for prosecution. VCAS redeployed staff in support of this important activity. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, VCAS referred nearly 3,400 cases to U.S. Attorney's offices, of which nearly 2,700 were accepted for prosecution.

B. Detain, Process, and Remove

Several ICE programs and offices contribute to efforts to detain, process, and remove criminal aliens. In response to higher volumes of identified criminal aliens, ICE is using increasing proportions of bed space and removal transportation capacity for criminal aliens. The efforts of SC/CIRCA aim to increase the number of criminal aliens removed through more effective use of bed space and personnel in detention facilities, greater transportation capacity, and improved

²⁹ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 8, 2010; data retrieved from IIDS, October 5.

³⁰ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 8, 2010; data retrieved from IIDS, October 10.

³¹ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 8, 2010; data retrieved from IIDS, October 5.

efficiencies in the removal processing phase. In support of these efforts, the SC PMO has developed simulation models to specifically inform the most effective and efficient use of bed space and transportation resources, test procedural changes, and minimize the total cost of removing criminal aliens.

ICE provides funding for activities and initiatives that contribute to these efforts and the overall SC/CIRCA mission such as Alternatives to Detention, legal proceedings, and Rapid REPAT. For example, to improve efficiencies for detention, the Alternatives to Detention program provides cost-effective alternative detention settings for low-risk individuals while ensuring they comply with immigration proceedings and other immigration obligations. Releasing such individuals to controlled alternative environments decreases use of ICE detention management and oversight resources and frees bed space for aliens who must be detained. In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$6.1 million to support the Alternatives to Detention program. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$23.5 million toward a \$29.4 million plan for the Alternatives to Detention program.³²

In support of removal efforts, the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) represents the U.S. Government in the immigration proceedings before the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review. ICE has also detailed OPLA personnel to support U.S. Attorney's offices in conducting criminal prosecutions, particularly in cases involving violent criminal aliens that can be charged with felony re-entry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326. In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$34.3 million to continue pursuing criminal prosecutions and removal proceedings against criminal aliens. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$99.8 million toward a \$76.1 million plan to continue such efforts.³³

In addition, Rapid REPAT supports removal efforts by enhancing the ability of ICE to remove criminal aliens from the country. Through agreements with States, certain aliens incarcerated in State prison convicted of non-violent offenses may receive early conditional release if they have a final order of removal, agree to waive appeal rights associated with their State convictions, and agree not to return to the United States. The following States and territories participate in Rapid REPAT and similar early parole programs: Arizona, Puerto Rico, Georgia, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island. ICE is working to finalize agreements with several other States. Since inception of Rapid REPAT and similar early parole programs, States have reported more than \$493 million in savings associated with the early release of qualified participants into ICE

³² ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

³³ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

Allocations of obligations toward criminal alien enforcement are affected by two separate items: 1) variances in actual versus planned performance results that are used to calculate the allocation between criminal alien and non-criminal alien enforcement and 2) variances in actual versus planned obligations related to the entire base budget, regardless of whether the obligation contributes to criminal alien enforcement. Variances in allocated costs caused by actual performance metric results can result in numbers well in excess of 100 percent of the plan.

custody for removal.³⁴ During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, more than 650 criminal aliens were removed through Rapid REPAT.³⁵

In addition to these activities and initiatives that are funded by ICE and contribute to the SC/CIRCA mission, SC/CIRCA provides direct funding for custody operations, the HSI – International Affairs, and removal transportation to support the detention, processing, and removal of criminal aliens.

Custody Operations

To support efforts to expand criminal alien detention capacity, ICE obligated \$156.9 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$1.124 billion from custody operations toward the detention of criminal aliens. This exceeded the \$962 million plan because ICE used a higher percentage of detention capacity for criminal aliens in FY 2010 than projected at the start of the fiscal year.³⁶ Since establishing Secure Communities in FY 2008, ICE has seen the proportion of detention space used for criminal aliens steadily rise, and the trend is expected to continue for several years. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, ICE reported that, on average, 43 percent of available detention space was devoted to criminal aliens. This percentage increased to 48 percent for FY 2009. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, nearly 20,000 detainees were criminal aliens, which is more than 60 percent of the total average ICE detention population.³⁷

ICE is working to reduce the average length of detention for criminal aliens so that each available bed can support greater numbers of criminal alien removals. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, ICE reported that average length of detention for criminal aliens was 48 days and 46 days, respectively. In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the average length of detention for criminal aliens was 36 days.³⁸

In FY 2010, SC/CIRCA continues to fund a total of 1,246 beds in the following States: Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Texas. To better manage the near-term effects of criminal alien enforcement activities, the SC PMO continues to develop and refine a network optimization model to provide for more efficient allocation of bed space capacity at ICE detention facilities to address the projected criminal alien population.

³⁴ Estimated cost savings are reported to ICE from individual States that participate in Rapid REPAT and similar early parole programs. These estimated savings are calculated by multiplying daily detention costs by the number of remaining days on a criminal alien's sentence at the time when the alien is released into ICE custody.

³⁵ Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to "lock" removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each fiscal year and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in FY 2009 but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next fiscal year. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the "lag" from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the "lag" from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. ICE spent \$1,155,260 on those 33,900 cases.

³⁶ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

³⁷ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 12, 2010; data retrieved from IIDS October 5.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

Additional information on the development of this model is discussed later in the report in Part C, “Management Support.”

HSI – International Affairs

In conjunction with the Department of State, HSI – International Affairs engages with foreign governments to reinforce their commitment, under international law, to accept the return of their citizens, even as the number of returned criminals increases. These activities are intended to facilitate the process of removing criminal aliens from the United States by ensuring collaboration and coordination between sovereign States.

To support HSI – International Affairs efforts related to criminal alien removals, ICE obligated \$1.7 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$7.4 million toward a \$6.7 million plan to support such efforts.³⁹ SC/CIRCA provides funding to support ■ positions, which include ■ Assistant Attachés, ■ personnel at the Repatriation and International Agreement Unit (RIAU) headquarters, and ■ Foreign Service nationals.

RIAU acts as the liaison between ERO and HSI – International Affairs. RIAU works with the Department of State and ERO to negotiate and maintain removal agreements with foreign countries and acts as the primary HSI – International Affairs point of contact for all repatriation issues. The unit manages the programmatic needs of HSI – International Affairs international repatriation staff and provides leadership for the repatriation mission. In addition, RIAU is responsible for coordinating information sharing through Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, and other international agreements, as needed.

ICE Assistant Attachés work abroad to support the criminal alien enforcement mission by coordinating international investigations, acquiring and developing intelligence related to cross-border criminal activities, and providing training for local law enforcement. Assistant Attachés facilitate problematic repatriation and removals by providing support for country clearances and coordinating with the flight operations unit. Foreign Service nationals employed by ICE are native to their country and possess law enforcement experience. They are a vital source of information to Embassy officials in many activities, including the investigation of transnational criminal activity. They also routinely provide assistance to Assistant Attachés in the removal and repatriation processes.

HSI – International Affairs consults and coordinates with receiving countries on logistical issues and constraints regarding the process of returning aliens. This office is also developing strategies to minimize concerns countries may have as a result of ICE increasing the removal of aliens with a criminal history. As a result, HSI – International Affairs is pursuing the following collaborative international strategies:

- Establish and strengthen appropriate mechanisms to share information with receiving countries on deportations of criminals so that the countries have ample lead time to prepare and make necessary arrangements for re-orientation

³⁹ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

- Identify third-party international and non-governmental organizations to help in the transition of criminal aliens returning to their country of origin through ICE Attachés. ICE staff will maintain involvement in multilateral forums with partner countries (that is, Four Country Conference, Regional Conference on Migration, Shared Border Accord Coordinating Committee, and others) to discuss alien removal issues
- Consider the feasibility and benefits of providing additional training for ICE representatives overseas to increase the number of subject matter experts to deal with complex removal issues worldwide

ICE is also continuing to modernize the way travel documents and other removal documents are produced through the Electronic Travel Document (*eTD*) system. This system allows for correspondence between ERO and foreign government officials in the travel document issuance process, via an Internet-based system. The *eTD* system allows foreign consular officers to electronically view travel document requests and issue travel documents from the consulate, eliminating the costly and time-consuming process of requesting travel documents by mail and contributing to more expeditious removals and shorter detention periods.

To obtain the full benefit of *eTD*, ICE continues to pursue memoranda of understanding with several countries to enable them to begin issuing fully electronic travel documents in the near future. Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic are currently using the *eTD* system. The implementation of the *eTD* system with Colombia is pending resolution of technical issues related to the IT infrastructure managed by Colombia. In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE provided *eTD* presentations to Costa Rica and Jamaica. ICE is in the process of scheduling *eTD* presentations with Brazil and Peru.

Removal Transportation

In addition to increasing bed space dedicated to criminal aliens, ICE continues to allocate resources to increase transportation capacity. To support and expand criminal alien removal capacity, ICE obligated \$23.3 million during the fourth quarter of FY 2010. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$158.0 million toward a \$129.6 million plan for these efforts.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5. Allocations of obligations toward criminal alien enforcement are affected by two separate items: 1) variances in actual versus planned performance results that are used to calculate the allocation between criminal alien and non-criminal alien enforcement and 2) variances in actual versus planned obligations related to the entire base budget, regardless of whether the obligation contributes to criminal alien enforcement. Variances in allocated costs caused by actual performance metric results can result in numbers well in excess of 100 percent of the plan.

In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, ICE effected the removal of more than 48,600 criminal aliens, which is nearly a 34-percent increase over the same period in FY 2009.⁴¹ The ICE flight operations unit effected the removal of nearly 25,700 criminal aliens, which is more than a 10-percent increase over the same period in FY 2009.

C. Management Support

Secure Communities Program Management Office

The SC PMO coordinates ICE planning and operational, technical, and fiscal activities devoted to transforming, modernizing, and optimizing the criminal alien enforcement process throughout ICE. The office collaborates with ICE programs and offices to oversee the scope definition, schedule maintenance, and track and report cost and performance measurements for projects impacting the SC/CIRCA mission. To support ICE efforts to execute the SC/CIRCA mission, the SC PMO performs budget formulation and reporting activities for funding allocated for criminal alien enforcement throughout ICE, including the nearly \$2.3 billion that ICE obligated during FY 2010. The SC PMO also conducts planning and outreach efforts to support IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations nationwide.

To support the SC PMO, ICE obligated \$8.6 million in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. At the close of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$33.3 million toward a \$34.1 million plan to support the SC PMO.⁴² A significant portion of these funds is being used to conduct broader outreach activities, including those that support the activation of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, and continue modeling efforts to enhance criminal alien enforcement activities throughout ICE. In addition, the SC PMO planned to complete hiring for approximately ■ positions in FY 2010, of which ■ had been filled at the end of the fourth quarter.

Outreach Activities

The SC PMO coordinates and conducts communications and outreach activities for stakeholders on issues regarding the SC/CIRCA mission, including activities that support IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations nationwide. To support the IDENT/IAFIS activation process during the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO continued outreach efforts to provide information and conduct awareness briefings for ICE internal and external stakeholders that support IDENT/IAFIS interoperability before and after activation. These ongoing activities follow a three-phased approach as follows.

⁴¹ ICE, Enforcement and Removal Operations, October 12, 2010; data retrieved from IIDS October 5. Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each fiscal year and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in FY 2009 but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next fiscal year. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. ICE spent \$1,155,260 on those 33,900 cases.

⁴² ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

- 1) Awareness Briefing: ICE coordinates with ERO field offices in the areas of responsibility where IDENT/IAFIS interoperability will be activated to ensure staff is prepared to provide support by, for example, testing communications and assessing transportation resources.
- 2) Coordination with the State Identification Bureaus: ICE, along with US-VISIT and CJIS, works closely with State Identification Bureau personnel to inform them about IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, including the necessary IT requirements, and to establish a date for local outreach.
- 3) Implementation: Once the necessary coordination with ERO field offices and the State Identification Bureaus has occurred, ICE coordinates with LEAs to brief them about IDENT/IAFIS interoperability and finalize exact locations and dates for IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation within their jurisdictions

During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the PMO also continued outreach efforts to promote awareness of SC/CIRCA within ICE and with external stakeholders.⁴³ The main objective of such efforts is to engage stakeholders in informative discussions about SC/CIRCA areas of interest, as well as to address issues, concerns, or feedback. Additional outreach activities include distributing press releases, providing support for press events, and responding to media reports to ensure SC/CIRCA mission and activities are accurately conveyed to stakeholders. Some of the key outreach successes in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 include:

- Publication of “Secure Communities: Identifying and Removing Criminal Aliens” in the September 2010 edition of *Police Chief* magazine, a publication of the International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Receipt of a resolution of support from the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police after conducting outreach to the organization.

Modeling and Simulation Activities

As another element of strategy and planning, the SC PMO conducts modeling and simulation efforts to support mission-centric decision making that impacts efficiencies, resources, and funding for criminal alien enforcement activities.

Modeling and simulation activities help identify current and potential issues and opportunities for improvement in ICE’s processes and operations. These tools also provide the capability to assess the impact of policy changes and resource allocations on enforcement activities and assist ICE in developing optimal solutions that employ efficient spending, targeted and well-informed pilots, and a greater likelihood for successful implementation of new solutions.

In one example of how modeling and simulation tools have positively impacted ICE’s ability to increase efficiencies, the SC PMO performed a modeling analysis during the fourth quarter of FY 2010. This analysis was conducted in an effort to support the reallocation of current

⁴³ External stakeholders include law enforcement associations, national State and local elected official associations, State and local government personnel, congressional members and committees, think tanks, and other non-governmental organizations.

detention personnel before potential changes in the numbers and site locations of detention facilities. By determining current broad-based efficiencies across each of the ERO field office areas of responsibility, a suggested reallocation of personnel was quantified to better inform future staffing levels as new detention centers are opened and the missions of other facilities are re-evaluated.

ICE uses data generated from the criminal alien population projection analysis (CAPPA) to better inform executive decisions on future needs and allocations for costs related to the criminal alien population. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO contracted with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate to analyze CAPPA assumptions and sensitivities, to identify alternate data sets that could be used to accomplish CAPPA goals more directly. These efforts are expected to be completed during the second quarter of FY 2011. The CAPPA study and methodology were also updated during the fourth quarter of FY 2010, to maintain its 5-year outlook projection.

TRANSFORM
<u>Modeling and Simulation Activities</u>
Criminal Alien Population Projection Analysis: Forecasts the population of criminal aliens released from State and local Law Enforcement Agency custody and at large, specifically fugitives and those on parole and probation, over the next 5 years
Network Optimization Model: Provides bed space and transportation resource allocation recommendations to address the projected criminal alien populations
Strategic Decision Model: Analyzes capabilities and provides an integrated view of the ICE potential portfolio of investments to provide future finance and budget recommendations

The network optimization model, using data from CAPPA, provides recommendations for most efficiently allocating bed-space capacity at specific ICE detention facilities and for determining the best strategy for using all modes of transportation. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO completed its validation of observations and conclusions from planning scenarios that were developed to identify effects on ICE detention and transportation operations as a result of potential resource, policy, and procedural changes. Throughout the first quarter of FY 2011, the SC PMO plans to use the network optimization model to demonstrate the effects of the detention acquisition and restructuring plan on the nationwide detention facility and transportation network.

The strategic decision model (SDM) assesses the relative costs, benefits, and risks of investment options and provides budget recommendations. Additionally, the SDM aids in assessing the removals process and provides insight on where best to focus attention on candidate improvements. The SDM has indicated there could be an uneven flow of criminal aliens through the final removal stage, in comparison to the earlier stages of the criminal alien life cycle. As a result, in the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the SDM was updated to include additional detailed removals discrete event simulation techniques, which are now being used to study the removal phase in greater depth. Initial option planning scenarios that were run through the SDM indicate potential changes in removal times across various nationality groups as removal volumes increase. Because this is an initial finding, further analysis of assumptions throughout the criminal alien life cycle is needed. The discrete event simulation techniques are currently only

implemented for the removal phase and are expected to be implemented across the entire criminal alien life cycle in the first quarter of FY 2011.

In addition to the operational modeling by the SC PMO, the ICE Office of the Chief Financial Officer undertook an effort in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 to develop a cost model to determine costs related to the immigration enforcement life cycle. This expands upon a previous SC PMO model that examined the costs of the criminal alien life cycle. Development of a prototype solution will be completed in the first quarter of FY 2011.

ICE estimates that its total immigration enforcement life-cycle cost is \$12,567 per alien removed. This includes costs necessary to identify, arrest, detain, process, and remove aliens from the United States. To derive this estimate, ICE used a process-based cost approach in which costs were identified and then assigned to the appropriate phases of the immigration enforcement life cycle. This methodology also captures expenditures for programs that support multiple phases of the alien life cycle and incorporates necessary support costs from activities such as investigations.

Though this cost assessment is accurate and informative, it is an average cost and there are limitations. For example, it does not provide visibility into the impacts of policy shifts such as immigration reform. If ICE was instructed to remove more aliens who overstay their visas, the life-cycle cost would likely be significantly higher because the identification phase would require greater resources per alien, as visa overstays are more difficult than other groups to identify.

ICE is working to gain better insight into its cost drivers. ICE is currently developing a prototype cost model of the removal phase of the immigration enforcement life cycle. Among other drivers, this prototype will allow cost disaggregation by criminality, removal method, country of origin, and geographic location within the United States.

IV. The Way Forward

The significant progress that ICE has achieved with SC/CIRCA funding laid the foundation for growth and advancement, as well as identification of areas for increased efficiency. The SC PMO continues to complete critical milestones related to modernizing the ICE approach to identifying, arresting, detaining, processing, and removing criminal aliens from the United States. The activation of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability across the United States builds the capability to identify increasing numbers of criminal aliens eligible for removal from the United States.

To implement the SC/CIRCA workforce infrastructure, technology, and process improvements ICE-wide, SC/CIRCA will continue to take a multi-faceted approach to enable ICE to effectively process and remove the increased number of identified criminal aliens:

- Continue deploying IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, enabling ICE to identify greater numbers of criminal aliens. During the first quarter of FY 2011, ICE plans to deploy this capability to an additional 171 jurisdictions in 14 States.
- Modernize technology, particularly in the areas of criminal alien identification, detention management, removal management, and technology management. During the first quarter of FY 2011, ICE plans to complete testing for the initial two releases of the modernized ACRIME system.
- Prioritize detention and removal resources, such as bed space and transportation capacity, to accommodate increased numbers of criminal aliens and their specialized needs. As a result of such prioritization, ICE aims to remove more than 180,000 criminal aliens in FY 2011.
- Implement process improvements across the organization to streamline the identification, detention, and removal processes to reduce the total length of detention for criminal aliens and expedite their removal from the country. In the first quarter of FY 2011, ICE will continue to collaborate with foreign governments to expand the use of the *eTD* system in order to reduce travel document issuance times.

V. Appendices

A. FY 2010 Funding Plans and Actuals (in thousands)

Category of Activity	Plan by Appropriation				Total Plan	Obligations by Appropriation			Total Obligated	%
	ICE FY10	SC	SC	ICE FY10		SC	SC			
	Base	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	Base		FY 09/10	FY 10/11			
Identify & Arrest	\$470,260	\$0	\$61,233	\$531,493	\$428,011	\$9,670	\$46,223	\$483,904	91%	
Criminal Alien Program	\$139,355	\$0	\$53,000	\$192,355	\$151,706	\$7,791	\$39,966	\$199,463	104%	
Fugitive Operations	\$103,356	\$0	\$0	\$103,356	\$116,954	\$0	\$0	\$116,954	113%	
Domestic Investigations	\$139,186	\$0	\$0	\$139,186	\$70,302	\$0	\$37	\$70,339	51%	
Law Enforcement Support Center	\$28,770	\$0	\$6,475	\$35,245	\$32,651	\$1,524	\$5,000	\$39,175	111%	
287(g) Delegation of Authority	\$53,308	\$0	\$0	\$53,308	\$53,317	\$0	\$0	\$53,317	100%	
Intelligence	\$6,285	\$0	\$1,758	\$8,043	\$3,081	\$355	\$1,220	\$4,656	58%	
Detain, Process & Remove	\$1,078,922	\$45,181	\$79,621	\$1,203,724	\$1,300,293	\$35,817	\$76,745	\$1,412,855	117%	
Custody Operations	\$883,196	\$32,581	\$46,193	\$961,970	\$1,050,638	\$22,675	\$50,844	\$1,124,157	117%	
Alternatives to Detention	\$29,363	\$0	\$0	\$29,363	\$23,523	\$0	\$0	\$23,523	80%	
Legal Proceedings	\$76,120	\$0	\$0	\$76,120	\$99,836	\$0	\$0	\$99,836	131%	
International Affairs	\$2,708	\$0	\$4,002	\$6,710	\$3,805	\$547	\$3,021	\$7,373	110%	
Transportation and Removal	\$87,535	\$12,600	\$29,427	\$129,562	\$122,492	\$12,595	\$22,880	\$157,967	122%	
Information Technology	\$116,525	\$0	\$41,416	\$157,941	\$126,850	\$3,936	\$31,537	\$162,322	103%	
Identification & Arrest Systems	\$0	\$0	\$34,031	\$34,031	\$0	\$3,405	\$29,026	\$32,430	95%	
Detention & Removal Systems	\$0	\$0	\$1,919	\$1,919	\$0	\$319	\$0	\$319	17%	
IT Management & Architecture	\$0	\$0	\$5,466	\$5,466	\$0	\$212	\$2,511	\$2,723	50%	
Headquarters Managed IT/Modernization	\$116,525	\$0	\$0	\$116,525	\$126,850	\$0	\$0	\$126,850	109%	
Management Support	\$103,565	\$16,350	\$17,730	\$137,645	\$115,211	\$17,324	\$16,309	\$148,844	108%	
Secure Communities PMO	\$0	\$16,350	\$17,730	\$34,080	\$0	\$17,039	\$16,309	\$33,348	98%	
Headquarters Management	\$103,565	\$0	\$0	\$103,565	\$115,211	\$285	\$0	\$115,496	112%	
Total	\$1,769,272	\$61,531	\$200,000	\$2,030,803	\$1,970,365	\$66,746	\$170,814	\$2,207,925	109%	

NOTE: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) exceeded its planned Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 obligations for criminal alien enforcement as a result of exceeding targets for the percentages of criminal versus non-criminal aliens detained and removed by ICE during FY 2010. For FY 2010, ICE expected \$5.0 million in recoveries of Secure Communities (SC) FY 2009/2010 prior-year obligations to be added to its carry forward of \$56.5 million, explaining the total planned obligations for this fund of \$61.5 million. However, ICE actually recovered \$11.0 million of SC FY 2009/2010 prior-year obligations. This enabled ICE to obligate \$66.7 million from this fund during FY 2010.

Source: United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, September 30, 2010; data retrieved October 5.

B. IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Activations

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Harris	Houston	10/27/08
Massachusetts	Suffolk	Boston	11/5/08
North Carolina	Wake	Atlanta	11/12/08
Texas	Dallas- Dallas County Jail	Dallas	11/12/08
North Carolina	Buncombe	Atlanta	11/17/08
North Carolina	Gaston	Atlanta	11/17/08
North Carolina	Henderson	Atlanta	11/17/08
Texas	Maverick	San Antonio	12/9/08
Texas	Val Verde	San Antonio	12/9/08
Pennsylvania	Bucks	Philadelphia	12/16/08
Pennsylvania	Montgomery	Philadelphia	12/16/08
Texas	Kinney	San Antonio	12/16/08
Texas	Real	San Antonio	12/16/08
Arizona	Pinal	Phoenix	12/23/08
North Carolina	Duplin	Atlanta	1/6/09
North Carolina	New Hanover	Atlanta	1/6/09
North Carolina	Orange	Atlanta	1/13/09
Texas	Dallas and Kaufman-Mesquite Police Department	Dallas	1/13/09
Arizona	Maricopa	Phoenix	1/16/09
Arizona	Yavapai	Phoenix	1/16/09
Arizona	Yuma	Phoenix	1/16/09
North Carolina	Harnett	Atlanta	1/21/09
Texas	Collin	Dallas	1/21/09
Texas	Dallas and Collin-Richardson Police Department	Dallas	1/21/09
Texas	Uvalde	San Antonio	1/21/09
Florida	Duval	Miami	1/22/09
Florida	Marion	Miami	1/28/09
North Carolina	Cabarrus	Atlanta	1/28/09
North Carolina	Catawba	Atlanta	1/28/09
Texas	Denton	Dallas	1/28/09
Texas	Zavala	San Antonio	1/28/09
North Carolina	Cumberland	Atlanta	2/3/09
Texas	Hunt	Dallas	2/3/09
Texas	Grayson	Dallas	2/9/09
Florida	Clay	Miami	2/10/09
Florida	St. Johns	Miami	2/10/09
North Carolina	Durham	Atlanta	2/10/09

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Dallas, Collin, Denton- Carrollton Police Department	Dallas	2/10/09
Texas	Johnson	Dallas	2/10/09
Florida	Charlotte	Miami	2/18/09
Florida	St. Lucie	Miami	2/18/09
Texas	Dallas- Farmers Branch Police Department	Dallas	2/18/09
Florida	Collier	Miami	2/24/09
Florida	Hillsborough	Miami	2/24/09
Florida	Miami-Dade	Miami	2/24/09
Texas	Dallas- Irving Police Department	Dallas	2/24/09
Texas	Kaufman	Dallas	2/24/09
Virginia	Fairfax	Washington	3/9/09
Texas	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	Houston	3/18/09
California	San Diego	San Diego	3/26/09
Texas	Brooks	Houston	6/9/09
Texas	Jim Wells	Houston	6/9/09
Texas	Kleberg	Houston	6/9/09
Texas	Starr	San Antonio	6/9/09
Texas	Hidalgo	San Antonio	6/10/09
Texas	Kenedy	Houston	6/10/09
Texas	Willacy	San Antonio	6/15/09
Texas	Bexar	San Antonio	6/16/09
Texas	Dimmitt	San Antonio	6/16/09
Texas	Travis	San Antonio	6/16/09
Texas	Webb	San Antonio	6/16/09
Texas	Zapata	San Antonio	6/16/09
Texas	El Paso	El Paso	6/17/09
Texas	Presidio	El Paso	6/17/09
Texas	Terrell	El Paso	6/17/09
Texas	Nueces	Houston	6/19/09
New Mexico	Dona Ana	El Paso	6/24/09
Texas	Brewster	El Paso	6/24/09
Texas	Jeff Davis	El Paso	6/24/09
Texas	Pecos	El Paso	6/24/09
New Mexico	Grant	El Paso	7/14/09
New Mexico	Hidalgo	El Paso	7/14/09
New Mexico	Luna	El Paso	7/14/09
Texas	Culberson	El Paso	7/14/09
Texas	Hudspeth	El Paso	7/14/09
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	7/21/09

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
California	Ventura	Los Angeles	7/22/09
Texas	Tarrant	Dallas	8/18/09
Florida	Broward	Miami	8/25/09
California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	8/27/09
California	Imperial	San Diego	9/9/09
Texas	Brazoria	Houston	9/16/09
Texas	Fort Bend	Houston	9/16/09
Texas	Montgomery	Houston	9/16/09
Texas	Galveston	Houston	9/22/09
New Mexico	Bernalillo	El Paso	9/29/09
Texas	Jefferson	Houston	9/29/09
Virginia	Prince William	Washington	9/29/09
Florida	Manatee	Miami	10/6/09
Florida	Brevard	Miami	10/12/09
Michigan	Wayne	Detroit	10/27/09
North Carolina	Mecklenburg	Atlanta	10/27/09
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Dallas	11/3/09
Oklahoma	Tulsa	Dallas	11/3/09
Florida	Pinellas	Miami	11/10/09
Arizona	Cochise	Phoenix	11/17/09
Arizona	Pima	Phoenix	11/17/09
Arizona	Santa Cruz	Phoenix	11/17/09
Georgia	Clayton	Atlanta	11/17/09
Georgia	DeKalb	Atlanta	11/17/09
Georgia	Gwinnett	Atlanta	11/17/09
Louisiana	Jefferson Parish	New Orleans	11/17/09
Florida	Monroe	Miami	11/24/09
Illinois	DuPage	Chicago	11/24/09
Illinois	Kane	Chicago	11/24/09
Florida	Highlands	Miami	12/8/09
Florida	Lake	Miami	12/8/09
Maryland	Prince George's	Baltimore	12/22/09
California	San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	1/5/10
California	Santa Barbara	Los Angeles	1/5/10
California	Sacramento	San Francisco	1/12/10
California	Solano	San Francisco	1/12/10
Ohio	Cuyahoga	Detroit	1/19/10
Ohio	Franklin	Detroit	1/19/10
Texas	McLennan	San Antonio	1/26/10
Texas	Williamson	San Antonio	1/26/10
California	San Joaquin	San Francisco	2/16/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
California	Stanislaus	San Francisco	2/16/10
California	Sonoma	San Francisco	3/2/10
California	Orange	Los Angeles	3/16/10
California	Fresno	San Francisco	3/23/10
Utah	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City	3/23/10
North Carolina	Brunswick	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Columbus	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Dare	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Halifax	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Jackson	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Lee	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Transylvania	Atlanta	3/30/10
North Carolina	Union	Atlanta	3/30/10
Utah	Davis	Salt Lake City	3/30/10
Utah	Utah	Salt Lake City	3/30/10
Virginia	Alexandria City	Washington	3/30/10
Virginia	Fauquier	Washington	3/30/10
Virginia	Loudoun	Washington	3/30/10
Virginia	Arlington	Washington	4/1/10
California	Contra Costa	San Francisco	4/6/10
California	Monterey	San Francisco	4/6/10
Florida	Orange	San Francisco	4/6/10
Florida	Palm Beach	Miami	4/6/10
Florida	Sarasota	Miami	4/6/10
Maryland	Frederick	Baltimore	4/6/10
Maryland	Queen Anne's	Baltimore	4/6/10
Maryland	St. Mary's	Baltimore	4/6/10
Oregon	Clackamas	Seattle	4/6/10
California	San Bernardino	Los Angeles	4/13/10
Florida	Escambia	Miami	4/13/10
Florida	Leon	Miami	4/13/10
Florida	Osceola	Miami	4/13/10
Florida	Polk	Miami	4/13/10
Florida	Volusia	Miami	4/13/10
Hawaii	Oahu	San Francisco	4/13/10
Illinois	Lake	Chicago	4/13/10
Illinois	Madison	Chicago	4/13/10
Illinois	McHenry	Chicago	4/13/10
Illinois	St. Clair	Chicago	4/13/10
Illinois	Will	Chicago	4/13/10
Illinois	Winnebago	Chicago	4/13/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Virginia	Rappahannock	Washington	4/13/10
California	Alameda	San Francisco	4/20/10
Delaware	Kent	Philadelphia	4/20/10
Delaware	New Castle	Philadelphia	4/20/10
Delaware	Sussex	Philadelphia	4/20/10
Utah	Box Elder	Salt Lake City	4/20/10
Virginia	Henrico	Washington	4/20/10
Virginia	Norfolk City	Washington	4/20/10
Virginia	Richmond City	Washington	4/20/10
Virginia	Virginia Beach City	Washington	4/20/10
Utah	Weber	Salt Lake City	4/27/10
California	Santa Clara	San Francisco	5/4/10
Oregon	Marion	Seattle	5/4/10
Texas	Hemphill	Dallas	5/4/10
Texas	Lubbock	Dallas	5/4/10
Texas	Potter	Dallas	5/4/10
Texas	Randall	Dallas	5/4/10
California	Riverside	Los Angeles	5/11/10
Louisiana	Orleans Parish	New Orleans	5/11/10
Virginia	Chesterfield	Washington	5/11/10
Virginia	Hanover	Washington	5/11/10
Virginia	Newport News City	Washington	5/11/10
Virginia	Petersburg City	Washington	5/11/10
Virginia	Stafford	Washington	5/11/10
Oregon	Multnomah	Seattle	5/18/10
Texas	Cache	Salt Lake City	5/18/10
Virginia	Brunswick	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Caroline	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Colonial Heights City	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Dinwiddie	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Greensville (includes Emporia City)	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Hopewell City	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Nottoway	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Prince Edward	Washington	5/18/10
Virginia	Prince George	Washington	5/18/10
California	San Mateo	San Francisco	5/25/10
Texas	Bell	San Antonio	5/25/10
Virginia	Falls Church City	Washington	5/25/10
Virginia	Richmond	Washington	5/25/10
Louisiana	East Baton Rouge Parish	New Orleans	6/2/10
Virginia	Amelia	Washington	6/2/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Virginia	Buckingham	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Charles City	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Cumberland	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Essex	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Goochland	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	King and Queen	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	King William	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Lancaster	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Lunenburg	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Mathews	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Mecklenburg	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Middlesex	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	New Kent	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Northumberland	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Powhatan	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Surry	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Sussex	Washington	6/2/10
Virginia	Westmoreland	Washington	6/2/10
Idaho	Ada	Salt Lake City	6/3/10
Idaho	Canyon	Salt Lake City	6/3/10
California	San Francisco	San Francisco	6/8/10
Texas	Atascosa	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Bandera	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Burnet	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Duval	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Edwards	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Frio	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Gillespie	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Gonzales	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Guadalupe	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Hays	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Jim Hogg	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Karnes	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Kendall	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Kimble	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	La Salle	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	McMullen	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Medina	San Antonio	6/8/10
Texas	Wilson	San Antonio	6/8/10
Utah	Beaver	Salt Lake City	6/8/10
Utah	Sevier	Salt Lake City	6/8/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Utah	Washington	Salt Lake City	6/8/10
Virginia	Accomack	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Albemarle	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Augusta	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Charlottesville City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Chesapeake City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Clarke	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Culpeper	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Fluvanna	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Franklin	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Frederick	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Fredericksburg City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Gloucester	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Greene	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Hampton City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Harrisonburg City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Highland	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Isle of Wight	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	James City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	King George	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Louisa	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Madison	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Nelson	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Northampton	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Orange	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Page	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Portsmouth City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Rockingham	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Shenandoah	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Southampton	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Spotsylvania	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Staunton City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Suffolk City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Warren	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Waynesboro City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Williamsburg City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	Winchester City	Washington	6/8/10
Virginia	York (includes Poquoson City)	Washington	6/8/10
Texas	Aransas	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Bee	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Calhoun	Houston	6/15/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Fayette	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Jackson	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Lavaca	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Live Oak	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Matagorda	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	San Patricio	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Victoria	Houston	6/15/10
Texas	Wharton	Houston	6/15/10
Virginia	Alleghany	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Amherst	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Appomattox	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Bath	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Bedford	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Bedford City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Bland	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Botetourt	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Bristol City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Buchanan	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Buena Vista City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Campbell	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Carroll	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Charlotte	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Covington City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Craig	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Danville City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Dickenson	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Floyd	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Franklin City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Galax City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Giles	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Grayson	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Halifax	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Henry	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Lee	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Lexington City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Lynchburg City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Martinsville City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Montgomery	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Norton City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Patrick	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Pittsylvania	Washington	6/15/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Virginia	Pulaski	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Radford City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Roanoke	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Roanoke City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Rockbridge	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Russell	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Salem City	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Scott	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Smyth	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Tazewell	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Washington	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Wise	Washington	6/15/10
Virginia	Wythe	Washington	6/15/10
Tennessee	Knox	New Orleans	6/17/10
Florida	Alachua	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Baker	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Bay	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Bradford	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Calhoun	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Citrus	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Columbia	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	DeSoto	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Dixie	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Flagler	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Franklin	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Gadsden	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Gilchrist	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Glades	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Gulf	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Hamilton	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Hardee	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Hendry	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Hernando	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Holmes	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Indian River	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Jackson	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Jefferson	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Lafayette	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Lee	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Levy	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Liberty	Miami	6/22/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Florida	Madison	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Martin	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Nassau	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Okaloosa	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Okeechobee	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Pasco	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Putnam	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Santa Rosa	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Seminole	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Sumter	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Suwannee	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Taylor	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Union	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Wakulla	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Walton	Miami	6/22/10
Florida	Washington	Miami	6/22/10
South Dakota	Minnehaha	Saint Paul	6/22/10
South Dakota	Pennington	Saint Paul	6/22/10
Tennessee	Hamilton	New Orleans	6/22/10
Tennessee	Shelby	New Orleans	6/22/10
Texas	Bastrop	San Antonio	6/22/10
Texas	Blanco	San Antonio	6/22/10
Texas	Caldwell	San Antonio	6/22/10
Texas	Llano	San Antonio	6/22/10
Texas	Mason	San Antonio	6/22/10
Texas	McCulloch	San Antonio	6/22/10
Texas	San Saba	San Antonio	6/22/10
Connecticut	Fairfield	Boston	6/29/10
Texas	Bosque	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Comal	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Coryell	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Falls	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Freestone	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Hamilton	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Hill	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Kerr	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Lampasas	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Limestone	San Antonio	6/29/10
Texas	Somervell	San Antonio	6/29/10
Michigan	Oakland	Detroit	7/7/10
Texas	Anderson	Dallas	7/7/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Andrews	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Bowie	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Camp	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Cass	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Cherokee	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Crane	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Delta	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Ector	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Fannin	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Franklin	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Gregg	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Harrison	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Henderson	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Hopkins	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Lamar	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Loving	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Marion	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Martin	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Midland	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Morris	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Panola	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Rains	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Red River	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Reeves	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Rusk	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Smith	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Titus	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Upshur	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Upton	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Van Zandt	Dallas	7/7/10
Texas	Ward	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Winkler	El Paso	7/7/10
Texas	Wood	Dallas	7/7/10
North Carolina	Cherokee	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Clay	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Grayham	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Haywood	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Macon	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Madison	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Swain	Atlanta	7/13/10
North Carolina	Yancey	Atlanta	7/13/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Nevada	Washoe	Salt Lake City	7/13/10
Ohio	Butler	Detroit	7/13/10
Ohio	Montgomery	Detroit	7/13/10
Arizona	Mohave	Phoenix	7/20/10
Mississippi	Warren	New Orleans	7/20/10
Ohio	Hamilton	Detroit	7/20/10
Texas	Angelina	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Chambers	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Colorado	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	DeWitt	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Goliad	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Hardin	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Jasper	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Liberty	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Nacogdoches	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Newton	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Orange	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Polk	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Refugio	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	San Augustine	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Shelby	Houston	7/20/10
Texas	Tyler	Houston	7/20/10
Arizona	Apache	Phoenix	7/27/10
California	Butte	San Francisco	7/27/10
California	El Dorado	San Francisco	7/27/10
California	Placer	San Francisco	7/27/10
California	Shasta	San Francisco	7/27/10
California	Tulare	San Francisco	7/27/10
California	Yolo	San Francisco	7/27/10
California	Yuba	San Francisco	7/27/10
Montana	Lewis and Clark	Salt Lake City	7/27/10
Montana	Missoula	Salt Lake City	7/27/10
Nevada	Clark	Salt Lake City	7/27/10
Texas	Cameron	San Antonio	7/27/10
Utah	Iron	Salt Lake City	7/27/10
Utah	Millard	Salt Lake City	7/27/10
Arizona	Navajo	Phoenix	8/3/10
Louisiana	Lafourche Parish	New Orleans	8/3/10
Louisiana	Terrebonne Parish	New Orleans	8/3/10
Texas	Cooke	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Ellis	Dallas	8/3/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Hood	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Jack	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Montague	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Navarro	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Parker	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Rockwall	Dallas	8/3/10
Texas	Sabine	Houston	8/3/10
Texas	Wise	Dallas	8/3/10
Arizona	Coconino	Phoenix	8/10/10
California	Humboldt	San Francisco	8/10/10
California	Lake	San Francisco	8/10/10
California	Marin	San Francisco	8/10/10
California	Mendocino	San Francisco	8/10/10
California	Merced	San Francisco	8/10/10
California	Napa	San Francisco	8/10/10
California	Santa Cruz	San Francisco	8/10/10
Michigan	Macomb	Detroit	8/10/10
Mississippi	Harrison	New Orleans	8/10/10
Mississippi	Lowndes	New Orleans	8/10/10
Mississippi	Rankin	New Orleans	8/10/10
Montana	Yellowstone	Salt Lake City	8/10/10
North Carolina	Burke	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Caldwell	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Cleveland	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Davidson	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Forsyth	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Iredell	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Lincoln	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	McDowell	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Polk	Atlanta	8/10/10
North Carolina	Rutherford	Atlanta	8/10/10
Tennessee	Davidson	New Orleans	8/10/10
Texas	Archer	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Baylor	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Brown	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Callahan	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Clay	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Coleman	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Comanche	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Eastland	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Erath	Dallas	8/10/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Fisher	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Foard	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Hardemon	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Haskell	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Jones	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Kent	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	King	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Knox	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Mills	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Palo Pinto	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Runnels	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Shackelford	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Stephens	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Taylor	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Throckmorton	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Wichita	Dallas	8/10/10
Texas	Young	Dallas	8/10/10
Arkansas	Pulaski	New Orleans	8/17/10
Nebraska	Douglas	Saint Paul	8/17/10
Nebraska	Lancaster	Saint Paul	8/17/10
Texas	Borden	Dallas	8/17/10
Texas	Gaines	Dallas	8/17/10
Texas	Mitchell	Dallas	8/17/10
Texas	Scurry	Dallas	8/17/10
Texas	Sterling	Dallas	8/17/10
Arkansas	Benton	New Orleans	8/24/10
Arkansas	Washington	New Orleans	8/24/10
Ohio	Summit	Detroit	8/24/10
Texas	Coke	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Concho	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Crockett	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Dawson	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Glasscock	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Howard	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Irion	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Menard	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Reagan	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Schleicher	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Sutton	Dallas	8/24/10
Texas	Tom Green	Dallas	8/24/10
Iowa	Polk	Saint Paul	8/31/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Oregon	Washington	Seattle	8/31/10
South Dakota	Custer	Saint Paul	8/31/10
South Dakota	Fall River	Saint Paul	8/31/10
South Dakota	Jackson	Saint Paul	8/31/10
Texas	Stonewall	Dallas	8/31/10
Texas	Wilbarger	Dallas	8/31/10
Georgia	Cobb	Atlanta	9/8/10
Georgia	Fulton	Atlanta	9/8/10
Georgia	Muscogee	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Alamance	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Bladen	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Chatham	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Edgecombe	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Granville	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Hoke	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Johnston	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Moore	Atlanta	9/8/10
North Carolina	Nash	Atlanta	9/8/10
South Carolina	Charleston	Atlanta	9/8/10
South Carolina	Greenville	Atlanta	9/8/10
South Carolina	Horry	Atlanta	9/8/10
California	Kern	San Francisco	9/14/10
California	Kings	San Francisco	9/14/10
California	Madera	San Francisco	9/14/10
Hawaii	Hawaii	San Francisco	9/14/10
Hawaii	Maui	San Francisco	9/14/10
Illinois	Alexander	Chicago	9/14/10
Illinois	Clinton	Chicago	9/14/10
Illinois	Franklin	Chicago	9/14/10
Illinois	Jackson	Chicago	9/14/10
Illinois	Massac	Chicago	9/14/10
Illinois	Pulaski	Chicago	9/14/10
Illinois	Washington	Chicago	9/14/10
Michigan	Kent	Detroit	9/14/10
Texas	Austin	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Brazos	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Burleson	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Grimes	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Houston	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Lee	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Leon	Houston	9/14/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Madison	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Milam	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Robertson	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	San Jacinto	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Trinity	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Walker	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Waller	Houston	9/14/10
Texas	Washington	Houston	9/14/10
Missouri	Saint Louis City	Chicago	9/21/10
Missouri	Saint Louis County	Chicago	9/21/10
Texas	Briscoe	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Cochran	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Cottle	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Crosby	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Dickens	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Floyd	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Garza	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Hockley	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Lynn	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Motley	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Nolan	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Terry	Dallas	9/21/10
Texas	Yoakum	Dallas	9/21/10
Mississippi	DeSoto	New Orleans	9/28/10
Texas	Armstrong	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Bailey	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Carson	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Castro	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Childress	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Collingsworth	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Dallam	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Deaf Smith	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Donley	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Gray	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Hale	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Hall	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Hansford	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Hartley	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Hutchinson	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Lamb	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Lipscomb	Dallas	9/28/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Texas	Moore	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Ochiltree	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Oldham	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Parmer	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Roberts	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Sherman	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Swisher	Dallas	9/28/10
Texas	Wheeler	Dallas	9/28/10

Activation Forecast for the First Quarter of FY 2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Illinois	Champaign	Chicago	10/5/10
Illinois	Christian	Chicago	10/5/10
Illinois	Effingham	Chicago	10/5/10
Illinois	Marion	Chicago	10/5/10
Illinois	Vermilion	Chicago	10/5/10
Illinois	Williamson	Chicago	10/5/10
Kentucky	Fayette	Chicago	10/5/10
Nevada	Carson City	Salt Lake City	10/5/10
Georgia	Hall	Atlanta	10/13/10
Georgia	Whitfield	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Alexander	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Alleghany	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Ashe	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Avery	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Mitchell	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Rockingham	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Stokes	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Surry	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Watauga	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Wilkes	Atlanta	10/13/10
North Carolina	Yadkin	Atlanta	10/13/10
Nevada	Douglas	Salt Lake City	10/13/10
Nevada	Lyon	Salt Lake City	10/13/10
South Carolina	Beaufort	Atlanta	10/13/10
South Carolina	Berkeley	Atlanta	10/13/10
South Carolina	Dorchester	Atlanta	10/13/10
South Carolina	York	Atlanta	10/13/10
Nevada	Churchill	Salt Lake City	10/19/10
Illinois	Stephenson	Chicago	10/26/10
Nebraska	Adams	Saint Paul	11/2/10
Nebraska	Hall	Saint Paul	11/2/10
Nebraska	Hamilton	Saint Paul	11/2/10
Nebraska	Howard	Saint Paul	11/2/10
Nebraska	Madison	Saint Paul	11/2/10
Nebraska	Merrick	Saint Paul	11/2/10
Nevada	Nye	Salt Lake City	11/2/10
Oregon	Clatsop	Seattle	11/2/10
Oregon	Columbia	Seattle	11/2/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Illinois	Carroll	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Clay	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Crawford	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	DeWitt	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Douglas	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Edgar	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Ford	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Hamilton	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Jasper	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Jo Daviess	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	La Salle	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Moultrie	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Piatt	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Shelby	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	Wayne	Chicago	11/9/10
Illinois	White	Chicago	11/9/10
New Mexico	Catron	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Chaves	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Cibola	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Curry	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Eddy	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Guadalupe	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Lea	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	McKinley	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Mora	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Otero	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	San Miguel	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Sandoval	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Sierra	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Socorro	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Torrance	El Paso	11/9/10
New Mexico	Valencia	El Paso	11/9/10
Ohio	Clark	Detroit	11/9/10
Ohio	Warren	Detroit	11/9/10
Georgia	Cherokee	Atlanta	11/16/10
Iowa	Pottawattamie	Saint Paul	11/16/10
Illinois	Mercer	Chicago	11/16/10
Illinois	Rock Island	Chicago	11/16/10
North Carolina	Anson	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Davie	Atlanta	11/16/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
North Carolina	Guilford	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Montgomery	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Randolph	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Richmond	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Robeson	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Rowan	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Scotland	Atlanta	11/16/10
North Carolina	Stanly	Atlanta	11/16/10
South Carolina	Allendale	Atlanta	11/16/10
South Carolina	Bamberg	Atlanta	11/16/10
South Carolina	Barnwell	Atlanta	11/16/10
Illinois	Adams	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Fulton	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Logan	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Macon	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Macoupin	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	McLean	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Montgomery	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Morgan	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Sangamon	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Tazewell	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Woodford	Chicago	11/23/10
Illinois	Edwards	Chicago	11/30/10
Illinois	Gallatin	Chicago	11/30/10
Illinois	Hardin	Chicago	11/30/10
Illinois	Pope	Chicago	11/30/10
Illinois	Richland	Chicago	11/30/10
Illinois	Wabash	Chicago	11/30/10
Oregon	Jackson	Seattle	11/30/10
Oregon	Josephine	Seattle	11/30/10
Maryland	Baltimore City	Baltimore	12/7/10
Maryland	Baltimore County	Baltimore	12/7/10
Maryland	Montgomery	Baltimore	12/7/10
New Mexico	Colfax	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	DeBaca	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Harding	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Los Alamos	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Quay	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Rio Arriba	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Roosevelt	El Paso	12/7/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
New Mexico	San Juan	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Taos	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Union	El Paso	12/7/10
New Mexico	Lincoln	El Paso	12/7/10
Nevada	White Pine	Salt Lake City	12/7/10
Oregon	Umatilla	Seattle	12/7/10
Oregon	Wasco	Seattle	12/7/10
California	Inyo	San Francisco	12/14/10
California	Mariposa	San Francisco	12/14/10
California	Mono	San Francisco	12/14/10
California	San Benito	San Francisco	12/14/10
California	Tuolumne	San Francisco	12/14/10
Georgia	Forsyth	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Bertie	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Caswell	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Pender	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Person	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Pitt	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Sampson	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Vance	Atlanta	12/14/10
North Carolina	Wayne	Atlanta	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Bryan	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Carter	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Cleveland	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Muskogee	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Payne	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Pottawatomie	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Wagoner	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Cherokee	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Creek	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Garfield	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Grady	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Lincoln	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Logan	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	McClain	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	McIntosh	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Okfuskee	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Osage	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Pawnee	Dallas	12/14/10

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Oklahoma	Pittsburg	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Rogers	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Stephens	Dallas	12/14/10
Oklahoma	Washington	Dallas	12/14/10
South Carolina	Colleton	Atlanta	12/14/10
South Carolina	Hampton	Atlanta	12/14/10
South Carolina	Jasper	Atlanta	12/14/10
Illinois	Boone	Chicago	12/21/10
Illinois	DeKalb	Chicago	12/21/10
Illinois	Ogle	Chicago	12/21/10
Illinois	Bureau	Chicago	12/28/10
Illinois	Grundy	Chicago	12/28/10
Oregon	Yamhill	Seattle	12/28/10

C. Video Teleconferencing Deployments

No. of VTC Units	Site Name	City	State
1	Calaveras County Jail	San Andreas	CA
1	Consulate of Mexico	Washington	D.C.
1	Hampden County Sheriff Department	Ludlow	MA
1	Adams County Sheriff's Department	Hastings	NE
1	Detroit ERO Field Office	Detroit	MI
1	Polk County Jail	Barton	FL
1	Maryland Correctional Institution	Hagerstown	MD
1	Birmingham ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Homewood	AL
1	DeKalb County Jail	Fort Payne	AL
1	Knoxville ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Knoxville	TN
1	Chattanooga ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Chattanooga	TN
1	Texarkana ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Texarkana	AR
1	Queen Anne's County Sheriff's Office	Centerville	MD
1	Rappahannock Regional Jail	Stafford	VA
1	Jackson ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Pearl	MS
1	Nashville ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Nashville	TN
1	Hillsborough County Jail	Tampa	FL
1	Little Rock ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Little Rock	AR
1	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Garza West Transfer Facility	Beeville	TX
1	Buffalo Federal Detention Facility	Batavia	NY
1	Montgomery ERO Office (New Orleans AOR)	Montgomery	AL
1	Santa Rosa County Jail	Milton	FL
1	Oklahoma Department of Corrections Lexington Assessment and Reception Center	Lexington	OK

D. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Full Text
ACRIME	Alien Criminal Response Information Management System
ATD	Alternatives to Detention Program
ATP	Automated Threat Prioritization
CAP	Criminal Alien Program
CAPPA	Criminal Alien Population Projection Analysis
CAR	Criminal Answer Required
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DROM	Detention and Removal Operations Modernization
EADM	ENFORCE Alien Detention Module
EARM	ENFORCE Alien Removal Module
ENFORCE	Enforcement Case Tracking System
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations Directorate
eTD	Electronic Travel Document
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
IAFIS	Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System
IAQ	Immigration Alien Query
IAR	Immigration Alien Response
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IDENT	Automated Biometric Identification System
IIDS	ICE Integrated Decision Support System
IT	Information Technology
IVF	Immigration Violator File
JCART	Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LESC	Law Enforcement Support Center
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OLC	Operation Last Call
OPLA	Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
PPA	Program, Project and Activity
PMO	Program Management Office
RIAU	Repatriation and International Agreements Unit
SC	Secure Communities
SC/CIRCA	Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens
SDM	Strategic Decision Model
USCIS	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Full Text
US-VISIT	United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
VCAS	Violent Criminal Alien Section
VTC	Video Conferencing
WPF	Wanted Person File