



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report

Fiscal Year 2011 Report to Congress
Third Quarter
December 1, 2011



Homeland
Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Message from the Assistant Secretary

December 1, 2011

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



This report was prepared in response to language found in Section 1101 of the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-10) and in the *FY 2010 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-83) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement. It covers the third quarter of FY 2011.

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

The Honorable Robert B. Aderholt
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

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

The Honorable Mary L. Landrieu
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Daniel Coats
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, appearing to read "John Morton". The signature is stylized and cursive, written over a white background.

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

Executive Summary

This report reflects ICE's Secure Communities (SC) interoperability implementation status and programmatic changes that occurred during the third quarter of FY 2011 (April 1 to June 30, 2010). ICE took significant action to reiterate its priorities and further communicate its focus on smart immigration enforcement. These changes were coordinated with ICE's partners in DHS, state and local law enforcement, and community stakeholders. These improvements include the Task Force on Secure Communities under the Homeland Security Advisory Council, a new policy to reiterate protections of victims of domestic violence, a revised detainer form, and outreach to state and local enforcement coordinated with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL). Additional details on these developments can be found in the Criminal Alien Enforcement section of this executive summary.

The total number of jurisdictions in which ICE has activated SC's use of Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) interoperability increased from 1,143 in the second quarter of FY 2011 to 1,419 in the third quarter of FY 2011.

As the ICE SC initiative achieves the complete activation across state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs), to enable use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, ICE will improve and modernize immigration enforcement of criminal aliens.

Although this report covers the third quarter of FY 2011, subsequent reports will include additional policy announcements and updates that occurred after the end of this reporting period.

This quarterly report describes how ICE used technology to enhance enforcement activities as well as how resources and activities were focused on efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens from the United States during the third quarter of FY 2011. These efforts are strategically planned around and focused on the following three goals: identification, prioritization, and transformation. The core activities discussed in this report are SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability,¹ criminal alien enforcement, and information technology (IT) development. This executive summary ties these core strategies to activities.

Secure Communities' Use of IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability

Identifying criminal aliens optimally occurs through SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. Congress has been consistent and clear in its intent that the Department of Justice (DOJ) shares criminal information in its possession with immigration authorities, both DHS and its predecessor agencies. This includes a mandate requiring a data-sharing system that provides immigration agencies with access to information that is relevant to determining the inadmissibility or deportability of an alien. According to 8 U.S.C. § 1722, "the President shall develop and implement an interoperable electronic data system to provide current and immediate

¹ Previous reports used the term SC IDENT/IAFIS interoperability to refer to ICE's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability through SC.

access to information in databases of federal LEAs and the intelligence community that is relevant to determine whether to issue a visa or to determine the admissibility or deportability of an alien.”² Although the integration of IDENT and IAFIS began before SC was funded and developed, it now forms the information-sharing mechanism on which the program is based.

SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was activated in an additional 276 jurisdictions during the third quarter of FY 2011, resulting in a cumulative total of 1,419 jurisdictions. In the third quarter of FY 2011, ICE began activations of SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability in Alabama, Indiana, and the State of Washington. Additionally, ICE completed all activations of SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability in Puerto Rico during the third quarter of FY 2011.

At the end of the third quarter of FY 2011, ICE had completed 84 percent of the FY 2011 goal of 897 additional activated jurisdictions.

ICE continues to assess performance and results of SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability as activations continue in new jurisdictions:

- Activating SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability results in a corresponding increase in the number of submissions to the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) each succeeding fiscal quarter. During the third quarter of FY 2011, immigration alien queries (IAQs) to the LESL as a result of this technology increased by 34 percent compared to the third quarter of FY 2010.
- During the third quarter of FY 2011, biometric submissions to IDENT as a result of SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability increased by nearly 103 percent compared to the third quarter of FY 2010.
- The number of criminal aliens removed or returned by ICE as a result of identifications via SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was nearly 33 percent higher in the third quarter of FY 2011 than in the third quarter of FY 2010.³

The SC Program Management Office (SC PMO) coordinates and conducts communications and outreach to stakeholders on activities that support SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations nationwide.

Section III of this report provides a more detailed explanation of SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. For a list of jurisdictions where SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was activated in the third quarter of FY 2011 and the schedule for planned activations for the fourth quarter of FY 2011, see Appendix B. A complete list of all activations, which is updated weekly, is available at <http://www.ice.gov/doclib/secure-communities/pdf/sc-activated.pdf>.

² The federal biometric information-sharing capability—called IDENT/IAFIS interoperability—was developed by DHS and the DOJ in response to a mandate by Congress to make the agencies’ respective biometric systems—DHS’s IDENT and the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s IAFIS—interoperable.

³ United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology IDENT Data Response/Single-search transactions daily report and the monthly LESL-ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) Data Match. IIDS Data Match includes Enforcement Case Tracking System data and was run by IIDS on July 17, 2011.

Criminal Alien Enforcement

Criminal alien enforcement is aided by SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability and prioritization. On March 2, 2011, the ICE Assistant Secretary reissued the June 30, 2010 memorandum titled "Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens." This memorandum identifies as the highest priority the removal of aliens who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes. For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels:

- Level 1 offenders are those criminal aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act § 101(a)(43), or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies."
- Level 2 offenders are criminal 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 are criminal aliens convicted of crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

Concentrating on this prioritized approach, ICE arrested more than 38,000 criminal aliens in the third quarter of FY 2011, which was 50.2 percent of all ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) arrests during this time period.⁴ More than 16,350 of these arrests were of Level 1 offenders, which is 43.0 percent of all ICE ERO criminal alien arrests.

In the third quarter of FY 2011, ICE removed nearly 45,450 criminal aliens, which constituted more than 44.3 percent of ICE removals in the fiscal quarter. More than 36.4 percent of ICE criminal alien removals in this fiscal quarter were Level 1 offenders.

During the third quarter of FY 2011, ICE continued its work with DHS CRCL to create a series of outreach and awareness videos, discussion guides, and job aids designed to provide reliable, authoritative, and actionable information to state and local law enforcement on the civil rights and civil liberties issues that arise when their agencies are activated through SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. This project is in response to various requests from non-governmental organizations. Intended topics for these videos include an overview of SC, prevention of racial and ethnic profiling, immigration law protections for victims, recognizing abuse by private parties upon aliens, immigration detainers, complaint avenues and consequences of violations of civil rights and civil liberties, consular notification requirements, and requirements and obligations relating to individuals who have limited English proficiency. The target audience for this outreach is front line state and local law enforcement officers. The project reinforces DHS's active commitment to protecting the civil rights and civil liberties of all persons affected by DHS activities and programs.

ICE and CRCL completed the first video during the third quarter of FY 2011, which provides an overview of SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability for state and local law enforcement.

⁴ All statistical data in this report (except for data regarding SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability and the Violent Criminal Alien Section) are provided by the ICE Statistical Tracking Unit and retrieved from ICE Integrated Decision Support on July 4, 2011. Unless otherwise noted, previously reported measures are static to remain consistent with past reports.

During the third quarter of FY 2011, ICE made a series of public announcements related to immigration enforcement. The purpose of these announcements was to reiterate the agency's commitment to prioritizing its use of resources and ensuring that the rights of victims and witnesses are protected. To that end, Assistant Secretary Morton issued a new memorandum providing guidance for ICE law enforcement personnel and attorneys regarding their authority to exercise discretion when appropriate—authority designed to help ICE better focus on meeting agency priorities to use limited resources to target criminal aliens and those who put public safety at risk. This memorandum also directs the exercise of prosecutorial discretion to reiterate the agency's commitment to ensure that victims and witnesses to crimes are properly protected. The memorandum also clarifies that the exercise of discretion is inappropriate in cases involving threats to public safety, national security, and other agency priorities.

At the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano, ICE, in consultation with CRCL, has developed a new policy specifically to protect victims of domestic violence and other crimes to ensure these crimes continue to be reported and prosecuted. This policy directs ICE officers to exercise appropriate discretion to ensure victims and witnesses to crimes are not penalized by removal. ICE is also working to develop additional tools that will help identify people who may be a victim, witness, or member of a vulnerable class so officers can exercise appropriate discretion.

As part of these announcements, DHS also created the new advisory Task Force on Secure Communities under the Homeland Security Advisory Council, which was tasked with advising the ICE Assistant Secretary on ways to improve SC, including making recommendations on how to best focus on individuals who pose a true public safety or national security threat. This panel is composed of chiefs of police, sheriffs, academic experts, and community and immigration advocates. The advisory committee received its charter and first convened at the end of the third quarter.

Finally, ICE and CRCL announced a comprehensive, quarterly statistical review of SC-related statistics to identify any potentially improper uses of the program, including racial or ethnic profiling, and released an agreed protocol on CRCL's lead role in investigating allegations of civil rights or civil liberties violations relating to SC. ICE also significantly revised its public Web site on SC to provide full and transparent public information on the program and this series of policy announcements; the site is available at www.ice.gov/secure_communities.

Section IV of this report provides more detailed data on ICE criminal alien enforcement activities. For additional information on ICE FY 2011 obligations toward criminal alien enforcement, see Appendix A.

IT Development

In response to higher volumes of identified criminal aliens eligible for removal as a result of SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation, SC continues its efforts to transform detention, processing, and removal operations through use and enhancement of technological resources. SC also continues to develop and use advanced data analytics capabilities and risk-informed strategies to optimize performance and reduce costs.

The modernized Alien Criminal Response Information Management (ACRIME) system was released to begin deployment in the third quarter of FY 2011. ACRIME system enhancements have been developed to address high-priority post deployment issues. Development of these enhancements has delayed initiation of the Field Access pilot, user training, and IAQ processing until the first quarter of FY 2012.

The ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) SC Metrics Tracker completed testing and deployed in the third quarter of FY 2011. The SC metrics tracker will enhance ICE reporting, performance measurements, and modeling efforts via a primary data repository.

The enhanced Enforcement Alien Removal Module (EARM) began deployment in the third quarter of FY 2011. The upgraded EARM now maintains data to track aliens from detention through the removal process.

Section V of this report provides a more detailed explanation of IT development activities funded by SC. For a more detailed explanation of ICE programs and activities, see the glossary in Appendix C.



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2011

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I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the legislative language set forth in Section 1101 of the *FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-10) and the *FY 2010 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-83) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement. Section 1101 of P.L. 112-10 specifies that, for FY 2011, DHS is subject to the terms and conditions of P.L. 111-83, including this particular report requirement.

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 provision.

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. Background

In FY 2008, Congress appropriated \$200 million for 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 ...”⁵ 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 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”⁶ 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.”⁷ 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. In the third quarter of FY 2011, these funding levels and requirements were extended through several continuing resolutions (CRs), the last of which was the *FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-10).

Through SC/CIRCA, ICE prioritizes its enforcement efforts to identify and remove increasing numbers of criminal aliens. In FY 2008, ICE removed 114,415 criminal aliens. Criminal alien removals rose to 136,343 in FY 2009 and 195,772 in FY 2010. Further, in FY 2008, criminal alien removals constituted nearly 31 percent of total ICE removals; in FY 2010, nearly 50 percent of all ICE removals were of criminal aliens.⁸ Through FY 2010, ICE had removed 17,300 Level 1 criminal aliens (i.e., aliens convicted of “aggravated felonies,” as defined in Section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each

⁵ *FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 110-161), 121 Stat. 1844, 2050 (2007).

⁶ *FY 2009 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 110-329), 122 Stat. 3574, 3659 (2008).

⁷ Excerpted from the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 110-329, submitted by Mr. Obey, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, regarding the House of Representatives’ Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2638, 571, 634 (2008).

⁸ Data retrieved from IIDS v. 1.6, January 3, 2011. ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5, 2009, 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.

punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as “felonies”) as a result of SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability.⁹

⁹ United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology IDENT Data Response/Single-search transactions daily report and the monthly LESC-IIDS Data Match. IIDS Data Match includes Enforcement Case Tracking System data and was run by IIDS on January 7, 2011.

III. SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability

SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was activated in an additional 276 jurisdictions during the third quarter of FY 2011, resulting in a cumulative total of 1,419 activated jurisdictions. Activation of all jurisdictions in Puerto Rico was completed in the third quarter of FY 2011.

Measure	FY 2011 Goal	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	FY 2011 YTD
Additional jurisdictions activated with SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability	897	233	252	276	761
Percentage of aliens arrested or charged in the United States electronically screened through SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability	80%	66.43%	70.96%	74.70%	74.70%

ICE continues to assess the performance and results of SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability as activations continue in new jurisdictions. The increase in the number of jurisdictions where SC's use of 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 third quarter of FY 2011, IAQs to the LESC as a result of this technology increased by 34 percent compared to the third quarter of FY 2010.

During the third quarter of FY 2011, biometric submissions to IDENT as a result of SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability increased by nearly 103 percent compared to the third quarter of FY 2010. Removals and returns of criminal aliens identified via SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability have also shown a steady increase. The number of criminal aliens removed and returned by ICE as a result of identifications via SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was nearly 33 percent higher in the third quarter of FY 2011 than in the third quarter of FY 2010.

Performance Measures of SC Interoperability	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Total	Q1 FY 2011	Q2 FY 2011	Q3 FY 2011
Cumulative jurisdictions where SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability has been activated	88	658	891	1,143	1,419
Percentage of aliens arrested or charged in the United States who will be electronically screened through SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability	30.99%	63.77%	66.43%	70.96%	74.70%
IDENTIFY*					
IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Submissions	828,119	3,376,753	1,391,722	1,628,799	1,884,453
Alien IDENT Matches	95,664	248,166	80,322	83,168	90,216
LESC Level 1	12,785	40,216	11,072	14,072	23,188
LESC Level 2/3	82,879	207,950	69,250	69,096	67,028
ARREST**					
Administratively Arrested or Booked Into ICE Custody:	45,734	123,418	38,431	38,324	31,919
Level 1	16,244	41,089	11,019	9,437	6,940
Level 2	5,096	16,452	6,408	5,836	3,644
Level 3	13,277	29,315	8,486	8,157	5,911
Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	11,117	36,562	12,518	14,894	15,424
REMOVE***					
Removals and Returns:	14,353	49,432	17,539	19,845	19,515
Level 1	3,352	13,988	4,634	4,867	4,554
Level 2	1,528	6,082	3,267	3,871	3,410
Level 3	5,764	15,921	5,153	5,596	4,599
Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	3,679	13,441	4,485	5,511	6,952
ICE Fugitives	290	1,539	575	573	713
Prior Removals/Returns	2,437	9,225	2,991	3,689	4,626
Entered Without Inspection, Visa Violators and Overstays	952	2,677	919	1,249	1,613
<p>* IDENT matches for Level 1, 2, and 3 crimes are classified on the basis of the current charge or any prior conviction. Level 1 matches refer to those aliens who are currently being charged with or have been previously convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act § 101 (a)(43). Level 2/3 matches refer to those aliens who have been charged with or convicted of all other offenses.</p> <p>**Arrests and book-ins are based on the month that the individual was checked via SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, not the month the enforcement actions were undertaken. All Level 1, 2, and 3 arrest data are classified on the basis of convictions only.</p> <p>*** Removals are based on the month that the individual was removed from the country, not the month that the individual was checked via SC's use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. All Level 1, 2, and 3 removal data are classified on the basis of convictions only.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Source: United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology IDENT Data Response/Single-search transactions daily report and the monthly LESG-IIDS Data Match. IIDS Data Match for Arrests and Book-ins includes Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE) data and was run by IIDS on July 6, 2011. IIDS data match for Removals and Returns includes ENFORCE data and was run by IIDS on July 17, 2011. Non-Criminal Immigration Violators data match was run by IIDS on July 19, 2011.</p>					

IV. Criminal Alien Enforcement Activities

Criminal Alien Program

The mission of the Criminal Alien Program (CAP) is to provide ICE-wide direction and support in the identification and apprehension of those who are incarcerated within federal, state, and local prisons and jails, as well as at-large criminal aliens. It is incumbent upon ICE to ensure that all efforts are made to investigate, arrest, and remove individuals from the United States by processing the alien expeditiously. The identification and processing of incarcerated criminal aliens, before release from jails and prisons, decreases or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody and reduces the overall cost to the Federal Government.

Measure	Q2 FY 2011	Q3 FY 2011	Variance
Number of criminal alien arrests	31,401	30,930	-1.5%
Percentage of total arrests that are criminal aliens	56.6%	53.5%	-3.1%
Number of detainees issued	66,840	69,697	+4.3%

Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force

In coordination with other LEAs, the Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force (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. In addition to its two operational JCARTs, CAP conducts at-large arrests throughout the country with resources in other ICE field offices.

Measure	Q2 FY 2011	Q3 FY 2011	Variance
Number of criminal alien arrests (as a subset of CAP arrests)	167	89	-46.7%
Number of detainees issued (as a subset of CAP arrests)	74	66	-10.8%

Violent Criminal Alien Section

Violent Criminal Alien Section personnel identify, for prosecution, recidivist criminal aliens encountered by ICE ERO through its criminal alien and fugitive operations enforcement programs. Illegal reentry after deportation may violate 8 U.S.C. §1326. Through successful criminal prosecution in the federal court system, these actions act as a deterrent to future recidivism.

Measure	Q2 FY 2011	Q3 FY 2011	Variance
Number of cases referred to U.S. Attorneys Offices	3,590	3,037	-15.4%
Number of cases accepted by U.S. Attorneys Offices for prosecution	2,784	2,435	-12.5%

V. IT Development

ACRIME Modernization

In the third quarter of FY 2011, the modernized ACRIME system was released to begin deployment, a quarter later than planned. An enhancement to the system was initiated to address issues identified after production and to provide more advanced reporting and querying functionality. This version of the system will be used as the basis for the Field Access Pilot, which is intended to be released to a limited user base to optimize the solution for a nationwide rollout in FY 2012. The implementation of the enhancement has delayed the initiation of the pilot, user training, and IAQ processing until the first quarter of FY 2012.¹⁰

Milestone	Target	Actual	Variance
(b)(7)e			

Automated Threat Prioritization

During the third quarter of FY 2011, ICE continued the process of mapping state laws to NCIC codes. Approximately 97,000 state law records exist, and the completion and validation of these mappings is essential to building a service that accurately aligns state and federal laws to nationally recognized NCIC criminal offense levels. ICE remains on track to complete the validation process in the fourth quarter of FY 2011. In the third quarter of FY 2011, Automated Threat Prioritization (ATP) continued testing and remains on schedule to complete testing in the fourth quarter of FY 2011.

Milestone	Target	Actual	Variance
(b)(7)e			

¹⁰ For a more detailed explanation of IT development projects, see the glossary in Appendix C.

Status Determination Support

As previously reported, continued delays in the development and deployment of the modernized ACRIME system have caused related work on the Status Determination Support (SDS) Web services to cease. ICE has altered its approach to SDS in response to these delays. As the modernized ACRIME system is deployed, ICE will continue to reevaluate the need for SDS services and will refine requirements as business priorities dictate.

The FY 2012 system implementation plan is under development and will inform the approach to implementing the SDS services. The system development activities that have been completed for SDS will be used by the development team in future activities.

ICE Integrated Decision Support System

The SC Metrics Tracker completed testing and deployed in the third quarter of FY 2011.

Milestone	Target	Actual	Variance
(b)(7)e			

ENFORCE Alien Removal Module Enhancement

The enhanced EARM application completed testing and deployed in the third quarter of FY 2011. (b)(7)e

(b)(7)e			
(b)(7)e	The deployment of the next enhancement is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2012.		

Milestone	Target	Actual	Variance
(b)(7)e			

VI. Appendices

A. FY 2011 Funding Actuals (in thousands)

Obligations Toward Criminal Alien Enforcement (by Program)				
Category of Activity	ICE	SC	SC	Total Obligated
	FY 2011 Base	FY 2010/ FY 2011	FY 2011/ FY 2012	
Identify & Arrest	\$281,373	\$7,732	\$28,872	\$317,977
Criminal Alien Program	\$104,433	\$7,682	\$28,865	\$140,980
Fugitive Operations	\$79,900	\$0	\$0	\$79,900
Law Enforcement Support Center	\$16,061	\$0	\$0	\$16,061
287(g) Delegation of Authority	\$27,796	\$0	\$0	\$27,796
Domestic Investigations	\$51,076	\$49	\$7	\$51,132
Intelligence	\$2,107	\$0	\$0	\$2,107
Detain, Process, & Remove	\$990,697	\$4,836	\$65,829	\$1,061,362
Custody Operations	\$799,342	\$3,797	\$64,256	\$867,394
Alternatives to Detention	\$17,263	\$0	\$0	\$17,263
Legal Proceedings	\$72,533	\$0	\$0	\$72,533
International Affairs	\$2,149	\$509	\$1,574	\$4,232
Transportation and Removal	\$99,411	\$530	\$0	\$99,940
Information Technology (IT)	\$53,411	\$1,514	\$2,603	\$57,528
Identification & Arrest Systems	\$0	\$500	\$74	\$574
Detention & Removal Systems	\$0	\$84	\$314	\$399
IT Management & Architecture	\$0	\$930	\$2,215	\$3,145
Headquarters Managed IT/Modernization	\$53,411	\$0	\$0	\$53,411
Management Support	\$61,340	\$10,992	\$4,768	\$77,100
SC Program Management Office	\$0	\$10,992	\$4,768	\$15,760
Headquarters Management	\$61,340	\$0	\$0	\$61,340
Total	\$1,386,821	\$25,074	\$102,073	\$1,513,967

NOTE: The reported amounts of FY 2011 CR obligations toward criminal alien enforcement (by program) are only a subset of total obligations that ICE has made using its FY 2011 ICE appropriations. Obligations for activities other than criminal alien enforcement activities are not included in the table. Because all SC obligations are for criminal alien enforcement, the reported amounts of SC FY 2010/FY 2011 and SC FY 2011/FY 2012 CR obligations are also the total obligations made by ICE from those appropriations. The "Total Obligated" column is not an exact sum of the figures in the other three columns listed in the table. Each of these four columns is rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Source: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2011; data retrieved July 12, 2011.

B. Activations of SC's Use of IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Georgia	Colquitt	Atlanta	4/5/2011
Georgia	Lowndes	Atlanta	4/5/2011
Iowa	Clinton	Saint Paul	4/5/2011
Iowa	Dubuque	Saint Paul	4/5/2011
Iowa	Muscatine	Saint Paul	4/5/2011
Iowa	Scott	Saint Paul	4/5/2011
Idaho	Kootenai	Salt Lake City	4/5/2011
Indiana	Cass	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Clark	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Fulton	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Jasper	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Miami	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Newton	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Pulaski	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Starke	Chicago	4/5/2011
Indiana	Wabash	Chicago	4/5/2011
Kansas	Ford	Chicago	4/5/2011
Missouri	Webster	Chicago	4/5/2011
Ohio	Clinton	Detroit	4/5/2011
Ohio	Gallia	Detroit	4/5/2011
Ohio	Highland	Detroit	4/5/2011
Ohio	Jackson	Detroit	4/5/2011
Georgia	Carroll	Atlanta	4/12/2011
Georgia	Douglas	Atlanta	4/12/2011
Georgia	Paulding	Atlanta	4/12/2011
Maryland	Allegany	Baltimore	4/12/2011
Maryland	Garrett	Baltimore	4/12/2011
Maryland	Washington	Baltimore	4/12/2011
Michigan	Allegan	Detroit	4/12/2011
Michigan	Barry	Detroit	4/12/2011
Michigan	Calhoun	Detroit	4/12/2011
Michigan	Jackson	Detroit	4/12/2011
Michigan	Kalamazoo	Detroit	4/12/2011
Michigan	Muskegon	Detroit	4/12/2011
Michigan	Ottawa	Detroit	4/12/2011
New York	Chautauqua	Buffalo	4/12/2011
New York	Niagara	Buffalo	4/12/2011
Ohio	Crawford	Detroit	4/12/2011
Ohio	Miami	Detroit	4/12/2011
Ohio	Shelby	Detroit	4/12/2011
Ohio	Wayne	Detroit	4/12/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
South Carolina	Kershaw	Atlanta	4/12/2011
South Carolina	Lancaster	Atlanta	4/12/2011
South Carolina	Orangeburg	Atlanta	4/12/2011
South Carolina	Richland	Atlanta	4/12/2011
Maryland	Wicomico	Baltimore	4/19/2011
Missouri	Douglas	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Missouri	Howell	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Missouri	Laclede	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Missouri	Oregon	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Missouri	Ozark	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Missouri	Pulaski	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Missouri	Texas	Atlanta	4/19/2011
Nevada	Humboldt	Salt Lake City	4/19/2011
New York	Livingston	Buffalo	4/19/2011
New York	Ontario	Buffalo	4/19/2011
New York	Otsego	Buffalo	4/19/2011
New York	Seneca	Buffalo	4/19/2011
New York	Steuben	Buffalo	4/19/2011
New York	Yates	Buffalo	4/19/2011
Ohio	Adams	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Darke	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Greene	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Lawrence	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Meigs	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Pike	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Preble	Detroit	4/19/2011
Ohio	Scioto	Detroit	4/19/2011
Alabama	Autauga	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Baldwin	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Blount	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Chilton	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Elmore	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Escambia	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Etowah	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Jefferson	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Lee	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Limestone	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Marshall	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Mobile	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Morgan	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Tallapoosa	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	New Orleans	4/26/2011
Indiana	Benton	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	Boone	Chicago	4/26/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Indiana	Carroll	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	Clinton	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	Fountain	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	Steuben	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	Warren	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	Warrick	Chicago	4/26/2011
Indiana	White	Chicago	4/26/2011
Michigan	Clinton	Detroit	4/26/2011
Michigan	Eaton	Detroit	4/26/2011
Michigan	Ingham	Detroit	4/26/2011
Michigan	Ionia	Detroit	4/26/2011
Michigan	Livingston	Detroit	4/26/2011
Michigan	Saint Clair	Detroit	4/26/2011
Michigan	Shiawassee	Detroit	4/26/2011
Missouri	Daviess	Chicago	4/26/2011
New York	Cayuga	Buffalo	4/26/2011
New York	Fulton	Buffalo	4/26/2011
Ohio	Brown	Detroit	4/26/2011
Ohio	Clermont	Detroit	4/26/2011
Ohio	Henry	Detroit	4/26/2011
Ohio	Lucas	Detroit	4/26/2011
Ohio	Putnam	Detroit	4/26/2011
Ohio	Ross	Detroit	4/26/2011
Ohio	Van Wert	Detroit	4/26/2011
Oregon	Colombia	Seattle	4/26/2011
Idaho	Bannock	Salt Lake City	5/3/2011
Idaho	Bonner	Salt Lake City	5/3/2011
Idaho	Bonneville	Salt Lake City	5/3/2011
Idaho	Twin Falls	Salt Lake City	5/3/2011
Nebraska	Saunders	Saint Paul	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Beckham	Dallas	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Custer	Dallas	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Ellis	Dallas	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Jackson	Dallas	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Roger Mills	Dallas	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Texas	Dallas	5/3/2011
Oklahoma	Woodward	Dallas	5/3/2011
Iowa	Story	Saint Paul	5/10/2011
Indiana	Elkhart	Chicago	5/10/2011
Indiana	Grant	Chicago	5/10/2011
Indiana	Howard	Chicago	5/10/2011
Indiana	Madison	Chicago	5/10/2011
Indiana	Marion	Chicago	5/10/2011
Indiana	Montgomery	Chicago	5/10/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Indiana	Noble	Chicago	5/10/2011
Indiana	Tippecanoe	Chicago	5/10/2011
Missouri	Barton	Chicago	5/10/2011
Missouri	Cedar	Chicago	5/10/2011
Missouri	Putnam	Chicago	5/10/2011
Missouri	Saint Clair	Chicago	5/10/2011
Missouri	Sullivan	Chicago	5/10/2011
Missouri	Vernon	Chicago	5/10/2011
New York	Allegany	Buffalo	5/10/2011
New York	Clinton	Buffalo	5/10/2011
New York	Warren	Buffalo	5/10/2011
Ohio	Stark	Detroit	5/10/2011
Ohio	Tuscarawas	Detroit	5/10/2011
Oregon	Clatsop	Seattle	5/10/2011
Georgia	Bartow	Atlanta	5/17/2011
Georgia	Floyd	Atlanta	5/17/2011
Georgia	Polk	Atlanta	5/17/2011
Oklahoma	Choctaw	Dallas	5/17/2011
Oklahoma	Cotton	Dallas	5/17/2011
Oklahoma	Haskell	Dallas	5/17/2011
Oklahoma	Jefferson	Dallas	5/17/2011
Oklahoma	La Flore	Dallas	5/17/2011
Oklahoma	Marshall	Dallas	5/17/2011
South Carolina	Calhoun	Atlanta	5/17/2011
South Carolina	Chesterfield	Atlanta	5/17/2011
South Carolina	Sumter	Atlanta	5/17/2011
Alabama	Calhoun	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Cherokee	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Clay	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Colbert	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Coosa	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Cullman	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Franklin	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Jackson	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Shelby	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Alabama	Talledega	New Orleans	5/24/2011
Nevada	Elko	Salt Lake City	5/24/2011
Oklahoma	Adair	Dallas	5/24/2011
Oklahoma	Delaware	Dallas	5/24/2011
Oklahoma	Mayes	Dallas	5/24/2011
Oklahoma	Noble	Dallas	5/24/2011
Oklahoma	Ottawa	Dallas	5/24/2011
Utah	Uintah	Salt Lake City	5/24/2011
Indiana	Hendricks	Chicago	6/1/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Indiana	Henry	Chicago	6/1/2011
Indiana	Huntington	Chicago	6/1/2011
Indiana	Parke	Chicago	6/1/2011
Indiana	Shelby	Chicago	6/1/2011
Indiana	Vermillion	Chicago	6/1/2011
Indiana	Wayne	Chicago	6/1/2011
Indiana	Wells	Chicago	6/1/2011
Missouri	Ray	Chicago	6/1/2011
Nevada	Lander	Salt Lake City	6/1/2011
New York	Cattaraugus	Buffalo	6/1/2011
New York	Essex	Buffalo	6/1/2011
New York	Montgomery	Buffalo	6/1/2011
New York	Schoharie	Buffalo	6/1/2011
Oregon	Jackson	Seattle	6/1/2011
Oregon	Josephine	Seattle	6/1/2011
Indiana	Bartholomew	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Brown	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Clay	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Crawford	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Daviess	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Delaware	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Gibson	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Greene	Chicago	6/7/2011
Indiana	Johnson	Chicago	6/7/2011
Michigan	Berrien	Detroit	6/7/2011
Michigan	Van Buren	Detroit	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Aguadilla	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Aibonito	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Arecibo	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Barceloneta	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Barranquitas	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Bayamon	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Cabo Rojo	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Caguas	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Camuy	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Carolina	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Catano	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Cayey	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Ceiba	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Cidra	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Corozal	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Fajardo	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Guayama	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Guaynabo	Miami	6/7/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Puerto Rico	Gurabo	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Humacao	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Jayuya	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Juncos	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Lajas	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Luquillo	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Mayaguez	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Moca	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Orocovis	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Ponce	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Rincon	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Rio Grande	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	San Lorenzo	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	San Sebastian	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Toa Alta	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Trujillo Alto	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Utua	Miami	6/7/2011
Puerto Rico	Villalba	Miami	6/7/2011
Alabama	Lamar	New Orleans	6/14/2011
Alabama	Lawrence	New Orleans	6/14/2011
Alabama	Marengo	New Orleans	6/14/2011
Alabama	Marion	New Orleans	6/14/2011
Alabama	Monroe	New Orleans	6/14/2011
Georgia	Clarke	Atlanta	6/14/2011
Georgia	Habersham	Atlanta	6/14/2011
Georgia	Jackson	Atlanta	6/14/2011
Georgia	Pickens	Atlanta	6/14/2011
Indiana	Knox	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Lawrence	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Morgan	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Orange	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Pike	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Posey	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Ripley	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Switzerland	Chicago	6/14/2011
Indiana	Union	Chicago	6/14/2011
South Carolina	Clarendon	Atlanta	6/14/2011
South Carolina	Fairfield	Atlanta	6/14/2011
South Carolina	Lee	Atlanta	6/14/2011
Alabama	DeKalb	New Orleans	6/21/2011
Georgia	Coffee	Atlanta	6/21/2011
Georgia	Dougherty	Atlanta	6/21/2011
Georgia	Grady	Atlanta	6/21/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Georgia	Jeff Davis	Atlanta	6/21/2011
Michigan	Bay	Detroit	6/21/2011
Michigan	Lapeer	Detroit	6/21/2011
Michigan	Midland	Detroit	6/21/2011
Michigan	Saginaw	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Auglaize	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Carroll	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Columbiana	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Erie	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Holmes	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Medina	Detroit	6/21/2011
Ohio	Mercer	Detroit	6/21/2011
Washington	Yakima	Seattle	6/21/2011
Kansas	Harvey	Chicago	6/28/2011
Kansas	Reno	Chicago	6/28/2011

C. Planned Activations for Fourth Quarter of FY 2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Missouri	Callaway	Chicago	7/6/2011
Missouri	Jefferson	Chicago	7/6/2011
Missouri	Johnson	Chicago	7/6/2011
Alabama	Choctaw	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Alabama	Conecuh	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Alabama	Dallas	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Alabama	Hale	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Alabama	Perry	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Alabama	Washington	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Boone	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Carroll	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Faulkner	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Hempstead	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Johnson	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Pope	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Sevier	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Arkansas	Yell	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Georgia	Monroe	Atlanta	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Ascension Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Iberia Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Lafayette Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Livingston Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Saint Bernard Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Saint Charles Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Louisiana	Saint John the Baptist Parish	New Orleans	7/12/2011
Michigan	Huron	Detroit	7/12/2011
Michigan	Sanilac	Detroit	7/12/2011
Michigan	Tuscola	Detroit	7/12/2011
Ohio	Defiance	Detroit	7/12/2011
Ohio	Fulton	Detroit	7/12/2011
Ohio	Mahoning	Detroit	7/12/2011
Ohio	Richland	Detroit	7/12/2011
Washington	Franklin	Seattle	7/12/2011
Washington	Lewis	Seattle	7/12/2011
Georgia	Catoosa	Atlanta	7/19/2011
Georgia	Gordon	Atlanta	7/19/2011
Georgia	Murray	Atlanta	7/19/2011
Georgia	Walker	Atlanta	7/19/2011
Kansas	Geary	Chicago	7/19/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Kansas	Pottawatomie	Chicago	7/19/2011
Missouri	Miller	Chicago	7/19/2011
Missouri	Moniteau	Chicago	7/19/2011
Missouri	Saint Francois	Chicago	7/19/2011
South Carolina	Aiken	Atlanta	7/19/2011
South Carolina	Anderson	Atlanta	7/19/2011
South Carolina	Darlington	Atlanta	7/19/2011
South Carolina	Florence	Atlanta	7/19/2011
South Carolina	Georgetown	Atlanta	7/19/2011
Washington	Benton	Seattle	7/19/2011
Washington	Grays Harbor	Seattle	7/19/2011
Washington	Pacific	Seattle	7/19/2011
Indiana	Jackson	Chicago	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Attala	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Claiborne	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Copiah	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Covington	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Franklin	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	George	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Greene	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Hinds	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Jefferson Davis	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Lamar	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Lauderdale	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Lawrence	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Leake	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Lincoln	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Madison	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Marion	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Montgomery	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Neshoba	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Noxubee	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Perry	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Pike	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Quitman	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Scott	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Sharkey	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Stone	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Sunflower	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Tallahatchie	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Walthall	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Wayne	New Orleans	7/26/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Mississippi	Wilkinson	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Mississippi	Yalobusha	New Orleans	7/26/2011
Michigan	Chippewa	Detroit	8/2/2011
Michigan	Gogebic	Detroit	8/2/2011
Michigan	Houghton	Detroit	8/2/2011
Michigan	Mackinac	Detroit	8/2/2011
Missouri	Saint Genevieve	Chicago	8/2/2011
Missouri	Washington	Chicago	8/2/2011
Hawaii	Kauai	San Francisco	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Dillon	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Edgefield	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Lexington	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Marion	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Marlboro	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Newberry	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Pickens	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Saluda	Atlanta	9/20/2011
South Carolina	Williamsburg	Atlanta	9/20/2011
Michigan	Alcona	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Alger	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Alpena	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Antrim	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Arenac	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Baraga	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Benzie	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Branch	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Cass	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Charlevoix	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Cheboygan	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Clare	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Crawford	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Delta	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Dickinson	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Emmet	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Gladwin	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Grand Traverse	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Gratiot	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Hillsdale	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Iosco	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Iron	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Isabella	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Kalkaska	Detroit	9/27/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Michigan	Keweenaw	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Lake	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Leelanau	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Lenawee	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Luce	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Manistee	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Marquette	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Mason	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Mecosta	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Menominee	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Missaukee	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Montcalm	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Montmorency	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Newaygo	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Oceana	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Ogemaw	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Ontonagon	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Osceola	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Oscoda	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Otsego	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Presque Isle	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Roscommon	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Saint Joseph	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Schoolcraft	Detroit	9/27/2011
Michigan	Wexford	Detroit	9/27/2011
Oregon	Baker	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Benton	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Coos	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Crook	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Curry	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Deschutes	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Douglas	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Gilliam	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Grant	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Harney	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Hood River	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Jefferson	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Klamath	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Lake	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Lane	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Lincoln	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Linn	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Planned Activation Date
Oregon	Malheur	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Morrow	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Polk	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Sherman	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Tillamook	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Umatilla	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Union	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Wallowa	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Wasco	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Wheeler	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011
Oregon	Yamhill	Salt Lake City	9/27/2011

D. Glossary

287(g) Program

The 287(g) Program is a state and local cross-designation program authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act § 287(g) that provides state and local LEA officers with the necessary delegation of authority, training, and resources to perform certain functions of an immigration officer. Through the 287(g) Program, LEAs are able to serve as a force multiplier for ICE and enhance efforts to identify criminal aliens.

ACRIME Modernization

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 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 NCIC database, which is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) criminal history repository.

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. 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. The modernized ACRIME system will interface with the major databases that are searched automatically to retrieve immigration status information. These improvements will allow ICE to more productively process the increasing number of queries from LEAs.



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The business requirements for future releases of ACRIME modernization have evolved as the system has developed. ICE is in the process of updating the release schedule for future functionality.

ACRIME modernization creates a foundation upon which automated research and analysis capabilities can be built and implemented. These capabilities will be implemented via the use of multiple Web services.¹¹ 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.

Alternatives to Detention Program

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.

Automated Threat Prioritization

ATP is a Web service that will provide criminal offense-level assessments by using data provided in the ACRIME IAQ and the 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.

Criminal Alien Program

The mission of CAP is to provide ICE-wide direction and support in the identification and apprehension of aliens who are incarcerated within federal, state, and local prisons and jails, as well as at-large criminal aliens. It is incumbent upon ICE to ensure that all efforts are made to investigate, arrest, and remove individuals from the United States by processing the alien expeditiously. The identification and processing of incarcerated criminal aliens, before release from jails and prisons, decreases or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody, reducing the overall cost to the Federal Government.

¹¹ Web services allow data to be shared by transmitting data across the network and allow organizations to more easily integrate disparate applications and data formats. Additionally, services enable the reuse of common functions by many different applications.

Custody Operations

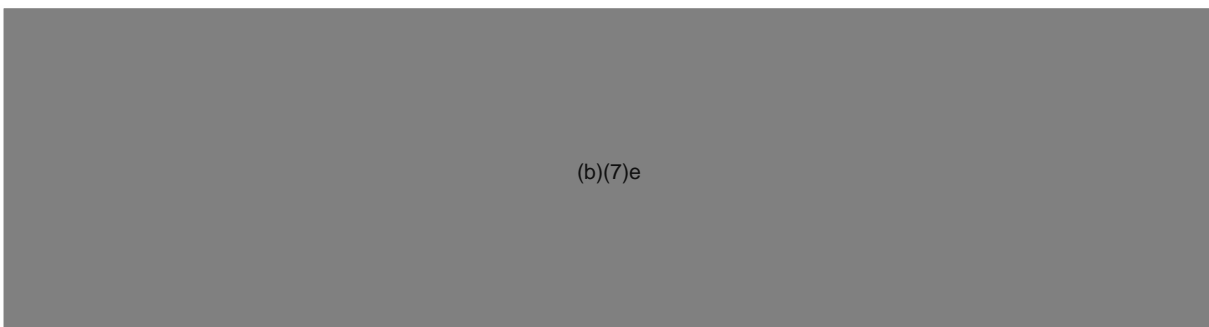
Custody Operations refers to the operation and maintenance of ICE detention capacity.

Domestic Investigations

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) contributes to criminal alien enforcement by investigating crimes committed by aliens who are present in the United States in violation of the law and by partnering with LEAs to obtain additional criminal convictions before removal. A nominal percentage of HSI funding is dedicated toward criminal alien enforcement.

EARM Enhancement

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



An enhancement to EARM is being developed to add required functionality to bond management and associated reporting through the ICE online bond management system, *eBONDS*.

Electronic Travel Document

The *eTD* 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.

Fugitive Operations

The primary mission of National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP), with the support of the Fugitive Operations Support Center, is to reduce the fugitive alien population in the United States. The NFOP accomplishes this mission by identifying, locating, and arresting fugitive aliens; aliens who have been previously removed from the United States; removable aliens who have been convicted of crimes; and aliens who enter the United States illegally or otherwise defy the integrity of our immigration laws and our border control efforts.

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 aliens with prior convictions for violent crimes.

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. A nominal percentage of HSI-International Affairs' funding is dedicated toward criminal alien enforcement.

HSI Intelligence

HSI Intelligence collects, analyzes, and shares strategic and tactical data for use by ICE and DHS management and operational units, as well as to support our federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement partners. ICE's intelligence capabilities play a vital role in supporting investigations related to illegal immigration, financial crime, trade fraud, human smuggling and trafficking, child sex tourism, weapons proliferation, drug smuggling, and other criminal activities. HSI Intelligence supports the criminal alien program through targeted analysis and debriefing of ICE detention populations and provides ERO leadership with critical intelligence effecting criminal alien operations through the Joint Intelligence Operations Center. Intelligence gathered from CAP operations meeting national intelligence information needs is shared through ICE intelligence information reports as mandated by the *National Security Act of 1947*, as amended, Executive Order No. 12333, as amended, and Executive Order No. 13388.

ICE Integrated Decision Support System

ICE 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 ENFORCE, LESC-IIDS automated data matching will link the LESC IARs from the ACRIME database with corresponding enforcement data in ENFORCE that reside in the IIDS data warehouse, until these systems can be linked. This project will automate the process of pairing identification data with enforcement information on a subject. The SC Metrics Tracker will enhance ICE reporting, performance measurements, and modeling efforts via a primary data repository.

Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force

In coordination with other LEAs, 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, and Bureau of Prisons, and, at the request of local law enforcement, in conducting special operations.

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.

Legal Proceedings

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 DOJ Executive Office for Immigration Review. ICE has also detailed OPLA personnel to support U.S. Attorneys offices to conduct criminal prosecutions, particularly in cases involving violent criminal aliens who can be charged with felony re-entry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326.

Offense Level

On March 2, 2011, the ICE Assistant Secretary reissued the June 30, 2010 memorandum titled “Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens.” As the highest priority, this memorandum lists the removal of aliens who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes. For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels:

- Level 1 offenders are those criminal aliens convicted of “aggravated felonies,” as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act § 101 (a)(43), or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as “felonies.”
- Level 2 offenders are criminal 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 are criminal aliens convicted of crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

SC’s Use of IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability

The federal biometric information-sharing capability—known as IDENT/IAFIS interoperability—was developed by DHS and DOJ in response to a mandate by Congress to make their respective biometric systems—DHS’s IDENT and the FBI’s IAFIS—interoperable. SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability enables criminal fingerprints submitted to DOJ’s biometric system to be checked against DHS’s biometric system in an automated manner and vice versa. ICE uses this capability, leveraging the existing criminal booking process, as follows:

- Previously, law enforcement could check an arrestee’s immigration status in one of three ways: initiate a biographic query to the national ICE LESC, contact the local ICE office for assistance, or refer the arrestee’s booking information to an ICE officer or agent assigned to the local facility. These actions occurred on an ad-hoc basis, required LEAs to initiate the action, and relied on self-reported biographic information provided by the arrestee.
- Now, when ICE begins using the federal biometric information-sharing capability in a jurisdiction, fingerprints voluntarily submitted by LEAs to the FBI through the state are automatically sent from the FBI (which checks criminal history records) to DHS to check against immigration and enforcement records (IDENT).
- If fingerprints match those of an alien’s biometrics in DHS’s system, ICE’s LESC is notified. The LESC researches and determines the individual’s immigration status and shares available information with the local ICE field office, which determines appropriate enforcement action. If ICE determines that immigration enforcement action is necessary, it may alert local law enforcement.
- State and local LEAs may receive the FBI system’s criminal history information and the DHS system’s law enforcement and immigration identity information, if technically feasible and allowable.

Because fingerprints are taken at the time of booking, ICE can identify criminal aliens who are subject to removal early in the process and initiate immigration enforcement action—including removal proceedings—while the criminal aliens are still serving their sentences.

SC Program Management Office

The SC PMO coordinates ICE planning, 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 to criminal alien enforcement throughout ICE. The SC PMO also conducts planning and outreach efforts to support SC’s use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations nationwide.

Status Determination Support

The SDS contract was designed to 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 (listed as follows) that could be reused by applications such as ACRIME in the form of Web services.

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Violent Criminal Alien Section

Violent Criminal Alien Section personnel identify, for prosecution, recidivist criminal aliens encountered by ICE ERO through its criminal alien and fugitive operations enforcement programs. Illegal reentry after deportation violates 8 U.S.C. §1326. Through successful criminal prosecution in the federal court system, these actions act as a deterrent to future recidivism.

E. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Full Text
ACRIME	Alien Criminal Response Information Management System
ATP	Automated Threat Prioritization
CAP	Criminal Alien Program
CR	Continuing Resolution
CRCL	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
EARM	Enforcement Alien Removal Module
ENFORCE	Enforcement Case Tracking System
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
eBONDS	Electronic Bonds Online System
eTD	Electronic Travel Document
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
IAFIS	Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System
IAQ	Immigration Alien Query
IAR	Immigration Alien Response
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IDENT	Automated Biometric Identification System
IIDS	ICE Integrated Decision Support System
IT	Information Technology
JCART	Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LESC	Law Enforcement Support Center
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NFOP	National Fugitive Operations Program
OPLA	Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
PMO	Program Management Office
Q1	First Quarter
Q2	Second Quarter
Q3	Third Quarter

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Full Text
Q4	Fourth Quarter
SC	Secure Communities
SC/CIRCA	Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens
SDS	Status Determination Support