



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report

Fiscal Year 2010 Report to Congress

Third Quarter

August 11, 2010



Homeland
Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Message from the Assistant Secretary

August 10, 2010

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 and covers the third 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 of Homeland Security'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 written over a white background.

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 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. At the end of the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$1.783 billion in alignment with its plan.⁴ For additional information on ICE FY 2010 obligations toward criminal alien enforcement, see Appendix A.

This quarterly report describes how ICE is utilizing technology to enhance enforcement activities, as well as focusing resources and activities on efforts to identify, arrest, detain, process

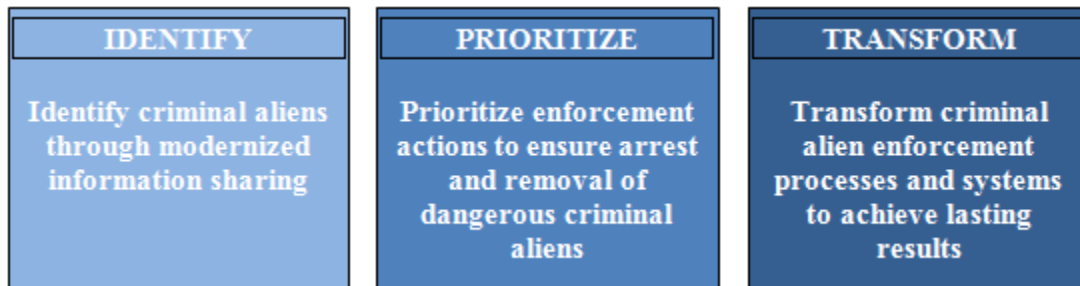
¹ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, 121 Stat. 1844, 2050 (2007).

² Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3659 (2008).

³ Excerpted from the Explanatory Statement accompanying Pub. L. No. 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).

⁴ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

and remove criminal aliens from the United States. 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 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 third quarter of FY 2010, IDENT/IAFIS interoperability had been activated in 402 jurisdictions in 24 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.

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 third quarter of FY 2010, ICE effected the removal of over 42,900 criminal aliens, which is over a 12-percent increase over the same period in FY 2009.⁵

⁵ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, response from Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/14/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/12/2010.

Section III also describes efforts made by the SC 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 that influence mission-centric decision making that impacts efficiencies, resources and funding for criminal alien enforcement activities.

This quarterly report describes in further detail the progress achieved during the third quarter of FY 2010 to improve and execute criminal alien enforcement efforts.



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2010

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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 growing increase of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability-generated inquiries and support the identification and removal of criminal aliens, SC/CIRCA funds 90 positions for the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) directorate and 460 positions for ERO (excluding those positions within the SC PMO). A description of additional information regarding these ICE efforts follows. 12

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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. Specifically, ICE obligated \$36.7 million in the third quarter of FY 2010 for criminal investigations. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$119.5 million toward a plan of \$139.2 million in FY 2010 to support the efforts of ICE criminal investigations. 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 prior to removal. In addition, ICE obligated \$11.0 million in the third quarter of FY 2010 for criminal alien enforcement activities through the 287(g) program. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$29.1 million toward a \$53.3 million FY 2010 plan for the 287(g) program. 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 third quarter of FY 2010, the 287(g) program had established a total of 71 partnerships, including 1,166 trained

officers. During the third quarter of FY 2010, 287(g) officers identified over 5,500 aliens who have been convicted of a crime. These efforts have resulted in nearly 2,700 criminal alien removals and returns in the third quarter of FY 2010..... 12

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A. FY 2010 Funding Plans and Actuals (in thousands)..... 25

Category of Activity	Plan by Appropriation				Actuals by Appropriation			Total Obligated	%
	ICE FY10	SC	SC	Total	ICE FY10	SC	SC		
	Base	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	Plan	Base	FY 09/10	FY 10/11		
Identify & Arrest	\$470,260	\$0	\$61,233	\$531,493	\$358,761	\$9,668	\$25,080	\$393,509	74%
Criminal Alien Program	\$139,355	\$0	\$53,000	\$192,355	\$114,401	\$7,790	\$20,741	\$142,932	74%
Fugitive Operations	\$103,356	\$0	\$0	\$103,356	\$75,463	\$0	\$0	\$75,463	73%
Criminal Investigations	\$139,186	\$0	\$0	\$139,186	\$119,504	\$0	\$0	\$119,504	86%
Law Enforcement Support Center	\$28,770	\$0	\$6,475	\$35,245	\$15,183	\$1,523	\$3,731	\$20,437	58%
287(g) Delegation of Authority	\$53,308	\$0	\$0	\$53,308	\$29,120	\$0	\$0	\$29,120	55%
Intelligence	\$6,285	\$0	\$1,758	\$8,043	\$5,091	\$355	\$608	\$6,054	75%
Detain, Process & Remove	\$1,078,922	\$45,181	\$79,621	\$1,203,724	\$1,135,716	\$26,890	\$27,986	\$1,190,593	99%
Custody Operations	\$883,196	\$32,581	\$46,193	\$961,970	\$935,058	\$13,780	\$18,487	\$967,326	101%
Alternatives to Detention	\$29,363	\$0	\$0	\$29,363	\$17,361	\$0	\$0	\$17,361	59%
Legal Proceedings	\$76,120	\$0	\$0	\$76,120	\$65,502	\$0	\$0	\$65,502	86%
International Affairs	\$2,708	\$0	\$4,002	\$6,710	\$3,280	\$510	\$1,912	\$5,701	85%
Transportation and Removal	\$87,535	\$12,600	\$29,427	\$129,562	\$114,516	\$12,600	\$7,587	\$134,703	104%
Information Technology	\$116,525	\$0	\$41,416	\$157,941	\$79,960	\$3,936	\$10,019	\$93,915	59%
Identification & Arrest Systems	\$0	\$0	\$34,031	\$34,031	\$0	\$3,405	\$9,164	\$12,569	37%
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	\$855	\$1,067	20%
Headquarters Managed IT/Modernization	\$116,525	\$0	\$0	\$116,525	\$79,960	\$0	\$0	\$79,960	68%
Management Support	\$103,565	\$11,350	\$17,730	\$132,645	\$79,525	\$11,182	\$13,770	\$105,012	79%
Secure Communities PMO	\$0	\$16,350	\$17,730	\$34,080	\$0	\$10,898	\$13,770	\$24,668	72%
Headquarters Management	\$103,565	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$98,565	\$80,059	\$285	\$0	\$80,344	82%
Total	\$1,769,272	\$56,531	\$200,000	\$2,025,803	\$1,654,496	\$51,676	\$76,856	\$1,783,028	88%

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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 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 IDENT/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; and
- 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) Integrated Automated Identification System (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 are automatically routed by CJIS/IAFIS to DHS 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:

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 United States Visitor and Immigrant

IDENTIFY
<p><u>IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability</u></p> <p>IDENT/IAFIS interoperability is the information sharing capability between the DHS US-VISIT IDENT and the Federal Bureau of Investigation CJIS IAFIS. The automatic routing of shared information enables more timely immigration-status determinations and has resulted in the identification of higher volumes of criminal aliens.</p>

Status Indicator Technology (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 based on 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.

On June 30, 2010, Assistant Secretary John Morton released a memorandum entitled *Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens*, which “[f]or purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes,” redefines the criminal offense levels, with top priority given to Level 1 offenses.⁶

In collaboration with participating LEAs, 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 also 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 the ability of ICE 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 over 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 SC PMO criminal alien population projections.⁷ ICE field office resources, as well as state and local political concerns, also influence IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activation planning.

⁶ For reporting purposes, ICE will continue to use the prior methodology for pairing offense levels with National Crime Information Center codes until the end of FY 2010.

⁷ 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.

IDENT/IAFIS interoperability was activated in an additional 267 jurisdictions during the third quarter of FY 2010, resulting in a cumulative total of 402 activated jurisdictions. This nearly tenfold increase in the pace of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations over the previous quarter is the result of several factors. Upon completion of state-level outreach briefings in almost every state in the country, which cleared the way for activation in a larger pool of states, resources were again focused on deployment to LEAs. Also, the SC PMO followed a flexible deployment planning approach that enabled ICE to temporarily bypass jurisdictions awaiting issue resolution and bring forward other jurisdictions primed for activation. In addition, the ICE field offices in Texas, Virginia and Florida all supported a concerted effort to activate every jurisdiction in their respective states. The state-wide activations of Virginia and Florida were achieved in the third quarter of FY 2010, and Texas is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. For a complete list of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations at the end of the third quarter of FY 2010 and a forecast of the planned activations for the fourth quarter of FY 2010, see Appendix B.

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 third quarter of FY 2010, biometric submissions resulted in 38-percent more alien IDENT matches than in the second quarter of FY 2010. Additionally, the number of Level 1 matches increased by nearly 29 percent in the third quarter of FY 2010 over the second quarter of FY 2010.⁸ 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 third quarter FY 2010 was nearly 14-percent higher than the Second Quarter of FY2010 and nearly 31-percent higher than in the first quarter of FY 2010. Table 2.1 illustrates both quarterly and cumulative IDENT/IAFIS interoperability performance measures.

⁸ Matches refer to alien IDENT matches of subjects charged with or convicted of a crime.

Table 2.1 – IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability Performance Measures

Performance Measures	FY09 Total	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10
Additional Interoperability Jurisdictions Deployed	88	20	27	267
IDENTIFY*				
Interoperability Submissions	828,119	515,922	637,468	929,006
IDENT Matches	95,776	51,326	48,735	67,093
Level 1	12,556	7,249	8,417	10,837
Level 2/3	83,220	44,077	40,318	56,256
ARREST**				
Level 1	9,178	4,332	4,159	4,141
Level 2/3	18,631	8,581	8,199	7,092
REMOVE***				
Level 1	2,545	2,110	2,420	2,756
Level 2/3	8,310	5,079	5,717	5,699

*Reports for the first and second quarters of FY 2010 included all IDENT matches generated by IDENT/IAFIS interoperability submissions. This report provides data for alien IDENT matches generated by IDENT/IAFIS interoperability submissions. IDENT matches for the Level 1, 2 and 3 aliens are based on charge or conviction, which are described in Section II. A. of this report.

**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 date 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 ENFORCE data and was run by IIDS on 7/8/2010.

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 systems, ICE obligated \$9.2 million in the third quarter of FY 2010. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$12.6 million toward a \$34.0 million FY 2010 plan to support identification systems.⁹ During the third 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; and

⁹ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

- Enhancement of the ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) system.

The applications in the CAII Portfolio share several technical and human resources. Because of these interdependencies, the planning and development of these applications was reorganized in the third quarter of FY 2010 to better reflect resource requirements, a consolidated view of resource needs and the full development and integration schedule of these IT investments. 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, 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 data 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).¹⁰

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 threat 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 to retrieve immigration status information.

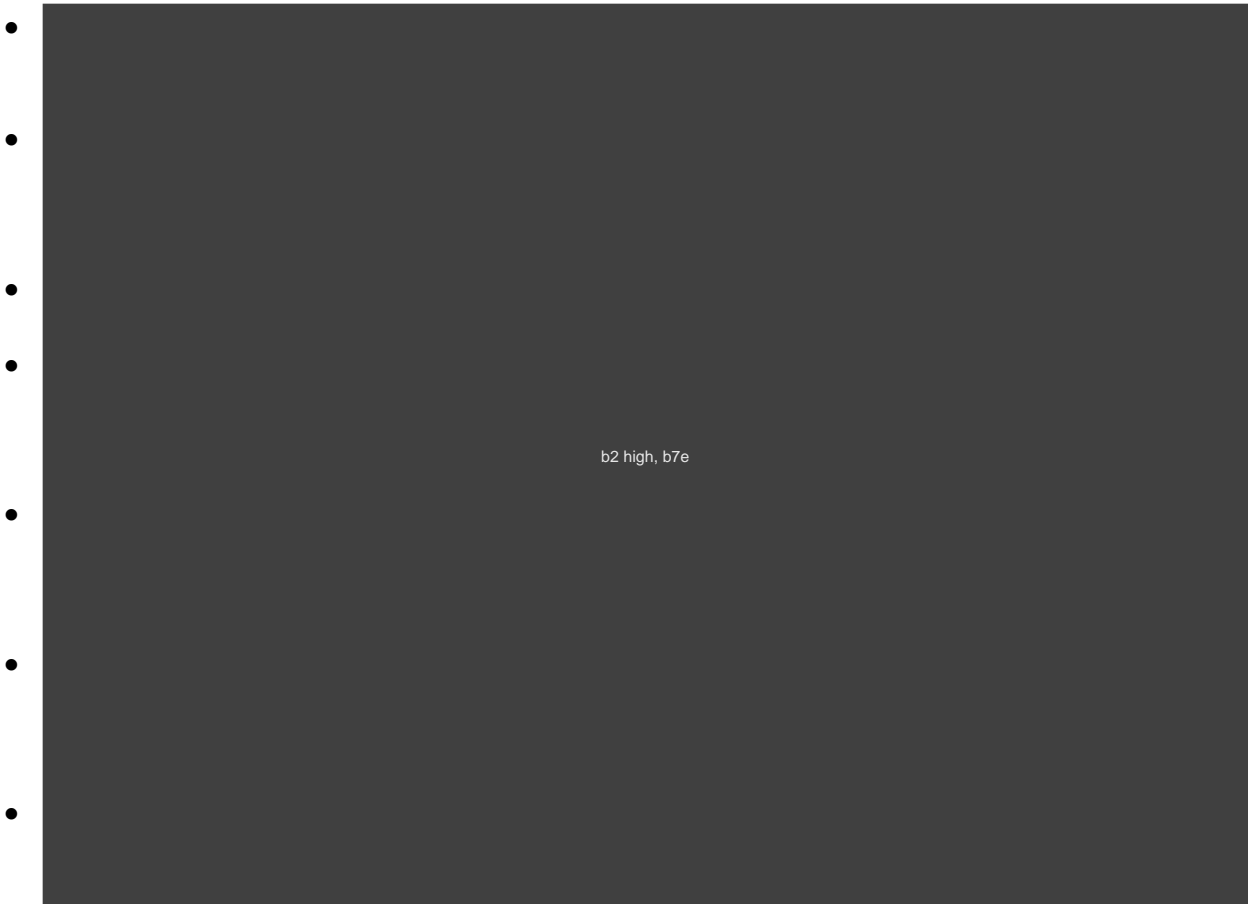
Testing of the ACRIME system began in the first quarter and was completed in the third quarter of FY 2010. As ACRIME is a highly integrated system that pulls data from other federal agency systems (e.g., NCIC) to determine an individual's immigration status, additional requirements were identified during testing that could not have been identified until they were deployed in a production testing environment. For example, data that was pulled from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) systems (e.g., [REDACTED] b2 high, b7e

[REDACTED] b2 high, b7e) took much longer to retrieve in [REDACTED] identified the new requirement that ACRIME must retrieve data from USCIS systems more quickly.

¹⁰ NCIC is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal history repository.

In order to address these new requirements, the 'Processing IAQs Release' of ACRIME has been rescheduled for deployment in first quarter of FY 2011. This release will simultaneously be deployed with the 'Field Access Release,' for which the planning and requirements phases were completed in third quarter of FY 2010. All other ACRIME release schedules are being re-evaluated because of the newly identified requirements. Upon completion of this evaluation, a new schedule will be developed for all other future releases. Future activities and milestones for these releases are reflected in figure 2.1 in this report, which provides an integrated schedule for CAII releases and Web services.

TRANSFORM
<u>ACRIME System Modernization</u>
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.



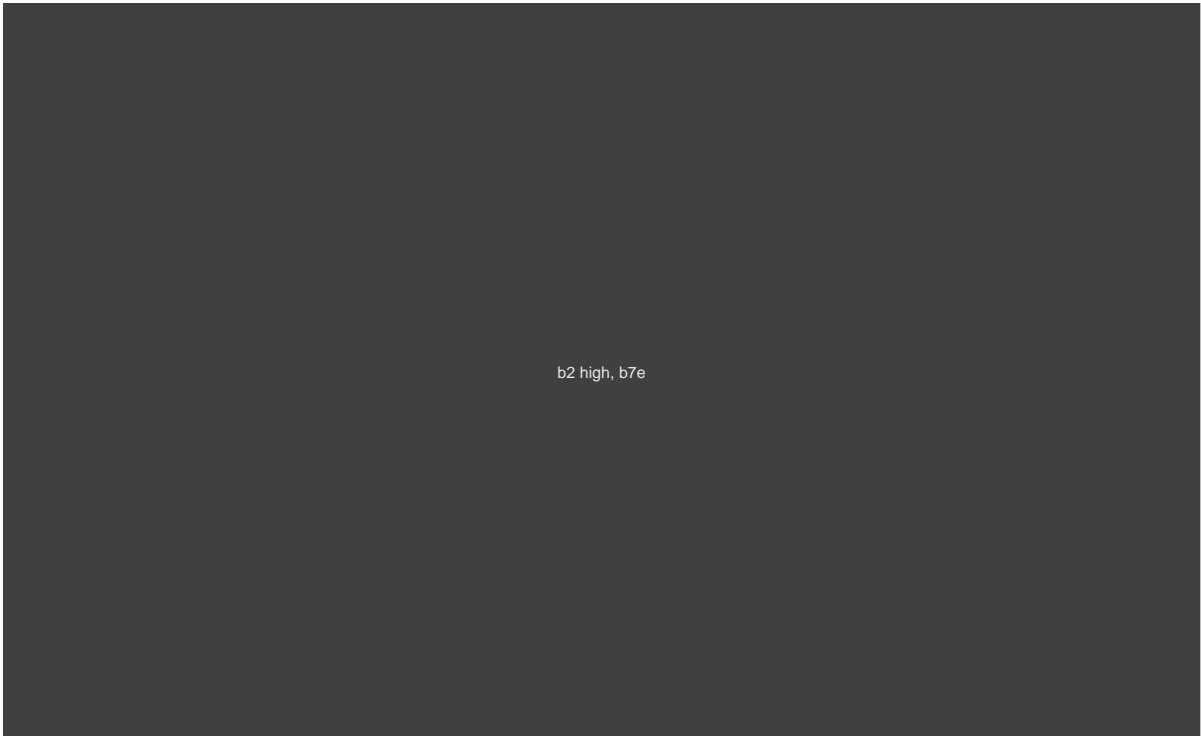
ACRIME modernization efforts create a foundation upon which automated research and analysis capabilities can be built and implemented. ICE continues its efforts to use Web services that automate research and analysis functions. Multiple Web services will be developed to support

and enhance the final determination process.¹¹ While ICE is still moving forward to automate many components of the status determination process, it would be inappropriate to automate the entire process, as 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 threat 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 established ICE 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 third quarter of FY 2010, the ATP business requirements were being gathered and the project remains on schedule. Future activities and milestones for ATP are reflected in figure 2.1 in this report.

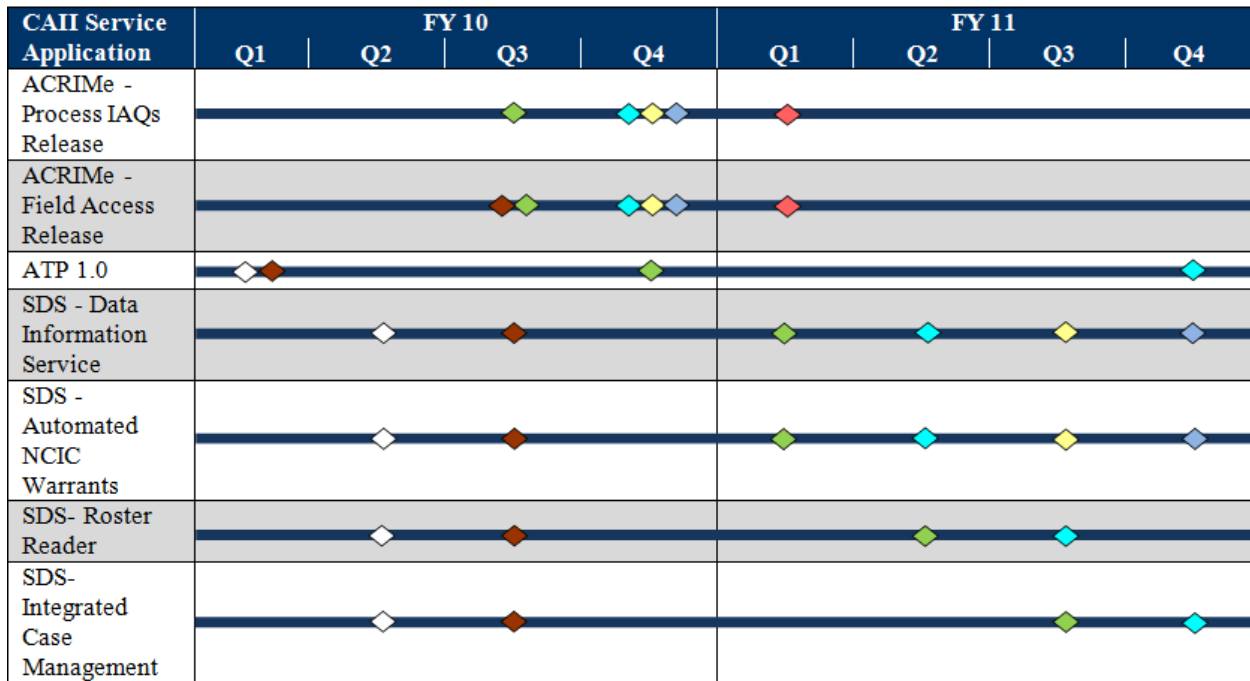
The Status Determination Support (SDS) contract, awarded during the second quarter of FY 2010, will provide the following suite of Web services to support the identification and processing of criminal aliens. ICE has identified several common functions in the enforcement process that could be reused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

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¹¹ 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.

In the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE successfully completed the planning phase for the Web services in the SDS contract, except for Criminal Alien Tracking. During the planning phase for Criminal Alien Tracker, ICE realized that development would be more technically challenging than anticipated because of the need to integrate many state and local IT systems in order to track an individual through the criminal justice process. As a result, Criminal Alien Tracking has been put on hold and removed from the CAII milestone schedule until completion of a feasibility study on whether this service can realistically be implemented. All other services remain on track to complete their requirements phases according to the original schedule. Additional information regarding the updates to these milestones is reflected in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 CAII Service Application Integrated Milestone Schedule



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

ICE Integrated Decision Support System (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. Since ACRIME is a separate system from ICE's enforcement systems, LESC-IIDS automated data matching will link the LESC IARs from the ACRIME database with corresponding enforcement data that resides in the IIDS data warehouse until these systems can be linked. This project will automate the mostly manual process of pairing identification data with enforcement information on a subject.¹² The SC metrics tracker will enhance ICE reporting, performance measurements and modeling efforts via a primary data repository.

The design, development and testing phases for the LESC-IIDS automated data matching project were completed in the third quarter of FY 2010. The project remains on schedule for deployment in the fourth quarter of FY 2010. The SC Metrics Tracker planning phase was completed in the third quarter of FY 2010. In the third quarter, initial requirements were gathered. Requirements will be completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 and turned over to the Office of the Chief Information Officer to be implemented through their software lifecycle management process.

B. 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. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$319,000 toward a \$1.9 million FY 2010 plan to support detention and removal system enhancements.¹³ No additional funding was obligated during the third quarter of FY 2010. During the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE continued to focus on the following DROM efforts, which are further described here:

- Enhancement of the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE) Alien Removal Module (EARM); and
- 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 the:

¹² This is the process behind the generation of Table 2.2, "Interoperability Performance Measures."

¹³ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

- **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; and the
- **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, release of the new civil immigration enforcement priorities required development and implementation of changes in ENFORCE in order to meet reporting requirements. Subsequently, deployment is now scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2011.

Video Teleconferencing 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 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 third quarter of FY 2010, 46 SC/CIRCA-funded units were installed at 25 sites. By the end of the third quarter of FY 2010, more than 520 VTC units had been installed to support criminal alien enforcement. For details on VTC installations during the third 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 growing increase of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability-generated inquiries and support the identification and removal of criminal aliens, SC/CIRCA funds 90 positions for the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) directorate and 460 positions for ERO (excluding those positions within the SC PMO). A description of additional information regarding these ICE efforts follows.

IDENTIFY
<p><u>Success Story</u></p> <p>The Temple Terrace Police Department in Hillsborough County, Florida, arrested a man for carrying a concealed weapon and providing a false name to law enforcement. Despite his past use of multiple aliases, fingerprint records checked via IDENT IAFIS interoperability revealed that he entered the United States legally, but did not leave when his authorized length of stay expired. The subject also had an active criminal arrest warrant for attempting to murder a police officer. He was convicted for carrying a concealed firearm and sentenced to 1 year in prison. Following completion of his sentence, ICE will assume custody and remove him from the United States.</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. Specifically, ICE obligated \$36.7 million in the third quarter of FY 2010 for criminal investigations. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$119.5 million toward a plan of \$139.2 million in FY 2010 to support the efforts of ICE criminal investigations.¹⁴ 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 prior to removal. In addition, ICE obligated \$11.0 million in the third quarter of FY 2010 for criminal alien enforcement activities through the 287(g) program. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$29.1 million toward a \$53.3 million FY 2010 plan for the 287(g) program.¹⁵ 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 third quarter of FY 2010, the 287(g) program had established a total of 71 partnerships, including 1,166 trained officers. During the third quarter of FY 2010, 287(g) officers identified over 5,500 aliens who have been convicted of a crime.

¹⁴ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

¹⁵ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010. 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.

These efforts have resulted in nearly 2,700 criminal alien removals and returns in the third quarter of FY 2010.¹⁶

Furthermore, ICE obligated \$41.3 million in the third 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. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$75.5 million toward a \$103.4 million FY 2010 plan for fugitive operations to identify arrest and remove criminal aliens.¹⁷ 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 third quarter of FY 2010, a total of 12 high, border teams were deployed across the country. During this period, nearly 9,900 aliens were arrested, of which over 53 percent were criminal aliens. Furthermore, over 2,650 fugitive criminal aliens were arrested and over 6,500 fugitive criminal aliens were removed.¹⁸

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 2009, the LESC researched a record 1,064,261

IDENTIFY
<p><u>Recidivist Criminal Aliens</u></p> <p>Using the ACRIME system to submit ICE Immigration Violator Files (IVF) and Wanted Persons Files (WPF) 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 third quarter of FY 2010, ICE entered over 4,050 IVFs and WPFs into NCIC, including nearly 2,200 deported felons, over 1,600 absconders and nearly 220 ICE fugitives.</p>

¹⁶ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Office of State and Local Coordination, 7/7/2010; retrieved from ENFORCE, 7/6/2010.

¹⁷ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/3/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

¹⁸ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/8/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, EARM and Fugitive Case Management System.

inquiries for more than 10,000 criminal justice partners. During the third quarter of FY 2010, the LESC processed over 293,000 status determination inquiries.¹⁹

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 \$9.6 million in the third quarter of FY 2010 for the LESC to continue their efforts to help identify criminal aliens in law enforcement custody. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$20.4 million toward a \$35.2 million FY 2010 plan for such efforts.²⁰

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 2 high, b7 personnel in the Office of 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.

ICE obligated \$1.9 million in the third quarter of FY 2010 to support overall intelligence efforts for criminal alien enforcement. ICE obligated \$6.1 million through the third quarter of FY 2010 toward an \$8 million FY 2010 plan to support such efforts, which includes the OLC pilot and other activities conducted by the Office of Intelligence in support of ICE criminal investigations that lead to criminal convictions of aliens.²¹ During the third quarter of FY 2010, more than 300 criminal aliens were identified and interviewed using OLC leads and 50 criminal investigations were supported by OLC leads.

Criminal Alien Program

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 \$54.2 million in the third quarter of FY 2010. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$142.9 million

¹⁹ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Office of Homeland Security Investigations, 7/7/2010; data retrieved from ACRIME.

²⁰ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

²¹ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

toward a \$192.4 million FY 2010 plan.²² SC/CIRCA provides funding to CAP for [redacted] positions, which also include positions for IDENT/IAFIS interoperability response, JCART and VCAS positions.²³ As of the third quarter of FY 2010, a total of [redacted] CAP teams were deployed.

CAP has had a positive impact on ICE efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens. During the third quarter of FY 2010, CAP arrested nearly 31,900 criminal aliens.²⁴ Additionally, over 64,250 detainers and nearly 55,150 charging documents were lodged by ERO Officers/Agents.²⁵

Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force and Violent Criminal Alien Section

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.

PRIORITIZE
<u>VCAS</u>
In coordination with local U.S. Attorneys' 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.

Marshals Service, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and 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 third 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 over 260 removable aliens and the issuance of over 170 detainers.²⁶

VCAS personnel identify for prosecution recidivist criminal aliens encountered through CAP and fugitive operations. Illegal reentry after deportation is in violation of 8 USC §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

²² United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

²³ These [redacted] CAP positions include [redacted] for CAP jail identifications, [redacted] for Interoperability response (of which [redacted] were redeployed from within ICE), [redacted] for Joint Criminal Alien Removal Task Force, and [redacted] for Violent Criminal Alien Section.

²⁴ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/14/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/12/2010.

²⁵ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/14/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/12/2010.

²⁶ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/14/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/12/2010.

third quarter of FY 2010, VCAS referred nearly 3,600 cases to U.S. Attorneys' offices, of which nearly 2,600 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 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 third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$6 million to support the Alternatives to Detention program. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$17.4 million toward a \$29.4 million FY 2010 plan for the Alternatives to Detention program.²⁷

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. Attorneys' 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. § 1826. In the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$24.6 million to continue pursuing criminal prosecutions and removal proceedings against criminal aliens. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$65.5 million toward a \$76.1 million FY 2010 plan to continue such efforts.²⁸

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.

²⁷ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

²⁸ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

Since inception of the Rapid REPAT and similar early parole programs, states have reported over \$443 million in savings associated with the early release of qualified participants into ICE custody for removal. During the third quarter of FY 2010, nearly 200 criminal aliens were removed through Rapid REPAT.

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 Office of International Affairs (OIA) 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 \$199.5 million in the third quarter of FY 2010. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$967.3 million toward a \$962 million FY 2010 plan for custody operations.²⁹ 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 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 third quarter of FY 2010, over 19,100 detainees were criminal aliens, which is nearly 59 percent of the total average ICE detention population.³⁰

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 FYs 2008 and 2009, ICE reported that average length of detention for criminal aliens was 48 days and 46 days, respectively. In the third quarter of FY 2010, the average length of detention for criminal aliens was 37 days.³¹

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

²⁹ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010. 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 plan.

³⁰ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/14/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/12/2010.

³¹ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/8/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/6/2010.

Office of International Affairs

In conjunction with the Department of State, the Office of International Affairs (OIA) engages foreign governments to emphasize 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 OIA efforts related to criminal alien removals, ICE obligated \$1.1 million in the third quarter of FY 2010. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$5.7 million toward a \$6.7 million FY 2010 plan to support such efforts.³² SC/CIRCA provides funding to support [redacted] positions, which include [redacted] Assistant Attachés, [redacted] personnel at Repatriation and International Agreement Unit (RIAU) headquarters and [redacted] foreign service nationals.

RIAU acts as the liaison between ERO and OIA. The RIAU works with the Department of State and ERO to negotiate and maintain removal agreements with foreign countries and acts as the primary OIA point of contact for all repatriation issues. The unit manages the programmatic needs of OIA 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. These resources provide 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.

OIA consults and coordinates with receiving countries on logistical issues and constraints regarding the process of returning aliens. OIA 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, OIA 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.
- 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 (i.e., Four Country Conference, Regional Conference on Migration, Shared Border Accord Coordinating Committee and others) to discuss alien removal issues.

³² United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

- 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 efforts 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. ICE is in the process of scheduling *eTD* presentations with Jamaica, Costa Rica, Brazil and Peru.

Removal Transportation

In addition to increasing bed space dedicated to criminal aliens, ICE continues to allocate resources to increase transportation capacity. ICE plans to expand transportation capacity to accommodate at least 29,000 additional criminal alien removals in FY 2010. To support and expand criminal alien removal capacity, ICE obligated \$37.2 million during the third quarter of FY 2010. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$134.7 million toward a \$129.6 million FY 2010 plan for these efforts.³³

In the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE effected the removal of over 42,900 criminal aliens, which is more than a 12-percent increase over the same period in FY 2009.³⁴ As a component of these removals, the ICE flight operations unit effected the removal of nearly 44,650 aliens, of which over 54 percent were criminal aliens.

³³ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010. 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 plan.

³⁴ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, response from Enforcement and Removal Operations, 7/14/2010; data retrieved from IIDS, 7/12/2010.

C. Management Support

Secure Communities 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 cost and performance measurement tracking and reporting 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 over \$2.0 billion that ICE has allocated for FY 2010. The SC PMO also conducts planning and outreach efforts to support IDENT/IAFIS interoperability activations nationwide. During the third quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO incorporated a more rigorous and objective risk framework based on budget, schedule, operational performance and hiring data into its assessment of program performance.

To support the SC PMO, ICE obligated \$8.9 million in the third quarter of FY 2010. Through the third quarter of FY 2010, ICE obligated \$24.7 million toward a \$34.1 million FY 2010 plan to support the SC PMO.³⁵ A significant portion of these funds are 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 is currently planning to complete hiring for a total of approximately b2 high, b7e positions in FY 2010, of which high have been filled at the end of the third quarter of FY 2010.

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. During the third 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 to facilitate the process. These on-going activities follow a three-phased approach as outlined here.³⁶

- 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

³⁵ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

³⁶ Prior to the third quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO also delivered field coordinator training to selected ICE field offices, enabling them to conduct Interoperability activation and outreach briefing activities. These activities were completed in the third quarter of FY 2010.

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 third quarter of FY 2010, the PMO also continued outreach efforts to promote awareness of SC/CIRCA within ICE and with external stakeholders.³⁷ 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. In addition, during the third quarter of FY 2010, the PMO continued to work with its partners in the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to ensure procedures exist to address concerns related to the use of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability, if any arise in the future. 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.

Modeling and Simulation Activities

Additionally, the PMO conducts modeling and simulation efforts to support mission-centric decision making that impact efficiencies, resources and funding for criminal alien enforcement activities.

Modeling and simulation activities help identify current and potential issues and opportunities for process improvement in ICE processes and operations. Modeling and simulation tools also provide the capability to test various ways of addressing such issues, such as the impact of policy changes and resource allocations. This assists ICE in developing optimal solutions that employ the efficient use of funds, conducting more targeted and better informed pilots and providing a greater likelihood of successful implementation of new solutions.

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

³⁷ 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.

An example of identification of areas for potential improvement at the enterprise level is use of the strategic decision model, which 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 lifecycle. This initial observation was further explored through development of a more detailed strategic decision model and simulation in the third quarter of FY 2010. These modeling and simulation activities allow an in-depth observation of the criminal alien removal stage through use of discrete event simulation techniques. In the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO plans to leverage this more detailed model to help identify the validity, extent and more precise location in the removal phase of the criminal alien lifecycle where the observed uneven flow is taking place.

Additional information regarding the use and development of various models are described below.

ICE uses data generated from the criminal alien population projection analysis (CAPPA) to inform executive decisions and drive other models that are also described in this section. During the third quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO decided to pursue two actions in parallel related to the CAPPA study, so as to satisfy both tactical and more strategic needs. The SC PMO determined that the current CAPPA study and methodology would be updated incrementally to support future years budget planning and execution. This incremental update is being done in parallel with a more strategic CAPPA methodology review and assessment that is being planned with resource support from the DHS Science and Technology Directorate. This assessment will aid in the determination of potential method enhancements that may be available to be leveraged in future updates of the 5-year CAPPA projection, starting in FY 2011.

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 third quarter of FY 2010, a significant number of option planning scenarios were identified, described and prioritized to help identify the potential effects that various resource, policy and procedural changes would have on ICE detention and transportation operations. The model began to run and validate the results of the first set of prioritized option planning scenarios. During the fourth quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO expects to complete validation of observations and conclusions from these efforts.

The strategic decision model assesses the relative costs, benefits and risks of investment options and provides budget recommendations. As previously described, the strategic decision model is currently being enhanced to include more detailed information on the removals phase of the criminal alien lifecycle, with completion of this final removals portion of the discrete event simulation enhancement planned for the fourth quarter of FY 2010. This will aid in the assessment of the removals process details and where best to focus attention on candidate improvements.

The SC PMO continues several on-going modeling efforts to define a comprehensive solution that will enable ICE to derive cost related to the criminal alien lifecycle. In the second quarter of FY 2010, the SC PMO completed development of a high-level business model and associated activities for the criminal alien lifecycle. To build upon this effort, ICE Office of the Chief

Financial Officer has begun an enterprise-wide cost modeling effort to ensure standardization across the agency. ICE's enterprise business model and associated cost drivers will be comprehensive of ICE's core mission activities including non-criminal alien, investigations and management. ICE anticipates an analysis of alternatives for the prototype cost model solution to be completed in the fourth quarter. These efforts will result in cost data by each major type of enforcement activity (i.e., arrests of at-large aliens and currently incarcerated aliens through the Criminal Alien Program and interoperability). The next report will present the results of the first data pull from the prototype; ICE will then analyze the cost data to determine if the prototype needs to be modified to produce more accurate data.

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 has taken a multi-faceted approach to enable ICE to effectively process and remove the increased number of identified criminal aliens:

- Deploy personnel in critical areas where larger numbers of criminal aliens are likely to be encountered, including areas involved with the identification, detention and removal processes.
- Modernize technology, particularly in the areas of criminal alien identification, detention management, removal management, technology management and detainee location tracking.
- Prioritize detention and removal resources, such as bed space and transportation capacity, to accommodate increased numbers of criminal aliens and their specialized needs.
- 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.
- Draft a comprehensive strategy for the entire criminal alien lifecycle, including both the incarcerated and at-large populations. The strategy will aim to refocus ICE's resources toward enhanced identification processes and threat-based enforcement efforts.
- Continue modeling efforts that analyze key costs, benefits, risks and constraints to project resource needs and optimum resource allocations. This is especially critical as IDENT/IAFIS interoperability expands, resulting in increasing numbers of criminal aliens that will need to be detained, processed and removed. Modeling will allow ICE to assess how to apply future funds to support the entire enforcement lifecycle.
- Many of the enforcement activities for fugitives and, incarcerated aliens (including those identified as a result of interoperability hits) are the same. The primary difference is in the amount of time and effort to locate and apprehend the alien. ICE is currently in the process of defining the processes and activities associated with identifying and arresting at-large and incarcerated aliens. ICE aims to be able to report enforcement costs for these two groups at either the process or the activity level.

V. Appendices

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

Category of Activity	Plan by Appropriation			Total Plan	Actuals 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	\$358,761	\$9,668	\$25,080	\$393,509	74%
Criminal Alien Program	\$139,355	\$0	\$53,000	\$192,355	\$114,401	\$7,790	\$20,741	\$142,932	74%
Fugitive Operations	\$103,356	\$0	\$0	\$103,356	\$75,463	\$0	\$0	\$75,463	73%
Criminal Investigations	\$139,186	\$0	\$0	\$139,186	\$119,504	\$0	\$0	\$119,504	86%
Law Enforcement Support Center	\$28,770	\$0	\$6,475	\$35,245	\$15,183	\$1,523	\$3,731	\$20,437	58%
287(g) Delegation of Authority	\$53,308	\$0	\$0	\$53,308	\$29,120	\$0	\$0	\$29,120	55%
Intelligence	\$6,285	\$0	\$1,758	\$8,043	\$5,091	\$355	\$608	\$6,054	75%
Detain, Process & Remove	\$1,078,922	\$45,181	\$79,621	\$1,203,724	\$1,135,716	\$26,890	\$27,986	\$1,190,593	99%
Custody Operations	\$883,196	\$32,581	\$46,193	\$961,970	\$935,058	\$13,780	\$18,487	\$967,326	101%
Alternatives to Detention	\$29,363	\$0	\$0	\$29,363	\$17,361	\$0	\$0	\$17,361	59%
Legal Proceedings	\$76,120	\$0	\$0	\$76,120	\$65,502	\$0	\$0	\$65,502	86%
International Affairs	\$2,708	\$0	\$4,002	\$6,710	\$3,280	\$510	\$1,912	\$5,701	85%
Transportation and Removal	\$87,535	\$12,600	\$29,427	\$129,562	\$114,516	\$12,600	\$7,587	\$134,703	104%
Information Technology	\$116,525	\$0	\$41,416	\$157,941	\$79,960	\$3,936	\$10,019	\$93,915	59%
Identification & Arrest Systems	\$0	\$0	\$34,031	\$34,031	\$0	\$3,405	\$9,164	\$12,569	37%
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	\$855	\$1,067	20%
Headquarters Managed IT/Modernization	\$116,525	\$0	\$0	\$116,525	\$79,960	\$0	\$0	\$79,960	68%
Management Support	\$103,565	\$11,350	\$17,730	\$132,645	\$79,525	\$11,182	\$13,770	\$105,012	79%
Secure Communities PMO	\$0	\$16,350	\$17,730	\$34,080	\$0	\$10,898	\$13,770	\$24,668	72%
Headquarters Management	\$103,565	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$98,565	\$80,059	\$285	\$0	\$80,344	82%
Total	\$1,769,272	\$56,531	\$200,000	\$2,025,803	\$1,654,496	\$51,676	\$76,856	\$1,783,028	88%

Source: United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 6/30/2010, data retrieved 7/7/2010.

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Fourth Quarter FY 2010 Activation Schedule

State	Jurisdiction	ICE Field Office	Activation Date
Michigan	Oakland	Detroit	7/6/2010
Texas	Anderson	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Andrews	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Bowie	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Camp	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Cass	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Cherokee	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Crane	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Delta	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Ector	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Fannin	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Franklin	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Gregg	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Harrison	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Henderson	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Hopkins	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Lamar	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Loving	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Marion	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Martin	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Midland	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Morris	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Panola	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Rains	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Red River	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Reeves	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Rusk	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Smith	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Titus	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Upshur	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Upton	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Van Zandt	Dallas	7/6/2010
Texas	Ward	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Winkler	El Paso	7/6/2010
Texas	Wood	Dallas	7/6/2010
North Carolina	Cherokee	Atlanta	7/13/2010
North Carolina	Clay	Atlanta	7/13/2010
North Carolina	Graham	Atlanta	7/13/2010
North Carolina	Haywood	Atlanta	7/13/2010

North Carolina	Macon	Atlanta	7/13/2010
North Carolina	Madison	Atlanta	7/13/2010
North Carolina	Swain	Atlanta	7/13/2010
North Carolina	Yancey	Atlanta	7/13/2010
Nevada	Washoe	Salt Lake City	7/13/2010
Ohio	Butler	Detroit	7/13/2010
Ohio	Montgomery	Detroit	7/13/2010
Arizona	Mohave	Phoenix	7/20/2010
Mississippi	Warren	New Orleans	7/20/2010
Ohio	Hamilton	Detroit	7/20/2010
Texas	Angelina	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Chambers	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Colorado	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	DeWitt	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Goliad	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Hardin	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Jasper	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Liberty	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Nacogdoches	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Newton	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Orange	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Polk	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Refugio	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	San Augustine	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Shelby	Houston	7/20/2010
Texas	Tyler	Houston	7/20/2010
Arizona	Apache	Phoenix	7/27/2010
California	Butte	San Francisco	7/27/2010
California	El Dorado	San Francisco	7/27/2010
California	Placer	San Francisco	7/27/2010
California	Shasta	San Francisco	7/27/2010
California	Tulare	San Francisco	7/27/2010
California	Yolo	San Francisco	7/27/2010
California	Yuba	San Francisco	7/27/2010
Montana	Lewis and Clark	Salt Lake City	7/27/2010
Montana	Missoula	Salt Lake City	7/27/2010
Nevada	Clark	Salt Lake City	7/27/2010
Utah	Iron	Salt Lake City	7/27/2010
Utah	Millard	Salt Lake City	7/27/2010
Arizona	Navajo	Phoenix	8/3/2010
Mississippi	Lowndes	New Orleans	8/3/2010
Mississippi	Rankin	New Orleans	8/3/2010
Texas	Archer	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Brown	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Callahan	Dallas	8/3/2010

Texas	Clay	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Coleman	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Comanche	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Concho	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Cooke	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Eastland	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Ellis	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Erath	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Hood	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Jack	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Jones	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Mills	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Montague	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Navarro	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Palo Pinto	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Parker	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Rockwall	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Runnels	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Shackelford	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Stephens	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Taylor	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Wise	Dallas	8/3/2010
Texas	Young	Dallas	8/3/2010
Arkansas	Benton	New Orleans	8/10/2010
Arkansas	Pulaski	New Orleans	8/10/2010
Arkansas	Washington	New Orleans	8/10/2010
Arizona	Coconino	Phoenix	8/10/2010
California	Humboldt	San Francisco	8/10/2010
California	Lake	San Francisco	8/10/2010
California	Marin	San Francisco	8/10/2010
California	Mendocino	San Francisco	8/10/2010
California	Merced	San Francisco	8/10/2010
California	Napa	San Francisco	8/10/2010
California	Santa Cruz	San Francisco	8/10/2010
Michigan	Macomb	Detroit	8/10/2010
Montana	Yellowstone	Salt Lake City	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Burke	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Caldwell	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Cleveland	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Davidson	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Forsyth	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Iredell	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Lincoln	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	McDowell	Atlanta	8/10/2010
North Carolina	Polk	Atlanta	8/10/2010

North Carolina	Rutherford	Atlanta	8/10/2010
Nebraska	Douglas	Saint Paul	8/17/2010
Nebraska	Lancaster	Saint Paul	8/17/2010
Oregon	Washington	Seattle	8/17/2010
Ohio	Summit	Detroit	8/24/2010
Texas	Coke	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Crockett	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Glasscock	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Howard	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Irion	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Menard	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Reagan	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Schleicher	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Sterling	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Sutton	Dallas	8/24/2010
Texas	Tom Green	Dallas	8/24/2010
Iowa	Polk	Saint Paul	8/31/2010
Georgia	Cobb	Atlanta	9/7/2010
Georgia	Fulton	Atlanta	9/7/2010
Georgia	Muscogee	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Alamance	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Bladen	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Chatham	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Edgecombe	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Granville	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Hoke	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Johnston	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Moore	Atlanta	9/7/2010
North Carolina	Nash	Atlanta	9/7/2010
South Carolina	Charleston	Atlanta	9/7/2010
South Carolina	Greenville	Atlanta	9/7/2010
South Carolina	Horry	Atlanta	9/7/2010
California	Kern	San Francisco	9/14/2010
California	Kings	San Francisco	9/14/2010
California	Madera	San Francisco	9/14/2010
Hawaii	Hawaii	San Francisco	9/14/2010
Hawaii	Maui	San Francisco	9/14/2010
Michigan	Kent	Detroit	9/14/2010
Texas	Austin	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Baylor	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Borden	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Brazos	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Briscoe	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Burleson	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Cochran	Dallas	9/14/2010

Texas	Cottle	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Crosby	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Dawson	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Dickens	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Fisher	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Floyd	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Foard	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Gaines	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Garza	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Grimes	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Hardeman	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Haskell	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Hockley	Dallas	9/14/2010
Texas	Houston	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Lee	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Leon	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Madison	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Milam	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Robertson	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Sabine	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	San Jacinto	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Trinity	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Walker	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Waller	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Washington	Houston	9/14/2010
Texas	Kent	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	King	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Knox	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Lynn	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Mitchell	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Motley	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Nolan	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Scurry	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Stonewall	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Terry	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Throckmorton	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Wichita	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Wilbarger	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Yoakum	Dallas	9/21/2010
Texas	Armstrong	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Bailey	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Carson	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Castro	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Childress	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Collingsworth	Dallas	9/28/2010

Texas	Dallam	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Deaf Smith	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Donley	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Gray	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Hale	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Hall	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Hansford	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Hartley	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Hutchinson	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Lamb	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Lipscomb	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Moore	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Ochiltree	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Oldham	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Parmer	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Roberts	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Sherman	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Swisher	Dallas	9/28/2010
Texas	Wheeler	Dallas	9/28/2010

B. Video Teleconferencing Deployments

No. of VTC Units	Site Name	City	State
1	Las Vegas ERO Office (Salt Lake City AOR)	Las Vegas	NV
1	Dixie County Jail	Cross City	FL
1	Ventura ERO Office (Los Angeles AOR)	Ventura	CA
1	Morrow County Correctional Facility	Mt. Gilead	OH
4	Otero County Detention Center	Chaparral	NM
2	Lake County Jail	Lakeport	CA
1	Reno ERO Office (Salt Lake City AOR)	Reno	NV
1	New River Valley Regional Jail	Dublin	VA
1	Lincoln County Jail	Troy	MO
1	Monmouth County Correctional Institution	Freehold	NJ
1	Marlton ERO Institutional Removal Program Office	Marlton	NJ
2	Washington ERO Field Office	Fairfax	VA
1	St. Johns County Jail	Saint Augustine	FL
13	Lorton ERO Office (Washington AOR)	Lorton	VA
1	Scott County Jail	Benton	MO
1	Gonzales County Jail	Gonzales	TX
1	Central Mississippi Department of Corrections	Pearl	MS
1	District of Columbia Department of Corrections	Washington	D.C.
4	Immigration Center of America Farmville Detention Center	Farmville	VA
2	Broward Transitional Center	Pompano Beach	FL
1	Tuolumne County Jail	Sonora	CA
1	Consulate of Mexico	Little Rock	AR
1	Gillespie County Jail	Fredericksburg	TX
1	San Francisco ERO Field Office	San Francisco	CA
1	Mesa ERO Office (Phoenix AOR)	Mesa	AZ

Source: United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Office of the Chief Information Officer, 7/8/2010.

C. 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
CIIS	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
OIA	Office of International Affairs
OLC	Operation Last Call
OPLA	Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
P.L.	Public Law
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

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Full Text
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCIS	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
US-VISIT	United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
VCAS	Violent Criminal Alien Section
VTC	Video Conferencing
WPF	Wanted Person File