



**Secure Communities Program
Presentations
Table of Contents**

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Secure Communities Crash Course 2009	2
Secure Communities vs. 287(g) Program	20
Secure Communities & State and Local Coordination	22
Secure Communities – National Association of Counties July 25, 2009	30
Secure Communities – Office of Management and Budget Briefing – Q2 & Q3 FY2009 Update July 31, 2009	36
Secure Communities – NEC AFIS Briefing August 30, 2009	41
Secure Communities Fact Sheet September 1, 2009	48
ICE Operation Community Shield and Secure Communities Law Enforcement Coordinators Conference September 16, 2009	50
Secure Communities – SC 101 – ICE Office of Policy November 4, 2009	71
Secure Communities – The Heritage Foundation December 10, 2009	78
Secure Communities Overview January 13, 2010	85



Secure Communities

Crash Course

2009

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 10061460. (Posted 06/14/10)



ICE



SC

Secure
Communities

- What is Secure Communities?
- What is the Criminal Alien Enforcement Lifecycle?
- How did Secure Communities come about?
- What are the Secure Communities Strategic Goals?
- What is Interoperability?
- Why is it important?
- How is it being deployed?
- What are our reporting requirements and funding uses?
- How is Secure Communities organized?
- What does Secure Communities do other than Interoperability deployment?
- What are our results to date?
- How can I learn more?

What is Secure Communities?

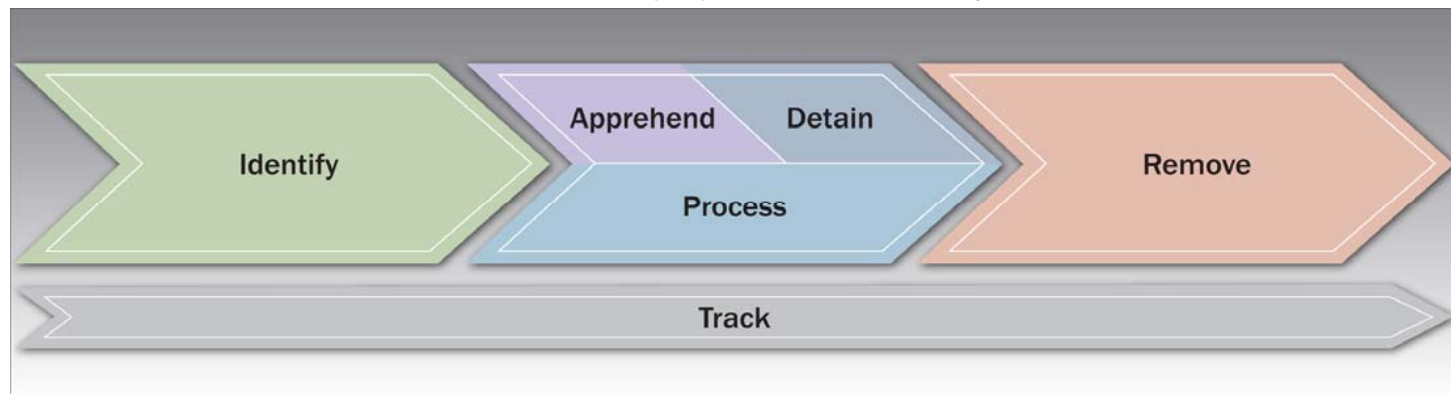
- Secure Communities is a program management office (PMO) leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model through technology, integration, and information sharing. Projects sponsored, funded, monitored or reported on by Secure Communities cross all operational lines of ICE.

Secure Communities Mission

- The Secure Communities initiative seeks to improve public safety by implementing a comprehensive, integrated approach to identify and remove criminal aliens from the United States. The Secure Communities PMO coordinates all ICE planning, operational, technical, and fiscal activities devoted to transforming, modernizing, and optimizing the criminal alien enforcement process (lifecycle).

What is the Criminal Alien Enforcement Lifecycle?

Criminal Alien (CA) Enforcement Lifecycle

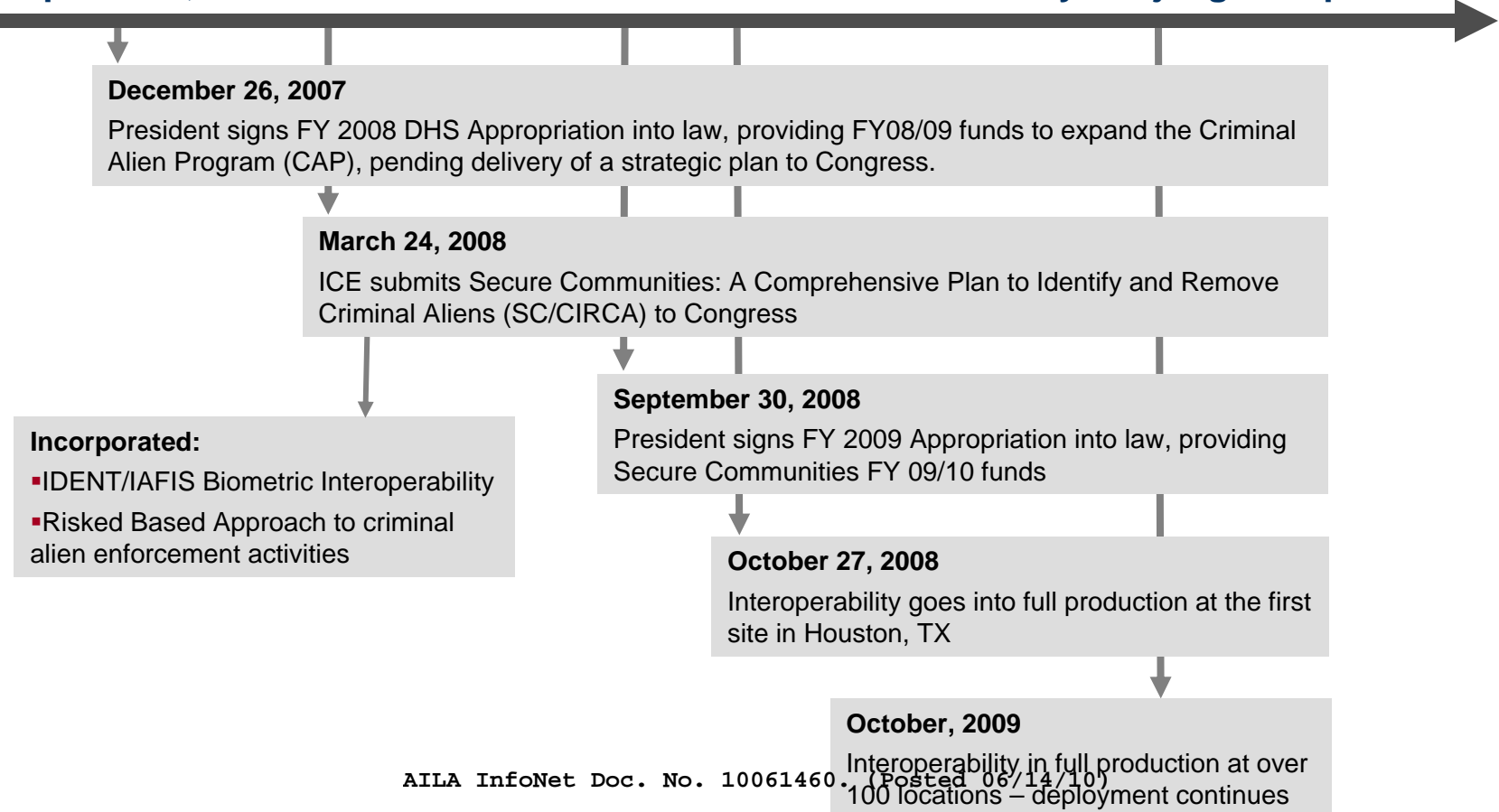


Description of the Criminal Alien Enforcement Lifecycle

Phase	Description
Identify	This phase consists of the processes that allow ICE to use automated biometric queries to identify, classify, and prioritize criminal aliens.
Apprehend	This phase consists of the processes ICE uses to arrest or otherwise take custody of criminal aliens for detention and, if judged removable, removal from the country.
Detain	This phase consists of the processes required to detain a criminal alien once in ICE custody.
Process	This phase consists of the due process legally required to authorize the removal of a criminal alien from the United States.
Remove	This phase consists of all the processes required to affect the removal of a criminal alien from the United States, once the individual is judged or otherwise determined to be removable.
Track	Track is a supporting information process that continues throughout all phases of the Criminal Alien Enforcement Lifecycle. Each step of the alien's progress is carefully tracked and recorded, from identification through removal.


Formation of Secure Communities

Congress provided the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) with funding in FY 2008 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.”



What are the Secure Communities Strategic Goals?


The Secure Communities Strategic Plan is built on three goals:



IDENTIFY criminal aliens through modernized information sharing

Status: "Removable: Yes, No, or Maybe"

- Yes: removed before
- No: Citizen, natural born or naturalized
- Maybe: 1st Encounters/EWI, Here legally (LPR) not convicted




PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens

Risk Based Approach - "Worst First"

- Level 1: Violent crimes against people / Major Drug
- Level 2: Property Crimes / Minor Drug
- Level 3: Public Disorder / DUI / all others

Criminal Graduation is a strategic risk



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results

Use funds to:

- Increase and optimize capacity (physical, personnel, infrastructure, technology)
- Improve efficiency and accelerate delivery
- Strengthen analytical and management capabilities
- Integrate risk based approach

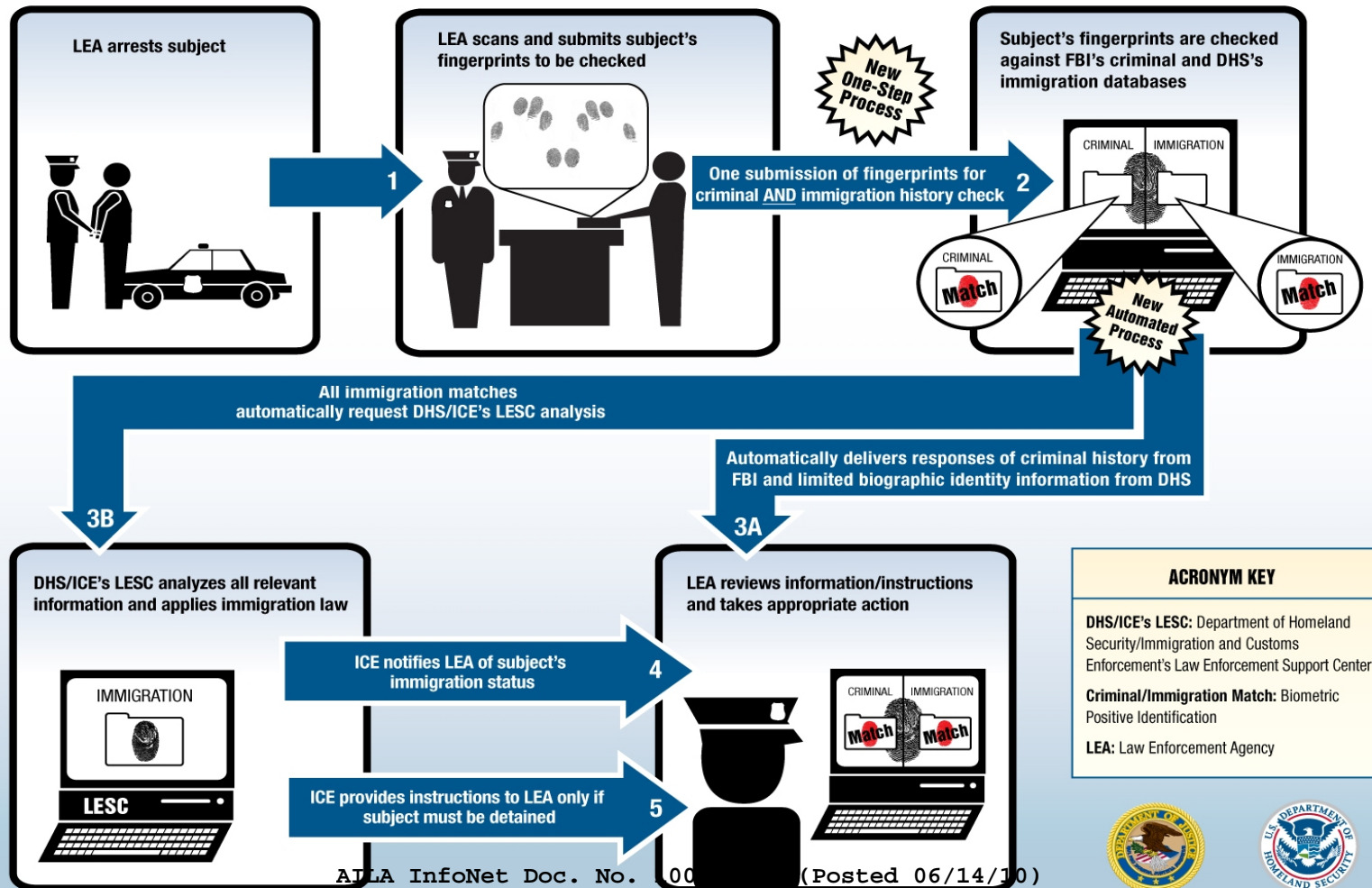


ICE

What is Interoperability?

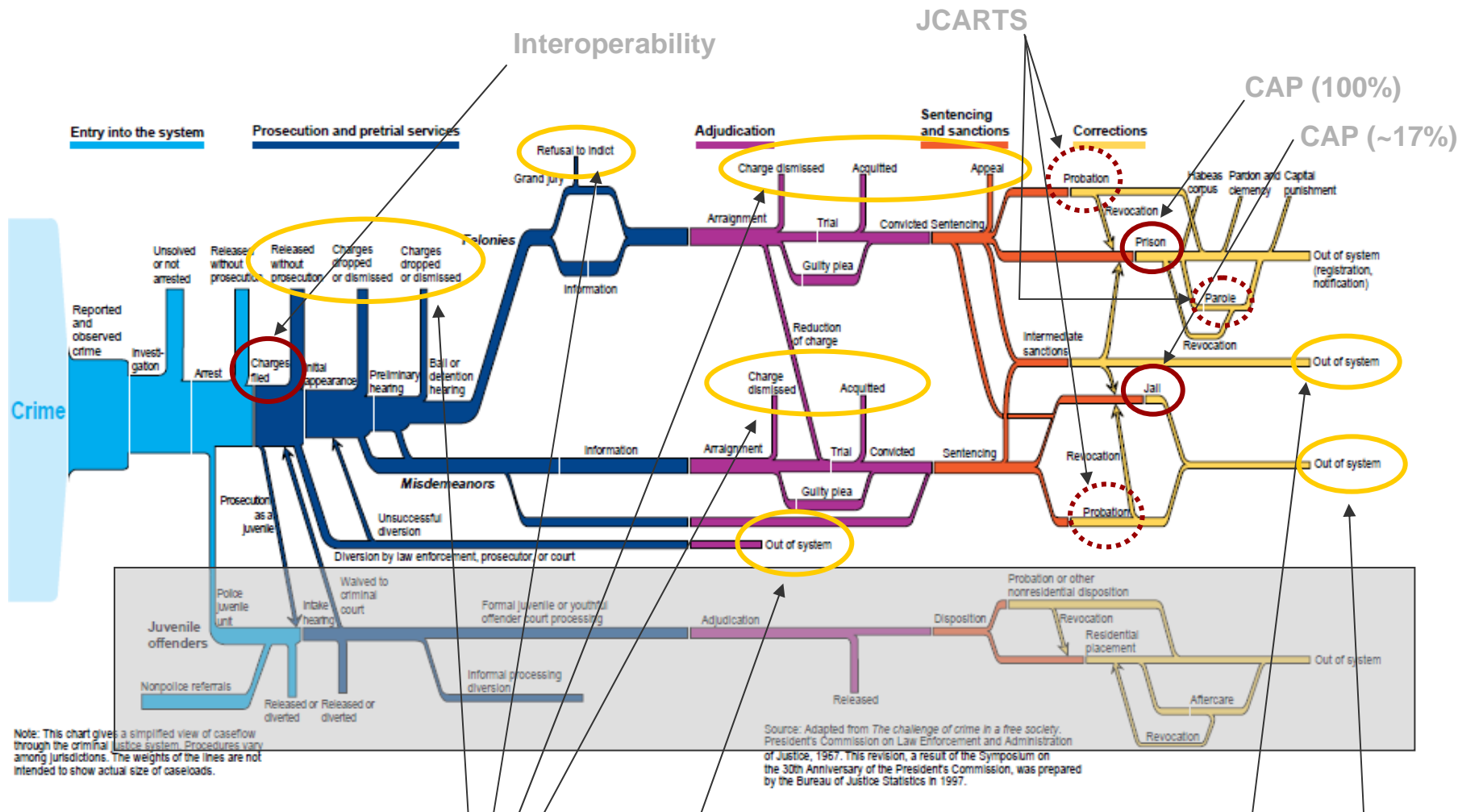
New
Automated
Process

Improves Information Sharing Between Federal Agencies & State or Local Law Enforcement



Why is Interoperability important?

Criminal Justice Process – ICE “Touch Points”

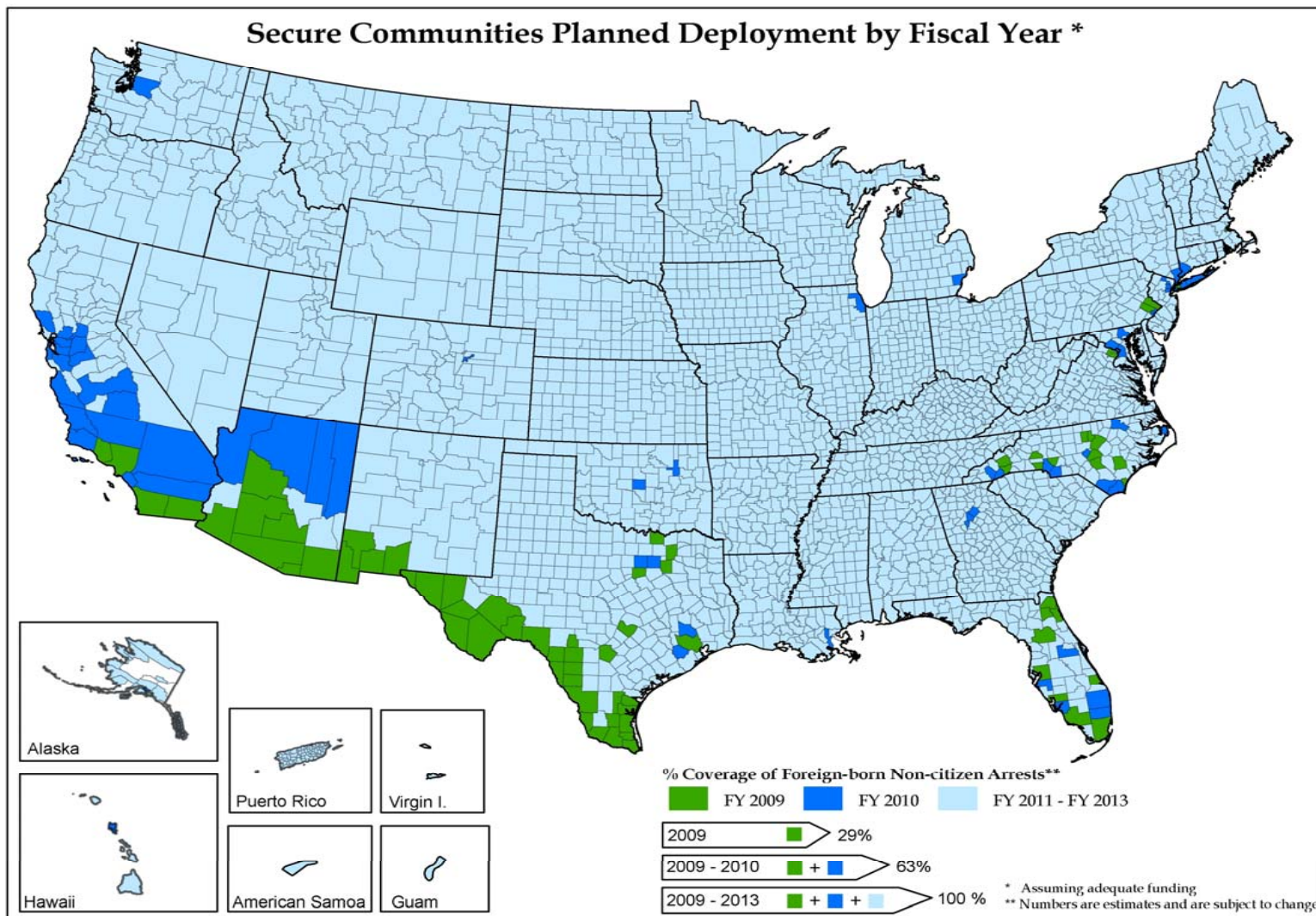


Without Interoperability, these are points where a criminal aliens with priors convictions can leave the system undetected by ICE



ICE

How is Interoperability being deployed?

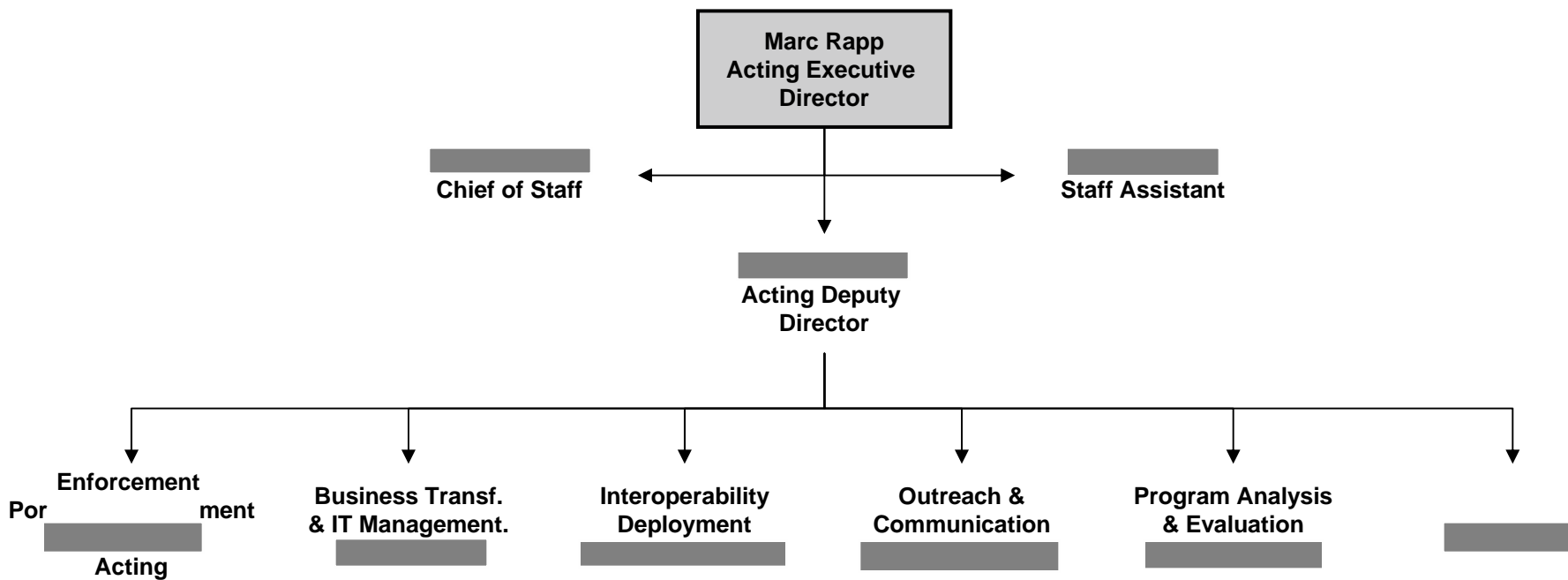


*subject to change

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 10061460. (Posted 06/14/10)

What are our reporting requirements and funding uses?

- Congress appropriated Secure Communities two year funds in FY2008 – Focused reporting on the “incarcerated” scope
- SC received additional two year funds in FY2009 – Increased scope to the criminal aliens “at-large”
- In addition, with the FY2009 funding, the SC PMO was given the responsibility to report quarterly to Congress on all ICE activities related to the \$1.4 billion of planned obligations toward criminal alien enforcement in FY2009 regardless of funding source
- Of the funds appropriated for Secure Communities approximately 31% is planned for IT investments. In some cases, SC funds an entire project and in other cases it provides additional funding to existing projects to add capabilities or to accelerate schedules
- The remaining 69% is targeted at enforcement efforts (agents, personnel, related items).





- All reporting for ICE efforts to process criminal aliens
- All communications and outreach associated with the initiative
- Modeling
 - Criminal Alien Population Projection Analysis (CAPPA)
 - Strategic Decision Making Model
 - Network Optimization
 - Deployment Optimization
- IT Systems – New, improved, faster, stronger, better
- Strategic funding of operational resources



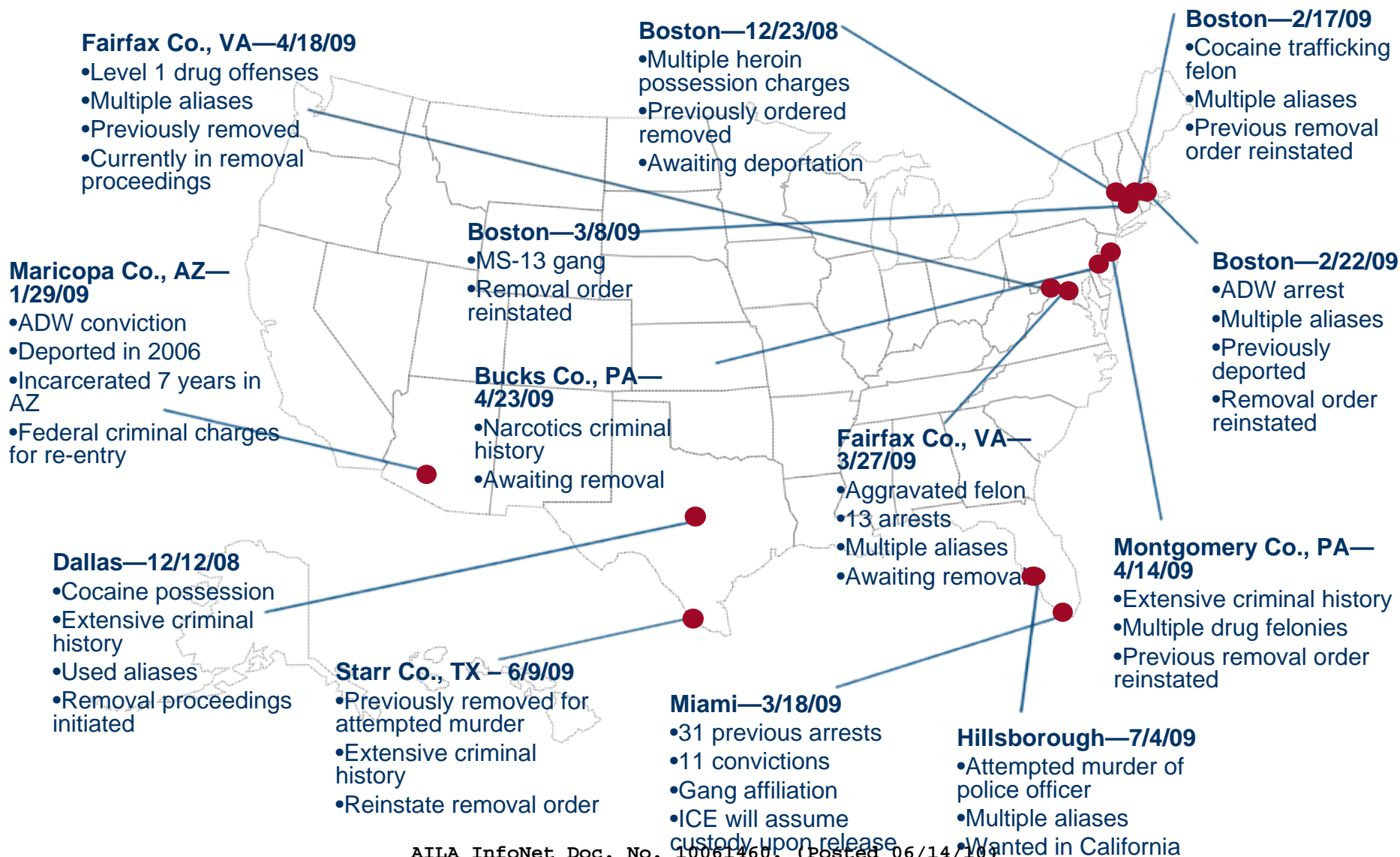
Progress to date

- **As of September 29, 2009**, automatic biometric identification is deployed in **88 jurisdictions** within **9 states**: Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia

Cumulative National Statistics from October 27, 2008 – August 31, 2009

- **672,436** fingerprints have been submitted through interoperability
- **82,890** submissions have resulted in an IDENT match
- **7,702** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted of level 1 offenses
- **71,491** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted or charged with level 2 & 3 offenses
- **16,631** Detainers were issued after an Interoperability match
- **1,101** criminal aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses were removed

Secure Communities and partners have achieved nationwide success



Recommended Reading: Deep Dive

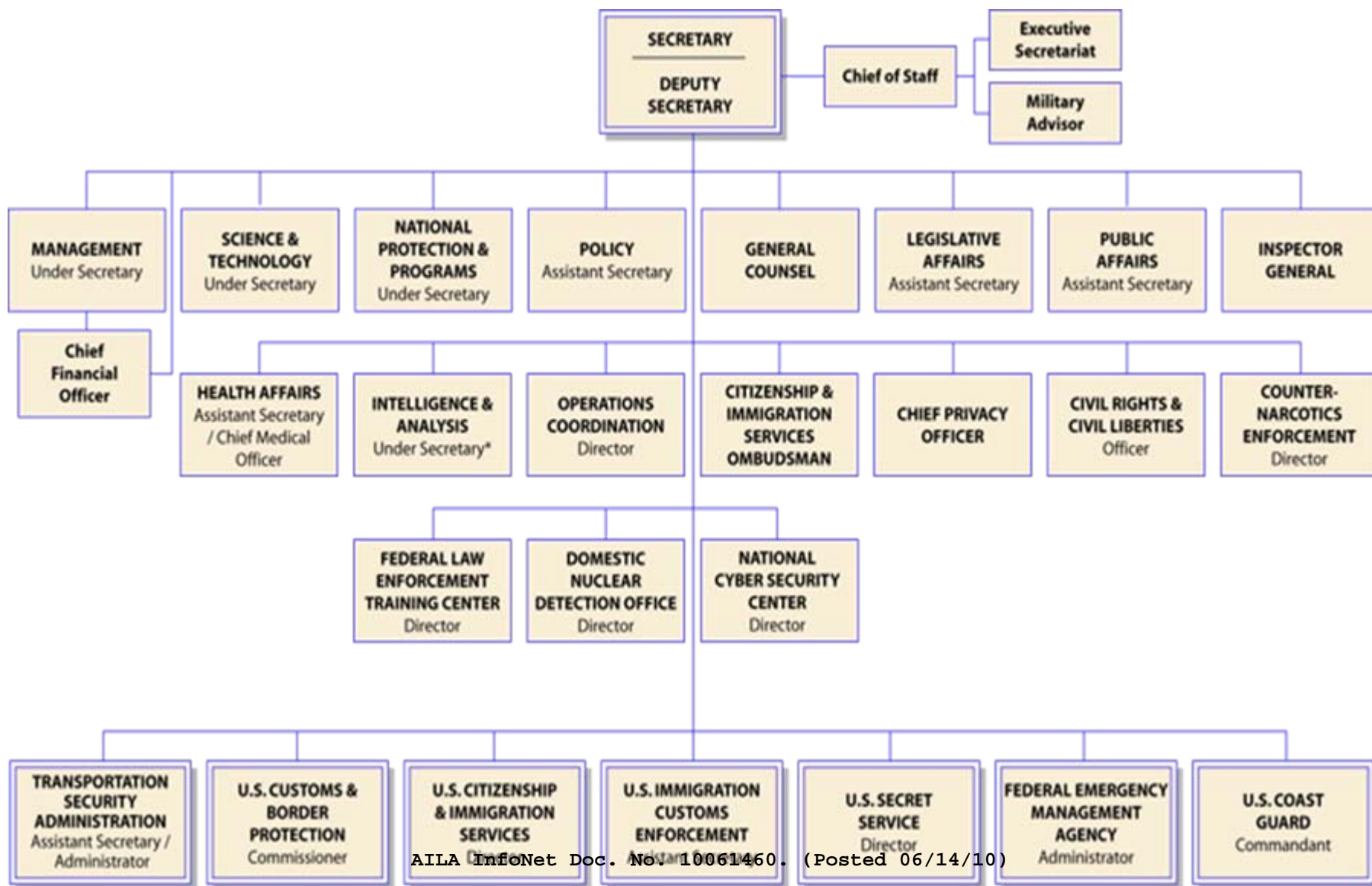
- Strategic Plan
- Concept of Operations (CONOPS)
- Outreach Materials
 - Fact Sheets
 - FAQs
 - Briefings
- Congressional Status Reports (CSR)
- Funds Utilization Report

Day forward reading:

- Executive Monthly Status report
- PMO Status reports

- Questions

- Additional Information



How is Secure Communities different from 287(g)?

Secure Communities is complementary to 287(g) or any other ICE program on the ground in a state, tribal or local jurisdiction.

Secure Communities

- Secure Communities is fundamentally different from other ICE programs, primarily because under Secure Communities, state and local law enforcement officials are not authorized to enforce immigration laws on behalf of ICE. ICE officials make immigration status determinations and take appropriate action under the law, consistent with ICE policies and regulations.
- The Secure Communities initiative combines biometric identification technologies currently in use by the FBI and other parts of DHS. This technology, known as IDENT/IAFIS **Interoperability**, is deployed throughout the country on a risk-based approach. Information sharing between federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement agencies enables early identification of criminal aliens as they are booked into local custody.
- The technology enables local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to initiate an integrated records check of criminal history *and* immigration status for individuals in their custody as part of their standard booking process.
- Interoperability increases the speed, accuracy and volume by which ICE identifies dangerous criminal aliens. Biometric identification reliably and accurately **confirms** identity vs. **establishes** identity.
- Interoperability can be activated at little to no cost to a local law enforcement agency and with little or no change to their current operating procedures.
- Interoperability once installed within a jurisdiction, provides the immigration status on those that may not make it to a jail, but to all booking locations in the county
- Prior to interoperability the LEA was notified when a match occurred in IAFIS. Now in addition to the IAFIS response, when a match occurs in IDENT, ICE and the LEA that encountered the individual are automatically notified, in parallel. Once an arrested individual is identified as an alien, the local ICE office determines the appropriate response based on the nature of the crime, the individual's criminal history, and the current immigration status. In order to manage the expected influx of newly identified serious criminal aliens, prioritized enforcement action will be initiated against the most serious violators first.

287(g) Program

- The 287(g) program allows for state and local law enforcement agencies to enter into a partnership with ICE, under a joint Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), in order to receive delegated authority for immigration enforcement within their jurisdictions.
- Currently, ICE 287(g) MOAs focus on one of two distinct models: (1) the jail enforcement officer (JEO) model; and (2) the task force officer (TFO) model.
- Agencies participating under the JEO model are working in a detention facility setting and are able to identify and process criminal aliens of interest to ICE. The JEO model works within a jail or prison setting and simply incorporates 287(g) immigration authority functions into their existing booking process. Officers assigned to the JEO model are supervised by ICE when performing immigration enforcement functions.

- Agencies participating under the TFO model are working in an ICE-led task force and are able to identify, process and prosecute criminal aliens of interest to ICE. Officers assigned to a TFO model are supervised by ICE and work to accomplish the mission of ICE and the law enforcement agency they represent.



ICE Office of State & Local Coordination

287(g) and ICE Agreements of Cooperation in Communities
to Enhance Safety and Security (ACCESS)

ICE Secure Communities

| 0



Office of State and Local Coordination (OSLC)

- OSLC, created in December 2007, is the ICE office responsible for coordinating ICE participation in programs and activities that relate to state and local governments and their respective law enforcement entities
- ICE's immigration enforcement authorities have received increased attention from state and local officials while Congress has failed to enact an Immigration Reform Bill
- ICE's 287(g) Program has been of particular interest since it trains state and local LEAs to identify, detain and process immigration offenders
- ICE believes that 287(g), while effective, is not always the most appropriate solution
- As such, ICE ACCESS was introduced to provide multiple enforcement options for the diverse needs of state and local LEAs and their respective communities

| 1



ICE

ACCESS Programs & Services

- ✓ Asset Forfeiture
- ✓ Immigration Cross-designation 287(g)
- ✓ Border Enforcement Security Task Force
- ✓ Criminal Alien Program
- ✓ Customs Cross-designation Title 19
- ✓ Document & Benefit Fraud Task Force
- ✓ Fugitive Operations Team
- ✓ Intellectual Property Rights Center
- ✓ Law Enforcement Support Center
- ✓ Operation Community Shield
- ✓ Operation Firewall
- ✓ Operation Predator
- ✓ Rapid REPAT
- ✓ Secure Communities

| 2



ICE

ICE National Gang Unit

E-Mail: icenationalgangunit@dhs.gov



| 3



ICE

Operation Community Shield

Mission

- Operation Community Shield is a nationwide ICE initiative designed to disrupt, dismantle, prosecute, and remove from the United States violent alien gang members by employing the full range of authorities and investigative tools available to ICE.
- Under this initiative, ICE is using its broad scope of customs and immigration authorities to target transnational street gangs involved in narcotics smuggling and distribution, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, identity theft and benefit fraud, human smuggling and trafficking, firearms trafficking, cyber crimes, export violations and other illicit activity.

| 4



ICE

Goals

Goals:

- Gather Law Enforcement Intelligence
- Develop Sources of Information
- Ultimately disrupt, dismantle and prosecute violent street gang members and organizations

Prioritization of Targets:

- National Security Threat
- Leaders
- Subjects With Violent Criminal History
- Members
- Associates



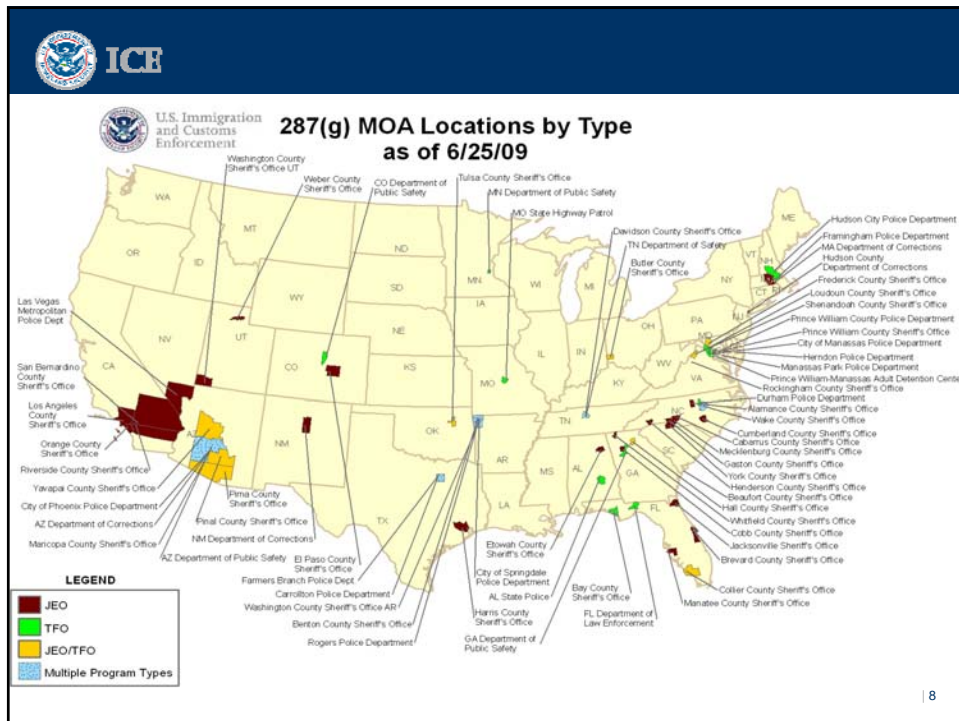
| 5


**From February 2005 – through June 2009:**

- **Over 13,800 gang members/associates arrested**
 - **5,457 criminal violations**
 - **8,428 administrative immigration violations**
 - **170 clique leaders arrested**
 - **5,338 violent criminal histories**
- **700 guns seized**
- **2,427 MS-13 gang members/associates arrested**



- The 287(g) Program cross-designates state and local officers to enforce immigration law as authorized through Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act
- 287(g) partnerships are formed through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
- MOAs are formal agreements that define terms and conditions concerning:
 - ✓ Scope of authority and immigration enforcement activities
 - ✓ Officer suitability and training requirements
 - ✓ ICE supervision of LEA operations
 - ✓ Data reporting requirements (arrest statistics)



 **ICE**

Government Accountability Office (GAO) Review of 287(g)

- In March 2009, GAO publicly released a report concerning the 287(g) program entitled, "Immigration Enforcement: Better Controls Needed Over Program Authorizing State and Local Enforcement of Federal Immigration Laws"
- The GAO report stated that the 287(g) program lacked several key controls related to:
 - (1) Program Objectives
 - (2) Use of Program Authority
 - (3) Supervision of Participating Agencies
 - (4) Tracking and Reporting of Data
 - (5) Performance Measures

9



GAO Review of 287(g) - Continued

- To put this into context, however, the dramatic rise in 287(g) participation must be pointed out - 60 of ICE's 67 Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) were signed in Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008, while seven MOAs were signed from FY 2002 TO 2006
- ICE concurred with all of the recommendations and, in some areas, had already begun addressing the recommendations before the GAO study was completed.
- ICE has begun the process of redrafting the template that is used to form 287(g) agreements. This template will incorporate many of the recommendations made by GAO.
- The revised MOA will help align the use of 287(g) authority with ICE priorities – identifying and removing aliens who pose a threat to public safety or a danger to the community.

| 10



Updated Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

- Highlights of the updated MOA template:
 - ✓ The MOAs will include the nature and extent of supervisory activities ICE officers are expected to carry out as part of their responsibilities in overseeing the implementation of the 287(g) Program;
 - ✓ The MOAs will outline how and under what circumstances 287(g) authority is to be used by State and local law enforcement officers in participating agencies;
 - ✓ "Sunset" dates will be incorporated into all MOAs to ensure regular review and modification as needed;

| 11



ICE

Updated Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

- ✓ Also incorporated in each MOA are ICE's arrest and detention priorities.

Level 1 – Individuals who have been convicted of major drug offenses and/or violent offenses such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and kidnapping;

Level 2 – Individuals who have been convicted of minor drug offenses and/or mainly property offenses such as burglary, larceny, fraud and money laundering; and

Level 3 – Individuals who have been convicted of other offenses.

| 12



ICE

Updated Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

- ✓ ICE will also specify the program information or data that each agency is expected to collect regarding their implementation of the 287(g) Program and how this information is to be reported.
- ✓ This data will be used by ICE to evaluate whether or not our 287(g) partnerships function in accord using resources with ICE priorities and to ensure that the continuation of an agreement is in the best interest of ICE.

| 13



287(g) Officer Requirements & Training

- Officer Selection Requirements
 - ✓ Must be a U.S. citizen
 - ✓ Must pass a background investigation
 - ✓ Cannot be under review for a pending disciplinary actions
 - ✓ Must possess a minimum of one year experience in current role for task force; must have supervised incarcerated individuals for jail enforcement
- Training
 - ✓ Four week program
 - ✓ Equips officers with the knowledge and skills to:
 - ♦ Determine alienage
 - ♦ Process aliens for removal
 - ✓ Adheres to Office of Training and Development (ICE Academy) standards and testing
 - ✓ Delivered by certified ICE instructors

| 14



Title 8 / 287(g) Today*

- 66 current MOAs (*only one revoked on 4/24/09*)
- 30 pending requests
- Over 122,000 Aliens Identified as Amenable to Removal
 - ✓ 6,168 in FY 2006
 - ✓ 22,347 in FY 2007
 - ✓ 46,113 in FY 2008
 - ✓ 48,142 in FY 2009 as of July 19, 2009



* Statistics are as of July 19, 2009

| 15



Secure Communities

National Association of Counties
July 25, 2009



ICE uses a new approach to address the criminal alien challenge

The Secure Communities Program Management Office (PMO) is leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model through technology, integration, and information sharing. The strategy is built on three pillars:

IDENTIFY criminal aliens through modernized information sharing

PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens

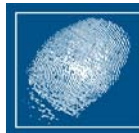
TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results

| 17



ICE

Enhanced information sharing creates a more efficient process for local law enforcement



IDENTIFY criminal aliens through modernized information sharing



BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

Deploy biometric identification system nationwide



INTEGRATED RECORD CHECK

Conduct integrated DHS / DOJ record checks on persons arrested, booked, incarcerated, or previously released from custody



TIMELY RESPONSE

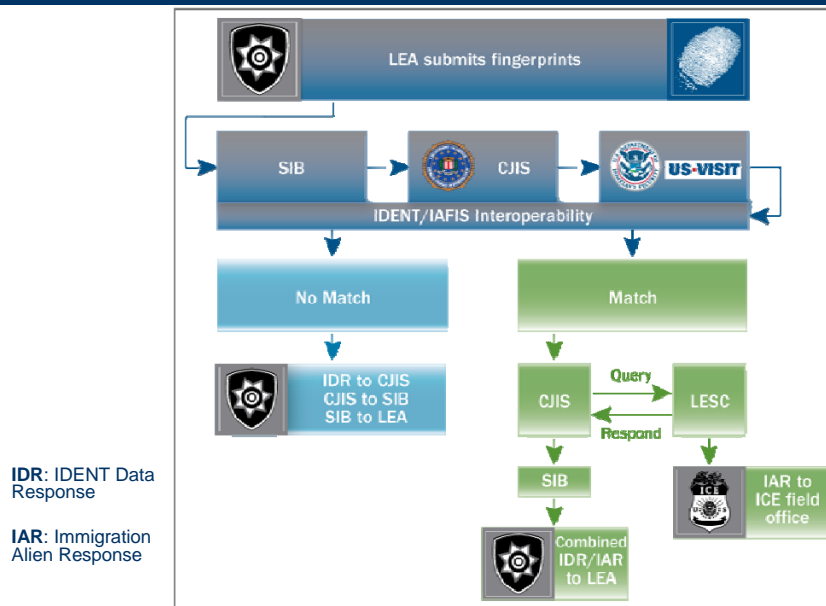
Provide law enforcement agency partners with prompt results of record checks

| 18



ICE

Interoperability features automated biometric identification and routing



| 19



The Secure Communities strategy targets the most dangerous criminal aliens for priority removal



PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens



RISK-BASED APPROACH

Prioritize criminal aliens for enforcement action based on their risk to public safety



REMOVAL

Prioritize removal efforts on highest-risk category of deportable criminal aliens

| 20



ICE is committed to making communities safer



Focusing on the most dangerous criminal aliens

- ICE will focus initially on identifying removable criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- ICE's long-term goal focuses on identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in federal, state, and local jails and prisons
- Level 1 offenses include:
 - Threats to national security
 - Homicide
 - Kidnapping
 - Sexual offenses
 - Robbery
 - Assault
 - Drug offenses (sentence > 1 year)
- Discretion is left to the field office for removal of criminal aliens charged with or convicted of Level 2 and 3 offenses

| 21



ICE and its partners have achieved notable results



Progress to date

- **As of July 23, 2009**, automatic biometric identification is deployed in **77 jurisdictions** within **9 states**: Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia

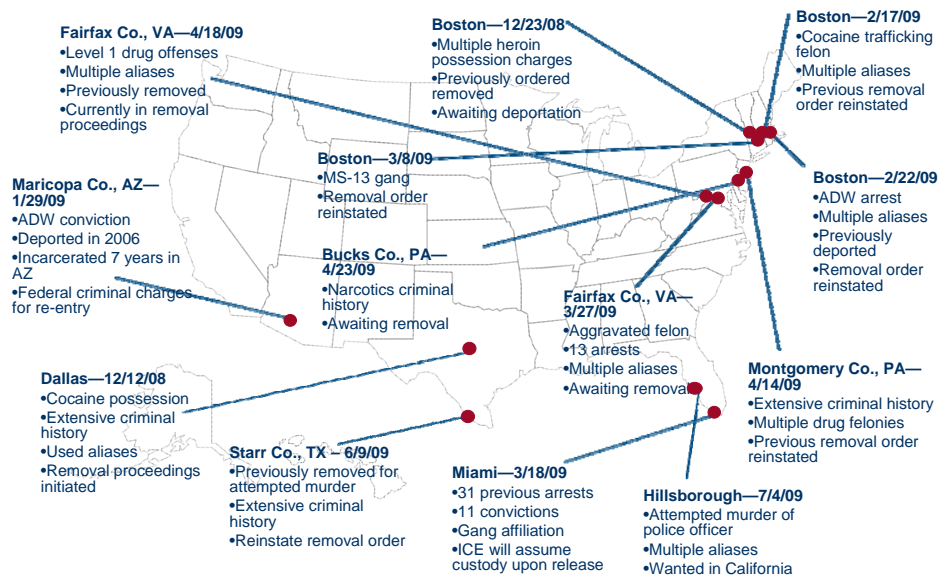
Cumulative National Statistics from October 27, 2008 – June 30, 2009

- **437,484** fingerprints have been submitted through interoperability
- **55,337** submissions have resulted in an IDENT match
- **5,168** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted of level 1 offenses
- **47,856** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted or charged with level 2 & 3 offenses
- **10,629** Detainers were issued after an Interoperability match
- **595** criminal aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses were removed

| 22



Secure Communities and partners have achieved nationwide success

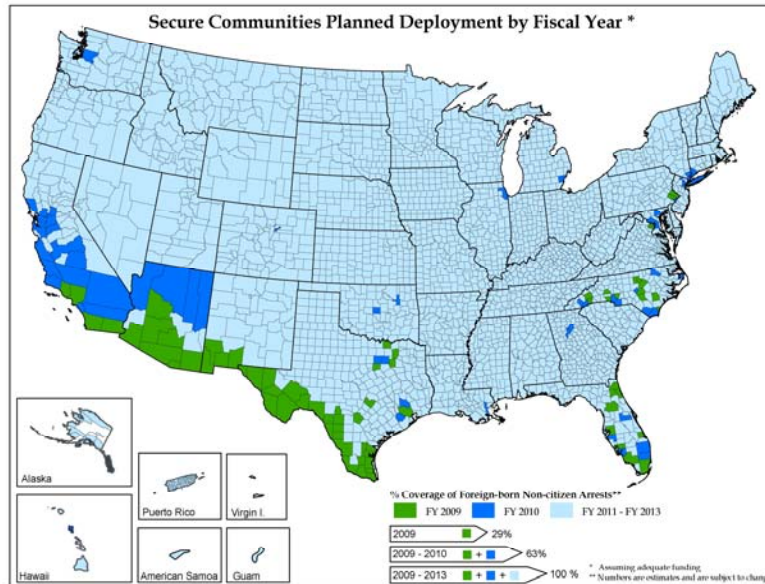


| 23



ICE

Secure Communities plans to continue interoperability deployment on a risk-based approach



| 24



ICE

The Secure Communities strategy is modernizing criminal alien enforcement processes



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



PROCESS AND EFFICIENCY

Reduce time criminal aliens spend in ICE custody



OPTIMIZE CAPACITY

Optimize ICE capacity for bed space, transportation, and staffing



STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES

Strengthen analytical, planning, and performance management capabilities

| 25



ICE

Questions and Comments



| 26



ICE

Contact information

Secure Communities Program Management Office

- www.ice.gov/secure_communities
- secure.communities@dhs.gov
- (202) 732-3900

| 27



Secure Communities

Office of Management and Budget Briefing
Q2 and Q3 FY 2009 Update
July 31, 2009



Q2 and Q3 FY 2009 Accomplishments to Date



Identify removable criminal aliens

- During Q2 and Q3 FY 2009 Secure Communities coordinated IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability deployment to 4 additional states and 59 jurisdictions
- As of July 29, 2009 Interoperability is deployed in 77 jurisdictions and nearly 2,100 booking locations in 9 states

Q2 and 3 States	All Deployed States
California	Arizona
Florida	California
New Mexico	Florida
Virginia	Massachusetts
	New Mexico
	North Carolina
	Pennsylvania
	Texas
	Virginia



Prioritize enforcement actions

- On average, 10% of fingerprint submissions through IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability identify Level 1 offenders

Number of Fingerprint Transmissions Through Interoperability		Number of Matches (Hits) in IDENT		Type of IARs Generated by the LESC	
Q2/3	Cumulative	Q2/3	Cumulative	Q2/3	Cumulative
415,301	445,057	53,049	56,327	Level 1	4,916
				Level 2/3	45, 811
				USC	2,322
				Total	53,049
					56,327

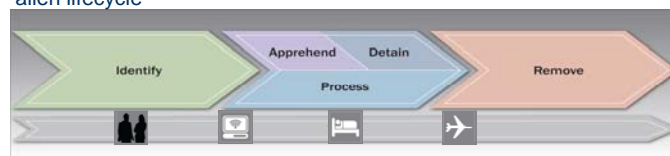
- 9,702 detainers have been issued after an Interoperability hit
- Interoperability has contributed to 6,788 removals, of which 570 were criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- Miami Interoperability Response Center stood up to enable 24/7 support of local law enforcement partners in Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts

| 2



Transform processes and systems

- ICE is adding personnel, capacity and IT capability across the criminal alien lifecycle



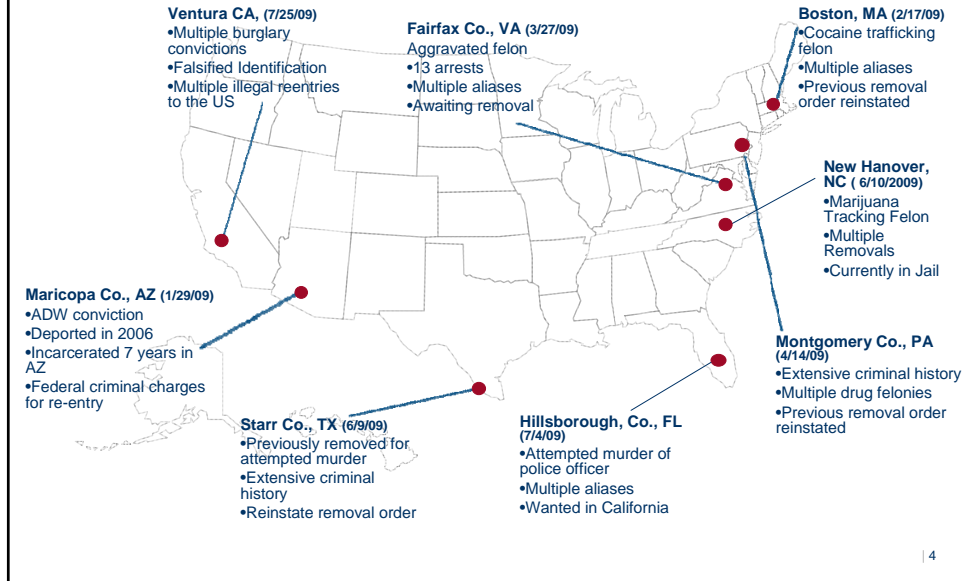
- The SC PMO has funded:
 - \$42.6M for detention beds
 - 750 additional personnel
 - \$25M for transportation services (both removals and domestic)
 - Modernization of information technology systems such as ACRiMe, ENFORCE and Bed Space, Transportation and Tracking (BST&T)
 - Automates immigration queries
 - Supports detainee case management
 - Manages bed space and transportation services

| 3



ICE

Secure Communities and partners have achieved nationwide success



4



ICE

Secure Communities Future Plans



Secure Communities PMO continues to manage Interoperability deployment based on threat to community safety

Q4 FY 2009*		Q1 FY 2010*			Q2 FY 2010*	
California	Michigan	California	Georgia	Washington	Florida	Alaska
Los Angeles	Wayne	Santa	DeKalb	King	Orange	Anchorage
Imperial	Texas	Barbara	Gwinnett	Florida	Palm Beach	Municipality
Fresno	Fort Bend	Stanislaus	Clayton	Lee	New Mexico	Ohio
Kern	Montgomery	Monterey	Hawaii	Manatee	Bernalillo	Cuyahoga
Alameda	Brazoria	San Luis	Honolulu	Connecticut	Franklin	Pennsylvania
Sacramento	Galveston	Obispo	Fairfield	Clark	New Jersey	Allegheny
San	Jefferson	Solano	Maryland	Washington	Atlantic	Virginia
Francisco	Cameron	Sonoma	Baltimore	D.C.	Bergen	Prince William
San Joaquin	Arizona	Tulare	Co.	Louisiana	Camden	Rhode Island
Santa Clara	Cochise,	Arizona	Baltimore	Jefferson	Mercer	Providence
Florida	Pima	Coconino	City	Parish	Middlesex	Massachusetts
Broward	Santa Cruz	Mohave	Montgomery	North	New York	Suffolk
Illinois		Apache	Prince	Carolina	Richmond	
Cook		Navajo	Georges	Mecklenburg		
DuPage		Michigan	Essex	Brunswick		
Kane		Macomb	Hudson	Columbus		
		Oakland	Passaic	Dare		
		Colorado	Union	Halifax		
		Denver	Oklahoma	Jackson		
			Oklahoma	Lee		
			Tulsa	Transylvania		
			Texas	Union		
			Tarrant			

*Subject to Change

5



ICE

Secure Communities Future Plans



Secure Communities PMO is collaborating across ICE and with other federal agencies

- SC PMO is sponsoring intra-agency working groups to address criminal alien enforcement challenges
 - Alternative processing sites
 - At-large criminal aliens
 - Data modeling
- SC PMO is working with Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) to increase efficiencies in processing and removing aliens from Notice to Appear through final Removal Order

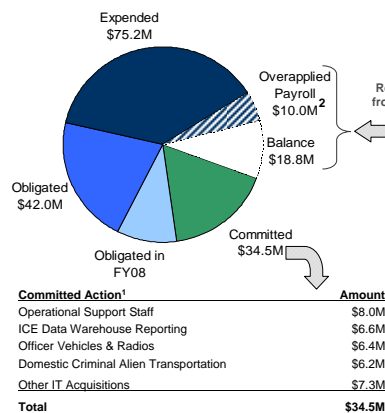
6



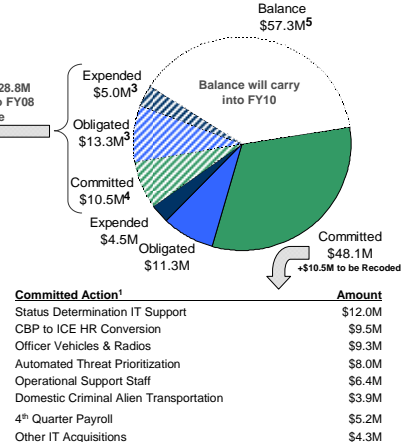
ICE

Secure Communities Financial Status as of July 26, 2009

Status of \$200M FY08 Appropriation (expires 9/30/09)



Status of \$150M FY09 Appropriation (expires 9/30/10)



(b)(5)



Secure Communities Program Management Office

- www.ice.gov/secure_communities
- secure.communities@dhs.gov
- (202) 732-3900



Secure Communities

NEC AFIS Briefing
August 30, 2009



A brief history of Secure Communities

2007 —————> 2008 —————> 2009 —————>

Secure Communities Formation	Secure Communities Success	Secure Communities Today
<p>December 26, 2007 President Bush signs FY 2008 DHS Appropriation into law, providing Secure Communities FY 08 / 09 funds and marking the beginning of the Secure Communities initiative</p>	<p>March 24, 2008 ICE submits Secure Communities: A Comprehensive plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC / CIRCA) to Congress</p> <p>September 8, 2008 ICE names first Secure Communities Executive Director, David Venturella</p> <p>September 30, 2008 President Bush signs FY 2009 Appropriations into law, providing Secure Communities FY 09 / 10 funds</p> <p>October 27, 2008 Biometric identification is deployed at the first site in Houston, TX</p>	<p>August 20, 2009 Current deployments are in 78 jurisdictions in nine states</p>

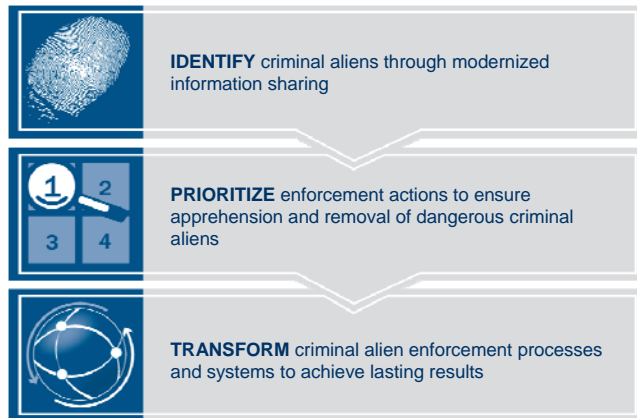
| 1



ICE

ICE uses a new approach to address the criminal alien challenge

The Secure Communities Program Management Office (PMO) is leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model through technology, integration, and information sharing. The strategy is built on three pillars:

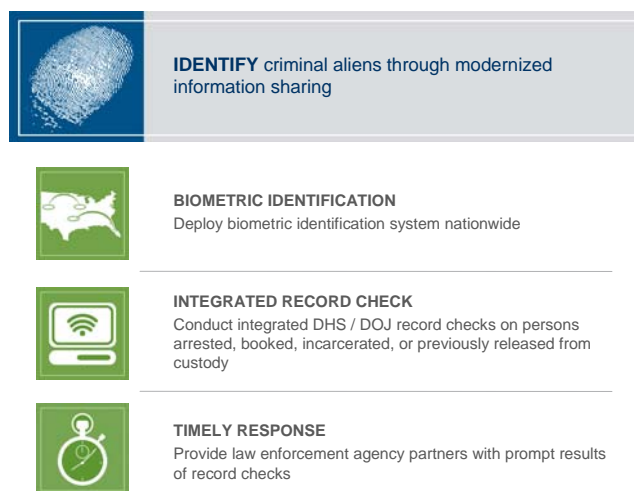


| 2



ICE

Enhanced information sharing creates a more efficient process for local law enforcement

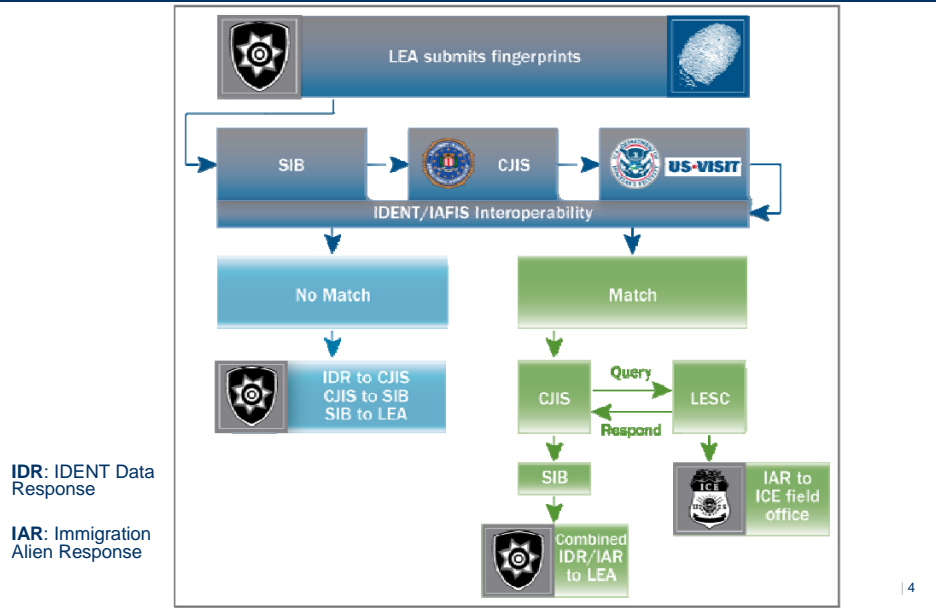


| 3



ICE

Interoperability features automated biometric identification and routing



ICE

The Secure Communities strategy targets the most dangerous criminal aliens for priority removal



PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens



RISK-BASED APPROACH

Prioritize criminal aliens for enforcement action based on their risk to public safety



REMOVAL

Prioritize removal efforts on highest-risk category of deportable criminal aliens



ICE

ICE is committed to making communities safer



Focusing on the most dangerous criminal aliens

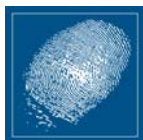
- ICE will focus initially on identifying removable criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- ICE continues to conduct follow-up activity and focus resources on immediately removable criminal aliens
- ICE's long-term goal focuses on identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in federal, state, and local jails and prisons
- Level 1 offenses include:
 - Threats to national security
 - Homicide
 - Kidnapping
 - Sexual offenses
 - Robbery
 - Assault
 - Drug offenses (sentence > 1 year)
- Discretion is left to the field office for removal of criminal aliens charged with or convicted of Level 2 and 3 offenses

| 6



ICE

ICE and its partners have achieved notable results



Progress to date

- **As of August 20, 2009**, automatic biometric identification is deployed in **78 jurisdictions** within **9 states**: Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia

Cumulative National Statistics from October 27, 2008 – July 31, 2009

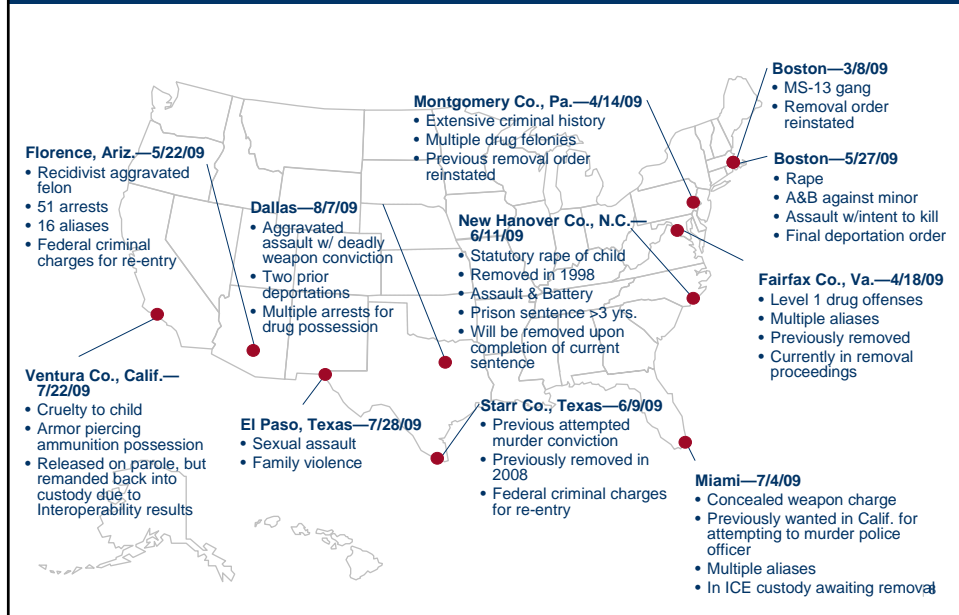
- **551,899** fingerprints have been submitted through interoperability
- **68,879** submissions have resulted in an IDENT match
- **6,335** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted of level 1 offenses
- **60,186** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted or charged with level 2 & 3 offenses
- **13,496** Detainers were issued after an Interoperability match
- **819** criminal aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses were removed

| 7



ICE

Secure Communities has achieved nationwide success



ICE

Secure Communities plans to continue interoperability deployment on a risk-based approach





ICE

The Secure Communities strategy is modernizing criminal alien enforcement processes



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



PROCESS AND EFFICIENCY

Reduce time criminal aliens spend in ICE custody



OPTIMIZE CAPACITY

Optimize ICE capacity for bed space, transportation, and staffing



STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES

Strengthen analytical, planning, and performance management capabilities

| 10



ICE

ICE and its partners are addressing lessons learned from deployments to date

Communication is critical to the success of Secure Communities

- **Participation in Secure Communities outreach briefs is necessary**
 - Ensures key state leaders and stakeholders are aware of the initiative
 - Opens dialogue to address state-specific issues and concerns

- **Technical preparation is key to the success of Interoperability**
 - Not all states have current capabilities to route response messages to the local level
 - Provides lead time to obtain information on available grants if funding is needed to address technical limitations

| 11



ICE

Questions and Comments



| 12



ICE

Contact information

Secure Communities Program Management Office

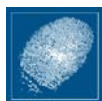
- www.ice.gov/secure_communities
- secure.communities@dhs.gov
- (202) 732-3900

| 13

Secure Communities: Mission

Secure Communities is a comprehensive Department of Homeland Security (DHS) initiative to modernize the criminal alien enforcement process. It supports public safety by strengthening efforts to identify and remove the most dangerous criminal aliens from the United States. Congress appropriated \$1.4 billion to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for criminal alien enforcement efforts.

Secure Communities is built on **three** pillars that address the frequent challenges associated with accurately identifying and successfully removing criminal aliens from the United States.



IDENTIFY The Challenge:

Arrestees often use aliases and furnish other false biographic data, which can make it difficult to properly determine their immigration status. Relying on this biographic data alone slows federal officials' ability to accurately and efficiently identify the immigration history of criminals booked into local custody, and on probation and parole.

The Solution: Modernize Criminal Alien Identification Using Biometrics

New technology being deployed across the country enables the criminal alien's fingerprints to be checked against DHS's biometric database. This technology and the use of biometrics helps to more accurately and efficiently confirm a suspect's identity because, unlike a name or date of birth, biometrics are almost impossible to forge.

ICE, along with the FBI and DHS's US-VISIT Program provide the technology to help local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) complete an **integrated records check** to determine both the criminal history and immigration status of individuals in their custody.

A single submission of fingerprints as part of the normal criminal booking process automatically checks for information in both the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) of the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division and the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) of DHS's US-VISIT Program.

The LEA continues to be notified when there is a positive identification within IAFIS. Now, both ICE and the LEA can be notified when a match occurs in IDENT.

ICE evaluates each case to determine the individual's immigration status and communicate their findings to local law enforcement **within a few hours**.



PRIORITIZE **The Challenge:**

The size, location, and characteristics of the nation's criminal alien population are based on estimates, making it difficult to strategically assess operational needs and deploy resources to identify and remove criminal aliens.

The Solution: **Prioritize Enforcement Actions**

Secure Communities is using a **risk-based approach** to prioritize enforcement actions involving criminal aliens. ICE is focusing efforts first and foremost on the most dangerous criminal aliens currently charged with, or previously convicted of, the most serious criminal offenses. ICE will give priority to those offenses including, crimes involving national security, homicide, kidnapping, assault, robbery, sex offenses, and narcotics violations carrying sentences of more than one year.

By prioritizing the removal of the most dangerous criminals, Secure Communities enables ICE to heighten public safety while reducing disruption to communities and law-abiding immigrant families.

Deployment Strategy:

Beginning in October 2008, ICE prioritized deployment of biometric identification capability to high-risk jurisdictions. Continued deployment plans project nationwide coverage by 2013. For more information including current status and recent successes, please visit our website at: www.ICE.gov/Secure_Communities



TRANSFORM **The Challenge:**

The deployment of biometric identification capability to more than 30,000 local jails and booking locations nationwide will dramatically increase the number of dangerous criminal aliens coming into ICE custody. That means ICE must boost its capabilities to arrest, process, detain, and ultimately remove aliens from the United States. Finding solutions to identify, locate, and detain criminal aliens currently considered at-large is a high priority.

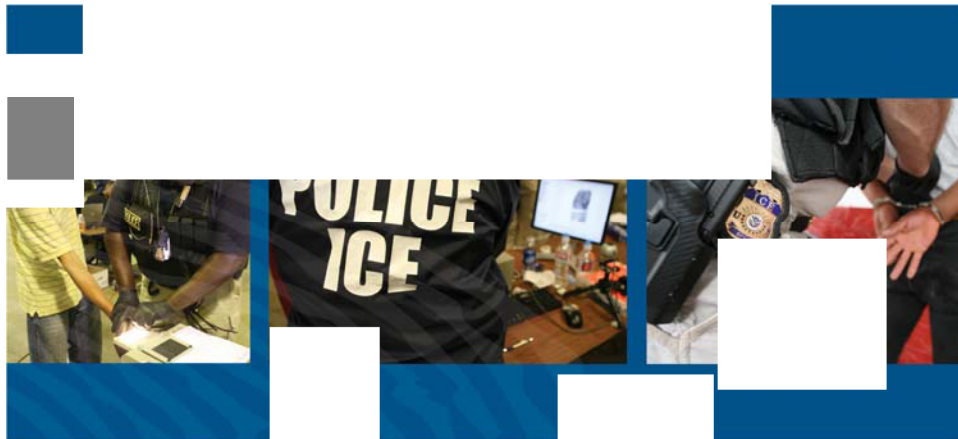
The Solution: **Transform ICE Business Processes and Systems**

To meet these demands, ICE is working to **optimize capacity** by modernizing and expanding detention space, transportation resources, and staff. Automated systems and greater **process efficiency** will speed the removal of criminal aliens from the United States, reducing the amount of time they spend in ICE custody. Some of the modernization and process enhancements include:

- Video conferencing to conduct interviews and immigration hearings
- Computer technology to track the use of detention beds and transportation systems
- Integrated case and detainee management systems
- Working groups to address identifying, locating and detaining criminal aliens who are currently at-large

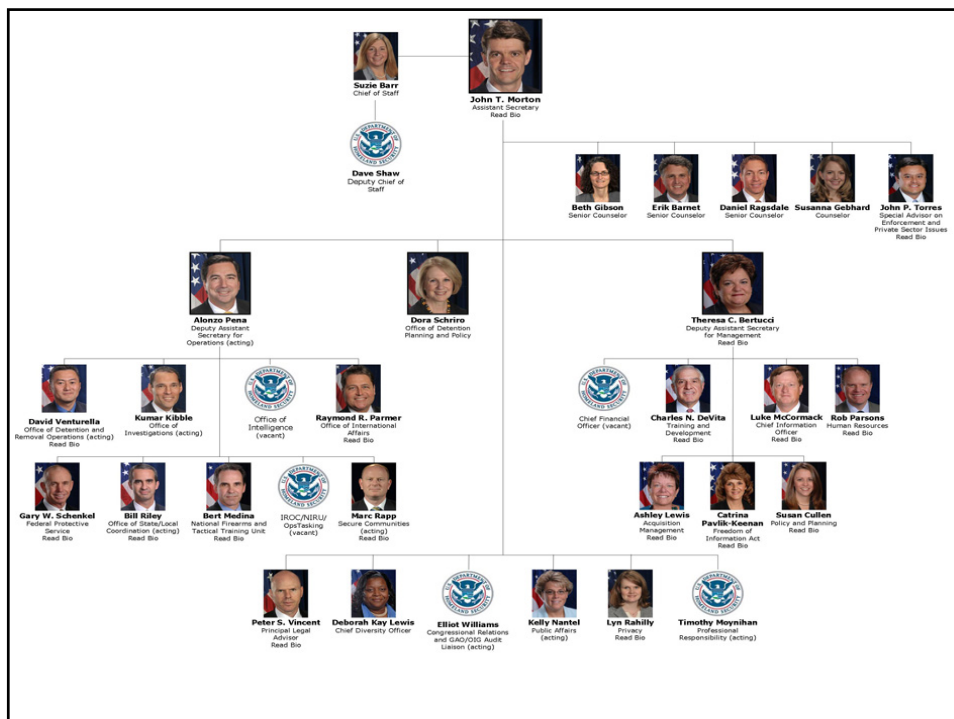
These enhancements to the processes and systems ICE uses to manage its criminal alien caseload are designed to **strengthen ICE capabilities** to:

- Assess future needs for detention beds, transportation, and staffing
- Optimize ICE's overall operating efficiency



ICE Operation Community Shield and Secure Communities

Law Enforcement Coordinators Conference
September 16, 2009



ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Mission

- ICE's mission is to target:

People
Money
Materials

- That support terrorism and other criminal activity

ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Office of Investigations

- Combines unique statutory and administrative authorities, expert investigative techniques, new technological resources and the highest level of professionalism to provide a wide range of investigative services to the public and our law enforcement partners:
- Federal nationwide
- State regionally
- Local neighborhoods
- Foreign globally

ICE

- Contraband Smuggling Unit
- Financial Programs/Cornerstone Unit
- Trade Transparency Unit
- Special Operations Unit
- National Gang Unit



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

ICE National Gang Unit

Operation Community Shield

E-Mail: icenationalgangunit@dhs.gov



Operation Community **SHIELD**

ICE

- During April 2008, the ICE National Gang Unit (NGU) was created within the Financial, Narcotics, and Public Safety Division at OI Headquarters to more efficiently manage and direct national efforts to combat the growth and proliferation of transnational criminal street gangs. The NGU oversees the following major operational and programmatic areas:
 - Operation Community Shield (OCS)
 - Nationally coordinated ICE Specialized Urban Response Gang Enforcement (SURGE) operations
 - Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) gang investigations
 - Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) gang investigations
 - Continuing Criminal Enterprise investigations (CCE)
 - Criminal gang investigations
 - ICEGangs database
 - Training



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



ICE

Operation Community Shield Mission

- Operation Community Shield is a nationwide ICE OI initiative designed to disrupt, dismantle, prosecute, and remove from the United States violent alien gang members by employing the full range of authorities and investigative tools available to ICE.
- Under this initiative, ICE OI is using its broad scope of customs and immigration authorities to target transnational street gangs involved in narcotics smuggling and distribution, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, identity theft and benefit fraud, human smuggling and trafficking, firearms trafficking, cyber crimes, export violations and other illicit activity.



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



ICE

Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)*

- 30,000 – 50,000 members worldwide
- 8,000 – 10,000 members in the United States
- El Salvador based
- Drug smuggling, transportation and distribution
- Alien smuggling
- Weapons trafficking
- Homicide
- Assault
- Identity theft
- Prostitution
- Robbery



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

* 2009 NGTA

ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

18th Street*

- 30,000-50,000 members
- 80% illegal aliens from Mexico/Central America
- Street level drug distribution
- Assault
- Auto theft
- Carjackings
- Drive-by shootings
- Extortion
- Homicide
- Identity theft
- Robbery

* 2009 NGTA

ICE

Office of
Investigations

Operation
Community
Shield



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Goals:

- Gather Law Enforcement Intelligence
- Develop Sources of Information
- Ultimately disrupt, dismantle and prosecute violent street gang members and organizations

Prioritization of Targets:

- National Security Threat
- Leaders
- Subjects With Violent Criminal History
- Members
- Associates

ICE

Immediate Disruption

- Coordinated enforcement actions can result in the immediate disruption of a criminal street gang
- Every opportunity to arrest a gang member gives law enforcement the opportunity to develop law enforcement intelligence on the gang structure and criminal activity
- Opportunity to cultivate sources of information and confidential informants



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Investigative Strategy

- Many members of transnational street gangs are placed into removal proceedings once arrested pursuant to violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)
- Once formally removed from the United States subsequent illegal re-entry into the United States constitutes a felony violation of federal law
- Combined enforcement efforts to identify known gang members makes it easier to arrest those committing such felonies

ICE

Office of
Investigations

Operation
Community
Shield



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Operation Community Shield Overall Statistics*

- **14,144 gang members/associates arrested**
 - **5,602 criminal violations**
 - **8,542 administrative immigration violations**
 - ♦ **174 clique leaders arrested**
 - ♦ **5,445 violent criminal histories**
- **717 guns seized**
- **2,450 MS-13 gang members/associates arrested**

* As of July 31, 2009

ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Top Five Nationalities of Gang Members Arrested*

Nationality	Arrests
Mexican	7,283
El Salvadorian	1,615
Honduran	550
Guatemalan	393
Jamaican	66

ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Top Five Gangs (Arrested Members)*

Gang	Arrests
Surenos (SUR-13)	2,725
MS-13	2,450
18th Street	579
Latin Kings	389
Vatos Locos	281

ICE

ICE SURGE 2007

- A nationally coordinated gang enforcement operation was conducted nationwide from July through October 2007.
- 23 ICE Field offices in conjunction with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participated in the operation.
- The results of up to date for operation SURGE include:
 - A total of 1,313 gang members or associates arrested
 - 374 for criminal violations
 - 939 for administrative removal
 - 22 MS-13 gang members/associates arrested
 - 343 gang members/associates had violent criminal histories
 - 21 firearms seized



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

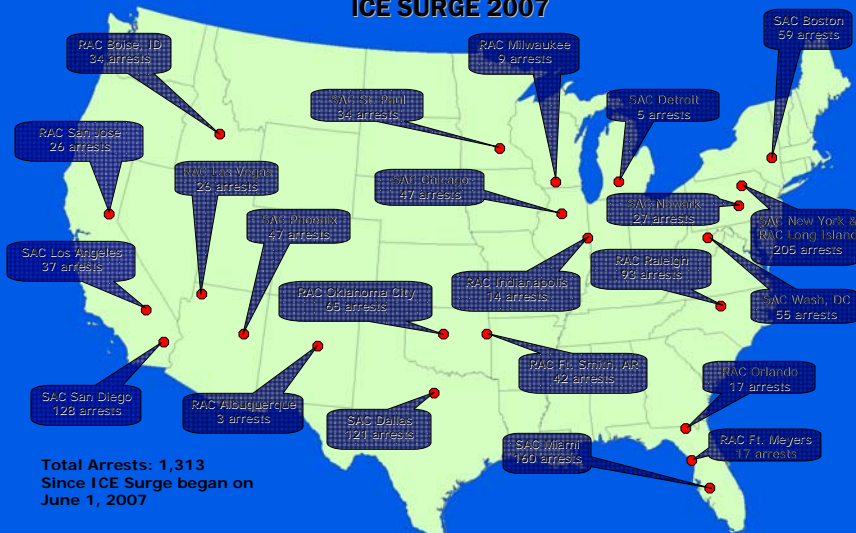


U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



Operation
Community
SHIELD

ICE SURGE 2007



ICE

Office of
Investigations

Operation
Community
Shield

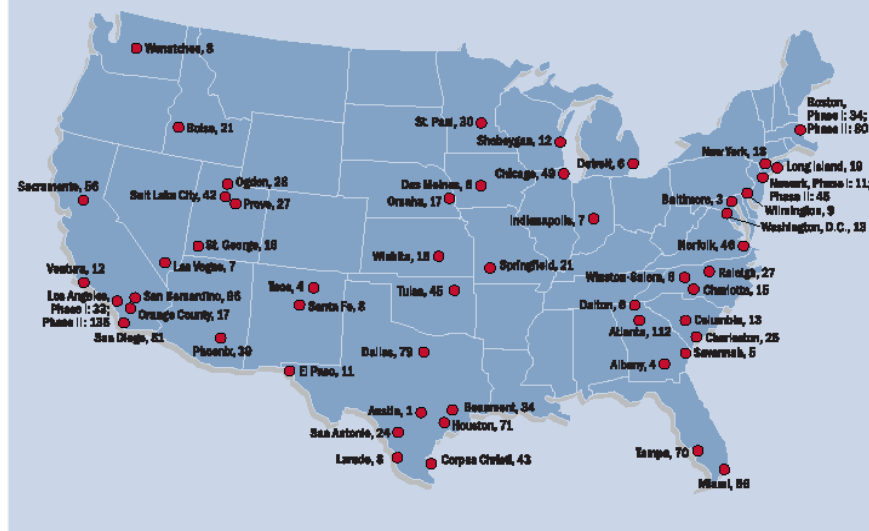


U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

ICE SURGE 2008

- On June 1, 2008, the National Gang Unit initiated law enforcement intelligence driven national gang enforcement operations to combat the public safety and national security threats within U.S. communities posed by transnational street gangs.
- Gang enforcement operations ran concurrently throughout the nation and were conducted in **54** U.S. cities. ICE special agents, working with their law enforcement counterparts at the federal, state and local level, arrested **1315** gang members and associates.
- In addition, ICE agents arrested, or assisted in the arrest of **444** other individuals on federal and/or state criminal violations, including administrative immigration violations. In total, **1759** gang members, gang associates, and others were arrested.

Operation Community Shield, ICE Surge 2008
Total Arrests by City



ICE

ICE SURGE 2009

- The ICE HQ National Gang Unit has initiated intelligence driven national gang enforcement operations to combat public safety and national security threats by transnational criminal street gangs within U.S. communities. As part of Operation Community Shield (OCS), ICE Specialized Urban Response Gang Enforcement (SURGE) 2009 activities commenced on March 27, 2009, and will continue until September 19, 2009.
- As of the seventeenth week (ending July 24, 2009) of ICE SURGE 2009, ICE agents, in conjunction with law enforcement counterparts, have arrested 970 gang members and associates during enforcement operations conducted in 70 U.S. cities. In addition, ICE agents arrested, or assisted in the arrest of 190 other individuals for criminal or administrative violations of state or federal law. In total, 1160



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Questions?

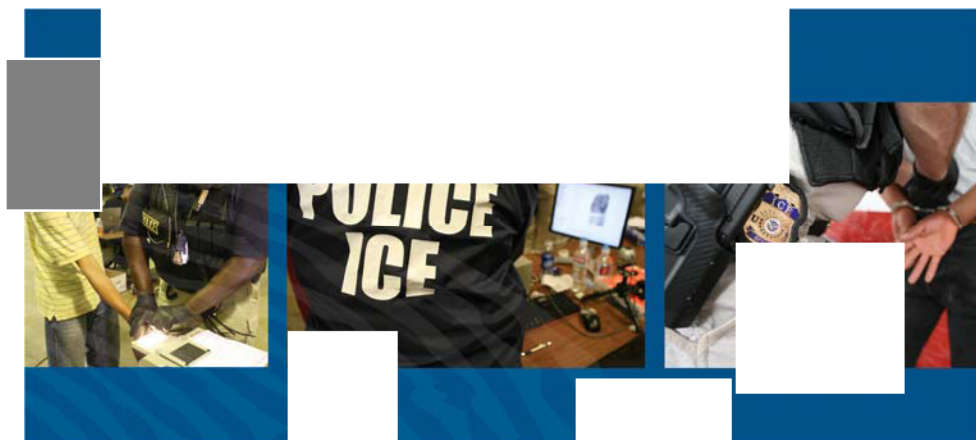
ICE



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

[REDACTED]

ICE National Gang Unit
ICE Headquarters Office of Investigations
500 12th Street S.W., Suite 6077
Washington, D.C.
Office: (202) 732-[REDACTED]
E-mail: [REDACTED] and/or
icenationalgangunit@dhs.gov



Secure Communities





ICE

A brief history of Secure Communities

2007



2008



2009



Secure Communities Formation

December 26, 2007

President Bush signs FY 2008 DHS Appropriation into law, providing Secure Communities FY 08 / 09 funds and marking the beginning of the Secure Communities initiative

Secure Communities Success

March 24, 2008

ICE submits Secure Communities: A Comprehensive plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC / CIRCA) to Congress

September 8, 2008

ICE names first Secure Communities Executive Director, David Venturella

September 30, 2008

President Bush signs FY 2009 Appropriations into law, providing Secure Communities FY 09 / 10 funds

October 27, 2008

Biometric identification is deployed at the first site in Houston, TX

Secure Communities Today

June 30, 2009

Current deployments are in 77 jurisdictions in nine states

| 30



ICE

ICE uses a new approach to address the criminal alien challenge

The Secure Communities Program Management Office (PMO) is leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model through technology, integration, and information sharing. The strategy is built on three pillars:



IDENTIFY criminal aliens through modernized information sharing



PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results

| 31



Enhanced information sharing creates a more efficient process for local law enforcement



IDENTIFY criminal aliens through modernized information sharing



BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

Deploy biometric identification system nationwide



INTEGRATED RECORD CHECK

Conduct integrated DHS / DOJ record checks on persons arrested, booked, incarcerated, or previously released from custody



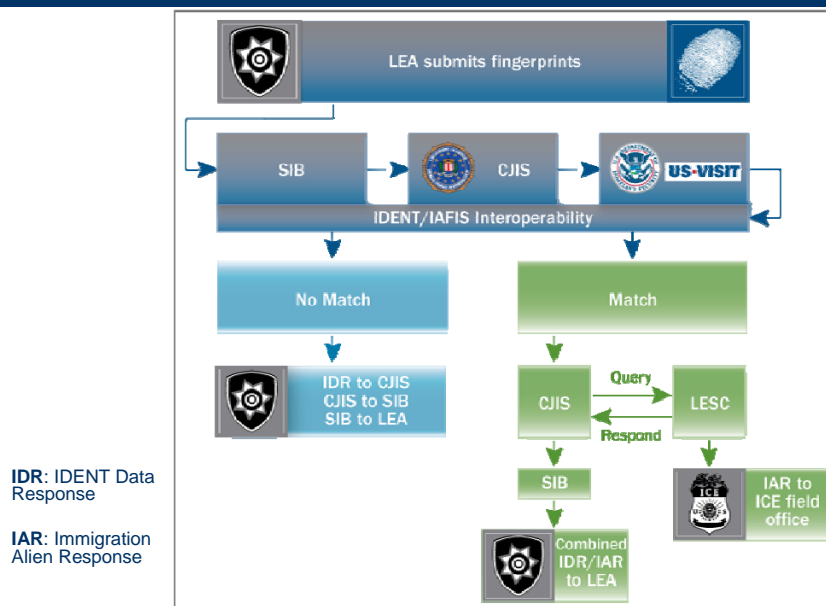
TIMELY RESPONSE

Provide law enforcement agency partners with prompt results of record checks

| 32



Interoperability features automated biometric identification and routing



| 33



The Secure Communities strategy targets the most dangerous criminal aliens for priority removal



PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens



RISK-BASED APPROACH

Prioritize criminal aliens for enforcement action based on their risk to public safety



REMOVAL

Prioritize removal efforts on highest-risk category of deportable criminal aliens

| 34



ICE is committed to making communities safer



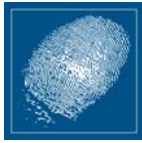
Focusing on the most dangerous criminal aliens

- ICE will focus initially on identifying removable criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- ICE will conduct follow-up activity and focus resources on immediately removable criminal aliens
- ICE's long-term goal focuses on identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in federal, state, and local jails and prisons
- Level 1 offenses include:
 - Threats to national security
 - Homicide
 - Kidnapping
 - Sexual offenses
 - Robbery
 - Assault
 - Drug offenses (sentence > 1 year)
- Discretion is left to the field office for removal of criminal aliens charged with or convicted of Level 2 and 3 offenses

| 35

**ICE**

ICE and its partners have achieved notable results



Progress to date

- **As of July 31, 2009**, automatic biometric identification is deployed in **77 jurisdictions** within **9 states**: Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia

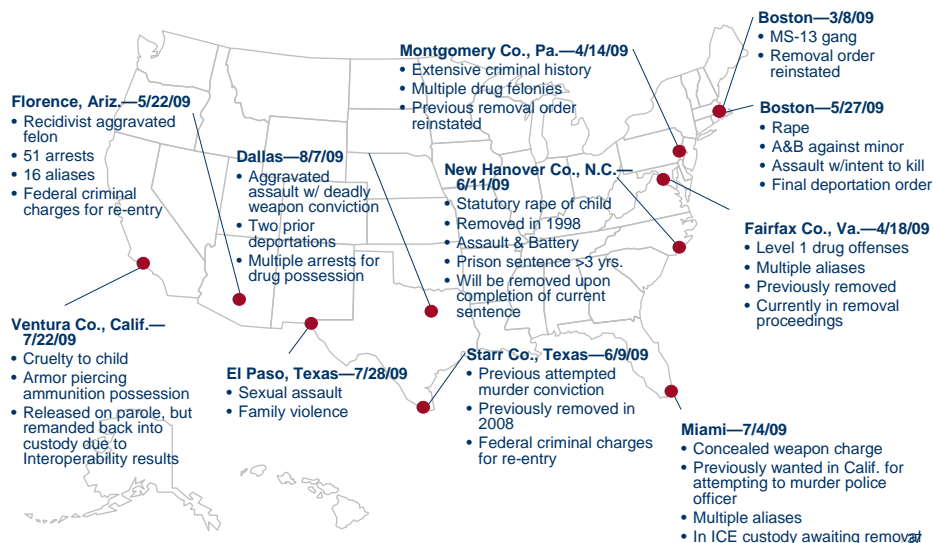
Cumulative National Statistics from October 27, 2008 – July 31, 2009

- **551,899** fingerprints have been submitted through interoperability
- **68,879** submissions have resulted in an IDENT match
- **6,335** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted of level 1 offenses
- **60,186** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted or charged with level 2 & 3 offenses
- **13,496** Detainers were issued after an Interoperability match
- **819** criminal aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses were removed

| 36

**ICE**

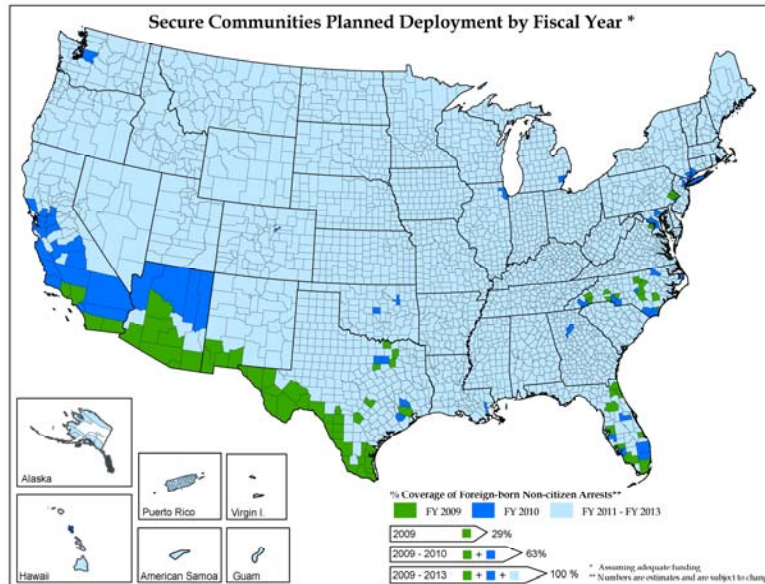
Secure Communities has achieved nationwide success





ICE

Secure Communities plans to continue interoperability deployment on a risk-based approach



| 38



ICE

The Secure Communities strategy is modernizing criminal alien enforcement processes



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



PROCESS AND EFFICIENCY

Reduce time criminal aliens spend in ICE custody



OPTIMIZE CAPACITY

Optimize ICE capacity for bed space, transportation, and staffing



STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES

Strengthen analytical, planning, and performance management capabilities

| 39



ICE

Questions and Comments



| 40



ICE

Contact information

Secure Communities Program Management Office

- www.ice.gov/secure_communities
- secure.communities@dhs.gov
- (202) 732-3900

| 41



Secure Communities

SC 101
ICE Office of Policy
November 4, 2009



ICE

A brief history of Secure Communities

2007
2008
2009

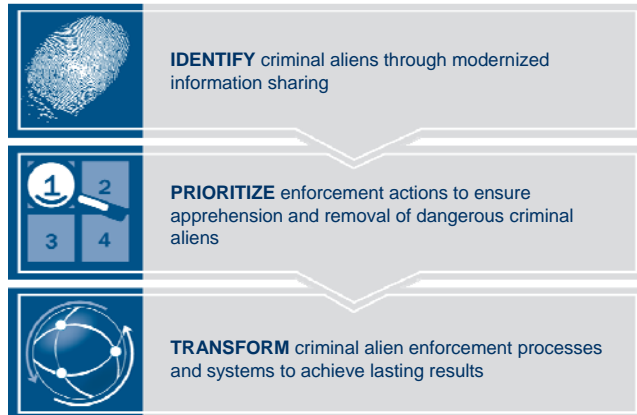
Secure Communities Formation	Secure Communities Success	Secure Communities Today
December 26, 2007 President Bush signs FY 2008 DHS Appropriation into law, providing Secure Communities FY 08 / 09 funds and marking the beginning of the Secure Communities initiative	March 24, 2008 ICE submits Secure Communities: A Comprehensive plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC / CIRCA) to Congress September 8, 2008 ICE names first Secure Communities Executive Director, David Venturella September 30, 2008 President Bush signs FY 2009 Appropriations into law, providing Secure Communities FY 09 / 10 funds October 27, 2008 Biometric identification is deployed at the first site in Houston, TX	November 3, 2009 Current deployments are in 94 jurisdictions in 11 states

1



ICE uses a new approach to address the criminal alien challenge

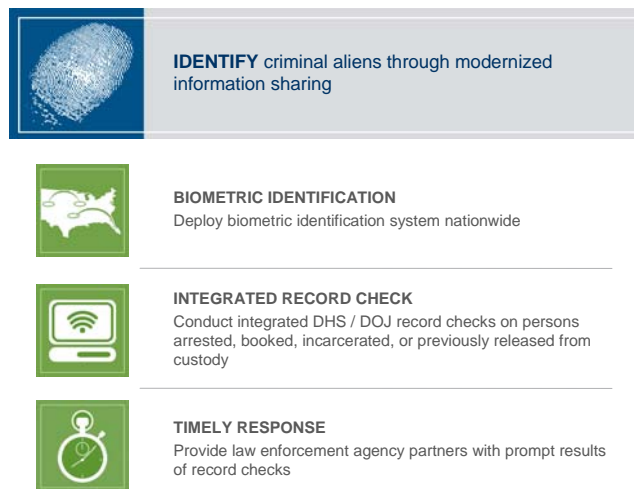
The Secure Communities Program Management Office (PMO) is leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model through technology, integration, and information sharing. The strategy is built on three pillars:



| 2



Enhanced information sharing creates a more efficient process for local law enforcement

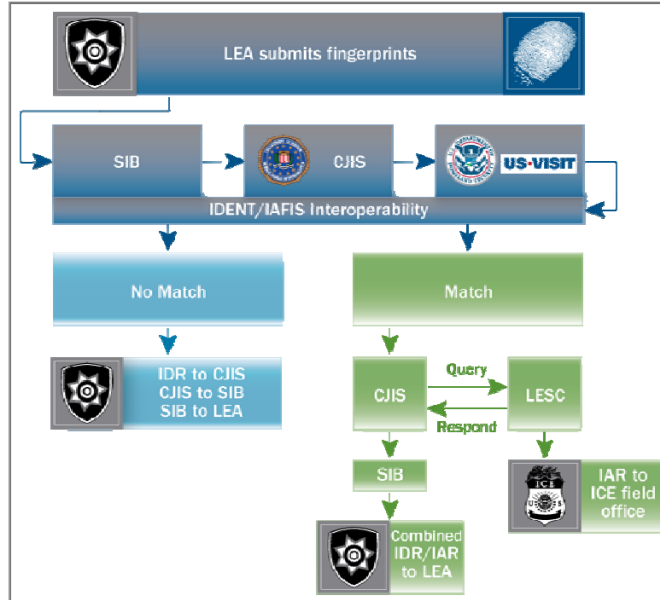


| 3



ICE

Interoperability features automated biometric identification and routing



IDR: IDENT Data Response

IAR: Immigration Alien Response

| 4



ICE

The Secure Communities strategy targets the most dangerous criminal aliens for priority removal



PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens



RISK-BASED APPROACH

Prioritize criminal aliens for enforcement action based on their risk to public safety



REMOVAL

Prioritize removal efforts on highest-risk category of deportable criminal aliens

| 5



ICE is committed to making communities safer



Focusing on the most dangerous criminal aliens

- ICE will focus initially on identifying removable criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- ICE continues to conduct follow-up activity and focus resources on immediately removable criminal aliens
- ICE's long-term goal focuses on identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in federal, state, and local jails and prisons
- Level 1 offenses include:
 - Threats to national security
 - Homicide
 - Kidnapping
 - Sexual offenses
 - Robbery
 - Assault
 - Drug offenses (sentence > 1 year)
- Discretion is left to the field office for removal of criminal aliens charged with or convicted of Level 2 and 3 offenses

| 6



ICE and its partners have achieved notable results



Progress to date

- **As of November 3, 2009** automatic biometric identification is deployed in **94 jurisdictions** within **11 states**: Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia

Cumulative National Statistics from October 27, 2008 – September 30, 2009

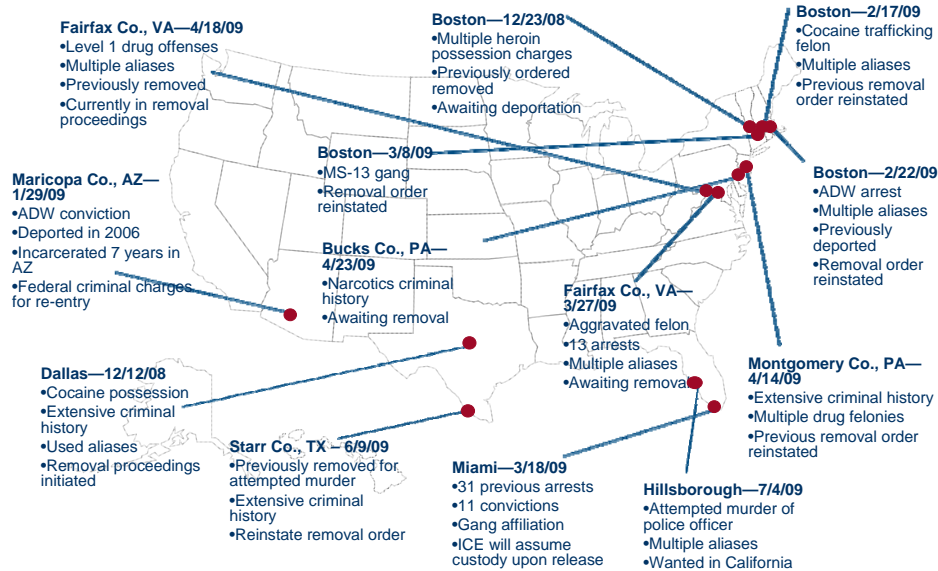
- **825,763** fingerprints have been submitted through interoperability
- **100,775** submissions have resulted in an IDENT match
- **9,416** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted of level 1 offenses
- **86,628** IDENT matches identified criminal aliens convicted or charged with level 2 & 3 offenses
- **20,074** Detainers were issued after an Interoperability match
- **1,471** criminal aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses were removed

| 7



ICE

Secure Communities and partners have achieved nationwide success

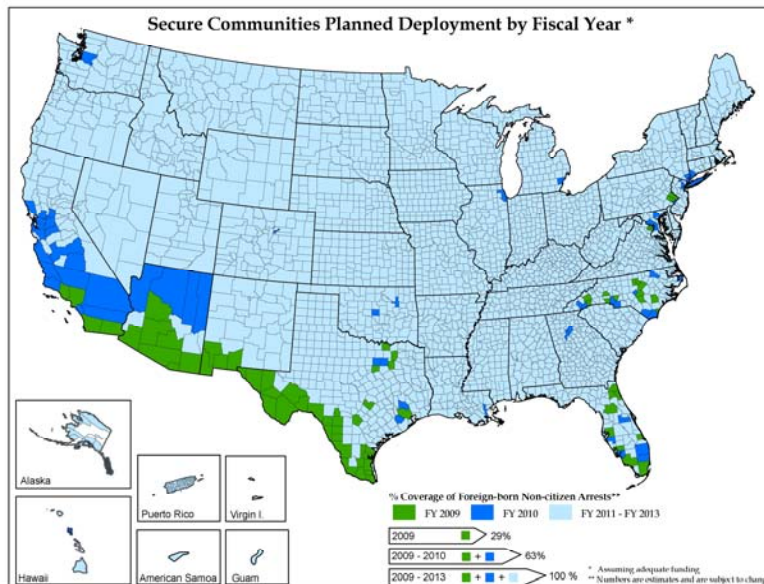


8



ICE

Secure Communities plans to continue interoperability deployment on a risk-based approach



9



The Secure Communities strategy is modernizing criminal alien enforcement processes



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



PROCESS AND EFFICIENCY

Reduce time criminal aliens spend in ICE custody



OPTIMIZE CAPACITY

Optimize ICE capacity for bed space, transportation, and staffing



STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES

Strengthen analytical, planning, and performance management capabilities

| 10



Potential Impacts to Office of Policy



- Role in development of policies addressing the criminal alien challenge
- Anticipate DRO guidance to 'shift' focus on criminality
- Off site conducted to begin addressing the At-Large population
- Off-site conducted with EOIR to anticipate increased workload and discuss mirroring of operational priorities

| 11



Questions and Comments



| 12



Contact information

Secure Communities Program Management Office

- www.ice.gov/secure_communities
- secure.communities@dhs.gov
- (202) 732-3900


| 13



Secure Communities

The Heritage Foundation
December 10, 2009





A brief history of Secure Communities

2007
→ 2008
→ 2009

Secure Communities Formation	Secure Communities Success	Secure Communities Today
<p>December 26, 2007 President Bush signs FY 2008 DHS Appropriation into law, providing Secure Communities FY 08 / 09 funds and marking the beginning of the Secure Communities initiative</p>	<p>March 24, 2008 ICE submits Secure Communities: A Comprehensive plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC / CIRCA) to Congress</p> <p>September 8, 2008 ICE names first Secure Communities Executive Director, David Venturella</p> <p>September 30, 2008 President Bush signs FY 2009 Appropriations into law, providing Secure Communities FY 09 / 10 funds</p> <p>October 27, 2008 Biometric identification is deployed at the first site in Houston, TX</p>	<p>December 8, 2009 Current deployments are in 107 jurisdictions in 14 states</p>

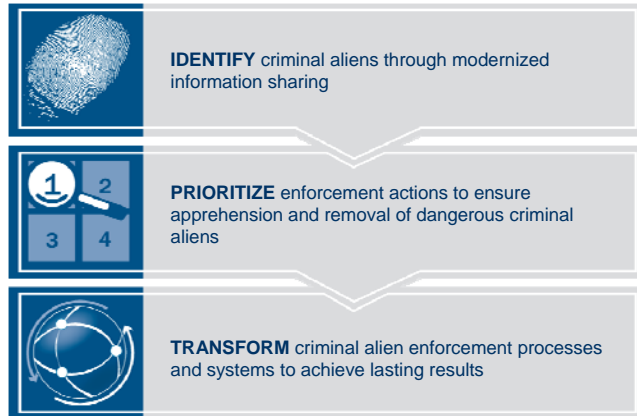
| 1



ICE

ICE uses a new approach to address the criminal alien challenge

The Secure Communities Program Management Office (PMO) is leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model through technology, integration, and information sharing. The strategy is built on three pillars:

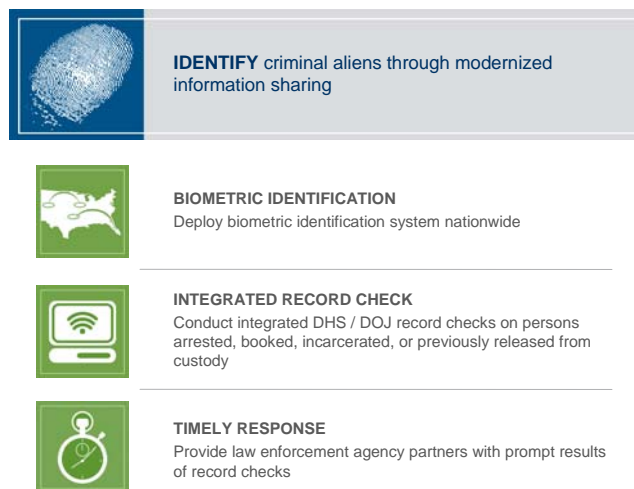


| 2



ICE

Enhanced information sharing creates a more efficient process for local law enforcement

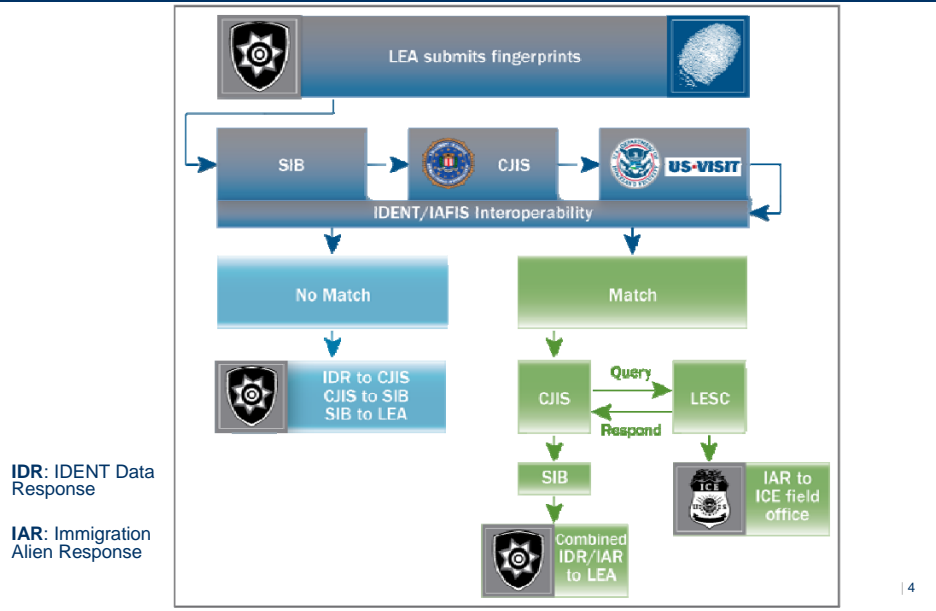


| 3



ICE

Interoperability features automated biometric identification and routing



ICE

The Secure Communities strategy targets the most dangerous criminal aliens for priority removal



PRIORITIZE enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of dangerous criminal aliens



RISK-BASED APPROACH

Prioritize criminal aliens for enforcement action based on their risk to public safety



REMOVAL

Prioritize removal efforts on highest-risk category of deportable criminal aliens



ICE is committed to making communities safer



Focusing on the most dangerous criminal aliens

- ICE will focus initially on identifying removable aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- ICE continues to conduct follow-up activity and focus resources on immediately removable criminal aliens
- ICE's long-term goal focuses on identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in federal, state, and local jails and prisons
- Level 1 offenses include:
 - Threats to national security
 - Homicide
 - Kidnapping
 - Sexual offenses
 - Robbery
 - Assault
 - Drug offenses (sentence > 1 year)
- Discretion is left to the field office for removal of aliens charged with or convicted of Level 2 and 3 offenses

| 6



ICE and its partners have achieved notable results



Progress to date

- **As of December 8, 2009** automatic biometric identification is deployed in **107 jurisdictions** within **14 states**: Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia

Cumulative National Statistics from October 27, 2008 – October 31, 2009

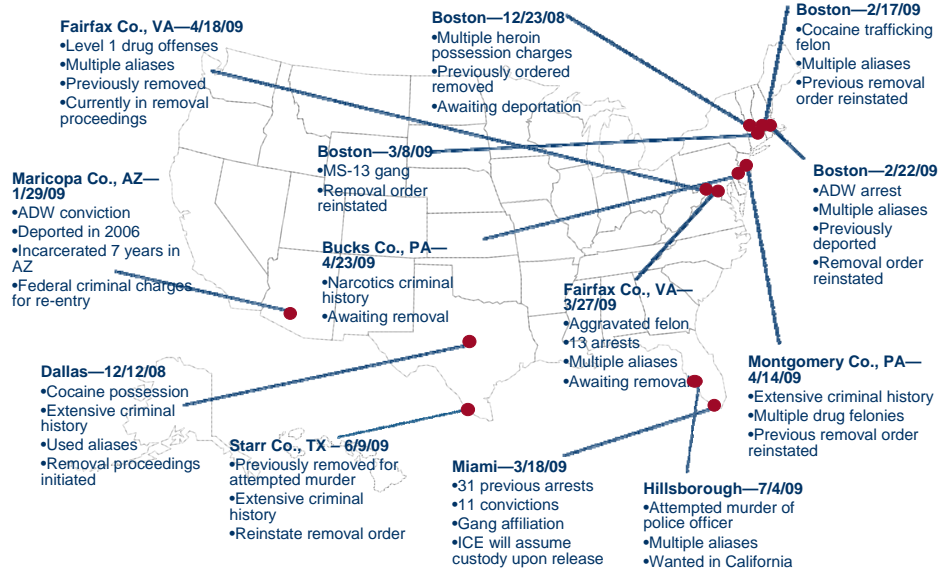
- **988,445** fingerprints were submitted through interoperability
- **119,052** submissions resulted in an IDENT match
 - **11,219** IDENT matches identified aliens charged with or convicted of level 1 offenses
 - **1,911** aliens charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses were removed
 - **101,959** IDENT matches identified aliens charged with or convicted of level 2 & 3 offenses
 - **14,615** aliens charged with or convicted of Level 2 & 3 offenses were removed

| 7



ICE

Secure Communities and partners have achieved nationwide success

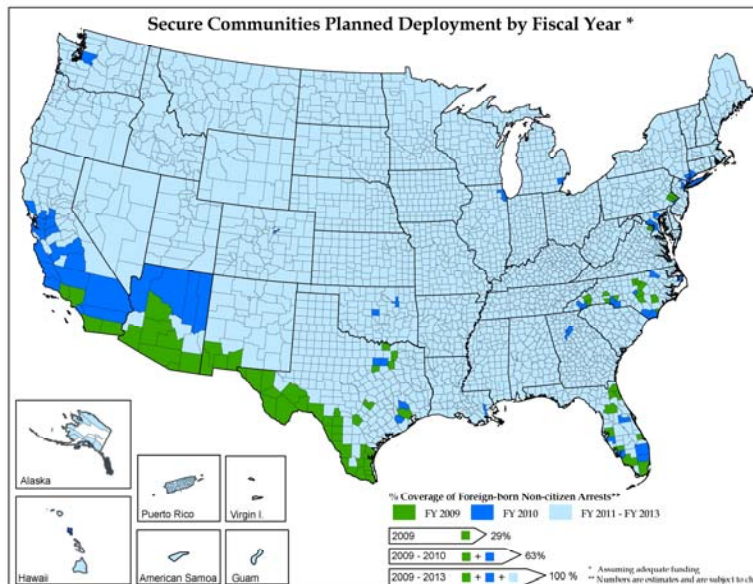


8



ICE

Secure Communities plans to continue interoperability deployment on a risk-based approach



9



ICE

The Secure Communities strategy is modernizing criminal alien enforcement processes



TRANSFORM criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



PROCESS AND EFFICIENCY

Reduce time criminal aliens spend in ICE custody



OPTIMIZE CAPACITY

Optimize ICE capacity for bed space, transportation, and staffing



STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES

Strengthen analytical, planning, and performance management capabilities

| 10



ICE

Questions and Comments



| 11



Secure Communities Program Management Office

- www.ice.gov/secure_communities
- secure.communities@dhs.gov
- (202) 732-3900



Contents

1. Secure Communities Overview
2. Funding Information
3. Activation List by Date
4. Interoperability Metrics
5. Interoperability Data Definitions

1. Secure Communities Overview

- Secure Communities is ICE's strategy to modernize current processes by better identifying criminal aliens through the use of biometric technology, prioritizing our enforcement efforts in order to focus on those posing the greatest threat to our communities, and transforming enforcement operations to become more efficient and effective through the long-term.
- Secure Communities' strategy is built on three pillars:
 - o ***Identify criminal aliens*** through modernized technology, continual data analysis, and timely information sharing with a broad range of law enforcement partners
 - o ***Prioritize enforcement actions*** to apprehend and remove criminal aliens who pose the greatest threat to public safety
 - o ***Transform criminal alien enforcement*** to efficiently identify, process, and remove criminal aliens from the United States

2. Funding Information

- December 26, 2007
 - o President Bush signs FY 2008 DHS Appropriation into law, providing Secure Communities 200 million in two-year funds to identify incarcerated criminal aliens, marking the beginning of the Secure Communities initiative
 - o Secure Communities is responsible for reporting on over 1 billion of ICE-wide funds used to address the criminal alien challenge
- September 30, 2008
 - o President Bush signs FY 2009 Appropriations into law, providing Secure Communities an additional 150 million in two-year funds, and expands the scope to address the at-large criminal alien population
 - o Secure Communities is responsible for reporting on over 1 billion of ICE-wide funds used to address the criminal alien challenge
- October 28, 2009
 - o President Obama signs FY 2010 Appropriations Act, providing Secure Communities with additional 200 million in two-year funds
 - o Secure Communities is responsible for reporting on over 1 billion of ICE-wide funds used to address the criminal alien challenge

3. Activation List by Date

State	Jurisdiction	Activation Date
TX	Harris	10/27/2008
MA	Suffolk	11/5/2008
NC	Wake	11/12/2008
TX	Dallas-Dallas County Jail	11/12/2008
NC	Buncombe	11/17/2008
NC	Gaston	11/17/2008
NC	Henderson	11/17/2008
TX	Maverick	12/9/2008
TX	Val Verde	12/9/2008
PA	Bucks	12/16/2008
PA	Montgomery	12/16/2008
TX	Kinney	12/16/2008
TX	Real	12/16/2008
AZ	Pinal	12/23/2008
NC	Duplin	1/6/2009
NC	New Hanover	1/6/2009
NC	Orange	1/13/2009
TX	Dallas and Kaufman- Mesquite PD	1/13/2009
AZ	Maricopa	1/16/2009
AZ	Yavapai	1/16/2009
AZ	Yuma	1/16/2009
NC	Harnett	1/21/2009
TX	Collin	1/21/2009
TX	Dallas and Collin- Richardson PD	1/21/2009
TX	Uvalde	1/21/2009
FL	Duval	1/22/2009
FL	Marion	1/28/2009
NC	Cabarrus	1/28/2009
NC	Catawba	1/28/2009
TX	Denton	1/28/2009
TX	Zavala	1/28/2009
NC	Cumberland	2/3/2009
TX	Hunt	2/3/2009
TX	Grayson	2/9/2009
FL	Clay	2/10/2009
FL	St. Johns	2/10/2009
NC	Durham	2/10/2009
TX	Dallas, Collin, Denton- Carrollton PD	2/10/2009
TX	Johnson	2/10/2009
FL	Charlotte	2/18/2009
FL	St. Lucie	2/18/2009
TX	Dallas-Farmers Branch PD	2/18/2009
FL	Collier	2/24/2009
FL	Hillsborough	2/24/2009
FL	Miami Dade	2/24/2009
TX	Dallas-Irving PD	2/24/2009
TX	Kaufman	2/24/2009
VA	Fairfax	3/9/2009

TX	TDCJ	5/18/2009
CA	San Diego	5/26/2009
TX	Brooks	6/9/2009
TX	Jim Wells	6/9/2009
TX	Kleberg	6/9/2009
TX	Starr	6/9/2009
TX	Hidalgo	6/10/2009
TX	Kenedy	6/10/2009
TX	Willacy	6/15/2009
TX	Bexar	6/16/2009
TX	Dimmit	6/16/2009
TX	Travis	6/16/2009
TX	Webb	6/16/2009
TX	Zapata	6/16/2009
TX	El Paso	6/17/2009
TX	Presidio	6/17/2009
TX	Terrell	6/17/2009
TX	Nueces	6/19/2009
NM	Dona Ana	6/24/2009
TX	Brewster	6/24/2009
TX	Jeff Davis	6/24/2009
TX	Pecos	6/24/2009
NM	Grant	7/14/2009
NM	Hidalgo	7/14/2009
NM	Luna	7/14/2009
TX	Culberson	7/14/2009
TX	Hudspeth	7/14/2009
PA	Philadelphia	7/21/2009
CA	Ventura	7/22/2009
TX	Tarrant	8/18/2009
FL	Broward	8/25/2009
CA	Los Angeles	8/27/2009
CA	Imperial	9/9/2009
TX	Brazoria	9/16/2009
TX	Fort Bend	9/16/2009
TX	Montgomery	9/16/2009
TX	Galveston	9/22/2009
NM	Bernalillo	9/29/2009
TX	Jefferson	9/29/2009
VA	Prince William	9/29/2009
FL	Manatee	10/6/2009
FL	Brevard	10/12/2009
MI	Wayne	10/27/2009
NC	Mecklenburg	10/27/2009
OK	Oklahoma	11/3/2009
OK	Tulsa	11/3/2009
FL	Pinellas	11/10/2009
AZ	Cochise	11/17/2009
AZ	Pima	11/17/2009
AZ	Santa Cruz	11/17/2009
GA	Clayton	11/17/2009
GA	DeKalb	11/17/2009
GA	Gwinnett	11/17/2009

LA	Jefferson Parish	11/17/2009
FL	Monroe	11/24/2009
IL	DuPage	11/24/2009
IL	Kane	11/24/2009
FL	Highlands	12/8/2009
FL	Lake	12/8/2009
MD	Prince George's	12/22/2009
CA	San Luis Obispo	1/5/2010
CA	Santa Barbara	1/5/2010
CA	Sacramento	1/12/2010
CA	Solano	1/12/2010

4. Interoperability Metrics

- 12% of all Interoperability transmissions have resulted in an IDENT match since 10/27/2008
- 9% of all IDENT matches have resulted in the identification of an alien charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense since 10/27/2008.
- 85% of all IDENT matches have resulted in the identification of an alien charged with or convicted of a Level 2 or Level 3 offense since 10/27/2008
- 6% of all IDENT matches have resulted in U.S. Citizen (USC) identification since 10/27/2008

Cumulative Interoperability Statistics (From October 27, 2008 through December 31, 2009)						
Interoperability Submissions	IDENT Matches		Arrested or Detainers Issued after Interoperability Hit*		Removals and Returns**	
1,340,409	Level 1 Matches±	14,667	Level 1	7,558	Level 1	2,944
	Level 2/3 Matches	131,801	Level 2/3	31,055	Level 2/3	19,788
	Subtotal	146,468	Total	38,613	Total	22,732
	USC Matches	9,053				
	Total IDENT Matches	155,521				

Fiscal Year 2010 Interoperability Statistics (From October 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009)						
Interoperability Submissions	IDENT Matches		Arrested or Detainers Issued after Interoperability Hit*		Removals and Returns**	
514,646	Level 1 Matches±	5,178	Level 1	2,403	Level 1	619
	Level 2/3 Matches	45,693	Level 2/3	9,369	Level 2/3	3,712
	Subtotal	50,871	Total	11,772	Total	4,331
	USC Matches	4,322				
	Total IDENT Matches	55,193				

± Aliens who are charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense

* Number of detainers issued is based on the month that the individual was checked via Interoperability, not the month the detainer was issued

** Aliens who were charged with or convicted of a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 crime

5. Interoperability Data Definitions

Interoperability Data Definitions	
Interoperability Submissions	All fingerprint submissions that have been processed through interoperability.
IDENT Matches	Individuals that had a match in the IDENT system and who were charged with or convicted of any level offense. These matches include USC's that have records in IDENT. IDENT Matches include duplicate entries for cases as an individual may go through interoperability several times for one unique case.
Level 1 Matches±	Aliens that had a match in the IDENT system and who were charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense. Level 1 Matches include duplicate entries for cases as an individual may go through interoperability several times for one unique case.
Enforcement Actions	
Arrested or Detainers Issued after Interoperability Hit*	Aliens that had been arrested or had detainers that were issued by ICE after IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability provided a response on the individual's immigration status to the field office. The detainer and arrest date are based on the month that the individual was checked via Interoperability, not the month the detainer was issued or arrest occurred.
Booked into ICE Custody	Aliens that had a match in IDENT, were charged with or convicted of a crime, and booked into ICE custody. The date the individual is booked into ICE custody is based on the month that the individual was checked via Interoperability, not the month they were booked into ICE custody.
Outcomes	
In Removal Proceedings	Aliens that had a match in IDENT, were charged with or convicted of a crime, and currently have a case in removal proceedings.
Removals and Returns**	Aliens that had a match in IDENT, were charged with or convicted of a level 1, level 2, or level 3 crime, and voluntarily returned to their country of origin or was removed.
Other Definitions	
Activation Date	The date that interoperability was deployed to each area. A jurisdiction is not necessarily 100% covered at this date.
Total Jurisdictions Deployed	The total number of counties, parishes, or independent cities to which IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability has been deployed by the date of the report. A jurisdiction does not need to be 100% covered to be included in this count.
AOR	Area of Responsibility covered by a specific field office.