



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report

Fiscal Year 2010 Report to Congress
Second Quarter
May 14, 2010



Homeland
Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ICE FOIA 10-2674.000395

Message from the Assistant Secretary

May 14, 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 2010 (FY) Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-83) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement and covers the second quarter of FY 2010.



Pursuant to congressional language, 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 Robert Byrd
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 Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Peggy Sherry, at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Morton", written over a horizontal line.

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 \$200.0 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 second quarter of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$1.266 billion in alignment with its plan.⁴ For additional information on ICE FY 2010 obligations toward criminal alien enforcement, see Appendix A.

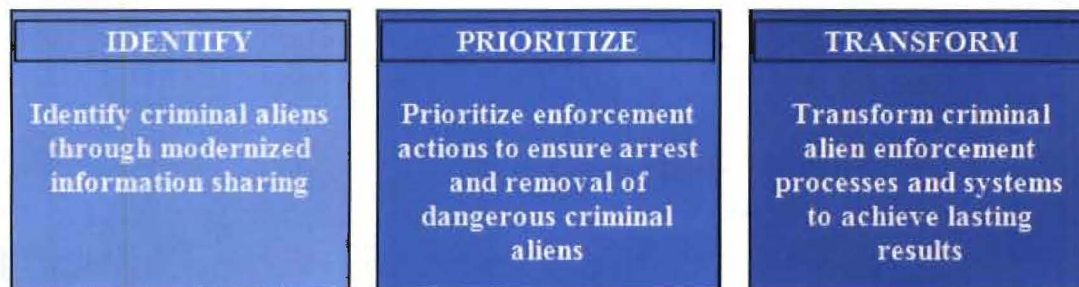
This quarterly report describes how SC/CIRCA is utilizing technology to enhance enforcement activities, as well as focusing resources and activities on efforts to identify, arrest, detain, process and remove criminal aliens from the United States. These efforts are strategically planned around and focused on the following three pillars:

¹ FY 2008 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161).

² FY 2009 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-329).

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

⁴ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 3/31/2010, data retrieved 4/6/2010 and 4/7/2010.



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 activating 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 second quarter of FY 2010, IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability had been activated in 135 jurisdictions in 17 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 other identification system enhancements, Section II also discusses SC/CIRCA efforts to improve detention, processing and removal operations. For example, funding is provided to implement various initiatives to develop technological capabilities intended to improve the tracking of detainees and resources, expand the use of Video Teleconferencing units and improve reporting capabilities. These efforts strengthen the capability of ICE to process increasing numbers of detained criminal aliens, decrease the time detainees spend in federal custody and prevent criminal aliens from being released back into the community by removing them as soon as they have completed their sentences.

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 second quarter of FY 2010, the total number of criminal alien removals began to level out as a result of various challenges in the criminal alien removal process.⁵ ICE is working to specifically identify these challenges and develop appropriate mitigation and solution strategies to overcome them and maintain the expeditious removal of criminal aliens.

⁵ United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Detention and Removal Operations, response to data call, 4/9/2010.

Section III also describes efforts made by the Secure Communities (SC) Program Management Office (PMO) to provide mission support. For example, the office provides outreach and training to support IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability activation, as well as various outreach initiatives for other SC stakeholders. In addition, the PMO conducts modeling and analysis 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 second quarter of FY 2010.



Secure Communities: Quarterly Report Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2010

Table of Contents

I. Legislative Language	1
II. Technology	2
A. Identify and Arrest	2
B. Detain, Process and Remove	12
III. Criminal Alien Enforcement Resources and Activities	15
A. Identify and Arrest	15
B. Detain, Process and Remove	19
C. Management Support	23
IV. The Way Forward	26
V. Appendices	27
A. FY 2010 Funding Plans and Obligations (in thousands)	27
B. Video Conferencing (VTC) Deployments	28
C. Acronyms and Abbreviations	29

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 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) efforts to utilize and enhance technological systems and capabilities that support processes to identify, arrest, detain, process and remove criminal aliens from the United States.

A. Identify and Arrest

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

- Activate an information-sharing capability, referred to as Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) Interoperability, to increase the volume of criminal history and immigration status information available to ICE and its law enforcement partners, thereby enhancing efforts to identify criminal aliens eligible for removal while in law enforcement custody; 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.

1. *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 (CJIS) Division IAFIS to determine 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). Through IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability (referred to throughout this report as "Interoperability"), this biographic and biometric information is now automatically routed by CJIS/IAFIS to the DHS United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) IDENT and, if there is a match, to the LESC to make an immigration status determination. The following is a description of the Interoperability process:

IDENTIFY
<p><u>IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability</u></p> <p>IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability increases 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>

- a. 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.
- b. CJIS electronically routes the subject's biometric and biographic information to US-VISIT/IDENT to determine if there is a fingerprint match with records in its system.
- c. As a result of a fingerprint match with data in IDENT, CJIS generates an Immigration Alien Query (IAQ) to the ICE LESC.
- d. 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.
- e. The LESC sends the IAR to the local ICE Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) office, as well as to CJIS. CJIS routes the IAR to the appropriate State Identification Bureau, which would then route it to the originating LEA.

PRIORITIZE
<p data-bbox="280 926 643 957"><u>Threat Level Determinations</u></p> <p data-bbox="212 995 711 1192">Level 1: Offenses include threats to national security; violent crimes such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and kidnapping; and drug offenses resulting in sentences greater than 1 year.</p> <p data-bbox="212 1230 688 1360">Level 2: Offenses include minor drug offenses and property offenses such as burglary, larceny, fraud and money laundering.</p> <p data-bbox="212 1398 695 1461">Level 3: Offenses consist of less severe criminal offenses.</p>

ICE prioritizes enforcement actions against subjects that have been identified as potentially eligible for removal on the basis of the level of offense for which subjects have been currently charged or previously convicted. Using this risk-based approach, enforcement actions are prioritized according to three levels of offense, with top priority given to Level 1 offenses.

In collaboration with participating LEAs, Interoperability creates a virtual ICE presence at jails and booking locations in jurisdictions across the country where it has been activated. Interoperability enables ICE to identify criminal aliens via biometrics at the earliest stage of the criminal alien enforcement life cycle and to eliminate 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 for ICE to initiate enforcement actions before the subject is released back into the community. The following sections further describe Interoperability activation and results.

2. Interoperability Activation and Results

ICE estimates that there are currently more than 53,000 arresting and booking facilities in more than 3,100 jurisdictions across the United States. ICE coordinates with federal, state and local

partners to activate Interoperability to these facilities using a risk-based prioritization approach.⁶ The Interoperability activation plan also continues to be determined by utilizing data provided by the Secure Communities (SC) Program Management Office (PMO) Criminal Alien Population Projections, which factor in data, such as crimes committed by non-citizens.

Interoperability was activated in an additional 27 jurisdictions during the second quarter of FY 2010, resulting in a total of 135 jurisdictions. ICE is currently planning Interoperability activations for the following jurisdictions during the third quarter of FY 2010: Arkansas, Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

⁶ Currently, this includes evaluation of deployment prerequisites, such as necessary resources and capabilities for ICE field offices, states and LEAs for Interoperability activations.

Table 2.1 – Interoperability Activation during the Second Quarter of FY 2010

State	Jurisdiction	ICE DRO Field Office
California	Fresno	San Francisco
California	Orange	Los Angeles
California	Sacramento	San Francisco
California	San Joaquin	San Francisco
California	San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles
California	Santa Barbara	Los Angeles
California	Solano	San Francisco
California	Sonoma	San Francisco
California	Stanislaus	San Francisco
North Carolina	Brunswick	Atlanta
North Carolina	Columbus	Atlanta
North Carolina	Dare	Atlanta
North Carolina	Halifax	Atlanta
North Carolina	Jackson	Atlanta
North Carolina	Lee	Atlanta
North Carolina	Transylvania	Atlanta
North Carolina	Union	Atlanta
Ohio	Cuyahoga	Detroit
Ohio	Franklin	Detroit
Texas	McLennan	San Antonio
Texas	Williamson	San Antonio
Utah	Davis	Salt Lake City
Utah	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City
Utah	Utah	Salt Lake City
Virginia	Alexandria	Washington
Virginia	Fauquier	Washington
Virginia	Loudoun	Washington

As ICE continues to activate Interoperability, performance and results for Interoperability jurisdictions are assessed. The increase in the number of jurisdictions where Interoperability has been activated resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of submissions to the LESC each succeeding fiscal quarter. During the second quarter of FY 2010, biometric submissions resulted in 19 percent more IDENT matches than in the first quarter of FY 2010. Additionally, the number of Level 1 matches increased by nearly 15 percent in the second quarter of FY 2010 over the first quarter of FY 2010. Removals and returns of aliens identified via Interoperability have also shown a steady increase. The number of Level 1 removals and returns for the second quarter of FY 2010 was nearly 22 percent higher than for the first quarter of FY 2010 and nearly 53 percent higher than for the fourth quarter FY 2009. Table 2.2 illustrates both quarterly and cumulative Interoperability performance measures.

Table 2.2 – Interoperability Performance Measures

Performance Measures	Q1 FY09	Q2 FY09	Q3 FY09	Q4 FY09	FY09 Total	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10
Additional Interoperability Jurisdictions Deployed	14	34	22	18	88	20	27
Interoperability Submissions	29,894	161,084	255,344	381,797	828,119	515,922	637,468
IDENT Matches	3,249	19,509	33,505	44,326	100,589	55,607	56,452
Arrested or Detainers Issued*	1,406	5,850	8,495	12,602	28,353	13,742	14,453
Level 1 Matches	196	1,827	3,392	4,484	9,889	5,445	6,392
Arrested or Detainers Issued*	157	1,179	1,851	2,640	5,827	3,040	3,143
Removals and Returns	26	180	434	895	1,535	1,476	1,892
Level 2 / Level 3 Matches	2,932	16,918	28,640	37,469	85,959	45,840	42,243
Arrested or Detainers Issued*	1,249	4,671	6,644	9,962	22,526	10,702	11,310
Removals and Returns	227	2,409	4,064	6,000	12,700	7,496	8,227

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

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

Source: US-VISIT IDENT Data Response/Single-search transaction daily report and the monthly LESC-ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) Data Match. IIDS Data Match includes ENFORCE data and was run by IIDS on 4/7/2010.

3. Identification System Enhancements

Current systems utilized by ICE to identify criminal aliens are based on outdated technology, which limits user access and the ability to scale these systems to accommodate the increasing number of transactions generated by Interoperability activation. To support Identification Systems, ICE obligated \$5,000 in the second quarter of FY 2010. Through the second quarter of FY 2010, ICE had obligated \$3.4 million toward a \$34.0 million FY 2010 plan to support Identification Systems.⁷ During the second quarter of FY 2010, ICE focused on the following efforts:

- Modernization of the Alien Criminal Response Information Management (ACRIME) System;
- Automation of Research and Analysis Functions; and
- Enhancement of the ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) System.

4. Modernization of the ACRIME System

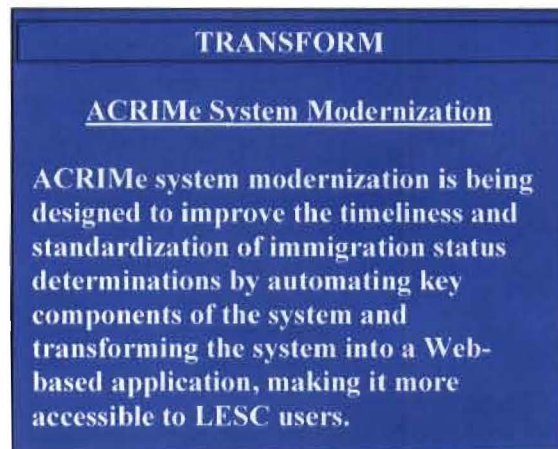
ACRIME is a legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service application that manages queries made by law enforcement pertaining to the identification of aliens who have prior criminal convictions, are under ICE investigation, are wanted by ICE or other LEAs or are in the country illegally. LESC specialists 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

⁷ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 3/31/2010, data retrieved 4/6/2010 and 4/7/2010.

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).⁸ In the first quarter of FY 2010, ICE completed efforts to stabilize the current ACRIME system and is continuing efforts to modernize the system.

The modernization project will replace the legacy ACRIME system through a series of releases focused on providing major system improvements, 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 continued into the second quarter of FY 2010, postponing the deployment of the "Process IAQs" release until next quarter. During the second quarter of FY 2010, ICE successfully completed two rounds of testing and began preparing for the final rounds. Also, during the second quarter of FY 2010, ICE continued requirements analyses for additional ACRIME releases, which are described as follows.⁹ Future activities and milestones for the releases are reflected in Figure 2.1.

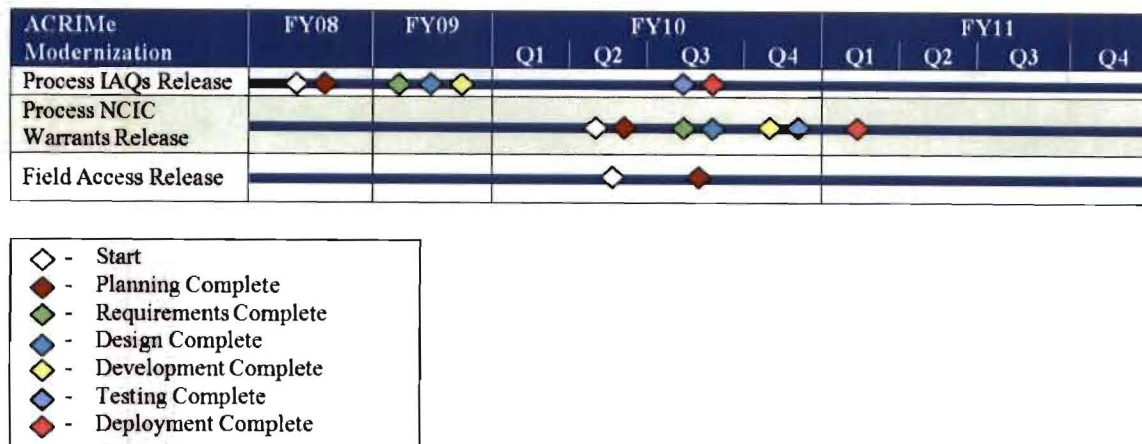


- **Processing IAQs Release** will improve the IAQ process by automating queries to major databases, decreasing response times to the field.
- **Processing NCIC Warrants Release** will provide ICE the user interface to NCIC to update wants and warrants on the basis of data provided to the LESC (for example, IAQ, Tipline and so on).
- **Field Access Release** will allow field office staff to access completed IARs and assign lead packets to field agents for follow-up action. This will improve the management of referrals and notifications and tracking of subjects through removal.

⁸ NCIC is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal history repository.

⁹ ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

Figure 2.1 – ACRIME Modernization Milestones



Source: ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

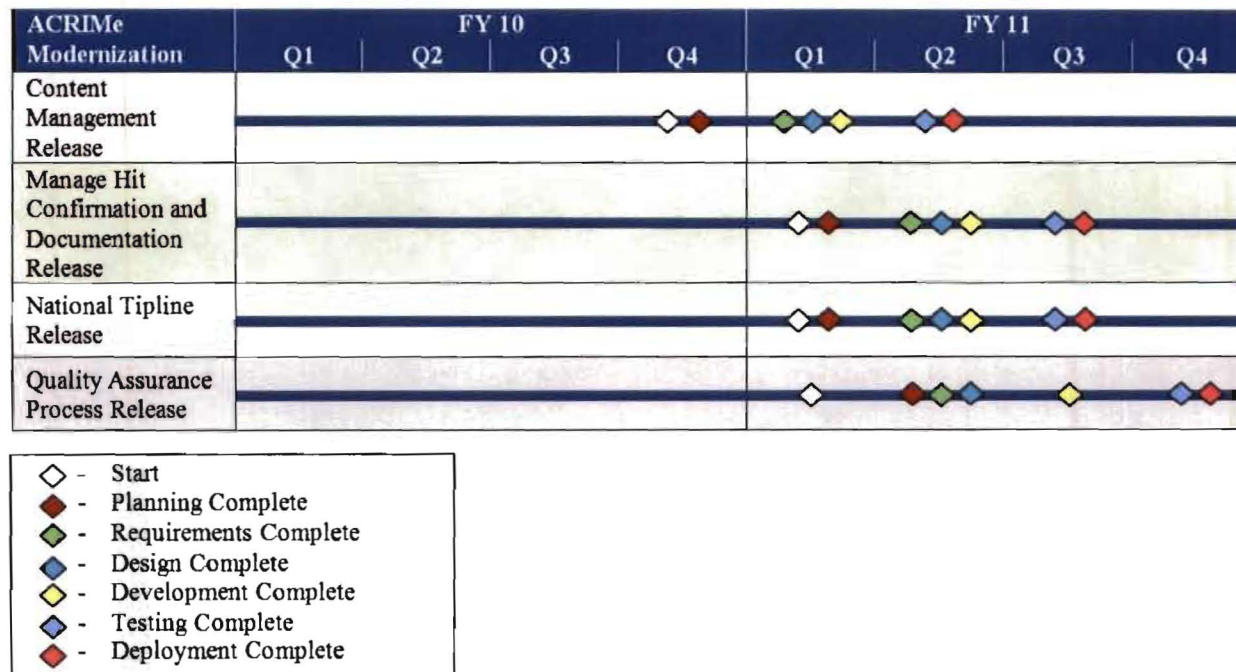
In addition, ICE is working to deploy future ACRIME releases by the end of FY 2011. ICE anticipates additional releases will be needed as the transformation process evolves.¹⁰

Information regarding upcoming milestones for known releases is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

- **Content Management Release** will provide a central repository for ACRIME-related management content, such as LESC standard operating procedures and system help content, enhancing accessibility for all ICE users, beyond the workforce located at the LESC.
- **Manage Hit Confirmation and Documentation Release** will improve current ACRIME workflow capabilities for confirming criminal warrants (“Hits”) and managing detainers. This will eliminate the need for manually producing and routing documentation to agents. It will also improve management of contact information for LEAs and ICE field offices.
- **National Tipline Release** will provide basic level reporting for the Tipline Unit. The Tipline fields calls in reference to national security-related suspicious activity. The Tipline will also provide call centers with the ability to manage incoming calls and the functionality to record calls, search previous calls and to link and unlink calls.
- **Quality Assurance Process Release** will decrease the substantial time it takes to generate and maintain information necessary to track and report on throughput, accuracy and performance of the ACRIME system.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Figure 2.2 – ACRIME Modernization Milestones for Future Releases



Source: ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

5. Automating Research and Analysis

ACRIME modernization efforts create a foundation on which automated research and analysis capabilities can be built and implemented. ICE continues its efforts to utilize Web services that automate research and analysis functions. Multiple Web services will be developed to support and enhance the final determination process.¹¹ Although ICE is still moving forward to automate many components of the status determination process, it is inappropriate to automate the entire process because final status determinations must be completed by authorized immigration enforcement agents. ICE has awarded contracts to implement the Web services discussed below.

Automated Threat Prioritization (ATP) is a Web service that will provide threat level assessments |

b2 high, b7e

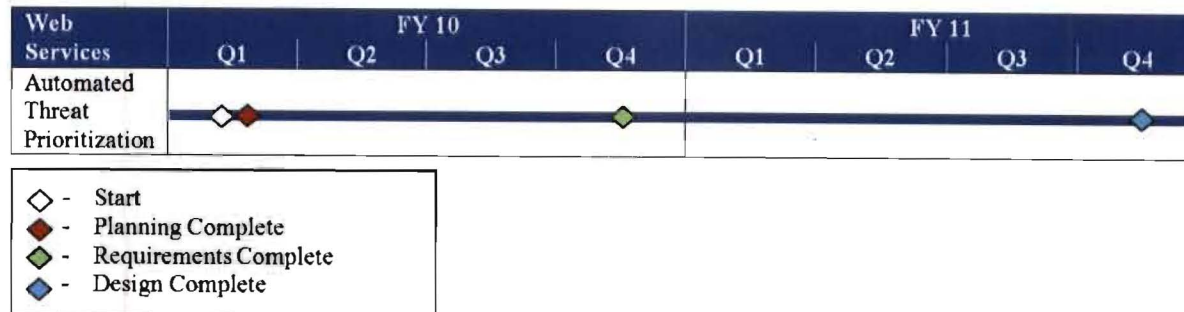
b2 high, b7e

This will enable ICE to identify subjects posing the greatest threat to the community and ensure resources are utilized to address those subjects first.¹² The following figure illustrates the major milestones for the ATP project, which is currently on schedule.

¹¹ Web services allow data to be shared by transmitting data 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.

¹² ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

Figure 2.3 ATP Milestones



Source: ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

ICE has identified several common functions in the enforcement process that could be reused by several applications. By developing these functions as Web services, they can be built once and reused by several applications, the first of which will be ACRIME. Consequently, the development schedule has been tailored to follow the ACRIME modernization schedule. Additional information regarding upcoming milestones for these common services, which are currently in the planning stage, is provided in Figure 2.4. The Status Determination Support contract, which was 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:¹³

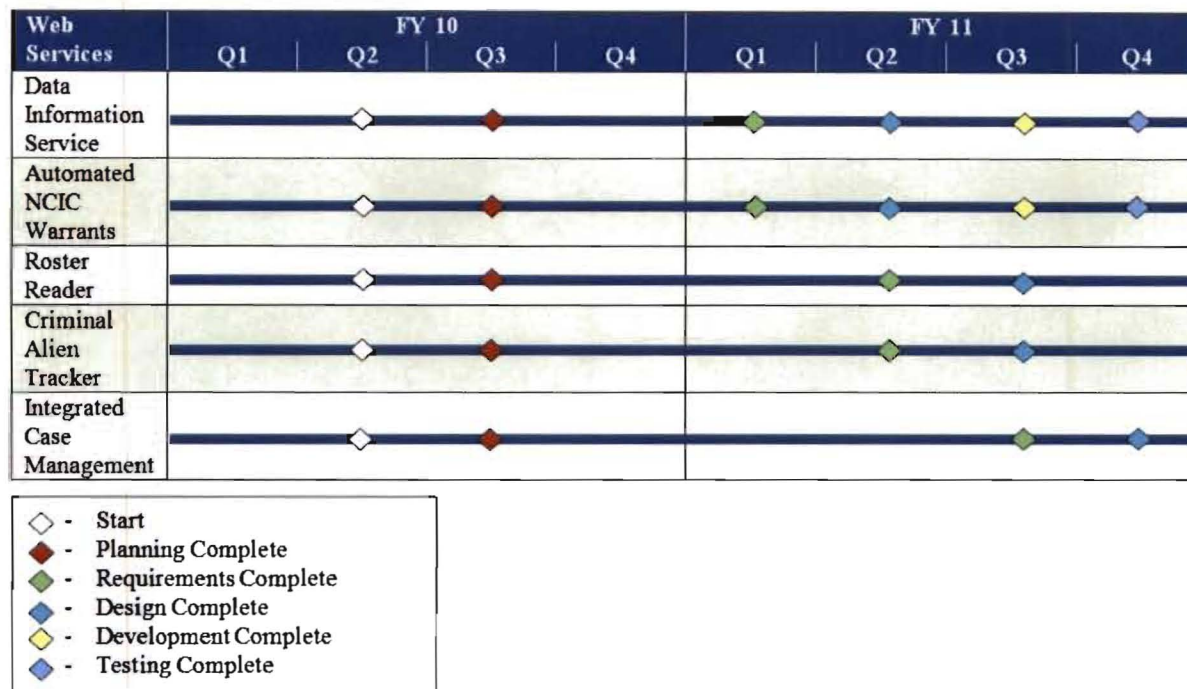
- **Data Information Service** is a Web service that will perform searches on a subject in multiple databases and produce information for use by authorized officials to determine the immigration status.¹⁴ This service will automate the manual process to search, review and compile information on a subject.
- **Roster Reader** is a Web service that automatically submits batch data from multiple formats and sources, such as jail rosters, to ACRIME to enhance the criminal alien identification and tracking processes.¹⁵
- **Automated NCIC Warrants** is a Web service that extends the NCIC interface built by ACRIME to assist in the revalidation of warrants by eliminating a manual batch check process that is currently performed monthly by the LESC. In addition, it will allow the ACRIME user the capability to create warrants directly into NCIC.
- **Criminal Alien Tracking** is a Web service that will interact with various criminal justice systems to track the movement of identified aliens who have been charged with or convicted of a crime, before ICE custody, as they move through the criminal justice process. The goal of this service is to facilitate removal processing, to the extent possible, while the subject is in LEA custody and inform the process of custody transfer.
- **Integrated Case Management** is a Web service that collects information on the status of aliens who have been charged with or convicted of a crime and provides information, such as leads for case management systems, to improve information sharing.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Data Information Service (DIS) was titled "Status Determination Support" in the first quarter of FY 2010 report. The name of the DIS was changed to eliminate confusion with the name of the contract.

¹⁵ Roster Reader was titled "Jail Roster/Release Tracking" in the first quarter of FY 2010 report.

Figure 2.4 Status Determination Support Milestones



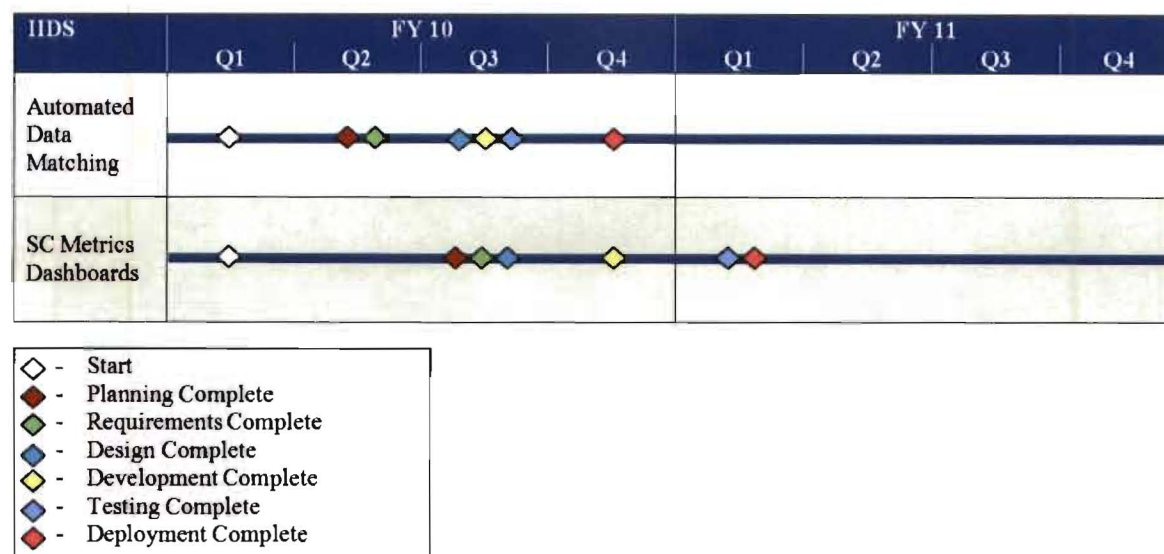
Source: ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

6. IIDS

IIDS is an enterprise data warehouse system ICE utilizes to support reporting needs. During the second quarter of FY 2010, a Service Level Agreement for governing the project was drafted and reviewed by IIDS stakeholders. The two SC-related initiatives within the IIDS project are LESC-IIDS Automated Data Matching and the SC Metrics Dashboards. Because ACRIME is a separate system from ICE's enforcement systems, until these systems can be linked, LESC-IIDS Automated Data Matching will link the LESC IARs from the ACRIME database with corresponding enforcement data that reside in the IIDS data warehouse. This project will automate the mostly manual process of pairing identification data with enforcement information on a subject.¹⁶ The SC Metrics Dashboards will enhance ICE reporting, performance measurements and modeling efforts via a primary data repository. The project schedules for both initiatives are on track as illustrated in Figure 2.5.

¹⁶ ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010. This is the process behind the generation of Table 2.2, "Interoperability Performance Measures."

Figure 2.5 – IIDS System Milestones



Source: ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

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. This capability will improve the operational management of bed space and transportation resources. In addition, DROM efforts will eliminate disparate systems and databases within the DHS environment and replace them with a more collaborative and integrated solution. To support Detention and Removal Systems, ICE obligated \$319,000 in the second quarter of FY 2010 toward a \$1.9 million FY 2010 plan.¹⁷ No funding was obligated during the first quarter of FY 2010. During the second quarter of FY 2010, ICE continued to focus on the following DROM efforts, which are further described in this section:

- Automation of Bed Space, Transportation and Detainee Location Tracking (BST&T);
- Enhancement of the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE) Alien Removal Module (EARM); and
- Video Teleconferencing (VTC) Support.

1. Automating BST&T

BST&T consists of the following three modules: Detainee Location Tracking (DLT), Central Reservation System (CRS) and Transportation Management System (TMS). These modules will

¹⁷ ICE, Federal Financial Management System, *INR112 Report*, 3/31/2010, data retrieved 4/6/2010 and 4/7/2010.

provide comprehensive and timely information regarding detainee tracking, bed space inventory and removal transportation.

As a result of strategic revisions in ICE's detention management strategy and ongoing efforts to promote operating efficiencies, the component of the DLT project that monitors detainee movement *within a facility* is no longer aligned with the future state of the organization. At the end of the second quarter of FY 2010, ICE was still in the process of determining whether this component will be removed from the scope of the overall BST&T initiative. In addition, the remaining components of BST&T, including the component that enables biometric verification of all *transports between facilities*, are under review to confirm alignment with the new ICE detention strategy. If necessary, the requirements and development schedules of the project will be revised and milestones updated.



Similarly, DRO management is reviewing the current scope and capabilities of the CRS project to confirm alignment with the new detention strategy. Upon completion of this review, it will be determined if changes to the CRS project scope and schedule are needed, and a schedule will be provided at that time. The TMS project is not scheduled to begin this fiscal year.

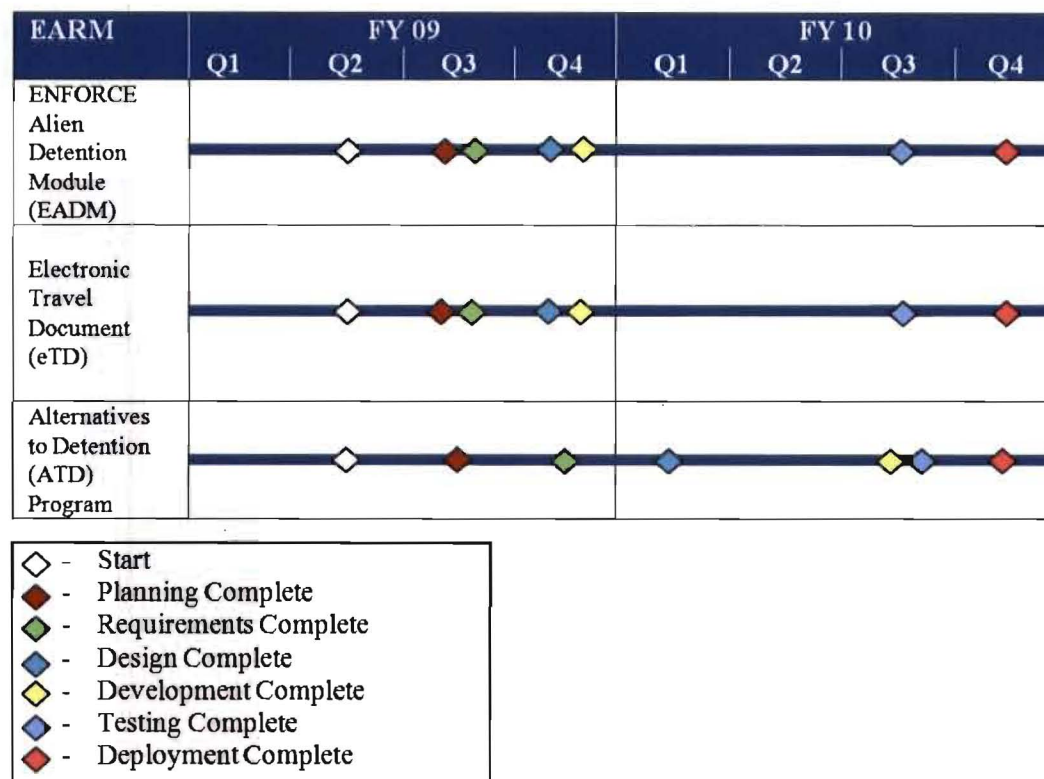
2. Enhancing EARM

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

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

As a result of requirement modifications during the first quarter of FY 2010, a portion of EARM development was delayed until the third quarter of FY 2010; however, ICE anticipates that testing will remain on track and conclude during the third quarter of FY 2010. Although ICE is planning for an initial deployment to a limited user group by the end of the third quarter of FY 2010, the aforementioned development delay has pushed the estimated deployment completion date for EARM to the fourth quarter of FY 2010. Figure 2.6 illustrates major milestones for EARM.

Figure 2.6 – EARM Milestones



Source: ICE, Office of the Chief Information Officer, response to data call, 4/14/2010.

3. VTC Support

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 second quarter of FY 2010, 36 units—funded by Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA)—were installed at 26 sites. By the end of the second quarter of FY 2010, more than 470 VTC units were installed to support criminal alien enforcement.¹⁸ For details on VTC installations during the second quarter of FY 2010, see Appendix B.

¹⁸ ICE, Detention and Removal Operations, response to data call, 4/7/2010.