



# Secure Communities

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Detention and Removal Operations Field Office Deployment Briefing

New York City, May 21, 2009



**ICE**



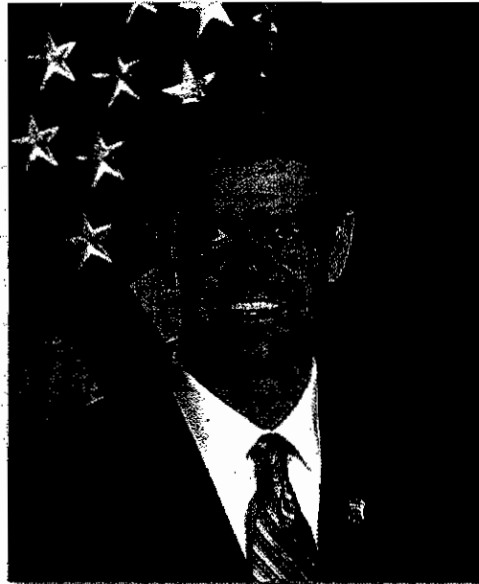
ICE

# Secure Communities is under the purview of ICE's Acting Assistant Secretary John Torres



**Janet Napolitano**

**DHS Secretary**



**John Morton**

**ICE Acting Assistant  
Secretary**



**David Venturella**

**Secure Communities  
Executive Director**



ICE

# Secure Communities has made significant progress since its inception

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

**April 1, 2009**

Current deployments are in 48 jurisdictions in seven states, servicing more than 2,100 booking locations

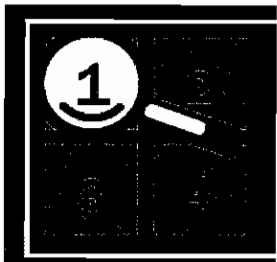


## Secure Communities uses a new approach to address the criminal alien challenge

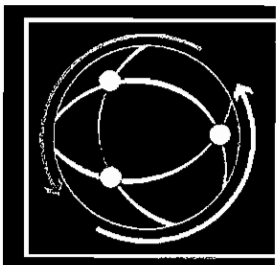
Secure Communities is leading ICE's effort to modernize and transform the criminal alien enforcement model, through technology, integration and information sharing. The program is built on three pillars:



**IDENTIFY** criminal aliens in federal, state, and local custody and at-large



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

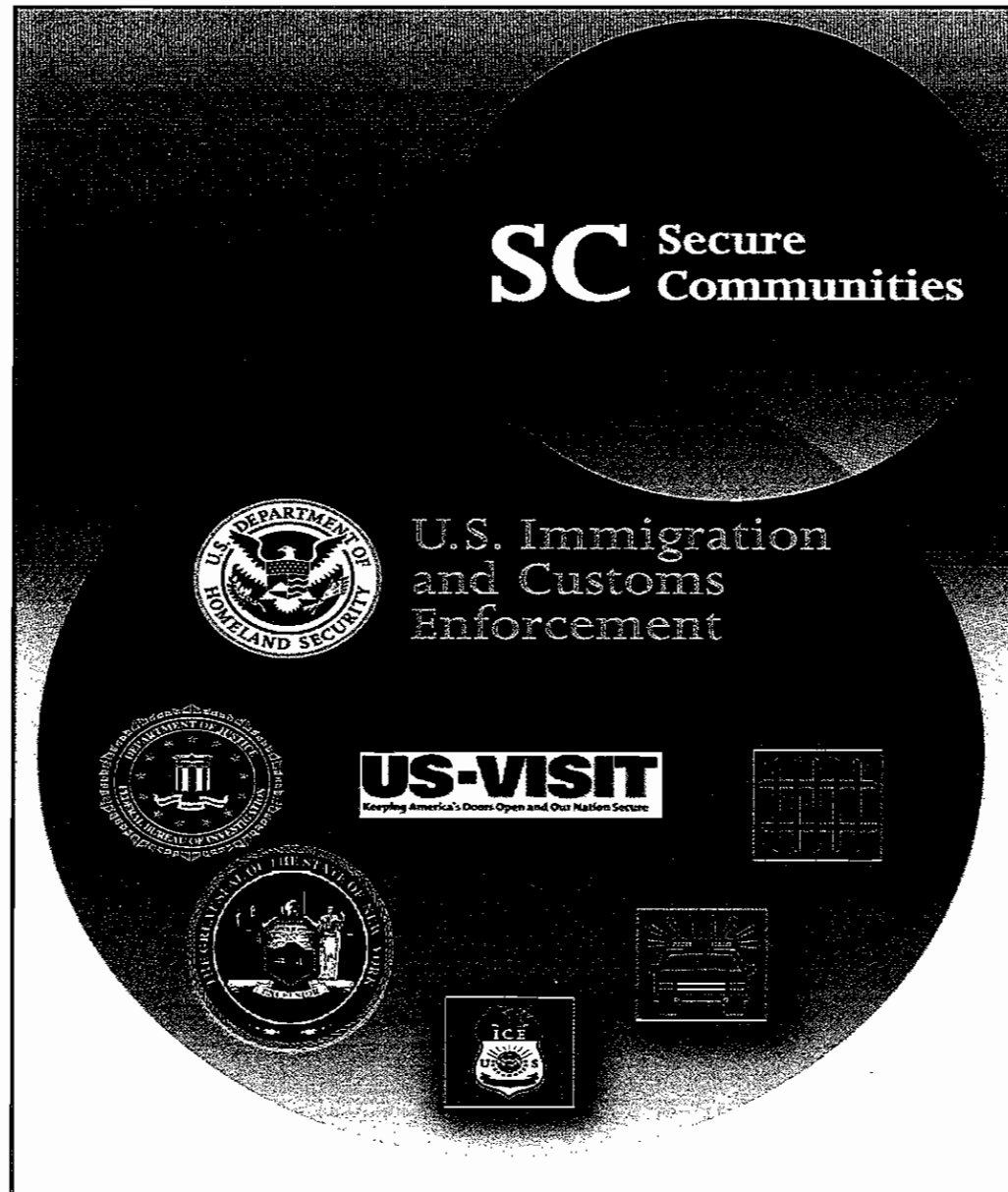


**TRANSFORM** criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



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Secure Communities is built on robust partnerships





# Increased information sharing creates a more efficient process for local law enforcement



**IDENTIFY** criminal aliens through modernized information sharing



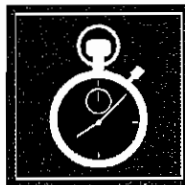
## **BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION**

Deploy biometric identification system nationwide



## **INTEGRATED RECORD CHECK**

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

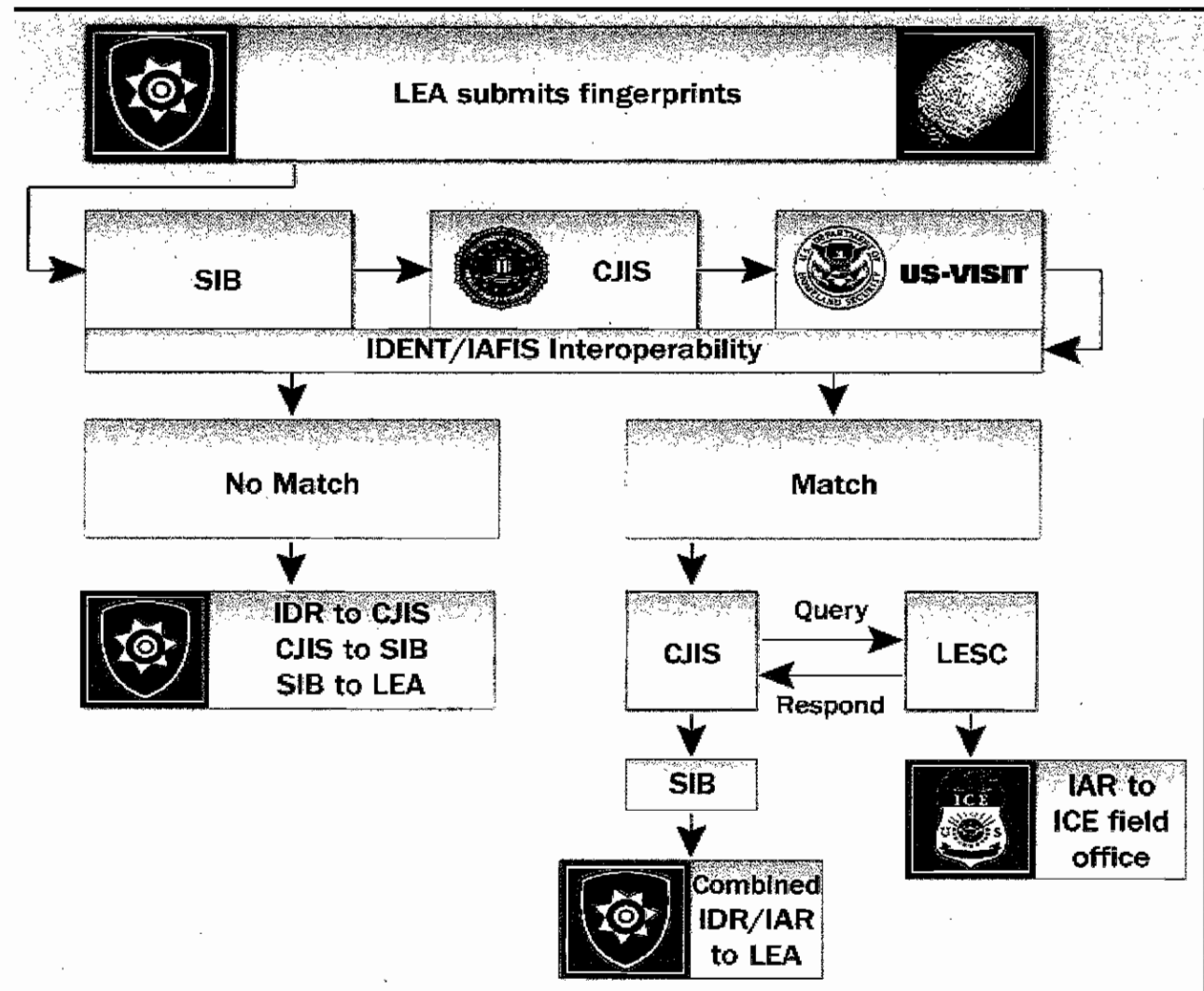


## **TIMELY RESPONSE**

Provide law enforcement agency partners with prompt results of record checks



# Interoperability features automated biometric identification and routing for Secure Communities

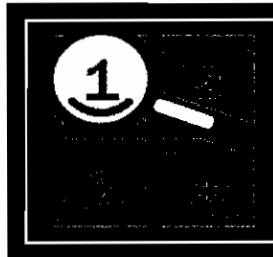


**IDR:** IDENT Data Response

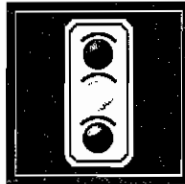
**IAR:** Immigration Alien Response



# The Secure Communities strategy allows ICE to target 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





## Secure Communities utilizes a tiered, risk-based deployment strategy



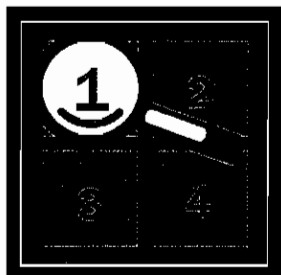
Thorough modeling efforts and analysis identified high-risk counties in which the most dangerous criminal aliens are believed to reside

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- The data sources compiled and analyzed to estimate high-risk locations include:
  - FBI Violent Crime data
  - U.S. Census Foreign-Born Population data
  - ICE Detention & Removal data



ICE is committed to making communities safer



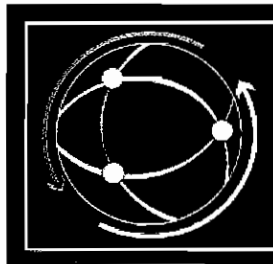
## Focusing on the most dangerous criminal aliens

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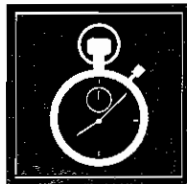
- ICE will focus initially on identifying removable criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense
- ICE will conduct follow-up activity and focus resources on immediately removable criminal aliens
- ICE's long-term goal focuses on identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in 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



# Secure Communities is modernizing criminal alien enforcement processes

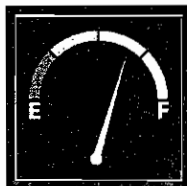


**TRANSFORM** criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results



## **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



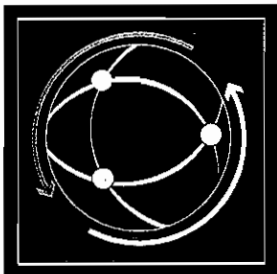
## Together, ICE and local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) have achieved notable results



- As of April 22, 2009, automatic biometric identification is now available at 48 sites, servicing more than 2,140 booking locations. This will produce approximately 1,104,840 annual fingerprint submissions
- During Q2 FY 2009, 16,947 biometric identification submissions resulted in an IDENT match. Of these, 1,572 were for individuals charged with a Level 1 offense. 2,979 ICE detainers were issued on identified criminal aliens.



- In FY 2008, ICE removed 112,000 criminal aliens. This represents an 8% increase from the previous year. Preliminary figures indicate a similar increase for FY 2009.
- The number of ICE criminal prosecutions accepted more than doubled from Q1 FY 2008 to Q1 FY 2009



- Secure Communities allocated funding for:
  - 1,861 additional beds in FY 2009
  - Approximately 750 additional personnel
  - 18,500 additional criminal alien removals



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## Secure Communities has achieved marked success

Secure Communities partnerships that have helped identify criminal aliens charged with or convicted of a Level 1 offense who would not otherwise have been identified

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**Boston, MA:** On February 22, 2009, after the Boston Police Department arrested a subject for Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon, ICE identified him as a previously deported alien with two separate criminal histories under different identities, including an Aggravated Felony conviction for Drug Trafficking. ICE has reinstated his removal order and is considering presenting the case to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution under Title 8 USC 1326.

**Miami, FL:** On March 18, 2009, ICE-CAP Miami identified a Bahamian national with 31 previous arrests and 11 convictions, including Aggravated Assault and Burglary. ICE will assume custody upon his release.

**Fairfax County, VA:** On March 27, 2009, Fairfax County Adult Detention Center used Interoperability to identify a previously convicted Aggravated Felon after he was arrested for Solicitation of Prostitution. The subject has used multiple aliases during his 13 previous encounters with law enforcement, which include convictions for Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Felony Drug Possession, Second Degree Assault, and First Degree Attempted Armed Robbery. He applied for and was denied U.S. Citizenship in 1999. ICE issued a detainer on the subject and has initiated removal proceedings.



## Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) begin the process



- State signs MOA
  - Interoperability involves enhanced CJIS and US-VISIT data sharing processes. ICE initiates a formal agreement that states understand enhancements and accept the implications
  - The MOA formally captures agreement between ICE and the State Identification Bureau (SIB), which is similar to the state's CJIS User Agreement
  - Where technically feasible, signing also ensures the state understands its role in the routing of responses
- Local LEAs accept SOP
  - The SOP formalizes understanding between ICE and local LEA partners by spelling out LEA responsibilities to assist ICE in identifying, locating, and tracking subjects as they move through the justice and correctional systems
  - Furthermore, the SOP clarifies SC priorities in routing responses



## Secure Communities will work with each liaison to complete the prerequisite checklist

Secure Communities has assigned Regional Coordinators to serve as a primary interface with each field office to help DRO offices complete tasks to prepare for Interoperability deployment

Task ID	DRO Prerequisite Tasks
1	ORIs are <u>collected</u> from DRO FODs and submitted to LESC.
2	LESC and DRO <u>configure and test ORIs</u> to ensure routing is working properly.
3	DRO confirms <u>sufficient transportation resources</u> available for new location.
4	DRO confirms <u>sufficient bed space</u> available for new location.
5	DRO confirms <u>24 / 7 coverage</u> for new location.
6	DRO confirms <u>POCs for Interoperability locations</u> .



## Secure Communities works to ensure each site's readiness for deployment



- Each office must designate a primary and secondary POC who has the authority to say “Go” on its behalf
- Email will be sent the week prior to deployment, allowing 48 hours for response
- A positive “Go” decision notifies ICE that the office is both ready to deploy Interoperability and will assist ICE with the detainer and apprehension implications set into motion by those messages
- Lack of a response to the email will delay the deployment of the associated county / counties
- Help the SC PMO determine which LEAs should attend the briefing
- To activate Interoperability, a “Go” decision is required from the following agencies:
  - FBI / CJIS
  - US-VISIT
  - ICE: LESC, OI, DRO Field Liaison covering the deployment locations
  - SIB
  - Local LEA
  - Secure Communities





## Secure Communities engages in two-way communication with state and local entities



- Prior to deploying in a new state, SC evaluates the political landscape and communicates with the appropriate state and county agencies
- All state and county agencies will be invited to respond to a survey that provides ICE with a baseline understanding of its operations
- The SC Update, a monthly newsletter, will provide new information and statistics
- The SC Website provides deployment updates, recent news events, and stories to assist in open communication with stakeholders
- SC hopes to benefit from field office experience by:
  - Collaborating with local NGO POCs to determine proactive engagements
  - Working with the PAO for proactive media outreach and press releases
  - Coordinating with OPLA to efficiently complete removal hearings
- Please report success stories resulting from Interoperability to the SC PMO for inclusion on the Website, newsletters, and outreach materials



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## Questions and comments





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## Contact information

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304-625- [REDACTED] b6



# **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**

## **Secure Communities (SC)**

## **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)**

**Distributed for adoption by participating county and local  
law enforcement agencies**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Secure Communities (SC) initiative makes the removal of aliens convicted of serious criminal offenses from the United States a priority. The SC initiative's three main objectives are: (1) identify aliens in federal, state, and local custody charged with or convicted of serious criminal offenses who are subject to removal and at large aliens convicted of a serious criminal offense who are subject to removal; (2) prioritize enforcement actions to ensure apprehension and removal of aliens convicted of serious criminal offenses; and (3) transform criminal alien enforcement processes and systems to achieve lasting results.

The premise behind SC technology is biometric interoperability between the Department of Justice (DOJ) Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology's (US-VISIT) Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT). The IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability interface connects the FBI fingerprint system housed in the FBI's CJIS Division with a DHS fingerprint system maintained by the US-VISIT program. Through IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability, a single query by a participating local law enforcement agency (LEA) checks both systems and confirms the identity and immigration status of a subject being processed during incarceration booking.

This Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document details SC processes that enable response messages to be routed to the FBI CJIS Division and individual State Identification Bureaus (SIBs). The SOP also documents ICE's roles and responsibilities as an SC partner.

Participation in SC at the state level is predicated on a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), signed by ICE and the participating SIB or other state authorized agency. SC is separate from the ICE 287(g) program and, as such, participation in SC will not adversely affect local agency participation in ICE 287(g) activities.<sup>1</sup>

Use of IDENT/IAFIS for the purposes of racial and/or ethnic profiling or other activity in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution is not permitted and may result in the suspension of the local jurisdiction engaged in the improper activity. ICE reserves the right to take appropriate remedial action if necessary.

## 2.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

### **2.1 The Secure Communities Process**

The SC process leverages existing FBI CJIS Division business practices to identify aliens convicted of a serious criminal offense. At the time of each booking, participating LEAs submit fingerprints to their SIB. The SIB electronically transmits the fingerprints to the FBI CJIS Division. However, National Fingerprint File (NFF) states send fingerprints to the FBI CJIS Division only at the time of the subject's initial arrest. Thereafter, criminal bookings occurring subsequent to an initial arrest in NFF states result in transmission of a Criminal Print IDENT (CPI) file maintenance message to the FBI CJIS Division. The following sub-

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<sup>1</sup> If future clarification becomes necessary, SC may make enhancements to this SOP.

sections of the SOP describe the process used to confirm the identities of aliens convicted of a serious criminal offense who are subject to removal.

**2.1.1 Local LEA submits fingerprints to the FBI CJIS Division through their SIB:**

As appropriate, the local LEA will submit a Criminal Ten-Print Submission (Answer Required) (CAR) transaction, in accordance with FBI CJIS Division procedures, to its SIB. SIB will electronically send the fingerprints to the FBI CJIS Division. FBI CJIS' receipt of the CAR will initiate both IAFIS and IDENT searches. There is no change in IAFIS processing.

**2.1.2 National Fingerprint File (NFF):** The FBI maintains only one criminal fingerprint card per individual per NFF state in which there has been an arrest. Subsequent arrest fingerprint cards from a state where the individual was previously arrested are retained at the state level. When there is a subsequent arrest of a subject in an NFF state, rather than forwarding a CAR, SIB will send a CPI file maintenance message to FBI CJIS. FBI CJIS' receipt of the CPI file maintenance message will initiate an IDENT.

**2.1.2.1** The process for an initial arrest in an NFF state is described in 2.1.1 above.

**2.1.2.2** The process for the CPI message is as follows:

- FBI CJIS receives CPI notification via National Crime Information Center (NCIC)/Interstate Identification Index (III). The CPI message contains the instant charge(s) for which the subject is being booked
- FBI CJIS utilizes the FBI number included in the CPI message to retrieve fingerprint images from the master record
- FBI CJIS forwards the fingerprint images to the IDENT repository

**2.1.3 FBI CJIS Division returns IAFIS search results on fingerprint submissions:**

SC's IDENT/IAFIS Interoperability component will not interfere with the current processes used by FBI CJIS to return IAFIS' Submissions Results-Electronic (SRE) responses to the requesting state. The originating local LEA will continue to receive FBI IAFIS responses to fingerprint submissions through its SIB.

**2.1.4 FBI CJIS Division returns a second response to the SIB:**

If there is a positive fingerprint match in IDENT, FBI CJIS will send an automatic Immigration Alien Query (IAQ) to the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). LESC then makes an immigration status determination on the subject and simultaneously sends that status determination, known as an Immigration Alien Response (IAR), to FBI CJIS Division and to the ICE Field Office responsible for the contributing LEA. FBI CJIS will then return the IAR, along with an IDENT Data Response (IDR), to the SIB via the CJIS Wide Area Network (WAN) using the same channel as the current IAFIS SRE. This response is known as the "match IDR/IAR" message. If the state employs message routing, the SIB will route this additional message to the local LEA.

The first portion of the match IDR/IAR message contains biographic information on up to five DHS encounters with that individual, and may include: full name, date of birth (DOB), place of birth (POB), gender, system record locator, and photograph (if

available). The second portion of the IDR/IAR message is the IAR. The IAR is the LESC status determination regarding the subject's alienage as well as the subject's possible removability.

If there has been a fingerprint match, and the state has implemented message routing to local LEAs, and IDR/IAR message will be sent to the SIB within four hours of FBI CJIS receiving the subject's fingerprints. If there is no fingerprint match, no IAQ is generated by the FBI CJIS Division, and if the state has implemented message routing, a no match IFR will automatically be sent to the originating local LEA through the SIB within 24 hours of the fingerprint submission.

Initial CAR transactions from NFF states will receive an additional SRE from FBI CJIS through the same channel as the current IAFIS SRE. If there is a match, the SRE will consist of the joint IDR/IAR. If there is no match, the SRE will consist of a "no match" IDR. **Note:** NFF states will also receive an additional SRE response to CPI messages. Ordinarily, CPI messages submitted by NFF states would not result in an SRE from the FBI CJIS Division.

#### **2.1.5 ICE issues Immigration Detainer:**

For SC purposes, Level 1 offenses include the following state or federal crimes: national security violations, homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, threats of bodily harm, extortion or threat to injure a person, sex offenses, cruelty toward child or spouse, resisting an officer, weapons violations, hit and run involving injury or death, and drug offenses involving a sentencing to a term of imprisonment greater than one year. Level 2 offenses are primarily property crimes and Level 3 offenses are other crimes, primarily misdemeanors. Offenses that comprise Levels 1, 2 and 3 are included in Appendix A.

When ICE determines an alien has been charged or convicted of a Level 1 offense that could result in removal, or when an alien who is already subject to removal is charged with a Level 1 offense, ICE will file an Immigration Detainer (Form I-247) at the time of booking with the local LEA that has custody of the alien. Appendix C contains a sample Form I-247. ICE recognizes the arrested alien may be released before the detainer is issued. In such instances, ICE may request the local LEA's provide information on the alien's identification and location.



## **2.2 Requested Local LEA Cooperative Actions**

The local LEAs cooperation is vital to completing the processes of identifying, detaining and removing aliens convicted of serious criminal offenses. The LEAs cooperative actions will help ensure the identification, detention and removal process is effective and efficient. ICE requests that the LEAs:

### **2.2.1 Abide by Immigration Detainer conditions:**

The local LEA will abide by the conditions stated in the Immigration Detainer, Form I-247.

### **2.2.2 Place detainer in subject's file/record:**

The local LEA will ensure the detainer is placed in the alien's file/record.

### **2.2.3 Inform ICE if subject is transferred or released:**

The local LEA will notify ICE when an alien's release or transfer to another location is imminent. This notification should occur thirty days in advance of any release or transfer, or as soon as known, if less than thirty days.

### **2.2.4 Allow access to detainees:**

The local LEA will allow ICE Agents and Officers access to detainees to conduct interviews and serve documents.

### **2.2.5 Assist ICE in acquiring information about detainees:**

The local LEA will locate and identify the booking and/or detention information on any alien against whom ICE has lodged a detainer.

### **2.2.6 Process IDR/IARs according to FBI CJIS and US-VISIT policy:**

The local LEA will comply with FBI CJIS and US-VISIT rules and regulations when processing IDR/IAR message transmissions.

### **2.2.7 If authorized, discontinue automated IAQ transmissions:**

In some jurisdictions, an automated IAQ message is transmitted to LESC when a subject's POB is entered as "unknown" or "other than United States" during the booking process. Where the local LEA has the authority and discretion to do so, upon deployment of IDENT-IAFIS Interoperability, the local LEA will discontinue such automated IAQ processing. IDENT-IAFIS Interoperability automatically performs a function similar to the automated process, making blind booking an unnecessary duplication. However, if a "no match" IDR is received, the LEA has the option of initiating a name-based query to the LESC through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).

### **2.2.8 Outreach to Community:**

Participating LEAs are encouraged to include SC in community policing and other citizen outreach activities. Where possible, LEAs, in coordination with the local ICE DRO office, are encouraged to explain this initiative to civic and other non-governmental organizations through departmental engagement channels.

## 3.0 SECURE COMMUNITIES IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

### **3.1 Fingerprint Submission and Response Details**

This section of the SOP describes the process ICE will use to confirm the identities of removable aliens who have been charged with, or convicted of, serious criminal offenses.

#### **3.1.1 Preferred method for submitting fingerprints by the local LEA:**

Fingerprints from the LEA are electronically submitted to IAFIS. This fingerprint submission should occur at the earliest possible point in the booking process.

#### **3.1.2 FBI CJIS receives fingerprints and sends a copy to DHS US-VISIT:**

When FBI CJIS receives fingerprints submitted by the local LEA, and a copy is automatically forwarded to US-VISIT. CAR and CPI file maintenance messages will be forwarded to US-VISIT for fingerprint searches in IDENT.

#### **3.1.3 Fingerprints are searched against the FBI IAFIS and the DHS IDENT fingerprint systems:**

Fingerprints are simultaneously searched against IAFIS and IDENT fingerprint repositories. The process for routing IAFIS fingerprint submissions and responses remains unchanged, and the same process will continue under SC.

#### **3.1.4 IAFIS and IDENT search results are processed:**

If there is a positive fingerprint match in IDENT, FBI CJIS generates an IAQ that is sent to the LESC. In states where the SIB has implemented message routing to local LEAs, a “no match” in IDENT will result in FBI CJIS sending of a “No Match” IDR message to the originating local LEA through its SIB. No IAQ will be generated or sent to the LESC in the case of an IDENT “no match” response. Please refer to Section 2.2.7 to initiate an IAQ if a “no match” IDR response is received.

#### **3.1.5 LESC receives IAQ and conducts status determination:**

The LESC receives the IAQ from FBI CJIS and initiates an immigration check to determine both the alien’s immigration status and criminal history.

#### **3.1.6 LESC sends an IAR to FBI CJIS Division and the ICE Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) Field Office:**

LESC creates an IAR denoting the alien’s immigration status, criminal conviction history and pending criminal charges. In case of a fingerprint match in IDENT, within four hours of submitting fingerprints to IAFIS and IDENT, LESC returns the IAR to FBI CJIS. The LESC concurrently sends an IAR to the local ICE DRO Office.

#### **3.1.7 ICE DRO Field Office issues Detainer (Form I-247):**

Upon receipt of the IAR from the LESC, ICE will determine whether a detainer (Form I-247) should be lodged against the alien. If a detainer is determined to be appropriate, the ICE Field Office will lodge the detainer with the local LEA.

## **3.2 ICE Actions upon Receipt of IAR**

Actions described in this section are the steps ICE will take after a determination is made regarding the alien's immigration status and criminal charge.

### **3.2.1 Determine subject's alienage and removability:**

ICE alone will determine the subject's alienage and removability. When necessary, ICE will interview the subject to determine or validate alienage, criminal history and removability.

### **3.2.2 Interview subject (if necessary):**

Subject interviews may be conducted in person, telephonically, or through video conferencing (VTC).

### **3.2.3 Issue detainer if subject is charged with a Level 1 offense:**

Once ICE determines the subject has previous serious criminal convictions, or is currently charged with a serious criminal offense considered to be a Level 1 offense and is removable, ICE will lodge an Immigration Detainer (Form I-247).

### **3.2.4 Take custody of subject:**

In accordance with the language in the ICE Immigration Detainer (Form I-247), ICE will assume custody of the alien within 48 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, or federal holidays) of notification of the subject's release. Upon taking an alien convicted of a serious criminal offense into custody, ICE will take immediate action to remove such aliens.

### **3.2.5 Removal of subject with pending charges:**

Normally, ICE will not remove an alien until pending criminal charges are adjudicated. If ICE desires to remove an alien whose charges have not been adjudicated, ICE will make all efforts to inform the local LEA, the prosecutor and the court with jurisdiction over the criminal offense on the status of the subject's removal proceedings.

## 4.0 APPENDIX A

### Secure Communities Levels and Offense Categories by NCIC Code

Level 1 Crimes (NCIC Code)	Level 2 Crimes (NCIC Code)	Level 3 Crimes (NCIC Code)
National Security* (0101-0199, 1602, 5204-5299)	Arson (2001-2099)	Military (0201, 0299)
Homicide (0901-0999)	Burglary (2201-2299)	Immigration (0301-0399)
Kidnapping (1001-1099)	Larceny (2301-2399)	Extortion (2102-2199)
Sexual Assault (1101-1199)	Stolen Vehicles (2401-2411, 2499)	Damage Property (2901-2903)
Robbery (1201-1299)	Forgery (2501-2599)	Family Offenses (3801, 3804-3899)
Aggravated Assault (1301-1399)	Fraud (2601-2699)	Gambling (3901-3999)
Threats (1601)	Embezzlement (2701-2799)	Commercialized Sex Offenses (4001-4099)
Extortion –Threat to Injure Person (2101)	Stolen Property (2801-2899)	Liquor (4101-4199)
Sex Offenses (3601-3699)	Damage Property w/Explosive (2904-2906)	Obstructing the Police (4802-4899)
Cruelty Toward Child, Wife (3802,3803)	Traffic Offenses (5402-5499)	Bribery (5101-5199)
Resisting an Officer (4801)	Smuggling (5801-5899)	Health and Safety (5501-5599)
Weapon (5201-5203)	Money Laundering (6300)	Civil Rights (5699)
Hit and Run (5401)	Property Crimes (7199)	Invasion of Privacy (5701-5799)
Drugs (Sentence >1 year)	Drugs (Sentence < 1 year)	Elections Laws (5999)
		Conservation (6201-6299)
		Public Order Crimes (7399)

\***National Security** violations include the NCIC coded offenses of Sabotage, Sedition, Espionage, and Treason (0101-0199); Terrorist Threats (1602); and Weapons, Arson/Incendiary Devices, and Bombing offenses (5204-5299).

## 5.0 APPENDIX B

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CAR	Criminal Answer Required
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services
CPI	Criminal Print Identification
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
DRO	Detention and Removal Operations
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
IAFIS	Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System
IAQ	Immigration Alien Query
IAR	Immigration Alien Response
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IDENT	US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System
IDR	IDENT Data Response
III	Interstate Identification Index
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LESC	Law Enforcement Support Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
SC	Secure Communities
SIB	State Identification Bureau
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRE	Submission Results Electronic
US-VISIT	United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

