

# Secure Communities Field Training





## Secure Communities Field Training

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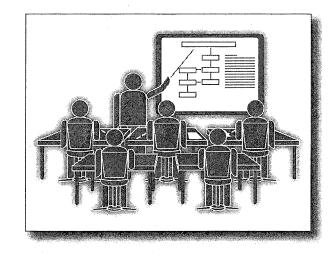




#### Opening Activity

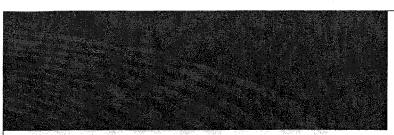
#### Instructions

- 1. Work together in teams.
- 2. Read the statements about Secure Communities below.
- 3. Decide whether each statement is true or false.



#### **Statements**

- 1. Secure Communities began in December 2007 as a result of a FY 08 DHS Appropriation.
- 2. Secure Communities is focused on identifying and removing criminal aliens from the U.S.
- 3. Secure Communities takes advantage of existing technology to share information about criminal aliens between federal, state, local and tribal agencies.
- 4. The Executive Director of the Secure Communities program is Mr. David Venturella.
- 5. Secure Communities will not require additional reporting by the field offices to track progress.
- 6. Secure Communities has already achieved notable success.
- 7. Secure Communities supports one of Secretary Napolitano's three strategic priorities for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

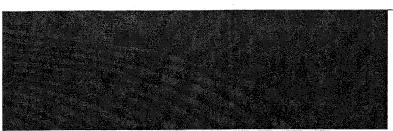




#### Learning Objectives

#### At the conclusion of the training you will be able to:

- Articulate the Securities Communities initiative goals and risk-based approach to assisting local communities in the removal of high-risk criminal aliens
- Define Biometric Identification (i.e., Interoperability)
- Identify the data fields that distinguish an Interoperability Immigration Alien Response (IAR) from a pre-Interoperability IAR
- Describe several ways that Secure Communities impacts field office operations
- Record a Secure Communities encounter correctly in ENFORCE





#### Training Agenda

There are two parts to the Secure Communities Field Training:

- The first part provides an overview of the Secure Communities initiative scope, goals and benefits.
- The second part takes a closer look at how one important aspect of Secure Communities—biometric identification—works and impacts DRO's operational processes.



#### Learning objectives

- · At the conclusion of the training you will be able to:
  - Articulate the Securities Communities initiative goals and risk-based approach to assisting local communities in the removal of high-risk criminal aliens
  - Define Biometric Identification (i.e., Interoperability)
  - Identify the data fields that distinguish an interoperability immigration Alien Response (IAR) from a pre-interoperability IAR
  - Describe several ways that Secure Communities impacts field office operations
  - Record a Secure Communities arrest correctly in ENFORCE



## Secure Communities Initiative Awareness Briefing





#### Secure Communities is committed to improving public safety by:

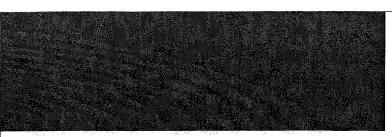
- Identifying, detaining and removing all criminal aliens held in custody and at large
- Using technology to share information between law enforcement agencies
- Applying risk-based and other methodologies to focus resources on removing the highest-risk criminal aliens from all local communities
- Expanding alien screening to local jails nationwide



#### Secure Communities is committed to improving public safety

- The Secure Communities initiative is a mission-centric effort to increase national security and community safety by
  - Identifying, detaining and removing all criminal aliens held in custody and at large
  - Using technology to share information between law enforcement agencies
  - Applying risk-based and other methodologies to focus resources on removing the highest risk criminal aliens from all local communities
  - · Expanding criminal alien screening to local jails nationwide

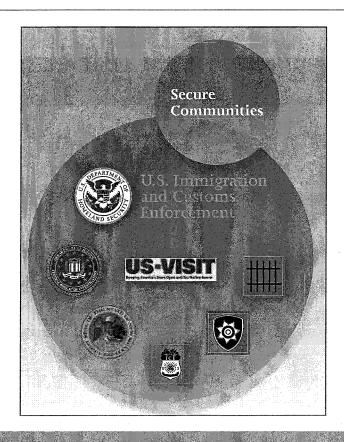
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#### Secure Communities forges a new partnership between local, state and federal agencies:

- Local law enforcement agencies
- State identification bureaus
- FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) under Department of Justice (DOJ)
- US-VISIT program under Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) under DHS



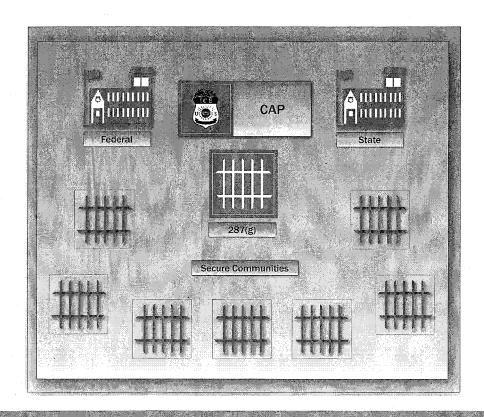




Prior to Secure Communities, alien screening and removal of incarcerated criminals was performed by CAP teams at federal and state prisons and some jails, and by some local enforcement agencies through the 287(g) program.

These methods are staff intensive and lack nationwide coverage.

Secure Communities will expand the capability to screen for criminal aliens to all local jails and booking stations electronically as individuals are brought into custody.







Secure Communities is a comprehensive plan that provides strategic focus to all initiatives involving the identification, detention and removal of criminal aliens from the U.S.

The initiatives funded by Secure Communities: A Comprehensive Plan to Identify and Remove Criminal Aliens include:

- Biometric Identification (i.e., Interoperability) ability to share biometric information with local law enforcement agencies as a result of Interoperability between federal databases
- Expanded Video Teleconferencing (VTC) capabilities for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and Criminal Alien Program (CAP) teams improves ICE's ability to obtain final orders on criminal aliens while they are still incarcerated
- Detention and Removal Operations Modernization (DROM) will provide specialized tools to manage bed space, manage transportation, and track detainees (BST&T) in order to improve DRO's business processes and operational efficiency
- Expansion of the electronic Travel Document (eTD) system improves efficiency

Field office training is on the impact to DRO of biometric identification resulting from systems Interoperability.



- Biometric Identification (i.e., Interoperability)
- Expanded VTC for EOIR & CAP
- DRO Modernization (DROM) Bed Space,
   Transportation and Tracking (BST&T)
- Expanded electronic travel documents (eTD)

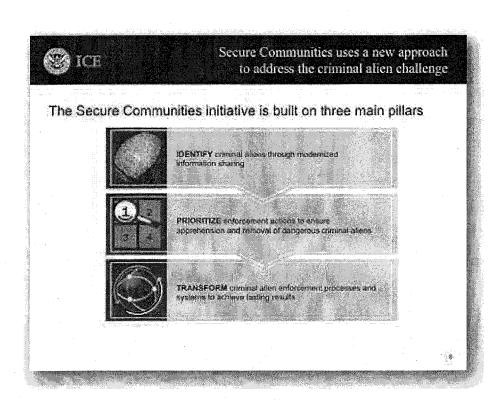






#### The goals of Secure Communities can be summed up in three key pillars:

- Identify criminal aliens in custody and at large
- Prioritize actions on the most dangerous criminal aliens
- **Transform** systems and processes for more effective coordination between all parties involved in criminal alien initiatives







For the first time local law enforcement will automatically receive criminal history and immigration records to assist in the identification of criminal aliens.

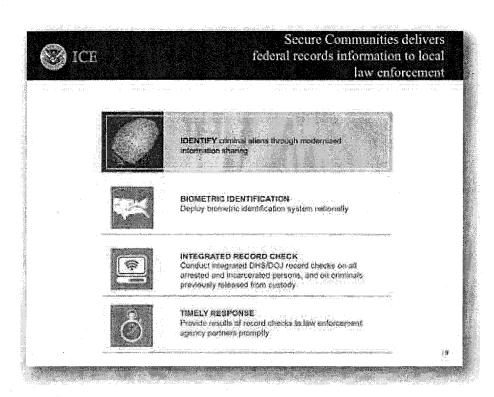
Identification is supported by Interoperability between federal databases:

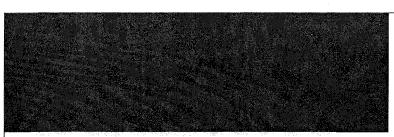
FBI/CJIS Division's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) – contains criminal records

and

DHS' US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) — contains immigration records

Information from both of these databases is now shared with local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) based on biometric matching.



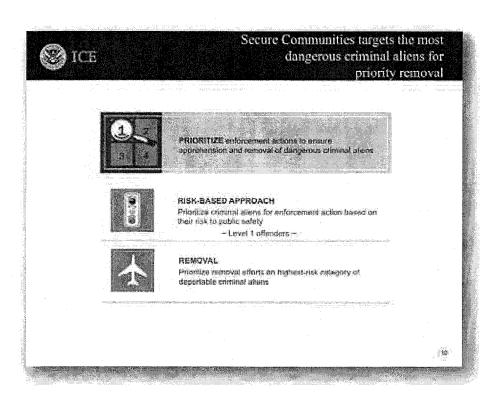




Priority is given to the most dangerous criminal aliens under Secure Communities.

Enforcement and removal actions (if indicated) will be taken first on the highest-risk criminal aliens identified by IDENT / IAFIS Interoperability.

Secure Communities is committed to supporting DRO's 24 hour coverage to LEAs to issue detainers arising from biometric identification of the highest-risk criminal aliens.



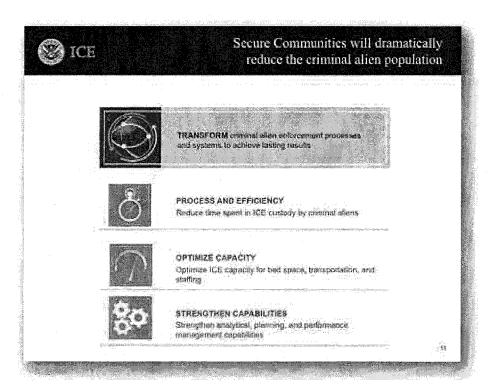




Transformation is occurring through the expansion of capabilities, such as VTC to perform interviews and hearings, and of capacity, including bed space, transportation and human resources.

Systems are being modernized to reduce manual processes and streamline operational efficiency.

Transformation is broader than Interoperability and applies overall to Secure Communities initiatives.



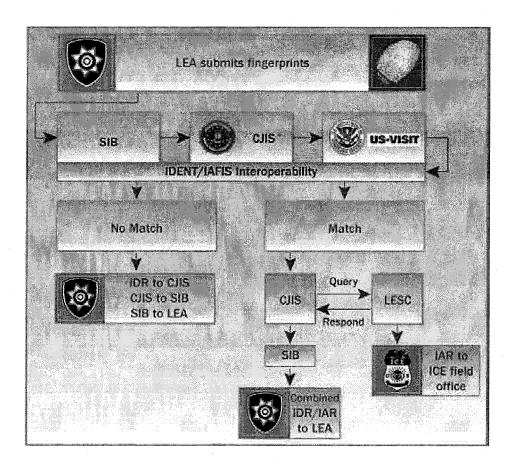




A cornerstone of Secure Communities is the information sharing capability that results from Interoperability between federal databases and state and local law enforcement communication systems.

Fingerprints submitted by the LEA are automatically checked against both criminal and immigration records.

Local law enforcement and ICE DRO are now notified in parallel when a criminal alien is identified so that appropriate action can be initiated by ICE, usually while the subject is in local custody.







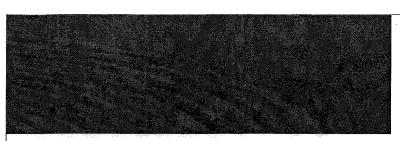
While the goal of Secure Communities is to identify, detain and remove all criminal aliens once they have been judged deportable by an immigration court, priority is given now to the most dangerous criminal aliens.

Secure Communities' commitment is to take action on individuals convicted of or charged with a Level 1 crime.

Level 1 crimes include:

- Threats to National Security
- Homicide
- Kidnapping
- Sex Offenses
- Robbery
- Assault
- Drug Offences (sentences over 1 year)

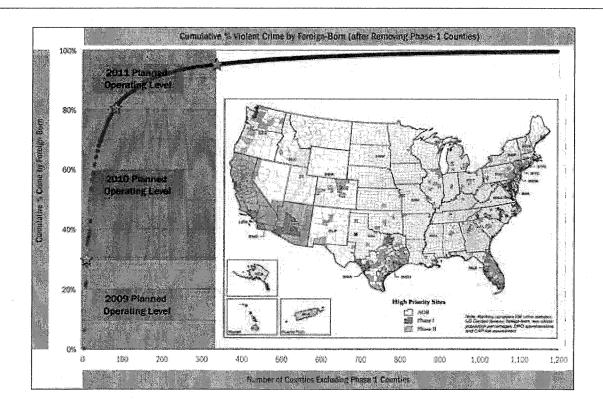
Secure Communities defines Level 2 crimes as all other felonies and Level 3 crimes as misdemeanors and all other offenses.

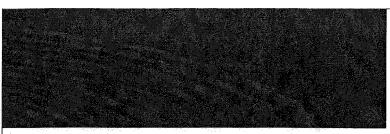




Secure Communities is prioritizing deployment across the nation to the localities where the majority of Level 1 criminal aliens are believed to reside.

Several factors are used to determine deployment priority, including census, FBI and CAP data and estimates, as well as ICE capacity considerations.







A Secure Communities coordinator will work with a representative from each DRO office to ensure its readiness for deployment.

Readiness includes being able to receive the electronic messages generated by Interoperability and to respond to criminal aliens identified and prioritized by Secure Communities on a 24/7 basis.



Secure Communities works with each field office to complete the prerequisite checklist



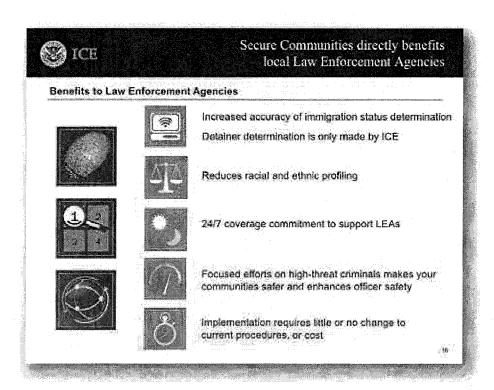
- A standard prerequisite checklist ensures the DRO facility is ready for Secure Communities biometric identification deployment
- Regional coordinators serve as a primary interface to a designated field office liaison to tailor and complete the checklist and all deployment activities
- Readiness includes:
  - Ability to accept electronic messages generated by interoperability at a designated ORI
  - · Sufficient bed and transportation capacity
  - 24/7 coverage





#### Secure Communities benefits local law enforcement agencies:

- Increased accuracy of immigration status determination made by ICE
- Reduction of racial and ethnic profiling allegations made against LEAs
- Focused efforts on high-threat criminals makes communities safer and enhances officer safety
- ICE resources available to respond with detainers 24x7
- Enhancements require little or no change to current procedures, local training, and cost

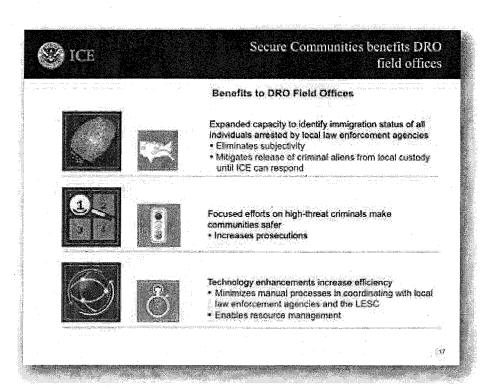






#### DRO field offices benefit from Secure Communities:

- Expanded capacity to identify immigration status of all individuals arrested by local law enforcement agencies
  - Reduces subjectivity
  - Mitigates release of criminal aliens from local custody until ICE can respond
- Focused efforts on high-threat criminals make communities safer
- Technology enhancements increase efficiency
  - Increases prosecutions
  - Minimizes manual processes in coordinating with local law enforcement agencies and the LESC
  - Enables resource management







Interoperability results are tracked and reported to Secure Communities executive management regularly.

These measures include:

- Total number of sites deployed
- Weekly and cumulative IDENT / IAFIS matches
- Weekly and cumulative types of IARs generated by the LESC
- Weekly and cumulative absconders

Daily results from Secure Communities biometric identification are reported to each DRO office for the first few weeks following activation to help check for gaps or errors in the system.

Performance metrics and measurement strategies are still evolving for Secure Communities overall.



#### Results will be tracked and reported

- Daily reports are generated automatically for the first few weeks following deployment to the DRO office
  - Volume of daily queries received
  - · Percent of Immigration Alien Queries (IAQs) originating from SC
  - Average query processing time
  - . Volume of Secure Communities Level 1 identifications
- Performance measures for interoperability are reported weekly to the ICE Assistant Secretary. These measures include:
  - . Total number of sites deployed
  - . Weekly and cumulative IAFIS / IDENT matches
  - · Weekly and cumulative types of IARs generated by LESC
  - Weekly and cumulative absconders
- The ICE Assistant Secretary also receives a bi-weekly report detailing progress against Secure Communities strategic goals and objectives







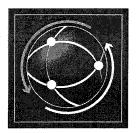
As of May 3, 2009 automatic biometric identification is now available at 48 localities in 7 states, servicing more than 2,100 booking locations.

From inception through May 3, 2009, 272,299 fingerprint submissions resulted in 33,414 IDENT matches. Of these 2,751 resulted in a Level 1 identification. More than 6,100 ICE detainers have been issued after an IDENT / IAFIS Interoperability hit.



In FY 2008, ICE removed 112,000 criminal aliens. This represents an 8% increase over the previous year. Preliminary figures for FY2009 indicate a similar increase for this fiscal year.

The number of ICE criminal prosecutions acepted has more than doubled when comparing Q1 FY 2008 to Q1 FY 2009.



Secure Communities has allocated funding for approximately 750 additional personnel, 1,861 additional beds in FY 2009 and funding for 18,500 additional criminal alien removals.





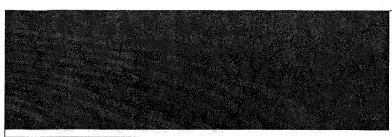
Secure Communities and its partners have achieved solid success in the identification and removal of criminal aliens; those that were previously undetectable.

**BOSTON, MA:** On March 8, 2009 the Boston PD booked a Honduran male on a charge of domestic assault and battery. As a result of IDENT / IAFIS Interoperability, the ICE Miami Field Office, while assisting the Boston Field Office with 24/7 response capability, identified the subject as a previously-removed criminal alien with MS-13 gang affiliation. ICE reinstated the removal order and will execute it upon completion of criminal proceedings.

MIAMI, FL: On March 20, 2009, biometric identification identified a Jamaican male after the Miami Dade PD arrested him for petit theft. Since he entered the United States as a Lawful Permanent Resident in 1979, the subject has been convicted of 67 crimes, including aggravated felony convictions for strongarm robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, and several charges for cocaine possession. Based on his multiple convictions for Crimes Involving Moral Turpitude, he is removable under Section 237 of the INA. He is currently in ICE custody awaiting removal.

**FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA:** On March 27, 2009, Fairfax County Adult Detention Center identified a Belgian male as a direct result of a Secure Communities inquiry after he was arrested for solicitation of prostitution. The subject was previously convicted of an aggravated felony and has been arrested or encountered by local law enforcement 13 times under multiple aliases since he entered the United States in 1985. He applied for but was denied U.S. Citizenship in 1999. His previous convictions include felony drug possession, second degree assault, felony robbery, and first degree attempted armed robbery. ICE placed an I-247 detainer on the subject and has taken actions to process his timely removal.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA: On April 14, 2009, ICE placed an I-247 detainer as a direct result of a Secure Communities inquiry. The subject, a native of Mexico, had recently been arrested for providing false ID to the Norristown Police Department. A biometric fingerprint query revealed an extensive criminal history in the United States since 1977, which includes numerous misdemeanor convictions and multiple drug felonies, for which he has spent more than seven years in prison. ICE currently has custody of the subject and is considering presenting the case to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution under Title 8 USC 1326. If not prosecuted, his previous removal order will be reinstated.

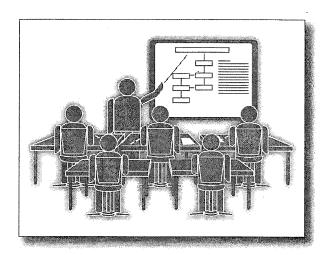




#### Activity - How Would You Respond?

#### Instructions

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## Secure Communities Operational Processes Training





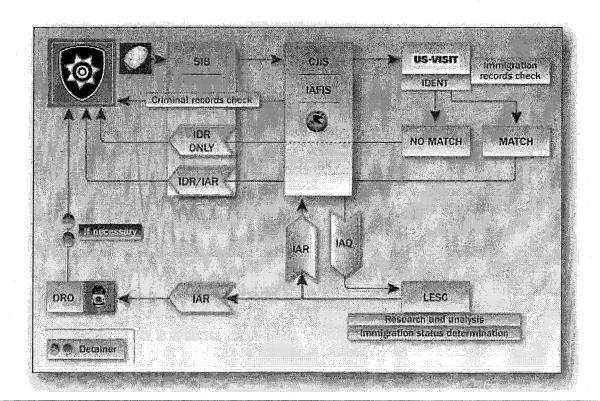
With IDENT / IAFIS Interoperability, fingerprints from every person booked by a local enforcement agency will automatically be checked against both the FBI/CJIS IAFIS database and the DHS US-VISIT IDENT system.

When a fingerprint match is found in IDENT, an Immigration Alien Query (IAQ) is automatically generated to the LESC for further research and analysis.

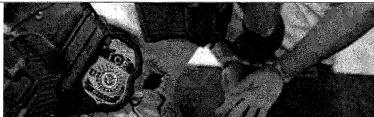
The LESC checks several databases to make an immigration status determination of the individual and returns its findings in an Immigration Alien Response (IAR).

The IAR is sent simultaneously to both the originating LEA by the state in which it resides, and to the responsible DRO office.

The DRO office is responsible for initiating action on IARs. DRO will respond based on the LESC findings contained in the IAR.







#### There are two types of messages generated as a result of biometric identification:

IDR - IDENT Data Response

- Contains information from the five most recent encounters in IDENT or a No Match message
- Includes name and any aliases, date of birth, gender, place of birth, system record locator or encounter ID (EID) and digital photograph if available

IAR – Immigration Alien Response

- Includes name, date of birth, gender, place of birth, encounter ID (EID), alien registration number, and mother's / father's first names
- Contains relevant ICE records and dispositions, as well as the immigration status determination made by the LESC



#### Biometric identification responses

- No Match LEA receives a Non-IDENT IDR
- Match LEA receives an IDENT IDR
  - . IDR contains information from the US-VISIT IDENT database
    - . Up to five most recent encounters in IDENT and photos if applicable
- Match LEA and DRO field office receive an IAR from LESC
  - . IAR is generated when there is a match in US-VISIT IDENT
  - IAR contains immigration status determination
  - IAR is combined with IDR for the LEA (IDR/IAR)
    - . IDR/IAR contains encounter history and immigration status determination





The changes, brought about by biometric identification, are significant in terms of meeting Secure Communities goals.

Criminal alien identification is more accurate and reliable when based on biometric matching versus biographic matching.

DRO is automatically notified at the same time as the LEA when a criminal alien has been identified, increasing the likelihood that dangerous criminal aliens will be detained and removed, if warranted, while they are in local custody.



What changes with biometric identification?

- Identification of immigration status is biometric-based versus name or biographical-based
  - Increases accuracy and reliability of identifying previously encountered criminal aliens
    - Helps prevent bail and/or build case
    - · Improves law enforcement safety
- DRO automatically receives IAR as well as LEA
  - Reduces time spent going through rosters to determine prioritization of follow up with LEA
  - · Reduces time to response
    - Increases number of criminal aliens identified, detained and removed



LEAs no longer have to decide independently when to inquire about a person's immigration status, or take additional actions outside the standard booking process.

Biometric identification as a result of Interoperability removes the potential for bias as all fingerprints are automatically checked.

LEAs reserve the discretion to follow up on a foreign-born with a No Match IDR by submitting an NCIC IAQ or to further investigate individuals of local interest.



What changes with biometric identification?

- LEA not choosing when to submit IAQ to LESC
  - . Eliminates potential bias and discrimination allegations
- LEA doesn't have to call DRO office upon receipt of IAR from LESC
  - · Reduces work
  - Increases likelihood subject will remain in custody until DRO responds

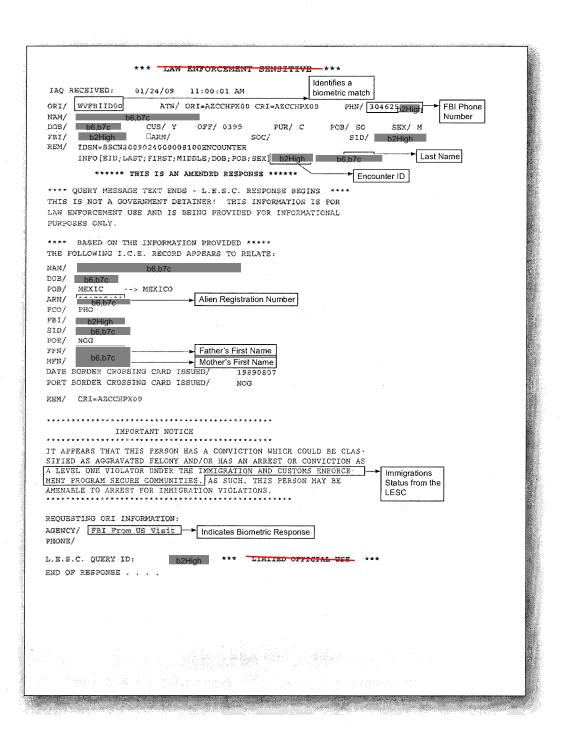


Several data fields in the IAR indicate that the IAR is generated from Secure Communities biometric identification:

- The ORI field will always indicate West Virginia FBI, because it is FBI/CJIS that initiates the IAQ to LESC upon an IDENT match
  - The CRI field (Contributing Agency Identifier) indicates the originating agency
- The phone number and requesting ORI fields will also indicate FBI US-VISIT
- The important notice section of the IAR will identify a Secure Communities Level 1 offender

Refer to the IAR on the next page and the IAR messages in the Quick Reference Guide.





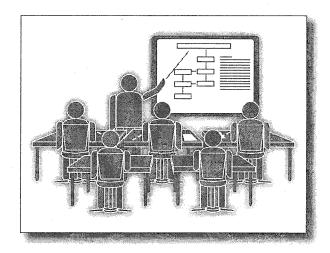




#### Activity - Interpreting the IAR

#### Instructions

- 1. Work together in table teams.
- 2. Review the sample IDR / IARs in the Handout.
- 3. Decide which IARs demand the highest priority.







For the first few weeks after Interoperability is activated, the DRO office will automatically receive a daily report.

The daily report is generated by the LESC.

The daily report summarizes the number of matches and no matches, and the types of immigration status determinations resulting from biometric identification.



Secure Communities daily report

Each activated DRO office automatically receives a Secure Communities daily report

Daily Report for Feb. 2 2003	alifornia (*
Level 1 Secure Communities	15
Formal Response (USC POB/DO6)	189
Removed Response	16
LPR Response	27
No Metch Response	87
illegal Response	53
Megal Under Proceedings	8
Legal Response	4
USC Response	9
File Review	
Medican RCC	1
Non-Immigrant	5
Legal Under Proceedings	T
Wanants of Removal	4
Not Processed	I.
Daily Totals	418
Avg Query Completion Time	35.72 min
All Delity Question Received at LESC from LEA's	3450
Percentage of IAOs Originating from S.G.	12.12%



There are several agencies working collaboratively for Secure Communities.

Each has a distinct role to play in biometric identification, summarized below.

#### LEA

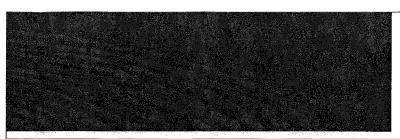
- Submits fingerprints of all booked individuals
- Works cooperatively with DRO to comply with detainers

#### SIB

- Forwards fingerprints to FBI/CJIS
- Routes data records from Interoperability appropriately to LEAs

#### FBI/CJIS

- Maintains the IAFIS database and checks fingerprints against criminal records
- Forwards fingerprints to US-VISIT IDENT
- Forwards IDR to SIB for routing to LEA
- Sends IAQ to LESC if fingerprint match on file in IDENT
- Holds IDENT response until receipt of IAR from LESC
- Sends combined IDR/IAR to SIB/LEA





Several DHS agencies perform a significant role in interoperability:

#### **US-VISIT**

- Checks IDENT database to match fingerprints received from FBI/CJIS
- Sends IDR to FBI/CJIS (within 15 minutes)

#### LESC

- Receives IAQ from FBI/CJIS
- Checks ACRIMe and other databases to investigate immigration history
- Performs immigration status determination (24/7/365)
- Sends IAR to FBI/CJIS and DRO field office

#### DRO Field Office

- Logs, assigns and tracks IAR from LESC
- Responds to all Secure Communities Level 1 IARs in a timely manner
- Prioritizes follow up actions based on LESC determination in IAR





The Secure Communities Program Management Office (PMO) oversees all aspects of Secure Communities, not only Interoperability.

#### **PMO**

- Coordinates and conducts outreach efforts to inform Secure Communities stakeholders about IDENT / IAFIS Interoperability
- Plans and monitors Interoperability deployment and activations between local, state and federal agencies with FBI / CJIS and US-VISIT
- Assists DRO field offices in preparing for Interoperability
- Tracks and reports progress on Interoperability deployment to Secure Communities executive director

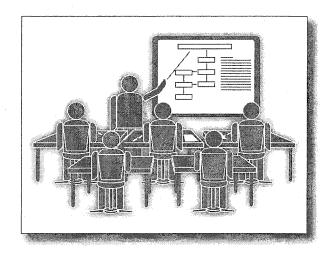




#### Activity - Who's Responsible?

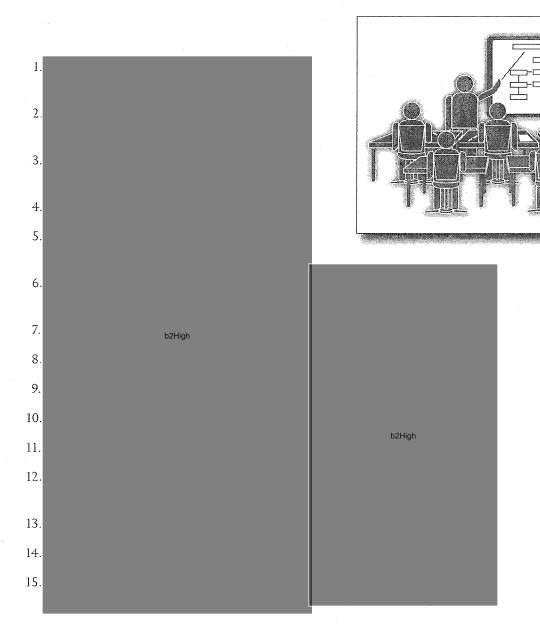
#### Instructions

- 1. Work together in table teams.
- 2. Review the questions on the next page.
- 3. Decide which agency is the responsible party.





#### Activity - Who's Responsible? continued



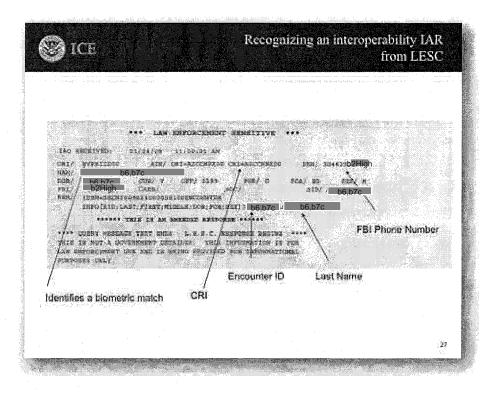




Biometric identification enables DRO to perform its work – it doesn't change the work performed.

There are three requirements for DRO offices under Secure Communities:

- Follow up on all Level 1 IARs in a timely manner
- Provide 24/7 coverage to lodge detainers on criminal aliens convicted of or charged with a Level 1 offense
- Record Secure Communities encounters correctly in ENFORCE







Secure Communities will have an impact on DRO workload prioritization.

Because the requirement is timely response on all Level 1 IARs, DRO personnel may have to shift tasks on a daily basis in order to fulfill this expectation.

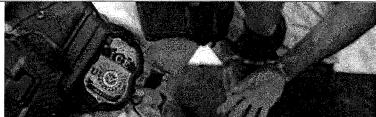
Level 1 IARs will likely result in a detainer but may warrant additional investigation before the detainer is lodged.



#### Prioritize Level 1 response

- Level 1 IARs warrant a mandatory response from DRO, which may include:
  - · Reprioritizing other case work to ensure timely response
  - . Calling the LEA to discuss the charges and disposition of subject case
  - Arranging to interview the subject to determine whether subject is amenable for removal
  - Conducting additional systems checks
  - Lodging a detainer
  - Recording the encounter in ENFORCE as a Secure Communities encounter
  - . Coordinating ICE detention and removal actions
    - Arrange transportation
    - Arrange bed space





It remains the discretion of the DRO office management to further investigate non-Level 1 IARs generated by IDENT / IAFIS Interoperability.

Additionally, DRO may assist LEAs that have individuals in custody whose fingerprints do not have a match in IDENT but whom the LEAs wish to investigate further.



Level 1s only?

- Secure Communities commitment at this time is to respond to criminal aliens who have been convicted of or charged with Level 1 offenses as defined by Secure Communities
- . DRO retains discretion to act on non-Level 1 IARs
  - · Secure Communities Level 2s and 3s
  - Suspected foreign-born persons
  - \* 1325 / 1326 offenders





It is important to appropriately record encounters entered into ENFORCE as a result of Secure Communities for performance tracking.

Refer to the instructions for recording a Secure Communities encounter in ENFORCE in the Secure Communities Quick Reference Guide.

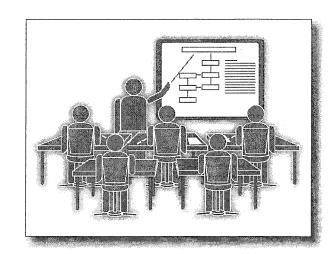




#### Activity - What Would You Do?

#### Instructions

- 1. Work together in teams.
- 2. Review the scenario below.
- 3. Discuss the actions the DRO agent/officer should take.
- 4. List your recommendations and prepare to share your rationale with the group.



b2High



#### Learning Objectives Revisited

Review the learning objectives and decide wh	hether they were	accomplished.			
Take a few minutes to note any specific actio of Secure Communities.	ons you will take	e to ensure a suc	cessful implement	ation	
	-				
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How did we do?

#### At the conclusion of the training you will be able to:

- Articulate the Securities Communities initiative goals and risk-based approach to assisting local communities in the removal of high-risk criminal aliens
- Define Biometric Identification (i.e., Interoperability)
- Identify the data fields that distinguish an Interoperability Immigration Allen Response (IAR) from a pre-Interoperability IAR
- Describe several ways that Secure Communities impacts field office operations
- Record a Secure Communities arrest correctly in ENFORCE

4.4



## Secure Communities Quick Reference

