

**A REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND  
SECURITY'S POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR  
THE APPREHENSION, DETENTION, AND RE-  
LEASE OF NON-CITIZENS UNLAWFULLY  
PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES (PART II)**

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**HEARING**

BEFORE THE

**COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT  
AND GOVERNMENT REFORM  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MARCH 19, 2015

**Serial No. 114-13**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.fdsys.gov>  
<http://www.house.gov/reform>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

94-538 PDF

WASHINGTON : 2015

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STATES (PART II)**

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**Thursday, March 19, 2015,**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,  
WASHINGTON, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:04 a.m., in room 2154, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Jason Chaffetz (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Chaffetz, Mica, Walberg, Amash, Gosar, Massie, Meadows, DeSantis, Mulvaney, Buck, Walker, Hice, Russell, Carter, Grothman, Hurd, Palmer, Cummings, Maloney, Norton, Connolly, Cartwright, Duckworth, Lawrence, Plaskett, DeSaulnier, and Lujan Grisham.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. The committee will come to order.

I thank everybody for joining us here today. Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess at any time.

We are here today to continue a discussion that began a few weeks ago at a joint subcommittee hearing about the President's executive actions on immigration. I want to thank the subcommittee chairmen, particularly Ron DeSantis and Jim Jordan, for starting the committee's review of the new immigration apprehension policies that Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson announced on November 20th of the year 2014. We now have a better understanding of the various ways those policies may undermine local law enforcement efforts to protect the public.

Today we are going to followup with questions for the newly confirmed Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, Ms. Sarah Saldaña, and about how ICE will actually enforce the immigration laws and how their enforcement posture will affect public policy.

We want to particularly thank the men and women who do the hard job and work within ICE. They put their lives on the line every day and we are very grateful for their service, and we are thankful for your service and participation here today.

This hearing is important because it allows us to determine whether non-citizens who committed serious offenses will be appre-

hended, detained, and then ultimately removed per the promise that the President of the United States gave the American people.

The President's executive actions will have two very different effects on approximately 11 million non-citizens unlawfully present in the United States. Through Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, and Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents, or DAPA, as it is referred to, the Administration intends to provide benefits to about five million otherwise unlawfully present in the Country.

Earlier this month, the subcommittees conducted a hearing focused on how these executive actions may make it easier for these individuals to register to vote illegally. Just this past Tuesday, the subcommittees examined the fiscal costs of these actions to the Federal and State Governments.

Secretary Johnson's November 20th, 2014, announcement will also have an effect on others unlawfully present in the United States. In essence, it will provide de facto amnesty for many of the remaining six million non-citizens unlawfully present in the United States who are not directly covered by DACA or DAPA. Unless these individuals fall within the carefully circumscribed categories, their removal will not be a priority for Department of Homeland Security.

But the core reason we are here today, even under the immigration policies that predated that announcement, convicted criminals who are unlawfully present in the United States have been released in staggering numbers. And this I simply just don't understand. The President, the Secretary, the Administration, time and again has promised the American people that if you are convicted, if you are a criminal, you are going to be deported. But that is not what is happening.

According to ICE, 36,007 convicted criminal non-citizens were released in Fiscal Year 2013. In the year 2014 that number is roughly 30,000. More than 60,000 people. These are people that are here illegally, committed a crime, were convicted, and then they were released back into the public, rather than being deported. That is the question that is posed to us today.

Of the 36,007 individuals from the year 2013, not too long ago, they amassed nearly 88,000 convictions—not accusations, convictions—including 193 homicide convictions, 426 sexual assault convictions, 303 kidnaping convictions, 16,070 drunken or drugged driving convictions. Convictions.

As of September 2014, 5,700 of those individuals went on to commit another crime. They are here illegally, they get caught, they get convicted, they get released, they go back and commit another crime. One thousand of those individuals were convicted again for offenses including lewd acts with a child under the age of 14, indecent liberty with a child, child cruelty, possible injury or death, driving while intoxicated.

I can't even imagine being a parent and having my child molested by somebody who is here illegally. The President promises he is going to be deported and they didn't. They released them back out. And I want to know from ICE why that is. It is intolerable. I could never look the parents of those children in the face with what has been done here.

The joint subcommittee heard compelling testimony from two family members of victims of these types of criminals. In January of this year, 21-year-old Grant Ronnebeck was murdered while working at a convenience store in Mesa, Arizona by a non-citizen unlawfully present in the United States. Prior to Grant's death, his murderer, Apolinar Altamirano, was facing deportation proceedings after being convicted of burglary, but released on a \$10,000 bond just 4 days after his detention in 2013.

In March 2008, Jamiel Shaw was a 17-year-old high school football star in Los Angeles, California, when he was murdered by Pedro Espinoza, an illegal immigrant gang member who had been released from jail just 2 days before after serving time for assault with a deadly weapon. They released him back into the public.

While the Department of Homeland Security was invited to testify at that previous hearing, they declined. And I think it is important for the Department representative to hear and see from the American people those lives that are directly impacted by these policies.

We put together a very brief video which is a highlight from the last hearing, and I would like to play that now, if I could, please.

[Video.]

Chairman CHAFFETZ. I don't know how you look into the eye of Mr. Shaw. Our heart bleeds for somebody like that. The person is here illegally. Are there good people that are here that probably shouldn't be here? Yes, I am sure there are. But we are talking about the criminal aliens. We are talking about people that are convicted of violent crimes. And instead of being picked up and deported, as the President promised, that person was put back out on the street and committed murder.

I am going to ask unanimous consent to enter into the record 1,000 of these convictions. This is a list, it is numbered 1 to a 1,000, a breakdown of subsequent convictions—subsequent convictions—associated with criminal aliens placed in non-custodial setting. And this is just the Fiscal Year 2013.

Without objection, so ordered.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. It is not difficult to imagine that people like Mr. Ronnebeck and Mr. Shaw often wonder if their loved ones would still be here today if our immigration enforcement laws were enforced.

Secretary's Johnson's November 20th announcement exposes the American people to even greater danger. In his November 20th, 2014 guidance, Secretary Johnson set forth three levels for priorities for immigration enforcement. The top priority for deportation was listed as terrorists, spies, and other threats to national security; those apprehended at the border and ports; some criminal street gang members; and certain aliens convicted of felonies.

While these should be priorities for deportation, the agency is no longer considering as the top priority for apprehension aliens who have been convicted of certain misdemeanors, including sexual abuse or exploitation, drug distribution or trafficking, burglary, firearms offenses, driving under the influence, domestic violence.

Talk about a war on women. This is not a priority for this Administration. This is not a tier one priority according to Homeland Security. These are offenses that also endanger our communities

and affect a much larger number of Americans in a very personal way. Many criminals, including some that Congress has Stated should be subject to mandatory detention, are not listed as a priority for removal at all.

While Secretary Johnson's November 20th, 2014 prioritization guidelines dictate that "due to limited resources, DHS and its components cannot respond to all immigration violations or remove all persons illegally in the United States," the Department does not appear to be using all the resources it has available to enforce the immigration laws.

According to statistics from ICE reviewed by the Center for Immigration Studies, from 2009 to 2014, there was almost a 60 percent decline in annual deportations. In other words, while 2009 ICE deported more than 236,000 individuals from the interior of the United States, in 2014 ICE deported around 1,224.

The number of criminals deported from the interior declined by 21 percent between 2013 and 2014. It went from 110,115 down to 86,923. Further, Congress provided ICE with funding for 34,000 detention beds and mandated those beds be filled. According to a review of ICE records, however, the average daily population of detainees has declined every year since Fiscal Year 2012. As of January 2015, the average daily detainee population was 25,480, the lowest level since 2006, when the bed mandate was at 20,800.

I have seen firsthand the hard work of the people within Customs and Border Patrol and ICE. I can't thank them enough for their good work. But we are not fulfilling the mission that was promised by the President of the United States. I think this body is committed to making sure that criminal aliens are deported, and that is why we are having this hearing here today.

I have gone well past my time. We will now recognize the gentleman from Maryland, the ranking member, Mr. Cummings.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you for holding this hearing. I think it is a very important hearing.

This morning, as I read over the testimony from the subcommittee hearing that took place about a month ago, I could not help but feel a deep sense of sorrow for Mr. Shaw and his family, and Mr. Ronnebeck and his family. As one who experienced the murder of my nephew, who was like a son to me, three and a half years ago, I know the pain that comes with that, to see a young person's life snuffed out. So I can understand, Mr. Chairman, how you feel.

And that puts a lot of weight on you, Assistant Secretary Saldaña, and I hope you can understand that members on both sides of the aisle have our concerns and have a lot of concern about this. So I want to thank you for being here, and I am sure you will explain exactly what your priorities are and how those things are laid out, and hopefully talk about the court decisions that dictate how you do what you do.

There are about 11 million undocumented immigrants in our Country today. Many of these people are from hard-working, tax-paying families simply looking for a better life. Many have lived here since they were children and many have raised children of their own. They are the ones that I met this weekend, about 150



of them, who were law-abiding people, and the thing that they said to me over and over again is why do they consider us all criminals. They also said that they simply wanted to keep their families together.

I heard firsthand how they live in fear and uncertainty about their futures. They work hard and make their homes in our neighborhoods; yet they live every day in the dangerous outskirts of our society. Almost everyone agrees that our immigration system is broken. That is right, this is not a bulletin coming over the wire. Everybody knows the system is broken.

In the last Congress, the Senate passed legislation supported by Democrats and Republicans that would have offered a comprehensive approach to this problem. The bill not only would have provided a responsible path to citizenship for those who passed background checks and meet other requirements, but it also would have improved our visa systems and established stronger enforcement mechanisms.

The House Republicans refused, refused to call up this bill for a vote. I guarantee you, if it had been called up for a vote, it would have passed.

Despite Speaker Boehner's pledge to address comprehensive immigration reform, a minority of House members in the Republican party stood in the way, blocking, blocking comprehensive reform. As a result, in November, I joined with 116 of my colleagues urging President Obama to use his executive authority to address some of the problems facing our immigration system.

On November 20th, 2014, the Administration took a series of steps to strengthen enforcement, enhance public safety, and temporarily provide peace of mind to qualifying immigrants. In response, House Republicans attacked the Administration's actions, even as they refused to act themselves. For example, they held up funding for the Department of Homeland Security and they criticized the Administration for not removing immigrants who commit crimes.

Let me make a few points for the record in response to this claim. The Obama Administration has removed more people from this Country than any administration in history. Removals hit an all-time high of 438,421 individuals in 2013.

Now, Secretary Saldaña, as I read the transcript, there was an issue as to the counting and how that counting was done. I would like for you to talk about that. There was an issue as to whether this Administration is counting differently than past administrations.

Under the Obama Administration, criminal removals have also reached record highs. They have more than doubled from the prior administration, increasing from 84,000 in 2003 to 2007 in 2012.

With respect to the release of immigrant criminals, the Administration is bound by court cases and immigration judge rulings that require releases in many instances. In other cases, DHS releases detainees on a discretionary basis after weighing risk factors, including criminal records, medical histories, and flight risk.

These are the same types of factors routinely considered by local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies every single day for the general population. In fact, according to an April 2014 report issued by the Department of Justice, the recidivism rate after 12

months for prisoners released across 30 States is more than 20 percent. In contrast, DHS data on immigrant criminals released in Fiscal Year 2013 shows a recidivism rate of less than 3 percent.

I want to be clear here. These decisions are not easy, and the dangers of recidivism are very, very real. Personally, I would be devastated to learn that someone who injured or killed a member of my family had been in custody, but was released. And I would feel exactly the same way regardless of whether the attacker was an immigrant or a United States citizen.

We have the ability to work together to tackle these issues. That is what the American people want. They do not want us walking away from the hard problems, leaving them on the table when we go home.

The fact is that the comprehensive immigration bill adopted by the Senate on a bipartisan basis would have doubled the number of Border Patrol agents, established an improved system for employers to verify their workers' legal status, and provided new security measures along the border. But it was never allowed a vote in the House of Representatives. So it is time to reach out across the aisle and pass comprehensive immigration reform legislation.

So I look forward to your testimony.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. I thank the gentleman.

We will hold the record open for five legislative days for any member who would like to submit a written Statement.

We will now recognize our sole witness today. I am pleased to welcome the Honorable Sarah Saldaña, Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Welcome.

Pursuant to committee rules, all witnesses will be sworn before they testify, so if you would please stand and raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

[Witness responds in the affirmative.]

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you. You may be seated.

We try to hold the testimony to 5 minutes, but we will give you some latitude. Your entire written comments will be entered into the record.

You are now recognized. Thank you.

**STATEMENTS OF THE HONORABLE SARAH R. SALDAÑA,  
DIRECTOR, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT**

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you, Chairman, thank you, Ranking Member Cummings, and other committee members. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today, and I really do mean that. I know that many remarks made to this committee start out like that, but I will tell you this is the first congressional committee that I have testified before since I have been the assistant secretary for Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 86 days, 9 hours, and 25 minutes ago.

I consider this a very important part of my job. I do not shirk away from it and I welcome it, and it is part of my education to hear from you all as to your concerns.

As you all know, ICE has a very vital role in securing the homeland through the enforcement of more than 400 laws governing immigration. But we also have laws that affect border control, customs, and trade.

I most recently served as the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas. I say that very, very proudly. One of the greatest jobs in the world, you will hear every U.S. attorney say. As the chief Federal law enforcement officer for a district that spanned 97,000 square miles, I oversaw the enforcement of these 400 laws and, quite frankly, thousands more under all the Federal statutes.

From my early years cutting my teeth, my prosecutorial teeth on the immigration docket in my office to these first 90 days as Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, I have personally observed what the chairman recognized, and that is the talent and dedication of ICE's agents, its officers, its attorneys, its international and mission support staff as they go about the business of securing the homeland. I consider it a great privilege to continue my law enforcement career as the leader of this agency.

Given the topic upon which you have asked me to testify, I want to give you a brief overview of ICE's enforcement and removal operations, a little bit about our recent activity, and then also just highlight some of the challenges that we face.

ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations Office, again, just a portion of what ICE does, a significant portion, referred to as ERO, is a team of almost 6,000 dedicated law enforcement offices stationed throughout the world, actually, who apprehend and remove undocumented immigrants in a way that focuses our finite resources on those who present the greatest risk to the American public.

In carrying out this mission, they have a wide array of important, very important and complex responsibilities, not the least of which are overseeing the detention facilities, coordinating departures all over the world, and obtaining travel documents from other countries, some of which do not care to cooperate with ICE in any manner.

We work closely with our sister agencies within the homeland security umbrella, Customs and Border Protection, as they encounter and apprehend undocumented immigrants at our borders and at our ports of entry; and citizenship and immigration services as they perform their immigration benefit services.

In 2014, ICE removed nearly 316,000 individuals unlawfully present in the United States. More than 213,000 of these individuals were apprehended while or shortly after attempting to cross our borders. I should point out, in line with the theme of the opening remarks of our chairman and ranking member, that about 85 percent of these interior removals were of undocumented immigrants previously convicted of a criminal offense. That is an 18 percent increase over 2011 and it reflects the agency's renewed focus for some time now on aggressively targeting and removing the worst criminal immigrants: security threats, convicted felons, gang members, and the like.

With respect to the operational challenges we face, first, as you all well know, our Country faced an unprecedented migration of

families last summer, including unaccompanied children coming up from the Rio Grande Valley, which required ICE, as well as many other agencies, to shift resources to address that. ICE detailed or transferred almost 800 personnel away from what they were doing and additional monetary resources to deal with this extraordinary influx.

A second challenge is the dramatic increase in the number of jurisdictions that have declined to cooperate with ICE in its law enforcement activities. A detainer advises other law enforcement agencies that ICE intends to assume custody of an individual before that individual is released from the agency's custody, and we ask that individual to be held for a very short time until we can get that custody.

Re-arresting at-large criminal aliens released by State and local jurisdictions only increases the already extraordinary risks our law enforcement officers already face, and is a waste of resources that reduces the number of criminal aliens ICE can apprehend and remove.

Last calendar year, State and local jurisdictions rejected more than 12,000 ICE detainee requests. These are convicted criminals. And ICE has been denied access to more than 275 detention facilities, including those in some of our Country's largest cities and States.

A third challenge we face is the changing migrant demographic. We have recently seen more Central Americans and fewer immigrants from Mexico attempting to cross our borders. It requires more time and resources to complete the removal process for Central Americans, as they demand additional time, resources, staff, enhanced efforts to get travel documents to remove them, and the arrangement of air transportation.

My first 90 days or so as director have been full, both in becoming familiar with the challenges as I just described that face ICE and in formulating and implementing plans to try to address them.

I would be remiss if I did not express my gratitude, since obviously we cannot do our job without proper funding, for the passage earlier this month of a full year appropriation bill for the Department of Homeland Security, which include our agency and its 20,000 employees.

Let me conclude by saying, Mr. Chairman, that I left my family, my friends, the State I have lived in for all my 63 years behind, which, as many of you here facing me have done so as well, for the sole purpose, for the sole purpose of assisting a very proud agency to move forward and to help in whatever small way I can, help our Country to address these very difficult, complex, and divisive issues facing the Country.

Thank you, and I look forward to your questions.

[Prepared Statement of Ms. Saldaña follows:]

## INTRODUCTION

Chairmen Chaffetz, Ranking Member Cummings, and distinguished members of the Committee.

On behalf of Secretary Johnson, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the policies and procedures related to Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As you know, I was sworn in on December 23, 2014. In these first 90 days or so as Director, I have had the opportunity to meet with the men and women of ICE to discuss the issues that are important to them. I have begun the process of familiarizing myself with our budget and management, as well as our strong relationship with our interagency colleagues, international partners, industry, and communities. I have taken some initial steps to enhance ICE's ability to achieve its primary goal of enforcing our Nation's immigration laws and keeping our country safe by ensuring we focus our resources on individuals that pose the greatest threat to our national security and public safety. Having most recently served as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Texas, I have a wealth of experience in enforcing the thousands of federal laws over which I had responsibility. Enforcing the laws within ICE's jurisdiction is my priority.

Since arriving at ICE, I have participated in high-level discussions with Mexican government officials regarding working together to conduct joint human smuggling and money laundering investigations with a nexus to the United States, as well as discussing opportunities to more rapidly and humanly return Mexican nationals. I have also met with government officials from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. We each pledged to do our part to stem the tide of foreign nationals trying to unlawfully enter the United States. I fully appreciate the challenges we face in furthering our diverse mission, and welcome the opportunity to take full advantage of the resources available to us, including the support of this Committee.

I am very proud to lead ICE, the principal criminal investigative arm of DHS and one of three component agencies charged with enforcing and administering the Nation's immigration laws. Currently, ICE has nearly 19,000 employees in offices in all 50 states, as well as U.S. territories and 46 foreign countries. Today, in my first appearance before you, I am pleased to provide an overview of ICE's operational programs and explain the role that the dedicated men and women of ICE play in the apprehension, detention, and removal of non-citizens unlawfully present in the United States. I would also like to take this opportunity to highlight ICE's recent successes and the challenges I believe we currently face.

### **Enforcement and Removal Operations**

Guided by DHS's enforcement priorities, the approximately 7,300 personnel of the ICE ERO office identify and apprehend convicted criminals and other removable aliens; detain aliens and, as appropriate, supervise them through alternatives to detention; and remove from the United States those priority individuals determined to be illegally present or otherwise subject to removal. ERO enforces civil immigration laws in a manner designed to best promote national security, public safety, and border security. To protect public safety and national security, ICE places highest priority on the removal of recent border crossers, convicted criminals, and those who otherwise pose a threat to our communities.

Priority 1 aliens comprise threats to national security, border security, and public safety. Priority 2 aliens include misdemeanants, and new immigration violators entering the U.S. after January 1, 2014. Priority 3 aliens are those who have been issued a final order of removal on or

after January 1, 2014. The removal of these individuals from the United States is a national priority that is carried out by a team of just under 5,700 law enforcement officers operating in nearly every jurisdiction of the United States. Earlier this month, ERO conducted Operation Cross Check, a five-day nationwide operation targeting convicted criminal aliens that resulted in the arrest of 2,059 convicted criminals. ERO works with ICE's Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) to facilitate the processing of individuals in removal proceedings through the immigration court system, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), administered by the Department of Justice, (DOJ) and coordinates their departure from the country, including obtaining necessary travel documents to the country to which they are returning.

We are working hard to ensure that we provide appropriate care and protections for those in our facilities and have made progress on our standards to that end. ICE is currently compliant with all DHS Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requirements applicable to the agency. This includes the ICE Directive on "Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention and Intervention" (SAAPI) which was updated in May 2014 to incorporate all DHS PREA requirements. The directive established a zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and assault, and outlined the duties of agency employees for reporting, response, investigation, and monitoring for all allegations; established responsibilities for staff training, timely reporting, protection of victims, provision of medical and mental health care, and investigation protocols; and includes safeguards to prevent retaliation against those who report sexual abuse or who participate in a subsequent investigation, and it defines procedures for facilitating the provision of victim services to detainee victims. ICE also promulgated a new ERO Policy 11087.1 "Operations of ERO Holding Facilities" in September 2014, integrating PREA requirements specifically applicable to ICE holding facilities. While PREA's agency requirements are primarily addressed in these two policies, ICE has also made revisions to other policies and protocols as needed (such as medical policies and investigative protocols) in order to incorporate all applicable PREA mandates. The requirements of ICE's SAAPI Directive apply to ICE employees responding to any incident or allegation of sexual abuse or assault at the facility. This ensures that the agency provides timely and effective response and follow-up with respect to medical and mental health care, victim services, investigation, protection from retaliation, and other issues, consistent with the requirements of the PREA regulation.

As of January 2015, the sexual assault safeguards contained in PREA and ICE's 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards apply to approximately seventy-nine percent of the agency's average daily population (this is ninety-four percent of the agency's average daily population when excluding those detainees who are held in DOJ contracted facilities, which are covered by the DOJ PREA regulations). Pursuant to a commitment made in the preamble to the PREA regulations, ICE will also seek to implement PREA standards at all dedicated ICE detention facilities within 18 months of PREA's effective date of May 6, 2014. This list currently includes five ICE Service Processing Centers, eight Contract Detention Facilities, and seven Dedicated Intergovernmental Service Agreement facilities. Although not required by PREA, ICE will also proactively pursue opportunities for incorporating the PREA standards at a number of other non-dedicated detention facilities. To date, there has been no increased cost for facilities where ICE has implemented PREA.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, ICE conducted 315,943 removals and returns, 213,719 of which were apprehended while, or shortly after, illegally entering the United States and 102,224 of which were apprehended in the interior of the United States. Eighty-five percent of individuals removed or returned from the interior were of individuals previously convicted of a

criminal offense, reflecting a significant increase in the removal of individuals with convictions, from sixty-seven percent in FY 2011 and thirty-eight percent in FY 2008. This is no accident. The increasing number of convicted criminals removed from our country is the result of change in ICE's strategic focus, which revised policies and newer initiatives help us achieve.

ICE's FY 2014 removal numbers illustrate the agency's continued commitment to focusing on identifying, arresting, and removing criminal aliens and other priority aliens in the interior of the United States and the removal of individuals apprehended while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States. Ninety-eight percent of ICE's FY 2014 removals and returns fell into one or more of its civil immigration enforcement priorities at the time. Seventy-six percent of the convicted criminals removed from the interior were convicted of an ICE Level 1 or Level 2 offense.

#### *Shifting Migration Patterns and Demographics*

A number of factors and new challenges had an impact on ICE's total removals in FY 2014. In FY 2014, ICE was required to shift resources to respond to the influx of Central American families and unaccompanied children illegally crossing into the United States in the Rio Grande Valley area in South Texas. In coordination with other DHS agencies, ERO detailed and/or transferred almost 800 personnel and devoted additional resources to address the challenges posed by this unprecedented migration. ERO transferred nearly 60,000 unaccompanied children to Department of Health and Human Services custody, pursuant to obligations under federal law, and expanded its limited family detention capacity to help address the influx of family units. While unaccompanied children did not occupy ICE detention space like family units, they required ICE resources, including officer time, to support DHS's response to this urgent humanitarian situation.

The significant increase in illegal migration of family units also contributed to ICE operational challenges. Like single adults, family units apprehended at the border may be placed into expedited removal proceedings. However, this process requires ICE to maintain an increased level of family detention space, which historically has been limited to fewer than 100 beds nationwide because the demand for such housing was so low. As a result, ICE allocated substantial resources to add detention capacity for family units, and opened three additional facilities for this purpose. These efforts required ERO officer time, support personnel, and funding. DHS and its partners are working both domestically and internationally to mitigate another such influx. Those efforts include Operation Coyote that targets the operations of organized criminal networks in the RGV, whether along the border, the interior of the United States, or internationally, while simultaneously focusing on the illicit movement of proceeds derived from their criminal activity. ICE also increased the number of repatriation flights to Mexico and South American. Those flights increased from FY13 to FY14 from 2,030 flights to 2,104 flights. Of note, flights to Mexico more than doubled in FY14, largely due to the Interior Repatriation Initiative (IRI) program between ICE and the Government of Mexico. And I personally inspected the new South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas, to ensure that its expansion will be completed in a timely manner and that it is operating in accordance with both the law and ICE standards for family residential facilities.

In addition, between FY 2013 and FY 2014, ICE experienced a key demographic shift in the population it detained and removed. Most notably, removals to Mexico decreased from 66 percent to 56 percent of the total ICE removals, while removals to Central America increased by 15 percent, which is consistent with changes in apprehension demographics at the border.

Removals of nationals from non-contiguous countries require more ICE resources and take significantly more time than removals of Mexican nationals. In particular, these removals require not only additional detention capacity, but also greater efforts to secure travel documents electronically from the country of origin. The total number of travel documents requested via ICE's Electronic Travel Documents (ETD) system increased approximately 18 percent from FY13 to FY14.

*Increasing Number of Jurisdictions Refusing to Cooperate with ICE*

Another significant factor impacting removal operations has been the increase in state and local jurisdictions that are limiting their partnership, or wholly refusing to cooperate, with ICE immigration enforcement efforts. While the reasons for this may vary, including state and local legislative restrictions and judicial findings of state and local liability, in certain circumstances we believe less cooperation may increase the risk that dangerous criminals are returned to the streets, putting the public and our officers at greater risk. Given ICE's limited resources, state and local cooperation is essential to our public safety mission. Since January 1, 2014, state and local jurisdictions have declined more than 12,000 ICE detainer requests. There are over 200 jurisdictions, including some of the largest in the country, that refuse to honor ICE detainers, while some have also denied ICE access to their jails and prisons. As I will explain below, it is a priority of mine to implement the Secretary's Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) and to engage with state and local governments as well as their communities to build trust and stop and reverse this trend.

*Reduced ICE Participation in the Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP)*

Key operational changes to the Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP) impacted ICE's operations and the removal of Mexican nationals. ATEP is a joint effort between ICE ERO and CBP Border Patrol in which Mexican nationals apprehended in one sector of the southwest border are transported for removal through a different sector in order to disrupt the smuggling cycle by separating migrants from their smugglers. In 2013, ICE began reallocating limited resources away from ATEP to focus on the increasing number of Central American migrants and other priorities. In FY 2014, ICE continued to scale back ATEP and re-tasked ATEP-dedicated transportation resources to effectively manage the influx of family units and unaccompanied children apprehended in the RGV. As a result, in FY 2014, the number of ATEP ICE removals dramatically decreased as compared to the 52,965 Mexican nationals removed through ATEP in FY 2013. This contributed to a reduction in total ICE removals in FY 2014. However, the Border Patrol supported ICE's reduction in ATEP transportation resources by removing or voluntarily returning those individuals who would have met the criteria for ATEP.

*Enhanced Oversight and Release Procedures*

I recently announced enhanced oversight and release procedures that ICE will implement with respect to custody determinations involving detainees with criminal convictions on their records. The new procedures will enhance public safety and public confidence in ICE's enforcement and administration of immigration laws. ICE is committed to making certain that both mandatory and discretionary releases, including those required under the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, are executed in a way that promotes public safety and protects our communities. These procedures include: supervisory approval for discretionary releases of certain categories of criminal aliens, including senior manager review of discretionary



release decisions for individuals convicted of crimes of violence; ensuring that detention capacity is not a determinative factor in the release of an individual with a serious criminal conviction; and developing a capability to provide appropriate criminal alien release information to state law enforcement authorities in relevant jurisdictions.

#### *Legal Requirements*

ICE's interior operations were further impacted by federal court rulings, including the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Rodriguez v. Robbins*, which expanded the availability of bond hearings for individuals detained for six months or longer, including those subject to mandatory detention. In many instances, individuals must be granted individual bond hearings within 180 days of the commencement of immigration detention, regardless of ICE's custody determination. If bond is granted by an immigration judge, and the individual posts bond, the individual's case is transferred from the detained docket to the non-detained docket where the immigration court process generally takes significantly longer.

In addition, ICE relies on the cooperation of foreign governments to effectuate removal of their nationals. However, ICE often cannot repatriate individuals because certain countries fail to issue required travel documents in a timely manner. In these cases, and due to the *Zadvydas* decision, ICE is required by law to release individuals from custody under certain circumstances. While ICE continues to engage these countries regarding the timely repatriation of their nationals, we remain concerned by the operational, public safety, and national security impacts of the release of certain aliens due to the *Zadvydas* decision. Bolstering ICE's ability to obtain travel documents from recalcitrant countries is an important priority. I plan to work closely with the Department of State to seek to achieve better compliance from countries in accepting the return of their nationals.

#### **Executive Action**

On November 20, 2014, in accordance with the President's announcement, Secretary Johnson announced new immigration enforcement priorities and guidance on the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in a memorandum entitled *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants*. All DHS agencies, including ICE, apply these priorities when deciding which aliens to arrest, detain, and remove from the United States. Additionally, ICE supports DHS efforts to increase border security.

#### *Strengthen Border Security*

ICE will be an active participant in DHS's efforts to implement the Southern Border and Approaches Campaign Strategy to fundamentally alter the way in which we marshal resources to the border. This new plan will employ DHS assets in a more strategic and coordinated way to provide effective enforcement of our laws and interdict individuals seeking to illegally enter the United States across land, sea, and air. To accomplish this, DHS is commissioning three task forces of various law enforcement agencies. ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) will lead the investigative functional task force – the Joint Task Force-Investigations – as part of the campaign. HSI will provide further support through our efforts to disrupt and dismantle human smuggling and trafficking operations, export control initiatives (including those targeting weapons flow to the south), and general contraband smuggling investigations.

*Revise Removal Priorities*

As is true with virtually all law enforcement agencies, DHS must establish smart and clear enforcement priorities and exercise prosecutorial discretion in the enforcement of the law. As such, DHS has implemented a new department-wide enforcement and removal policy that places the top priority on national security threats, convicted felons, gang members, and illegal entrants apprehended at the border; the second-tier priority, on those convicted of significant or multiple misdemeanors and those who are not apprehended at the border, but who entered or reentered this country unlawfully after January 1, 2014; and the third priority, on those who are not criminals but who have failed to abide by a final order of removal issued on or after January 1, 2014. Under this revised policy, those who entered illegally prior to January 1, 2014, never disobeyed a prior order of removal, do not pose a threat to national security, and were never convicted of a serious offense will generally not be priorities for removal. This policy also provides clear guidance on the exercise of prosecutorial discretion on a case-by-case basis to ensure that our use of limited resources is devoted to the pursuit of the Department's priorities. To ensure clarity throughout the agency, I have instructed our leaders to do everything within our legal authority to detain individuals who pose a threat to public safety, wherever they may fall within the priority framework set forth above.

*End Secure Communities and Replace it with a new Priority Enforcement Program*

The overarching goal of the now-ceased Secure Communities program – to effectively identify and facilitate the removal of criminal aliens – is a valid and important objective. But that program, which has been embroiled in litigation and has been rejected by an increasing number of jurisdictions, is no longer effective and has been discontinued. It has been replaced with the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP), which more clearly reflect DHS's new enforcement priorities. Under PEP, requests for notification will be issued in certain cases in line with the enforcement priorities, and requests detention will only be issued in limited circumstances. The program is continuing to rely on fingerprint-based biometric data submitted during the booking process by state and local law enforcement agencies and we are clarifying for those agencies the specific criteria for which we will seek Priorities 1 and 2 convicted criminal aliens in their custody. We are engaging state and local governments to educate them on the priorities related to PEP in an effort to increase law enforcement agency participation, thereby enhancing our ability to arrest, detain, and remove individuals deemed threats to national security, border security, or public safety. State and local participation is vital because it allows for the controlled and secure transfer of convicted criminal aliens directly into ICE's custody, creating a safer environment for both the public and our ICE officers. It is also less time and resource intensive than the alternative of having to deploy multi-person outfitted Fugitive Operations Teams to find and apprehend convicted criminal aliens at-large, which, in turn, reduces the number of convicted criminal aliens ERO is able to apprehend and remove with its limited resources. We also recognize that building community trust is critical to law enforcement efforts, both at the state and local level as well as for federal enforcement of immigration law. That's why we are also developing plans to engage local communities so the public can better understand the critical goal that PEP will plan in focus enforcement resources on true public safety and national security threats.

In addition, ICE is committed to issuing detailed and accessible statistical information on its apprehensions, detentions, and removals, creating a transparent process that will allow for more public accountability and trust. Enhancing cooperation between ICE and our state and

local partners is a priority for me. In my first 30 days as Director, I met with the Major County Sheriffs' Association and the Major Cities Chiefs Association about the importance of collaborating with ICE to keep dangerous individuals off the streets. I will continue to communicate this directly to law enforcement leaders and look forward to strengthening our partnerships.

*Personnel Reform for ICE Officers*

I am very pleased to support job series realignment and other reforms for ICE's dedicated and hardworking ERO officers engaged in removal operations. These measures, which were brought about via close collaboration with our labor partners, are essential to bringing the pay of ERO officers in line with other law enforcement personnel.

**CONCLUSION**

I believe that ICE will be successful in the deliberate implementation of our objectives. I commit to implement ICE's priorities in a smart and strategic manner to maximize success, protect against fraud, engage with state and local governments and local communities where our officers work but also live, and enhance cooperation, and I look forward to working with Congress on more comprehensive immigration reform.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you today and for your continued support of ICE and its law enforcement mission. I am confident that we will continue to build upon the momentum we have generated as a result of our considerable operational achievements.

You have my commitment to work with each Member of this Committee and its staff to forge a strong and productive relationship going forward. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you.

I will now recognize myself for 5 minutes.

Madam Director, if you are a criminal, will you be deported?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Those are the people we are looking for, yes.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. But they have been in your detention. They have been detained. They were convicted. Were they deported?

Ms. SALDAÑA. They are in the process of being deported. Everyone in our detention facilities is in the process of being deported, chairman.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Well, that is not true. I mean, you regularly release them back out into the public before they get deported, correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Actually, I do want to address that number. I think you talked about 36,000, Chairman, earlier?

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Yes.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And I think you, the members of this committee, and the American public deserve a thorough explanation regarding that 36,000.

I think I mentioned earlier, we have many challenges at ICE. One of them is the opinions we get from the highest court in the land, the Supreme Court. You all are familiar and have heard the term *Zadvydas*, which is the Supreme Court decision that requires ICE, requires ICE, does not give us an option, to release persons without hurting them.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Our time is all limited.

How many criminal convicted aliens were released under the discretionary authority of ICE?

Ms. SALDAÑA. You mentioned 36,007 in Fiscal Year 2013. A little bit more were those that we don't have any discretionary control over.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. So you don't automatically deport them, correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Automatically, sir? No. The statute, the laws that this Congress has passed, deny these people due process.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. No, no, you have discretion. You have discretion. You have a lot of discretion. You said half of them you have discretion.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, sir. The law gives us that discretion.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. So when you say, if you are a criminal, you will be deported, that is not necessarily true.

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is true, sir.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. After they get released back into the public for untold number of times?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It does happen. It does happen, yes, that is exactly what we are here to do.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. What does happen, they get released?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. Even criminals that are released. And, mind you, we are talking about—let's focus on the ones that you were talking about with respect to ICE, the 22,000 or so in 2013. Those people were released under the laws of the United States. We are allowed to, discretionarily, as you pointed out, to give a bond.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. But you could have deported them. You could have deported them, correct? And you chose not to.

Ms. SALDAÑA. No, sir, it is not a matter of choosing; it is a matter of following the law.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. No. You have discretion. That is not what the President of the United States said. He said if you are a criminal, you will be deported. That is not true.

Ms. SALDAÑA. The discretion you are talking about, sir, if I may explain to you so that you and the American public can appreciate what the process is.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Sure.

Ms. SALDAÑA. The discretion we have is to determine custody pending that person's removal. The removal process is in the hands of the immigration courts. Those immigration courts are under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the Department I previously worked for. And with respect to those people, it can take, following due process, months and even years to deport folks.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. And that is what is the total disconnect. Do you believe that somebody who is convicted of domestic violence, sexual abuse, or exploitation, burglary, unlawful possession, use of a firearm, drug distribution, drunk driving, are those dangerous?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, those are dangerous crimes.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. And yet they are your priority too; they are not even your top priority.

Ms. SALDAÑA. The priorities are priorities, sir, whether they are one, two, or three.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. But they are not your top priority. Let me ask you this. This is the weekly departure detention report from ICE dated January 26, 2015, and in that report it says there are 167,527 non-detained, final order convicted criminals on the loose in the United States, correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. What was that number, sir, again, over what?

Chairman SALDAÑA. It is 167,000 convicted felons. These are people—I shouldn't say felons. Convicted people. These are people that are here illegally, get caught, get convicted, and you release back into the public.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Sir, we only release pursuant to the statute. I don't know of a single officer, detention officer or other officer, that comes to encounter an illegal immigrant who looks at that person and says, you know what, I think I am going to release someone into the public who can commit another crime.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. But that is what you are doing. That is what is happening. Your budget request requested less beds, not more beds. You could have detained these people. And the President promised the American people he would deport them, and he is not.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am very familiar with detention and the idea of detention, chairman, because as a United States attorney we face these decisions every day in the courts. So do the Federal judges we practice before. Detention is provided by statute, and the considerations for detention are provided by statute.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Don't be blaming all the courts. You have discretion on this and you have made some very, very bad decisions. It is inexcusable to have somebody who has been convicted of these crimes and not immediately deport them. The parents that we listened to there, why were these people—these persons are

convicted and they go out and they murder people. I listed off all the statistics.

My time has expired, but don't tell me that it is just the courts and you are mandated by law to do this. You have 167,000 convicted criminals who are here illegally that should be deported that are on your list, and you better give us an explanation about how you are going to round those people up and immediately get them deported. I don't think you have a game plan to do that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am trying, chairman.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. What is your plan to do that? And then I will yield to the ranking member.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Our plan is what we do every day. You mentioned these convicted felons out there. We have information in data bases that we use hundreds of people, both right here in the District.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. These people were already in your possession and you let them go. They were already sitting in jail and you let them go.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Chairman? There is a process provided by statute in which the officers, Congress gave us the authority to exercise discretion with respect to every person, as we do on a case-by-case analysis, not picking and choosing little facts out of a file, but the entire picture of this individual. Is this person terminally ill and cannot be removed from the Country because we cannot get medical authorization to do so? That is actually one of those cases you are talking about. This is an exercise that we take very seriously and we determine on every case's facts.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. So you are telling me because they have a medical condition, you are going to release them back out into the public?

My time is far expired.

I will now recognize Ms. Plaskett from the Virgin Islands. You are now recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Yes, good morning and thank you, Mr. Chairman, ranking member.

Secretary Saldaña, I thank you so much for the work that you and your agency are doing. I actually was at the Justice Department and working with Larry Thompson and then Jim Comey when your Homeland Security was created, and I think that it has come a far way in its mandate and the mission that it has.

I wanted to talk a little bit about this discretion that the chairman was taking you through in his questioning, and I want to focus on where that discretion comes from, the prosecutorial memorandum that was issued that was created, I believe, because you have not just the courts and the laws, but also limited resources in determining how you are going to detain the individuals that you have, and prioritizing those based on not only the law, but the resources, as you said, the finite resources that are available to your agency.

I did want to note in your testimony that you did say, however, that despite this there has been an 18 percent increase in the amount of individuals that have been deported over the very small period of time and that you are working in that area. So if you would focus your attention on the executive actions that you are taking based on that memo. It provides guidelines for prosecutors

and specifically targets areas that we believe are the highest threat to the entire homeland, that being our national security, public safety, and border security.

Could you please explain how this memorandum is different, also, from past guidance that was regarding prosecutorial discretion?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you, Congresswoman. Yes, I do want to talk about this subject because, actually, I have been exercising prosecutorial discretion for over 10 years as a United States attorney and assistant United States attorney and, of course, now in managing ICE.

I should say that the origins of prosecutorial discretion are those that you all have given the Secretary of Homeland Security. Perhaps not the individuals in this room today, but the Congress. And I will read from the 2015 bill that was passed that I thanked you for earlier, chairman, where it says, specifically in the language that you authorized, that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime. That is precisely what you have directed the secretary to do, that is what the secretary has directed me to do, and that is what we have done.

As the United States attorney, as I said earlier, I think somebody at the Department of Justice tried to count the number of statutes that we are responsible for enforcing. The person stopped at 3,000. There is no way that, with the limited budget that United States attorneys have and, by analogy, that the director of ICE has, finite resources, that we can prosecute, in the case as the United States attorney, that I could prosecute people who break the 3,000-plus Federal laws of the United States.

So, as a United States attorney, I set specific prosecutorial guidelines for my office to make sure that we were having the greatest public safety impact over that 97,000 square mile district that I described earlier. The greatest impact to ensure that. I would have loved to have prosecuted every case.

Ms. PLASKETT. So in the discussion that the chairman had about priority No. 1, it is the agency's belief that that is the highest impact to the United States by doing that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. Obviously, terrorists, convicted felons, persons who are gang members, all of those who threaten public safety. The secretary has very clearly laid out—you asked about the difference between the guidance that already existed. I would probably have come in and reviewed that guidance and made my own decisions, but the secretary had just reviewed that, sent out his memo of November 20th, and specifically outlined those priorities.

Ms. PLASKETT. So to further that discussion, when the chairman said priority one, that includes terrorism and espionage, aliens apprehended at the border while attempting unlawfully to enter, aliens convicted of an offense that are related to criminal street gang, felon in a convicting jurisdiction, and convicted of aggravated felony.

Priority two, which was alluded to, were misdemeanors, correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. And significant misdemeanors. And I should also point out, because I have directed all my staff to do this, that the priorities specifically allow for that person facing the individual

illegal immigrant to exercise their best judgment, as we expect of them every day, that even if they don't meet those three priorities, if in their opinion, based on all the facts and circumstances pertaining to that individual, that they deem them to be a public safety threat, that we detain those people and put them in removal proceedings.

Ms. PLASKETT. Well, I see that I have run out of my time, and I just want to once again thank you and thank the chairman and ranking member for allowing us to discuss this issue because, of course, the release of convicted felons and release of individuals is something that none of us want. But we do understand the limited resources that you are working with and the efforts that all of our law enforcement are making to continue to make our homeland safe.

Thank you, and I yield the balance.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. I thank the gentlewoman.

We now recognize the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Mica, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Director, welcome. I have a couple of questions. I heard in your opening testimony I know you say that you administer 500 laws and maybe as many as 3,000—

Ms. SALDAÑA. Four hundred for ICE, sir, 3,000 or thousands more with respect—

Mr. MICA. So a lot of laws that you are responsible for enforcing. You have also had a couple of actions by the President, one for Deferred Action of Parents of Americans, or legal permanent residents, DAPA and DACA, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals that the President has ordered as actions. It has created a certain amount of confusion, too, I think, with some of the line officers, as to what they are supposed to enforce, whether the law or these actions.

What are they supposed to enforce?

Ms. SALDAÑA. They are supposed to enforce all the immigration laws.

Mr. MICA. The laws would take precedent over the President's action requests?

Ms. SALDAÑA. As I mentioned earlier, with those difficult decisions as I had with a United States attorney, Congressman, we have focused the attention of all of our officers, the 5,000 or so that I mentioned, to focus on those who most threaten our national security.

Mr. MICA. But there is confusion. In fact, I got a release from the National Border Patrol Council, and they were concerned about the President's threats for consequences for Border Patrol agents. That is what this says. When the President was in my State, ok Miami, recently, he said there would be consequences. So some of it Border Patrol, again, are concerned about what those consequences would be.

What are the consequences for noncompliance that they face?

Ms. SALDAÑA. And as I mentioned, Congressman, Border Patrol is our sister agency; they are the folks at the border and the ports of entry.

Mr. MICA. Right.



Ms. SALDAÑA. I am responsible for ICE, and this is what we have done with respect to clearing any confusion that there is. We have required very specific training to have been completed by 100 percent, not 98, 96, 95, but 100 percent—

Mr. MICA. Well, the President said, I have his quote, “if somebody is working for ICE and there is a policy and they don’t follow the policies, there is going to be consequences to it.” So he referred specifically to those you have control over.

My point is there is confusion about enforcement. There is confusion about what takes precedent. The other thing, too, is you testified about the number of deportations, domestic deportations. You said 2,000—I am sorry, how many domestic deportations in 2014?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I believe I said that number was—

Mr. MICA. Well, while you look for that, the Administration and the President has said that we have had more deportations in the past 6 years of criminals; they are up 60 percent. We have conflicting information.

Put up this chart that shows—I updated the chart that shows deportations, interior deportations, domestic. This isn’t quite to the end, so it was 102,000, to be fair. That actually shows a decline, is that correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Over that period of time, that is.

Mr. MICA. That is until last year.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And I see that the source is ICE. I am not sure what in particular, but I think those numbers you got from us—

Mr. MICA. So it is actually declined. You are not saying this information is wrong.

Ms. SALDAÑA. No, sir.

Mr. MICA. OK. The other thing, too, is we were recently told from one of the ICE officers that his office used to process as many as 100 aliens a day, but since the President’s executive orders went into effect, they are now processing 5 to 10 aliens a day. That means that they are spending 20 times as much in resources, because you have similar resources, to deport each alien. Is that the case?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am not familiar with those numbers that you are quoting.

Mr. MICA. Well, again, we are also deporting fewer, if you do the math, it is costing us more to deport fewer folks.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And I think you and the American public deserve a response to that, sir.

Mr. MICA. We do.

Ms. SALDAÑA. As you know, and this is good news, Customs and Border Protection has been apprehending far fewer persons at the border this past year than they ever have. They are at 24 percent decline in apprehensions at the border. That should be good news. I know that Mexico and other countries that I have visited since I have been with the Department have ramped up their efforts to try to stop people before they come into the United States.

Mr. MICA. But the fact is, as the chairman pointed out, we are harboring, keeping, and releasing criminal illegal aliens and not taking care of that important aspect.

Thank you.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you.

We will now recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cartwright, for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you for being here, Director Saldaña.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I want to revisit what the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Mica, said, he had a chart up and he showed you that for about 25 seconds. Had you ever seen that before, Director Saldaña?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I have not.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. OK. Did you get a full chance to analyze what subset of immigration data that was representing, director?

Ms. SALDAÑA. No. There was very fine print down there. I am 63 years old; my eyes are not as good as they used to be.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. And are you aware of any reason members of this committee could not have provided you that chart ahead of time so that you could have analyzed it and answered questions intelligently about it?

Ms. SALDAÑA. No. In fact, I would be delighted to do so, take that chart and come back.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. OK. Since we are talking about statistics, under the Obama Administration, DHS has enforced U.S. immigration laws, resulting in the removal of more unauthorized immigrants in the United States than during any other administration in United States history. Am I correct in that?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. All right. The removal of criminals has also more than doubled from the prior administration, that is, the George W. Bush Administration. Removal of criminals has more than doubled from the Bush Administration, from 84,000 in 2003 to 207,000 in 2012, another record high. Are you aware of that, director?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, I have that.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. All right.

I want to talk about the DHS funding bill. A few years ago we had bipartisan momentum in the House of Representatives for comprehensive immigration reform. But that was before what I call the shutdown crowd took over. And it is not all the Republicans, but there is a certain element of them that I call the shutdown crowd. Last year the shutdown crowd among the Republicans refused to budge on immigration reform, they refused to take action on the Senate-passed bipartisan comprehensive reform bill.

So, of course, the Administration carried out a series of executive orders to address the problems directly, and since then the Republicans have focused their efforts really on attacking the President rather than attacking the problem of comprehensive immigration reform. In fact, they were willing to, yes, shut down the Department of Homeland Security over it. They held the DHS funding bill hostage to protest the executive actions; they refused even to allow a vote on comprehensive immigration reform.

Director Saldaña, when your agency heard that Congress might not pass a DHS funding bill in time, what did ICE have to do to prepare for the possibility of a shutdown?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It was extraordinary and, of course, we went through this when I was the U.S. attorney back in Dallas last year, as well. You have to take the attention of people off the very important work they are doing and provide guidance on things like not showing up for work, for example, if we did not have any money; certainly not carrying on with the grants that we have that we award local law enforcement in order to assist us in our very important efforts. Never mind the human toll it takes on the 20,000 employees that we have.

The mission is the most important thing in terms of the impact, and to take away our ability to do what we can do—and we can do a lot—is by guessing whether or not we are going to have funds at the end of the week. I think we went through this very painfully 2 weeks in a row. It was just very difficult.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. What sort of resources and staffing did you have to redirect to make the preparations for the shutdown?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, all of our front office governing all the staff we have in the Country—and let's not forget the attaches we have in 47 foreign countries—were taken off of their daily tasks and put to identifying the staff that we might need to lay off, might need to send home; making sure we had made arrangements for people to have a place to work even though they weren't getting paid; lining up our budget people who had to work day and night in order to make sure that we were going to be able to honor the contracts, for example, with respect to the detention facilities that we have in several parts of the Country, to be able to honor our contracts with those people to maintain those folks in detention that were in detention in our facilities.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I don't mean to interrupt, but can you give us an idea, a ballpark figure, of how much it costs to get ready for this shutdown that was looming at the time?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It was millions of dollars, sir, but I don't have a precise number.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. In your opinion, was that a wise use of taxpayer funds?

Chairman CHAFFETZ. I thank the gentleman.

Go ahead and answer that question, but we will need to move to the next.

Ms. SALDAÑA. No, sir.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Yield back.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. And I would remind the gentleman that the Democrats had the House, the Senate, and the presidency the first year, 2 years of the Obama Administration, and they didn't even introduce a bill dealing with immigration. And I would also remind the gentleman who was in the 112th Congress, that we actually passed a bill that I sponsored. I am grateful for the broad bipartisan work. It went over to the Senate and Harry Reid decided never to pull it up; otherwise, I think we would have helped this problem.

We will now recognize the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Meadows, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEADOWS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for your testimony here today. I want to return to what the chairman started out with, and it is about the word dis-

cretion, because you have indicated about laws and about the rule of law, and yet there are many who would say that this Administration, specifically ICE, picks and chooses which laws they choose to enforce. And you may call it prioritization, but is that not just a discretion that you choose to use on what you enforce and what you don't enforce?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, it is grounded in a rational approach, Congressman.

Mr. MEADOWS. Is it discretion or not? Yes or no? I am not saying—

Ms. SALDAÑA. Is discretion discretion?

Mr. MEADOWS. I am not saying that it is not grounded in something. But are you using discretion on who we deport and who we don't deport?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I believe discretion means discretion, yes.

Mr. MEADOWS. Are you using discretion, yes or no?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Mr. MEADOWS. OK, so let me ask you this. If you are using discretion on who we deport and, according to your report, there are some 900,000 people who are waiting to be deported, they are not detained, how are we going to find those people in the United States?

Ms. SALDAÑA. We have a number of information data bases that have last known addresses—

Mr. MEADOWS. So if they have moved from their last known address and you have 900,000, almost a million people that you are saying that you are going to deport, do you believe that you can find 900,000 of them here in the United States?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Perhaps 900,000, 100 percent, but we have some very savvy law enforcement officers who can do some good old fashioned police work and are very good at it.

Mr. MEADOWS. So would it not have been a better use of resources, Mr. Cartwright was talking about resources, just to have kept them in custody?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Custody decisions, sir, by law, are determined by two basic factors: public safety—we can't just detain people because we want to detain them.

Mr. MEADOWS. Granted.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And threat to the community.

Mr. MEADOWS. So let's go on to another. Let's go to the tier two. Sexual abuse, exploitation. You have already talked about how that is awful. But according to your deportation priority, if they commit a crime, sexual abuse or exploitation, you don't deport them. That is not a priority, is that correct? Yes or no? Is it a priority?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is a priority. It is called priority two, sir. It is priority level two.

Mr. MEADOWS. So do you deport all illegals that are here that have committed a sexual abuse or exploitation? Do you deport them all?

Ms. SALDAÑA. We don't have the ability to deport without an order of removal. We will apprehend and arrest them if we encounter them.

Mr. MEADOWS. All right. So let me bring it back home, then, maybe, because sitting at that same table—and the reason why we

are so passionate—were two relatives of people who lost their lives because of our prioritization or the discretion that you are using.

But let me go even further, because when we look at a number of people in North Carolina that have been killed by drunk drivers, that they have failed to be deported over and over—one of these had been convicted of drunk driving five times, killed a husband named Scott, certainly put the wife in a vegetative State. But it is not just that. It is Marcus, who was 7 years old. He was killed by a drunk driver with repeated offenses that all we had to do was just deport them. And yet you are saying that that is not a priority.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I didn't say that, sir. And let me tell you, as a prosecutor, I would give my right hand—

Mr. MEADOWS. But you are not a prosecutor anymore; you are a Director of ICE.

Ms. SALDAÑA. If I may answer the question.

Mr. MEADOWS. Well, I didn't ask a question.

Ms. SALDAÑA [continuing]. So the American public can know who the director of ICE is.

Mr. MEADOWS. You are making a comment.

Ms. SALDAÑA. As a prosecutor, I would love to get my hands on those people and personally prosecute them.

Mr. MEADOWS. But you had your hands on those people. You had them in custody and you let them go.

Mr. MEADOWS. You let them go.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Congressman, with all due respect, I do not have the facts that you have just cited in front of me.

Mr. MEADOWS. Would you like for me to give them to you?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I would love to. In fact, I would like every case that you know of—

Mr. MEADOWS. But this is over and over.

Ms. SALDAÑA. If I may finish, sir.

Mr. MEADOWS. There are 22,000 examples—

Ms. SALDAÑA. If I may finish, sir.

Mr. MEADOWS. There are 22,000 examples where this has happened. And the American people have had enough.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And let me tell you what I have learned. With respect to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Ronnebeck, that is not an unusual situation to me. I have sat next to victims of crime and homicides, and had to deal with them when we were prosecuting cases, and I will say that I would love to be the first person to prosecute Mr. Altamirano, the person who committed that horrendous crime.

And let me say a frustration of mine, if I sound emotional on this also. My frustration is the quibbling I hear here when we are trying to do a law enforcement job, the quibbling I hear. Mr. Ronnebeck, in that very emotional, tremendously personal Statement, said something that I thought was so wise. He urged this committee and every Member of Congress to set aside their personal interests and differences, and to move forward with comprehensive immigration reform so that this does not happen again. I am all for that.

Mr. MEADOWS. But here is the thing. Comprehensive immigration reform does not affect when we allow convicted criminals to go free. It would not affect that.

I yield back.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Let me just mention year after year the budget request, with this year being the first time the budget request in the Administration keeps going down. So to say that you want to be able to do this and that you need more resources, but the budget does not reflect that is just inconsistent.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman? Mr. Chairman?

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Sure, sure.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Would you let her respond to what you just said? I think that would benefit the whole committee.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Sure.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Why is it that the budget requests have gone down?

Ms. SALDAÑA. From last year, sir?

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Each year, with the 2016 budget request being the exception, 2012, reduction in funding by \$53 million; 2013, reduction by \$91 million; 2015 was a reduction in funding by \$155 million.

If you could get back to us on the record on this. It doesn't make sense because I always here from law enforcement, oh, we wish we could, we wish we could. But then when we look at the requests, less and less beds. That was the request.

Let me recognize Mr. Mica here for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I just ask unanimous consent to insert in the record after the end of our discourse on the interior deportations between 2009 and 2014, and I have annotated the chart. It was 100,000, 114 within 14 days, the final figure being 102,224. The director had said she had not seen this and was not aware of these figures. So I would ask that be put in the record.

I will also provide her with a large copy she won't have to use her glasses for.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you so much.

Mr. MICA. And I will provide the minority with a copy, too, Mr. Cummings.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. All right, without objection, so ordered.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. We wanted to make sure that if you wanted to say anything else about the budget request, that you had an opportunity to do so.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Sir, I can only speak for the agency. We welcome any amount of money that we have. We can always do more with more resources. We are just doing the best we can with the resources we have right now.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you.

We now recognize the gentlewoman from Michigan for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Thank you, Chairman and Ranking Member Cummings for holding this hearing.

I want to echo something that as we as a committee and Members of Congress debate and analyze and do our due diligence, that it is truly important, and I think we highlight it every time we have a hearing, that we need comprehensive immigration reform. It is badly needed to address these issues that we are talking about. And I wish that we would use as much passion as we are using in finding those areas that we find unacceptable to use that to improve and to develop comprehensive reform.

Assistant Secretary Saldaña, I understand that there are hundreds of thousands of immigrants waiting an average of 587 days for a hearing, and that they are waiting three to 5 years for their cases to be resolved. It is also my understanding that there are only 260, only 260 immigration judges operating in 58 U.S. immigration courts in our Country. In fact, my home State of Michigan, we only have two immigration judges for the entire State.

With immigration judges responsible for an average, an average of 1,500 cases a year, it is no wonder that the National Association of Immigration Judges is saying that these people can wait for years, for years, for a final hearing of their cases.

I know that the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge is housed in the Department of Justice and not in the Homeland Security. But as they are essential to the removal process that we are talking about, or the litigation process, I am trying to understand how your two agencies work together.

So, Assistant Secretary, you tell me what happens to detainees while they await their court dates, and specifically outline your role and the Department of Homeland Security.

Ms. SALDAÑA. OK. And when you were referring to detainees, Congresswoman, we are talking about people who are in our custody?

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Yes.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Obviously, we have some very important standards to ensure their safety and their attention to all their needs; medical, food, housing, and everything, while they are waiting. I will tell you that I am not blaming the courts, but I will tell you this is a system, the immigration system involves various parties, and the immigration courts are obviously a very important part of that.

We have almost half a million people waiting to hear about their petitions. And I know that the Congress did allow for some more judges. I would urge this committee to do everything it can, and I am more than happy to work with you all to try to come up with some more answers to adding more judges to the immigration courts. But they are an essential part of what we do.

I have met with Juan Osuna, the coordinator for the Department of Justice. I had worked with Mr. Osuna when I worked on the Attorney General's Advisory Committee for Immigration and have a good relationship with him. We are going to try to have meetings fairly regularly to talk about everything we are doing and what they can do help us and what we can do to help them.

I have also tried to solicit a meeting with the chief judge of the immigration courts to explain to that person the need to coordinate and get as much help as we can to reduce the backlog.

I just plead for more help in that regard from all of you all.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. At this committee's hearing on February the 25th, we discussed a number of legal constraints that DHS faces, and releasing these detainees. ICE sent a letter on August 15th, 2014, to Senator Grassley, addressing some of these issues.

I ask for unanimous consent to enter this response into the record, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Without objection, so ordered.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. According to this letter, "ICE has no discretion for the release of many of these individuals." This letter also explains that a 2001 Supreme Court case, *Zadvydas v. Davis*, requires certain detainees to be released from DHS custody. Can you explain how it affects ICE's ability to keep individuals in detention?

Ms. SALDAÑA. As I mentioned earlier, we are a part of a large group of organizations that touch undocumented workers. Immigration courts are ones, the Supreme Court of the United States is another. And in that decision they required us, they ordered us. So when we say there are 30,000 releases that ICE does, that leaves out a couple of facts, and one of those is that almost half of those are those that ICE is required under the *Zadvydas* order; the other half are the immigration courts, which have made their own custody determinations, and they are allowed to by law, and have revisited and decided that we are to release those. We follow orders of the court.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Chairman, before I yield my time, I just want to make sure that we understand that comprehensive immigration reform is needed. We have the courts, we have the Department of Homeland Security, we have ICE. And until we, as a Congress, step forward and do what we need to do with comprehensive reform, we will continue to come forward looking at these issues and finding what is not right, and we need to make it right.

Thank you so much.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. I thank the gentlewoman.

Members are advised that we have a vote on the floor. We are going to recognize Mr. Hice for 5 minutes and then the intention is to go into recess. We do not anticipate being back here any sooner than 25 minutes before the hour, so other members are advised to vote on the floor. We are going to recognize Mr. Hice for 5 minutes and then go into recess.

Mr. HICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The bottom line of what we are dealing with, obviously, is the question as to why ICE is releasing convicted criminals who are non-citizens back into the public square. Is it fair to say that the reason for that ultimately comes down to policy?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am sorry, with respect to those that we have discretion over, sir?

Mr. HICE. Well, why are we releasing illegal criminals back into the public square? That evidently has to do with policy at the end of the day, is that true?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It has to do with our case-by-case determinations that some person can meet the—

Mr. HICE. So there is no policy overruling this? So it is just a case-by-case; some you let go, some you keep, and there is no policy dictating who you keep and who you release?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Actually, it is very specific guidance.

Mr. HICE. So it is policy?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is direction and policy, yes, sir.

Mr. HICE. OK. All right, so when it comes to policy on who is released and who is not released, we are not dealing, then, with rogue agents or law enforcement individuals who are not abiding



by the policy. They are not making their own determination; they are doing what they are told to do, is that correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. That is correct.

Mr. HICE. OK. So then we must go a level up higher than that. The problem is not the agents or law enforcement individuals; the problem is either with you or with policy that is coming and pressuring you one way or the other. But it is not the problem with the agents. So who is putting this policy forward? Is this your policy, is this your choice, your discretion to release these illegal criminals back into the public square?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Sir, it is our discretion based on a very rational analysis of the facts and circumstances for every person that comes before us. To answer your question, let me say the secretary put out the November 20th memorandum where he outlined specifically his priorities, and I will tell you that, just like you and the chairman and the ranking member, that number of 30,000 caught my attention real quick.

Mr. HICE. The 66,000 over the last 2 years, and this is very poor discretion if policy is saying these people should be deported and they are not being deported, they are being placed right back in our neighborhoods. I spoke this morning with a sheriff in Gwinnett County, which is the third largest county in the Nation in terms of dealing with this problem, and he says that he doesn't even hear from you when you all are releasing illegal criminals back in his county. Why is it that ICE is not even informing law enforcement departments?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Let me point out, Congressman, again, I don't want to quibble with you, but when you say ICE released 66,000, I point out to you once again that about half of those were releases that we were ordered to do. Now, with respect to the other half, let me say specifically I have directed our chief counsel, our field office directors, and our officers out there, all of them.

Mr. HICE. Please be quick.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Because of my concern, I announced another level of review so that I can be satisfied that these decisions are being rationally made. It may offend somebody that we are looking over their shoulders, but we are going to do it so that I can be satisfied of this. I am asking every field officer, director at that level or close to that level, associate directors, to review every—

Mr. HICE. All right, let's go on. I want you to answer my question here. We are dealing with sheriff departments across this Country who are not even in communication with your department, with ICE, and ICE is releasing criminals back in these areas, and these sheriffs are not being informed of it. Why is that?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am trying to answer the question.

Mr. HICE. Well, be quick, please.

Ms. SALDAÑA. OK. That policy that I am talking about that I have advised everybody about includes notification to State and local law enforcement when we do release a criminal; not only the additional levels of review which I announced and have put in place and actually issued a press release with respect to it yesterday, the additional level of reviews.

Mr. HICE. So are you telling us that law enforcement agents from here on out are going to be informed? Give me the bottom line.

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is going to take us a little time to get the system going and make sure we are all talking to each other electronically, but that is what we are doing.

Mr. HICE. When will that be in place?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I cannot give you a specific date, but we are working as fast as we can on that. And let's not forget the secretary and the deputy secretary's efforts, along with myself, going across the Country, meeting with police chiefs and sheriffs to discuss this new system and everything we are doing in connection with—

Mr. HICE. Will it be in place this year, by the end of this year?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am very hopeful, sir, yes. I will get back to you on specifically where we are when we get back after this hearing.

Mr. HICE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, as has become the custom in our committee, when we have folks coming before us and they say that they are going to get something done, I would like for us to have some kind of deadline so that you can come back. The gentleman asked some good questions. I just want to make sure we followup.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. What is a reasonable timeline?

Ms. SALDAÑA. To return?

Chairman CHAFFETZ. No, to provide the information that he is asking for.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Oh, 2 weeks?

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Fair enough. Fair enough. Thank you.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. The committee will stand in recess. We will reconvene no sooner than 10:35, depending on the length of the votes.

[Recess.]

Chairman CHAFFETZ. The committee will come to order.

We are now going to recognize the ranking member. I believe we had a followup question just prior to going into recess, and then after that question we will recognize the ranking member for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Secretary, what we were asking about before, Mr. Hice had asked you some questions about when the things that you announced yesterday, I think, would be up and running. That is the deadline that we were talking about.

See, what happens, madam, is that after being here for 18 years, one of the things I have noticed is that people will come in, tell us they are going to do things, and we don't followup. They wait until another Congress, and it never gets done. So what we are trying to do, and I applaud the chairman for this, we are trying to—you tell us when, and then we need to bring you back in or somebody back in to say it was done. OK? So tell us. You know what I am talking about, right?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Is your mic on? Because I want us to be clear. I want our expectations to be clear with each other.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, absolutely. I am one of these people that makes lists and try to check them off, so we will be sure to be doing that.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Tell me what it is that you will be doing so that we will all be clear.

Ms. SALDAÑA. OK, what I announced yesterday is with respect to this issue of the criminal releases, I want to satisfy myself that we are doing everything we can to make sure we are doing the right decisions. So there were four aspects to that initiative that, quite frankly, I was directed by the secretary to review and have come up with. And in addition to the additional oversight of every decision that is made with respect to a criminal release, that has already been done.

Actually, that is one, two, and three of my directive. Those are already in place. Everybody who is out there is acting accordingly. That is, a person makes a custody decision or a bond determination; a field office director or someone equivalent is reviewing that; and on a monthly basis we are gathering senior managers to review all of those decisions.

The fourth aspect is the one I said—so let me just be clear. Those top three are done.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Are done. OK.

Ms. SALDAÑA. They are in place. They are happening now.

Mr. CUMMINGS. OK. Now, tell me No. 4, because that is where I want to go.

Ms. SALDAÑA. No. 4 is the communication with State and local jurisdiction is to make sure they know ahead of time that we are releasing a criminal into their community, because we want them to keep tabs on those folks, too, and be aware of that. So that is the one that is going to take a little bit more time because it involves tapping into a system we already have for victim notification to expand it to State and locals. That is just going to take a little bit more time, and that is what I was saying, is I have to go back and visit with my folks to see exactly where we are with respect to that.

Mr. CUMMINGS. When can you give us a date? I want you to tell us when you can give us a date so that we will be certain. I want you to be real clear why I am saying this. Life is short, and I want to be effective and efficient in every single thing I do, even if it is going to that door. So we want to make sure that we get back so we have some kind of check, that is all.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am with you, sir.

Mr. CUMMINGS. OK, so you will let us know by?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I will let you know by the end of the week the best date that I can come up with.

Mr. CUMMINGS. OK. That is good.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am going to come up with a date, sir.

Mr. CUMMINGS. All right. OK. All right.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. OK, go ahead.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just trying to be effective and efficient.

Assistant Secretary, according to publicly released information, 36,000, we have heard this figure over and over again, criminal immigrant detainees were released during Fiscal Year 2013. Is that correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is 30,007, I believe is the number.

Mr. CUMMINGS. OK. Well, DHS determined that 1,000 of these individuals were since convicted of new crimes. Is that right?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. So if I did my math right, that is about 2.8 percent recidivism rate, is that about in that vicinity?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is under 3, yes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. OK. And in April 2014, the Department of Justice issued a report on recidivism, and I ask unanimous consent to enter that report in the record.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. CUMMINGS. This report shows that prisoners released in 30 U.S. States at the 12-month mark had a recidivism conviction rate of more than 20 percent. Does that surprise you?

Ms. SALDAÑA. No, that is a figure I am very familiar with as a United States attorney.

Mr. CUMMINGS. By the way, as a lawyer, I can tell you that I have a lot of respect for U.S. attorneys. I don't know whether you were leaving the U.S. attorney's spot to come to this one. I don't know why you did that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. You question my intelligence, sir?

Mr. CUMMINGS. No. But I am just saying you are held in high esteem.

But how do you believe ICE officials are performing, given a recidivism rate of 2.8 percent? Are you satisfied?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I would like it to be zero.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes, I would too.

Ms. SALDAÑA. But I cannot—I will tell you if we were to get it down to zero, we were almost requiring our officers to have total prescience, be able to predict things that have not yet happened; and that is an extraordinary standard I can't hold folks to. What I do hold them to is to be trained on what to look for in determining flight risk and threat to the public.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Well, that leads me to my next question. What are you doing to further improve the risk assessment processes that ICE officials use for the release of criminal detainees? And are those criteria for risk assessment, are they reviewed at any time? Do you review them and change them?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. And when you say you, not me personally, but persons responsible for them.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes.

Ms. SALDAÑA. We actually have been re-tweaking this risk classification system. Mind you, we put in all kinds of data with respect to the undocumented immigrant, and it gives us a risk classification. We took another look at it after these priorities came out in November 20th that the secretary announced; we re-tweaked it. We are looking at it all the time, Congressman. So what we have asked, though—that is just an assessment.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I understand.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Then you have a human being actually looking at the entire facts, the number that comes out in the assessment, the facts and circumstances to make a determination based on their training and their experience—we have some very well experienced officers out there—to make a judgment on whether these people meet the bond requirements or not.

Mr. CUMMINGS. So my sense is that if we want to talk about recidivism rates, let's do that, but let's not narrowly assume that the

struggles that ICE faces are unique among law enforcement agencies.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Very familiar with that struggle.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I think about a judge. One reason why I have never been asked to be a judge is because it is hard to judge sometimes. I mean, in other words, you have to assess a situation, in sentencing, for example, and try to figure out what fits in this particular instance.

I also understand that ICE uses alternatives to detention and that ICE's full service program has a 95 percent success rate. Can you explain how alternatives to detention work? What is that?

Ms. SALDAÑA. That is an identification of good candidates for, based on again, intensive factual analysis, to be released and not detained based on whether, again, they represent a risk, whether they are a good candidate.

And we have had extraordinary success with that; those people are actually showing up. We have asked for and gotten a little more money in 2015 to expand this program. We are making those decisions all the time with respect to the candidates. Based on that success, we are asking for even more money in 2016 in regard to this, because when we see something that works, we want to continue using it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Just one more question, Mr. Chairman. Let me ask you, what are the alternatives? Is there more than one?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. It is anything you would use actually with a bond person; that is, monitoring, ankle bracelets. They are out, but they are being supervised, for example; report in more often than otherwise. There are alternatives to putting someone in a detention center versus having them out there but with a short leash.

Mr. CUMMINGS. In the prison cell.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you.

I will now recognize the gentleman from Florida, the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, Mr. DeSantis, for 5 minutes.

Mr. DESANTIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, director. I have noticed that the President, particularly since he issued his executive actions on November 20th, has stressed that we are doing this in order to protect the public from criminals, gang members, and he has repeated that a lot. In fact, I think we have a clip very recently where he was—

[Video.]

Mr. DESANTIS. Well, we are having technical difficulties. But I think the quote was a very emphatic admonition that criminals, gang members, these likes, these are the folks who, when they are here illegally, they obviously need to be returned to their home country.

But it has come to our attention on the committee that law enforcement officers are being provided with mixed guidance in this regard. There is a hypothetical scenario that we have received in some of the training materials that officers use, and basically here is the scenario: John Doe entered the United States illegally in 2009. He does not have any lawful status. He is 25 years old and in State custody on a pending criminal street gang charge. When

Border Patrol contacts the police department about the case, it advises the Border Patrol officer that Doe is a known gang member with gang affiliations and documented gang tattoos on his body.

He has not been convicted of this yet, so is it the case that he may not fall into priority 1(c), relating to gang members?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is the case that he may not. But as I mentioned earlier, I am not sure that you were here at the time, the priorities also are very clear that on that case-by-case assessment that the officer does, he must take a look at the whole picture and whether or not there is a conviction or some other very obvious reason to hold him, that if that officer believes, in that extensive experience that most of them have and the training they have received, that that person presents a threat to public safety, they have the discretion to request that they be detained.

Mr. DESANTIS. And I understand that and I trust some of these officers are very knowledgeable and have great experience, but it does conflict a little bit with what the President is saying. The President is saying if you are a gang member, you are gone. And basically what this guidance is saying is, well, if you are a gang member, if you haven't been convicted, you may be gone, but you also may not be gone. And the problem with that is that I think that allows people who would represent a danger to our society to potentially fall through the cracks.

Now, this is a little bit different than the gang situation, but we had the family member of the convenience store clerk in Arizona who was murdered by someone who was in the Country illegally, was involved with the law, was definitely a problem individual released by DHS and obviously really shattered that family's life.

So I think that what I have learned by just looking at this, and this is before you became director, when there is discretion, sometimes this is a big bureaucracy, there are so many people that are involved in this and it has been Stated on both sides of the aisle and it is true, there are way more people here illegally than we have the resources to enforce the law against.

But I just worry that if you are saying that we have zero tolerance for gang members, I think the policy should be zero tolerance. I mean, if we have that intelligence from a local law enforcement, the person is here illegally anyway, so they wouldn't even have needed to do that to be sent back under existing law, so I just wonder why we would leave it to chance. If mistakes are made, those mistakes are going to end up having the American people pay for those mistakes, potentially.

We had a fellow by the name of Jamiel Shaw in front of this committee a couple weeks ago on the subcommittee, and this was long before you were there, it was even before I think the current President was in office, but his son was an aspiring football player, was doing well in school. They lived in the LA area and he was murdered on the way back home from school by somebody who was a gang banger, had been in trouble with the law, but had been released, and there wasn't coordination between the local and the Federal authorities.

So I would just say the President's guidance needs to match his rhetoric. And if we are going to have zero tolerance for gang mem-

bers, I would like to see, once we understand that, I would like to see an expeditious repatriation to that individual's home country.

My time has expired and I yield back.

Ms. SALDAÑA. May I comment on that real quickly?

Thank you, sir. I did look at that testimony of Mr. Shaw and I was very moved. We have reviewed that file. There had been no encounter with ICE before he committed that offense.

Mr. DESANTIS. Why was that, though, because the locals didn't want to coordinate?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I can't speak for the locals, I am sorry. But I will tell you that, again, it is on me if these officers aren't being properly trained and having their questions answered. As I said earlier, I have directed everyone to take these criminal cases very seriously; have instituted those procedures I talked about earlier. I am with Mr. Shaw on this.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you.

We will now recognize the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Carter, for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Wait, wait, wait. My bad. I did not recognize Eleanor Holmes Norton, who is the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia. It is her turn to go first, and then we will recognize the gentleman from Georgia.

Ms. NORTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Saldaña, as you heard the questions, some of them are the kinds of questions you would expect certainly from the average Americans, you know, kind of throw the bones out questions. And, of course, if you catch people at the border, that is one thing. If you catch people who have been involved in our criminal justice system, it is another. And I would like to put some of that on the record because part of this is the frustration, forgive me, with due process of law, how it operates, even with respect to people that have been found, yes, to have committed crimes in this Country, but they have been found through our due process court system.

I want to ask you about Section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, about discretionary release. For example, such people who you apprehend may, for example, qualify for bond, is that not the case?

Ms. SALDAÑA. That is.

Ms. NORTON. Now, if you caught those people at the border, that would be one thing, but they are now in our criminal justice system. And though they are illegal and perhaps shouldn't be here, and perhaps have committed a crime, now they are in the criminal justice system. Under Section 236 of the Immigration Act they qualify for bond the way any other defendant would.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Congresswoman, if I could just clarify. They are not part of the criminal justice system. Bond determinations are made comparable to, analogous to what the criminal justice considerations are when determining bond in those cases. But these are administrative detentions.

Ms. NORTON. Yes, that is an important distinction you make. I am trying to get to the due process question.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Right. And that detention, the bond determination is provided in the statute.

Ms. NORTON. That is what 236 does.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Ms. NORTON. So it says bond. It says that part of due process does apply to these detainees. Now, in these cases, why might it be better for DHS, the detainee, for that matter, and the community at large to release the detainee?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Why is it better?

Ms. NORTON. Why might it be better to release them.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, every case, Congresswoman, every case, the only thing we are thinking about is public safety; and the two considerations about flight risk and threat to the community; and, by statute, even in some cases, humanitarian reasons.

Ms. NORTON. Would you say what some of the factors are in releasing detainees?

Ms. SALDAÑA. There are a whole host of them, and this is very much like the criminal justice system in bond determinations: the severity of the crime, how long ago it was committed, the circumstances and facts of the underlying offense, the ties to the community.

Ms. NORTON. Can you talk about a flight risk? I mean, is that one?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, absolutely. That is where ties to the community, financial resources, where the person has a job.

Ms. NORTON. I see.

Ms. SALDAÑA. All of those are considerations. There is a whole host of them.

Ms. NORTON. What about the criminal record?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Absolutely. The nature of their criminal record, their offenses, their current offense, all their history going back that we have access to.

Ms. NORTON. Of course, we see in our own criminal justice system how problematic these decisions are made. Many of them are guesstimates, but at least they are on the record based on a record of some considered judgment.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Ms. NORTON. Some evidence. And many of the questions you have had this morning assume that based on what we think we already know, and some of that may absolutely turn out to be true, these people should be thrown out of the Country. And I remind my colleagues who over and again refer to the Constitution at-large, but when you get into the nuts and bolts of it, some of it is very frustrating; and one of the most frustrating parts of the Constitution is due process of law.

And what you have explained here today about bond and flight risk is what we see every day in the ordinary criminal justice system, and 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act that this Congress has passed says that those same factors must be considered by ICE.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And if I may just say it is a frustration that we all have. I took issue many times with the Federal courts decisions on matters when I was asking for bond and did not get it. Congresswoman, I started out my career very early on in the Equal



Employment Opportunity Commission as an investigator and an intake person, so I became familiar with you at that time.

Ms. NORTON. Look at you now.

Ms. SALDAÑA. My goodness.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Now recognize the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Carter, for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Again, thank you for being here, Ms. Saldaña. We appreciate it very much.

It is my understanding that ICE officers and Border Patrol agents are being directed through internal memos not to ask questions concerning why people are here illegally in the United States. Can you tell me what these internal memos say?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I can only speak for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, sir. I am not aware of any such memo. I can't speak for CBP; I really don't know. The memos we are sending out is to give guidance on the secretary's priorities that he announced on November 20.

Mr. CARTER. OK. Let me ask you this and let me remind you you are under oath, and you recognize that. Let me ask you are you directing officers or agents, or anyone, not to follow the law but, instead, to follow the policies of the Administration?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Anything I have done since December 23d, when I was sworn into office, has been to direct our people to follow the law.

Mr. CARTER. So you are not directing your people to follow the policies of the Administration.

Ms. SALDAÑA. The law and the policies as the Secretary of Homeland Security has announced November 20th.

Mr. CARTER. OK.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to ask to be entered into the record a press release by the National Border Patrol Council dealing with a recent town hall meeting in Miami that President Obama said there would be consequences for Border Patrol agents or ICE officers who do not follow the DACA and DAPA policies and remove qualifying illegal aliens from the United States.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. CARTER. In fact, we have a clip of that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. This is Border Patrol?

Mr. CARTER. YES, MA'AM.

Ms. SALDAÑA. That is our sister agency.

Mr. CARTER. We have the clip. Here we go.

[Video.]

Mr. CARTER. Can you tell me what these consequences are?

Ms. SALDAÑA. That the President is talking about?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I cannot. I can tell you in general with respect to any member of an agency, organization, a private company, any member has to abide by the policies and the directives at the top. I mean, that is pretty straightforward.

Mr. CARTER. But, you know, when you use the word consequences, that is somewhat threatening. I want to know what the consequences are. Can you tell me what those are?

Ms. SALDAÑA. The consequences, I cannot tell you what the President was talking about. I cannot. I can tell you that if some-

one is not doing their job, there are consequences, up to and including termination; there is discipline, there is suspension, there is penalties. All kinds of things that can start from a written reprimand all the way to termination. That is basic employment.

Mr. CARTER. But do you consider not doing their job as not following the law or not following the Administration's policy?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It is not following the law and the policies of this Administration. It is both, sir. Policy is just as critical as law.

Mr. CARTER. Policy is just as critical as law?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. But what about when policy doesn't agree with what the law is, when it is in direct conflict of what the law is?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I would say that is a problem. But I am not aware of that in this case with respect to immigration and customs enforcement. And again, Congressman, I really can't speak to Border Patrol and the customs and border protection.

Mr. CARTER. OK, a minute ago you spoke about the memos that you have sent out. Can we get copies of them?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Absolutely. The one I was talking about, in fact, we may have a copy with us right now. I will make sure you get it even before the conclusion of this hearing, the one that I sent out yesterday.

Mr. CARTER. Now, I am not talking about just the one. I want to see the internal memos that you have sent out to Border Patrol agents and to ICE officers.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Sir, let me make it clear. I am the Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. There are seven agencies within Department of Homeland Security. I do not send directives to employees of Customs and Border Protection; they are not my employees.

Mr. CARTER. I understand. What about ICE?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, I do send directives to ICE.

Mr. CARTER. Can we get those?

Ms. SALDAÑA. You may have any directive I have sent to ICE.

Mr. CARTER. OK. One last question. Are you familiar, are you aware of any other director involved in this process who has sent out directives to ICE officers, Border Patrol offices, or anyone else, not to follow the law, but, instead, to follow the policy of the Administration?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am not aware of that.

Mr. CARTER. OK. Thank you very much.

I yield back my time.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank the gentleman.

We will now recognize the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Mulvaney, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MULVANEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Ms. Saldaña, and thank you for sticking around after the votes. I just have a couple of random questions following up on things that you have said and things that other folks have asked you.

You mentioned earlier on today that apprehensions at the border are down and that this is good news. Were you aware that previously Ms. Napolitano had testified before Congress that apprehensions at the border were up and that this was good news?

Ms. SALDAÑA. No, I was not aware of that.

Mr. MULVANEY. So it seems like it is good news if we are apprehending more and good news if we are apprehending less. Really, the number of apprehensions at the border isn't the measure, is it? It is the number of folks who actually are able to cross without being apprehended. Would you agree with that?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Of course. Of course.

Mr. MULVANEY. OK. So you come and you say, look, apprehensions are down. That is not determinative as to whether or not it is good news.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Not determinative, sir, but I would think you all would think that is a good thing.

Mr. MULVANEY. No, ma'am, actually, because you could come in and say we didn't apprehend anybody, that is zero, and that is great news, and we would disagree with that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. It reflects border security to me if we are stopping everybody that comes across and there are zero apprehensions.

Mr. MULVANEY. OK, so there is my question. How many folks are getting across without being apprehended?

Ms. SALDAÑA. How do I know something that is not happening?

Mr. MULVANEY. Do you have any data as to whether or not that number is increasing, decreasing, staying the same?

Ms. SALDAÑA. And let me be sure I understand your question.

Mr. MULVANEY. Sure.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Would you repeat it, please?

Mr. MULVANEY. Sure. You have mentioned the number of folks who are apprehended at the border. I have suggested to you that that is not the measure of success of the program. The measure of success of what you are doing is the number of people who are crossing into the Country illegally, without being apprehended.

So my question to you is do you have any data as to whether or not that number is going up in the last couple of years, going down, or staying the same.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I have no data that reflects something that is not happening.

Mr. MULVANEY. OK. So you have no idea if it is working or not.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Oh, I do. I do.

Mr. MULVANEY. No, ma'am, you don't, because you could come in here and say, look, we apprehended five times as many as we did last year, and that is evidence of us doing a great job; and that is what Ms. Napolitano said previously. Or you could come in and say what you said today, which is we only apprehended half as many as we did last year, and that is evidence of us doing a good job. And those things are nonsensical.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I presume that you, sir, as well as every other congressperson here, wants us to apprehend everybody that is coming across the border illegally.

Mr. MULVANEY. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And, if possible, get that down to zero.

Mr. MULVANEY. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. SALDAÑA. So zero would be good news. I believe we all agree on that.

Mr. MULVANEY. But you are talking about the other half of the equation, which is the number of people you are apprehending, not the people who don't get apprehended.

Let me ask you this. Has the definition of turned back south or deported, has that changed in recent history?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. MULVANEY. So when you come in and you say that the number of people we turned back at the border has gone up or gone down, that definition of what you are using, I think the term is TBS, that definition has not changed in the last couple years?

Ms. SALDAÑA. The persons at the border are Customs and Border Protection, most likely, and there are some circumstances, if I am understanding this correct, where they do turn back people back into Mexico.

Mr. MULVANEY. I guess the point I am getting at, when the President says that we deported more people than we ever have before, has the definition of what that means changed in the last couple of years?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Not that I am aware of.

Mr. MULVANEY. Okay. All right.

Let me followup on a couple different things. You said before that there were communities and local governments that were denying you access. Tell me about that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. This is one of the challenges that I mentioned in my opening Statement, sir, and I enlist the help of anybody that I can get help from on this issue. Because our biggest priority is criminals, convicted felons in particular, we need to work with State and local jurisdictions who are apprehending undocumented workers for offenses against State and local law.

They have them in their custody; we can now communicate with the State and local jurisdiction and get some notice in advance, through our detainer request, to let us know that they are about to release them because they have served their State custody sentence and that we can take possession of them because of their violation of the law; and now we have a convicted criminal here.

Mr. MULVANEY. But they are denying you the ability to do that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Some jurisdictions are.

Mr. MULVANEY. Why?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I can't speak for them. I will tell you some of them have policies and laws that are telling—

Mr. MULVANEY. Do you believe that you have—I am sorry to cut you off. Do you believe that you have the legal right to force them to comply with your requests?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I cannot say that the detainee notices are mandatory; they are definitely discretionary.

Mr. MULVANEY. Would it surprise you if the Administration had taken a different position on that in the recent past?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, we have argued that and there is pending litigation everywhere on this topic. I think you may be familiar with the Oregon case.

Mr. MULVANEY. Would it help you if we clarified the law to make it clear that it was mandatory that those local communities cooperate with you?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you. Amen. Yes.

Mr. MULVANEY. Thank you, Ms. Saldaña. I appreciate the opportunity.

Chairman CHAFFETZ. Thank you.

Now recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hurd, for 5 minutes.

Mr. HURD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, thank you, ranking member.

And to Director Saldaña, as a fellow Texan, welcome to Washington, DC.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you.

Mr. HURD. My first question is, how does the inability of deporting every person that violates our laws impact future illegal immigration?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am not sure. I think if we could deport 11 million people there might be a message sent that you really shouldn't be coming into the United States. But I think that is fairly impractical.

Mr. HURD. So how does a criminal alien actually get released, the process? They are in our custody, in U.S. Government custody, they get charged. What is that process?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I can speak to when we are in the picture.

Mr. HURD. Sure.

Ms. SALDAÑA. And this is bound by statute. I think the Immigration and Nationality Act is about this big. But what happens is we arrest them, they come into custody, we process them, take fingerprints, get all kinds of information on them so we can establish a data base. Very early on the question is we have to make ICE—this is ICE—has to make a custody determination and whether bond is appropriate.

Based on the factors that I talked about earlier, that decision is made. Either they go into a detention center because we say there is no bond allowable, or we say the bond, and I believe the minimum is \$1500 all the way up to whatever is necessary in our view to get them to report in the future is then assessed.

If not, they can challenge that determination by ICE, and they do very, very often. So then they go into the immigration court for the immigration court then to say, ICE, you were right in your bond determination or no, you should let these release. So that half of the people that I think we have been talking about, 30,000 that were released in 2013 and another, 36,000 in 2013 and another 30,000 in 2014, that is where the immigration courts have come in or the Zadvydas case and said they must be released; ICE, you do that.

Mr. HURD. So do you think all criminal aliens should be deported?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. If we encounter them and get our hands on them, sure.

Mr. HURD. Okay.

Shifting a little bit to another topic, the surge of unaccompanied minors and families that we experienced last summer. Are you anticipating another surge this spring or summer? And what are you doing specifically? And I recognize that all elements of DHS are involved in that, and I am interested in hearing what ICE is doing to be prepared.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, we learned some very hard lessons last summer, so as I think many of you are aware, we have ramped up our family facilities because, of course, the surge involved unaccompanied children and families with children. So we have established Dili that I visited about a month ago and have 400 or so units already developed with people in them, and we are expanding and should conclude up to 2400 units by May.

We are gathering all the intelligence we can get, some of which I cannot share in public here, but I am happy to share it with you in a classified setting, to try to see if we can expect that again this year. I do know that what I met with the minister of security in Mexico City a few weeks ago, that he feels very strongly that we may be getting some more people up here. Mexico has done an extraordinary job in stopping quite a few people—they report in the six figures—before they even get to the United States.

Mr. HURD. On that area, you are saying Mexico is doing a good job of helping. What areas, what countries where we are seeing illegal immigration come from that are not being supportive or where there is room for growth?

Ms. SALDAÑA. A very critical one is China. I am actually going there this next week to sign a repatriation agreement where, as the result of work that I can't take credit for, although I would like to, that has been done with ICE officials, they have convinced the Chinese government to assist us with respect to interviewing Chinese nationals who we are removing from the Country. We are very happy for that step. We will continue to work with them and other countries to try to improve that situation.

Mr. HURD. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MULVANEY [presiding]. And I thank the gentleman.

We now recognize the gentlelady from Illinois, Ms. Duckworth, for 5 minutes.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am glad I made it over here. Running between hearings.

Last week, ICE announced the arrest of over 2,000 convicted criminal immigrants as a result of a nationwide operation known as Operation Cross Check. According to ICE, of the 2,059 individuals arrested, more than 1,000 had multiple convictions and more than 1,000 had felony convictions, including robbery, voluntary manslaughter, and rape.

Assistant Secretary Saldaña, is this correct?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. That is who we targeted, was people with serious criminal offenses, violent offenses.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. And what led ICE to engage in this nationwide operation?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, actually, this is something ICE does every day, fugitive operations; try to locate those people at-large that we were talking about that perhaps we couldn't get through cooperation with State and local jurisdictions. So what we did was for a matter of weeks we worked toward—and this is our sixth operation in this regard; we do it once or twice a year. We searched all our resources to go through all the intelligence we had, information we have in data bases to identify people who were anywhere in the

Country where we could identify people fitting that pattern of meeting our priorities.

Then we went out, and actually I got up 4:30 Sunday morning about 3 weeks ago with my bulletproof vest, and met up with a team of extraordinary ICE officers and actually we were able to locate and arrest two people on my team. The number is over 2,000. It was an extraordinary effort. Of course, when you do that, then you are not doing the day-to-day work, but that is a function that is right up our wheelhouse and exactly what we should be doing, and that is going after the worst of the worse, and that was an example of it.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Can you explain how the individuals arrested will be prosecuted and processed, since you arrested them, and what is the next step? How will they be prosecuted and processed for, for example, removal from the United States?

Ms. SALDAÑA. They go into the removal process. We issue a notice to appear. In some cases we may have some people who already have an order of removal. That will be easier to get them out of the Country. And, of course, once again, as Congresswoman Norton noted earlier, there are some due process requirements, but we are moving as expeditiously as possible to remove them from the Country.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Thank you. As a former U.S. attorney, can you explain how this operation reflects the Administration's new November 20, 2014 prosecution priorities? You said this was right up your wheelhouse.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes. You mentioned the list of offenses. Those are serious assaults, other crimes, serious crimes that have been done, and that is where we should be spending every Federal dollar that the Congress has authorized us to spend, is on getting those people, identifying them, locating them, and getting them out of the Country and away from the American public.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Wonderful. You talked about this balance between doing your regular duties and an operation like this, Operation Cross Check, and how if you are doing this you are not able to focus as much on the regular duties. Do you think this was a successful step toward prioritizing for prosecution, convicted criminals and public safety threats, operations like Cross Check? You say you do several of them a year, right?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, and it was very successful. Actually, it was extraordinarily successful. Again, this is an administrative process. The officer goes up and knocks on the door to see if the individual is in there, and I cannot say this enough. I am sorry if I am repeating myself, but when we don't have the cooperation of State and local jurisdictions, we are putting our officers at greater risk. My palms are sweating again thinking about these officers knocking on a door and not knowing what to expect when somebody opens the door.

We had a very good success rate; I think it was something like 20 percent of the people that we were looking for answered and we were able to arrest them.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. And targeting and identifying of these criminals, you said that it is better with the local law enforcement support. Are you getting some of that? I assume there will be more of

these operations in the future. How do you prepare for that so that you have that high success and arrest rate so that you can go and find the right person and get these very hardened criminals off the streets?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Well, I am actually thinking about expanding, and we are talking about it internally, our fugitive operations because there are people out there that we need to locate and get out. It is a vital part of what we do and, again, the priorities are these violent criminals, gang members, those kinds of things; and I think we had all of them represented in this group of 2,000-plus that we were able to arrest.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Thank you. It is clear that ICE's enforcement efforts continue to contribute to this record number of apprehensions of very serious criminals. Thank you.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank the gentlelady.

We now recognize Mr. Russell, the gentleman from Oklahoma, for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL.

Mr. RUSSELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Director Saldaña, for all of the work that you do. Public service is often thankless, as you know. While we might have differences, I do appreciate your service.

The President recently said, in a national address, if you are a criminal, you will be deported. Is that really true?

Ms. SALDAÑA. If you are a criminal, we are going to locate you, arrest you, and put you in removal proceedings and deport you.

Mr. RUSSELL. But with over 160,000 convicted criminals still at-large in the United States, do you believe that is being held accountable?

Ms. SALDAÑA. This is what I do. This is what we are trying to achieve. We are looking for them. We are going to find them. I will tell you there will be no stone unturned to try to locate every one of them. Will we have a 100 percent success rate? That is probably impractical. But we are doing everything we can to find them.

Mr. RUSSELL. And of the 2,000 criminals recently apprehended this month, as it was announced, how many had been apprehended by ICE previously?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I think there was 1,000. I think there were 1,000 that we had. You mean by ICE? I am sorry.

Mr. RUSSELL. Or by anyone.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Or some other law enforcement agency?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of the 2,000 criminals that were apprehended as being on the most dangerous list, how many had been in custody of the United States law enforcement agencies before?

Ms. SALDAÑA. There were quite a few. I don't have that number right at hand.

Mr. RUSSELL. It speaks to a problem that if these were the most dangerous and these were at the top of the heap for targeted and we had held them in our custody once before, but we didn't think it important enough to prevent their release.

How many of the 2,000 will be deported?

Ms. SALDAÑA. They are all in removal proceedings.



Mr. RUSSELL. And can you provide confirmation to us of those numbers as they are deported?

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. The last interesting thing, in a recent town hall meeting in Miami, President Obama said that there would be consequences for Border Patrol agents or ICE offices who do not follow the DACA or DAPA policies to remove qualifying illegal aliens from the United States. What are those consequences for Border Patrol agents who remove those illegal aliens?

Ms. SALDAÑA. As I just Stated, I am the Director of ICE. Customs and Border Protection is one of the other agencies with the Department of Homeland Security—

Mr. RUSSELL. And I understand that, but you work interrelated. What do you think the President would be speaking of there that there would be consequences on agents that are trying, like yourself, to uphold the law?

Ms. SALDAÑA. They are employees and, as I just Stated a minute ago, it is like any other employee; if they are not following the directives of the top, then anything from a reprimand to ultimately termination can occur. And I will tell you that is my view. I do not know what the President was talking about.

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, sure. But let me ask you as the director and as a prosecuting attorney and someone who has served the public for a long time, putting criminals behind bars, do you like such restrictions and being told that you can't uphold what you know the rule of law to be?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I wish, I wish, and I mean this sincerely, I could get every criminal immigrant who is illegal in the Country out of the Country as quickly as possible, and I am doing everything I can do that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you feel that you are being prohibited by the executive?

Ms. SALDAÑA. No, sir. We have our hands full. We have our hands full with the priorities; the murderers, the rapists. We have our hands full. Those are the people we are out to look for. We are interested in public safety, border security, and national security; and that is where our focus is.

Mr. RUSSELL. But doesn't it create a little bit of an intimidating environment when you have the chief executive making threats to agents that are trying to uphold the law and, when you have limited resources, changing rules? I mean, you deal with these people. You mentioned them yourself in earlier testimony here of how dangerous these criminals were and the types of offenses that they had done. Knowing your passion for upholding that, how does that make you feel, as a director of an agency so vital to our security, to have what appears to be intimidation Statements being made by the executive?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I have made it very clear to all almost 20,000 employees that I expect them to uphold the highest standards, and, quite frankly, we have an employee manual that is quite extensive, where people know that if they do not represent the agency well or they commit, themselves, crimes, there will be consequences. So, quite frankly, I think it is an important thing to communicate clearly to employees what the expectations are.

Mr. RUSSELL. Well, I appreciate that and I understand that people that try to uphold the law can face consequences. I hope those that are illegally here and are breaking the law and are dangerous, as we have heard in testimony, even some losing members of their family to these criminals, I would hope that they would be the ones that would have the consequence.

I yield back my time. Thank you.

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank the gentleman. I apologize for being a little quick with the gavel, but I will let the members know that votes have been called. We have 14 minutes left and two members in the queue, so we hope to move through and wrap up the meeting.

Recognize now for 5 minutes the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Walker.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will try to take maybe half my time.

Thank you for your patience. I know sometimes the questions seem repetitive. I am going to go in a different direction today.

Last month, the secretaries of State from Kansas and Ohio testified right there about their concern about illegal aliens having access to vote; the Social Security numbers gathered from the President's referendum. But the bigger concern was they wanted to keep the rolls very pure and very clean for the people who are actually citizens that are voting.

My question is do you believe the States should have access to the DHS's immigration records so that they can reconcile these voting rolls? I would like to hear your thoughts on that.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I really have not given that thought, sir. That is not something within the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and I have not really studied the question. I would like to give you an informed opinion, and I just don't have the facts.

Mr. WALKER. So you have no opinion today on whether the States should have the information based on some of these Social Security numbers that have been distributed out? You feel like the States, you just don't have an opinion on that?

Ms. SALDAÑA. It sounds like a reasonable proposition but, again, I like to give informed opinions, and I just don't know the facts.

Mr. WALKER. Well, then let me ask it this way. Do you believe that illegals should have any opportunity to vote in an election, whether it is local or whether it is a national election?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I am not an expert on the benefits that are provided to some people who are in the Country and who are undocumented, but I don't think they have the right to vote, sir. I don't think that is provided by law.

Mr. WALKER. Even with a Social Security number, even before they become a citizen or go through the process, you are telling me—I want to make sure I have this on the record—that you believe those people should not have an opportunity to vote?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I do not know that they do. I don't believe they have the right, illegal, undocumented aliens—

Mr. WALKER. And how would we know that unless the information is shared from the DHS to the States?

Ms. SALDAÑA. I wish I had time to consider that and work on that, but I have so many issues to deal with at ICE that I haven't really focused on it.

Mr. WALKER. All right. Well, then let me move in a different direction real quick, since that is fair. Hopefully, at one point you will have a chance to look at that, because that is very important, some of the States, that they are having accurate elections.

The number that we have talked about several times, 167,527 number of convicted criminal aliens that have not been deported. That is a big number, isn't it? That is a huge number.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Yes.

Mr. WALKER. One of the numbers, though, that really concerned me, as well as the 167,000, is the 30,558 that currently are unlawfully here in the United States. I think I did the math a second ago. There is an average of 400 cities per State. Times 50 is 20,000 cities. So if you look at the average, that is 1.5 criminals that are here right now in our Country. Does that number alarm you?

Ms. SALDAÑA. One alarms me. I would like to see them all out of the Country.

Mr. WALKER. Okay.

Well, because of time constraints, we are going to let my fellow member, Ken Buck, share his time, so I am going to yield back to the chairman.

Mr. MULVANEY. Thank the gentleman.

We will recognize Mr. Buck for the final 5 minutes, and some more, if he wants it.

Mr. BUCK. At the risk of missing votes, I will be brief.

I actually didn't come here to argue or to ask any questions; I just wanted to pass a message to you. I am dating myself, but as a Federal prosecutor I worked with INS agents, not ICE agents. Then as a district attorney I worked with ICE agents.

And I have to tell you that some of the very best people I worked with were from INS and ICE, and the folks that you have on the ground are absolutely passionate about the mission that you have with your agency; and, as a prosecutor, I am sure you probably share my view of I don't want to call them the old INS agents, but INS agents.

The problem I have, and I think the challenge that you have and the message that I wanted to deliver to you today is that the sense of mission is becoming frayed. I think they are getting a lot of mixed messages from DC. While their heart is in public safety and while they are doing their very best to protect the public and work with local law enforcement and work with prosecutors and sheriffs offices and police departments, I think they are getting a mixed message. I would just encourage you to try to work with those folks who are on the ground that I have seen really struggling.

And I don't say this in a partisan way, but really having a morale issue as a result of the various messages being sent out there, both by mayors and city councils and county commissions and others, as well as folks in DC. We were doing much better in 2005, 2006, 2007 in terms of being able to hold people in the local jail and move them through the process. There was a much clearer sense of really what the priorities should be than there is now.

So I just wanted to present that to you in as neutral a way as possible and just encourage you to work with those people because if we lose them, it is a loss to the Federal Government, it is a loss to the public safety.

That is really all I wanted to say. If you would like to comment, I open this for dialog.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I hadn't been on the job 6 hours when I met with all the senior staff and recognized that principle in particular, and that is we can't do our jobs without the women and men of the agency knowing what their job is, doing it well. We owe them the training and the tools necessary to do their job well.

Part of that is very clear communication. I have started that; I intend to improve on it. I have asked for a professional development plan giving our people the tools and the training they need to do their job; having their questions answered. It is very much, very much at the top of my list, and I appreciate you sending that message along; I couldn't agree more.

Mr. BUCK. And if there is anything I can do to help, but if there is anything we can do in terms of legislation to help in that way, I certainly would welcome the opportunity to work with you on this.

Ms. SALDAÑA. I look forward to taking you up on that. You may regret having made that offer. I will see you to talk about that, and any member here. Thank you.

Mr. BUCK. Thank you.

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank the gentleman and remind our members we have about 7 minutes remaining on vote, so for now I will recognize the ranking member for his closing comments.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Secretary, I want to thank you very much for your testimony. It is clear that you have a very, very difficult job and calls for a lot of balancing; and the people who work with you, they have very difficult jobs, and I am sure they quite often come under criticism and it is not easy sometimes. But I just want to take a moment to thank you and to thank them for what they do every day.

As I sat here and I keep listening to you, I can't help but just keep in mind, and I hope all members understand the significance of a former U.S. attorney. That is serious business. And you have sworn to uphold the law. As a matter of fact, I am sure you put a lot of people in prison as a U.S. attorney. So I think we need to keep in mind that people are doing the best they can with the tools that they have.

Sadly, there will be folks who will fall through the cracks, people who should not be on the street. It happens, unfortunately. And like I told you, when I think about the pain of the witnesses that testified in our last hearing, talking about their loved ones, I can relate big time. The idea of having a young person's life snuffed out and then mourning for the rest of your life of what could have been for them. So, again, you have our support.

I want to remind you to get back to us with regard to the information we requested and thank you.

Ms. SALDAÑA. Thank you.

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank the gentleman.

Ms. Saldaña, on behalf of the committee, I thank you. Congratulations on your first hearing. My guess is part of it met your expectations and part of it was probably a little bit different than you expected. But we do appreciate your time. We especially appreciate you making yourself available so that all the members could ask questions. Too many members of the Administration will come in and limit their time, and we do appreciate you making yourself available, and it is very appreciated. So thank you very much.

We thank the witnesses and, if there is no further business, without objection, the committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:51 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]



## **APPENDIX**

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MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING RECORD

**Breakdown of the Subsequent Convictions Associated with  
Criminal Aliens Placed in a Non-Custodial Setting in Fiscal Year 2013**

The following table provides a breakdown of convictions associated with the 36,007 criminal aliens placed in a non-custodial setting in fiscal year 2013. The convictions occurred following release from ICE custody.

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
1	PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
2	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE <sup>1</sup>
3	NO ARREST RECEIVED   THEFT
4	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE   TRANSPORT/ETC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
5	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
6	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
7	TRESPASSING
8	HALLUCINOGEN-MFR
9	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
10	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
11	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE NO ARREST RECEIVED   VANDALISM NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
12	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE   POSS ID OF 10+ PERSON W/ INT
13	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY   POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS   KNOWINGLY DAMAGE PROPERTY
14	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE BURGLARY
15	LARCENY - LESS THAN \$200
16	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
17	POSS/PURCHASE COCAINE BASE F/SALE   PRCS:FLASH INCARCERATION
18	NO ARREST RECEIVED   CHARGE NOT SPECIFIED
19	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
20	DISORDERLY INTOX
21	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
22	VANDALISM



ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
23	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
24	RECKLESS DRIVING:PARKING FACILITY
25	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
26	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
27	OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
28	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
29	SPEEDING   DRIVING WITHOUT DRIVERS LICENSE / EXPIRED
30	VIO CS/DRUG/DEV AND COSMETIC ACT
	VIO CS/DRUG/DEV AND COSMETIC ACT
31	FORCE/ADW NOT FIREARM:GBI LIKELY
32	DISORDERLY INTOX   RESISTING OFFICER
33	POSS/PURCHASE COCAINE BASE F/SALE
34	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
35	BURGLARY
36	SELL/FURNISH/ETC MARIJUANA/HASH   POSSESS MARIJUANA FOR SALE
37	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
38	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   FAIL TO APPEAR:WRITTEN PROMISE
39	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
40	POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
41	CRIMINAL TRESPASS
42	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICERS
43	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE   TRANSPORT/ETC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
44	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
45	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
46	FAIL COMPLY REGISTR SEX OFENDR
47	BURGLARY
48	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ ON SPOUSE/COHAB   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
49	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
50	ASSAULT
51	THREATEN CRIME WITH INTENT TO TERRORIZE
52	PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES
	POSSESS CONCENTRATED CANNABIS

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
53	VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
54	LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOLATION
55	POSSESSION CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   RECEIVE KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
56	BURGLARY   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
57	BATTERY
58	TRANSPORT/ETC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
59	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
60	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
61	GRAND THEFT:MONEY/LABOR/PROP
62	LARCENY
63	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC
64	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FT/REG/ETC:FEL SEX OFF/PR : 13CRI726
65	CONSPIRACY TO TRANSPORT ILLEGAL ALIENS   SRTV (TRANSPORTN OF ILLEGAL ALIEN, A/A
66	LARCENY
67	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   THEFT
68	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
69	POSS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY AN UNLAWFUL USER OF OR PERSON ADDICTED TO A C   VIOLATION OF SUPERVISED RELEASE
70	GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER'S ID
71	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC BATTERY
72	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC
73	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
74	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
75	VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL
76	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
77	POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
78	DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
79	POSS MARIJUANA OVER 28.5 GRAMS   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
80	PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE   POSSESS/ETC BURGLARY TOOLS
81	THEFT
82	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
83	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
84	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
85	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
86	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
87	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	TRESPAS OBSTRUC/ETC BUSINES OPR/ETC
88	FELON/ADDICT POSS/ETC FIREARM   FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFICERS
89	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   HIT& RUN PROP DAMAG:LOC/ETC REQ   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
90	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
91	GRAND THEFT:AUTO   TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT   HIT&RUN PROP DAMAG:LOC/ETC REQ   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
92	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
93	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
94	PROHIBITED OWN/ETC AMMO/ETC   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
95	PETTY THEFT
	POSSESSION OF ID OF 10+ PRSN: W/ INT DEFRD

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	PETTY THEFT
96	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE 666(A)-484(A)-488 PC
97	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC
98	POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
99	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
100	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
101	POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
102	DRIVING W/LIC INV W/PREV CONV/SUSP/W/O FIN RES
103	FAIL TO ID FUGITIVE INTENT GIVE FALSE INFO
104	PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES
105	BURGLARY   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
106	DAMAGE PROP-CRIM MISCH CONDIT RELEASE VIOLATION
107	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER
108	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
109	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
110	NO ARREST RECEIVED   UNSPECIFIED CHARGE
111	211-212,5(A) PC   459-460 (A) PC
112	DUI W/PRIOR CONV:PER 23550 VC
113	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
114	CRIMINAL TRESPASS
115	BURGLARY THEFT BY FORGED/INVALID ACCESS CARD
116	RETAIL THEFT
117	TRESPAS OBSTRUC/ETC BUSINES OPR/ETC VANDALISM
118	NO ARREST RECEIVED   GRAND THEFT:MONEY/LABOR/PROP   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
119	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
120	PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES
121	POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
122	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC   POSS W/INTENT TO USE VEH MASTER KEY
123	OBSTRUCT/RESIST EXECUTIVE OFFICER
124	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE NO ARREST RECEIVED   UNSPECIFIED CHARGE
125	POSS MARIJUANA OVER 28.5 GRAMS   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
126	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
127	OWN/ETC CHOP SHOP   POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC
128	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
129	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
130	THEFT/PETTY THEFT W/PRIOR   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE NO ARREST RECEIVED   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION NO ARREST RECEIVED   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
131	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
132	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER
133	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
134	EVADE PEACE OFFICER:CAUSE SBI/DEATH   HIT AND RUN:DEATH OR INJURY   BURGLARY
135	ASSAULT ON PERSON   BATTERY
136	GRAND THEFT: MONEY/LABOR/PROP
137	NO ARREST RECEIVED   TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT   POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC NO ARREST RECEIVED   UNSPECIFIED CHARGE DUI DRUG   FALSE ID TO PEACE OFFICER
138	INDECENT EXPOSURE   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
139	PETTY THEFT
140	CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC
141	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
142	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
143	REGISTRATION OF PREDATORY OFFENDERS   PREDATORY OFFENDER-KNOWINGLY VIOLATES REGISTRATION

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
144	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
145	HARM/DEATH:ELDER/DEPENDANT ADULT   CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC
	ROBBERY   BURGLARY   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE   CRUELTY TO ELDER/DEPENDENT ADULT   CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC   FORCE/ADW NOT FIREARM:GBI LIKELY
146	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   THEFT
147	THEFT-CONTROL PROPERTY
148	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
149	BATTERY
150	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
151	SRV (ILLEGAL RE-ENTERED THE U.S. FND IN CENTRAL CA)
152	LARCENY
153	BATTERY
154	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
155	INDECENT EXPOSURE
156	BURGLARY
157	BATTERY
158	EMER COMM 911 MISUSE
159	EVADE PEACE OFFICER:DISREGARD SAFETY
160	PETTY THEFT
161	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
162	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
163	OPERATING WITHOUT A LICENSE ON PERSON
	CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-POSSESS (COCAINE, HEROIN
164	FIGHT/NOISE/OFFENSIVE WORDS
	BURGLARY
165	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
166	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
167	EXTREME DUI-BAC > .20
168	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
169	TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
170	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
171	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
172	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROL SUBST
173	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
174	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
175	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
176	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
177	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
178	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED (MISDEMEANOR) WILLFUL OBSTRUCTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS - MISDEMEANOR FAILURE TO APPEAR FOR FINGERPRINTABLE CHARGE - MISDEMEANOR
179	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
180	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
181	ASSAULT ON PERSON   BATTERY NONSTUDENT REFUSE TO LEAVE CAMPUS BATTERY ON PERSON
182	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
183	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
184	GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER
185	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
186	12500(A) VC POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE BURGLARY
187	THEFT PROP>=\$500 < \$1500
188	III/BURGLARY 3RD DEG-UNLAW ENTRY,FEL
189	DISORDERLY CONDUCT RESISTING OFFICER

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	BATTERY   LARCENY
190	BURGLARY
191	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
192	MANUFAC/POSS/DELIVER SCH 1/II   POSSESSION OF SCHEDULE 1-V   CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CONSPIRACY   MAN/DEL/POSS/ W/INT/ SCH I/II
193	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
194	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
195	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
	VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
196	NO ARREST RECEIVED   UNSPECIFIED CHARGE POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
197	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE   TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
198	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
199	CONTRACTING W/O A LICENSE
200	CONTEMPT:VIOL GANG INJUNCTION CONTEMPT:VIOL GANG INJUNCTION
201	DISORDERLY CONDUCT   TRAFFIC-DL-DRIVING AFTER CANCELLATION-INIMICAL TO PUBLIC SAFETY TRAFFIC-DL-DRIVING AFTER CANCELLATION-INIMICAL TO
202	BURGLARY
203	UNLAWFUL CARRYING WEAPON
204	TRAFFIC - DWI - OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE UNDER   DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.
205	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
206	VANDALISM USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
207	MAKE/PASS FICTITIOUS CHECK
208	TERRORISTIC THREATS
209	BATTERY
210	RESISTING OFFICER
211	PETTY THEFT RETAIL MERCHANDISE
212	SEXUAL BATTERY CHRG 422(A) PC
213	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC   LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOLATION   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE



ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC   LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOLATION   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROL SUBST
	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROL SUBST
	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC
214	POSSESS CONCENTRATED CANNABIS
215	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT   EVADE PEACE OFCR:DISREGARD SAFETY   GRAND THEFT:AUTO   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   ILLEGAL ENTRY
216	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
217	BURGLARY: SECOND DEGREE   GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER
218	FIGHT/NOISE/OFFENSIVE WORDS
219	RETAIL FRAUD - THIRD DEGREE
220	DOM BATTERY, 3+
221	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER&APOS;S ID   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
222	LARCENY
223	COERC W/FORCE OR THREAT OF FORCE DESTROY PROP OF ANOTHER, \$250 - \$5K GROSS MISD
224	LARCENY
225	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE   POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
226	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
227	CHRG I415 (2) PC
228	BURGLARY   TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT   OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
229	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
230	DRUGS - EQUIP - POSSESS   DUI-UNLAW BLD ALCH
231	NO ARREST RECEIVED   POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
232	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT   RECEIVE/ECT KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER   POSS DRIVER LIC/ID TO COMMIT FORGERY

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
233	FORGE OFFICIAL SEAL
234	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE: LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VOIL DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
235	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
236	CRIMINAL TRESPASS CRIMINAL TRESPASS
237	ASSAULT CAUSES BODILY INJ
238	FORGE ACCESS CARD TO DEFRAUD   FELON/ADDICT POSS/ETC FIREARM   GET CREDIT/ETC:USE OTHER'S ID   FORGE OFFICIAL SEAL
239	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPV VIOLATION
240	FELON/ADDICT POSS/ETC FIREARM
241	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
242	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
243	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
244	RECKLESS DRIVING
245	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES
246	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
247	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
248	USE ACCESS ACCOUNT INFO W/O CONSENT
249	SELL HYPO NEEDLE/SYRINGE W/O PERMIT   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
250	VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
251	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
252	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
253	GRAND THEFT: MONEY/LABOR/PROP
254	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
255	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
256	POSSESS CNTL SUBSTANCE
257	OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   VIOLATION OF PAROLE:FELONY
258	AUTO THEFT W/PRIOR
259	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
260	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
261	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
262	MARIJUANA-POSSESS/USE
263	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICERS NO ARREST RECEIVED   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE BURGLARY
264	ILLEGAL ENTRY
265	POSS/PURCHASE FOR SALE NARC/CNTL SUB
266	TRAFFIC OFFENSE
267	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
268	FLEE/ELUDE POLICE
269	POSSESS MARIJUANA FOR SALE   PLANT/CULTIVATE/ETC MARIJUANA/HASH
270	NO ARREST RECEIVED   INFLECT CORPORAL INJ: SPOUSE/COHAB NO ARREST RECEIVED   THREATEN CRIME W/INTENT TO TERRORIZE
271	BURGLARY
272	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
273	DUTY TO STOP-ACC.RESULT- DAMG.TO ATT.VEHICLE DRIVING AFTER DENIAL, SUS/REVOCATION-LICENSE
274	BATTERY
275	CHRG 3455 PC
276	POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA BURGLARY PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE BURGLARY   BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
277	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
278	SIMPLE ASSAULT
279	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
280	SHOPLIFTING-REMOVAL OF GOODS   SHOPLIFTING-CONCEALMENT   VIOLATION OF PROMISE TO APPEAR
281	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUPSEND/ETC   RECKLESS DRIVING
282	TRESPASS:INJURE PROPERTY   TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB TRANSPORT/SELL NARC/CNTL SUB
283	LARCENY

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
284	LARCENY
285	8 USC 1324 ALIEN SMUGGLING
286	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE BURGLARY   PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES
287	POSS/PURCHASE COCAINE BASE F/SALE
288	VIOL DOM VIOLENCE TPO
289	BURGLARY   LARCENY   DAMAGE PROP-CRIM MISCH
290	POSS SCH I, II, III, IV C/S, (1ST/2ND)
291	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
292	ONE COUNT OF 18 USC 111(A)(1)-MISDEMEANOR
293	BAIL JUMPING-FELONY
294	SHOPLIFTING   CONTRIB DELINQ/DEPEND OF MINOR
295	FELONY PROSTITUTION
296	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
297	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
298	CRIM TRESP 3RD DEG/PROPERTY DANGEROUS DRUG-POSS/USE
299	CONTRIBUTE DELINQUENCY OF MINOR
300	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC:DRIVER LIC
301	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
302	DRIVE: LIC SUS/ETC: DUI/RFUSE TST
303	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
304	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
305	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
306	THEFT ROBBERY
307	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
308	ASSAULT
309	BURGLARY   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
310	INFRACTION VIOLATION
311	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
312	BURGLARY   BATTERY
313	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFICERS
314	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
315	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROL SUBST   CONTEMPT: DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC
316	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
317	CHRG 422 (A) PC
318	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
319	DUI/ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
320	FALSE PRETENSES - \$200 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN
321	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
322	ROBBERY WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON RECEIVE STOLEN GOODS/PROP (F)
323	BATTERY
324	SEX BATT:TOUCH FOR SEX AROUSAL
325	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
326	THEFT   CHRG 484 (A)-488 PC NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
327	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC
328	ENTER/ETC NONCOMMERCIAL DWELLING
329	BURGLARY BURGLARY
330	BURGLARY
331	AGG DUI-LIC SUSP/REV FOR DUI
332	RAPE SPOUSE BY FORCE/FEAR/ETC
333	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
334	OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER
335	VIO CS/DRUG/DEV AND COSMETIC ACT
336	BURGLARY:FIRST DEGREE   THEFT PERSONAL PROP/PETTY THEFT   FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFICERS
337	CONSPIRACY TO HARBOR ALIENS WITHIN THE U.S.
338	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
339	THEFT
340	DUI/ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
341	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   DRIVE W/O LICENSE   FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICERS
342	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
343	UNAUTHORIZED PRESENTMENT OF CARD

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
344	CONTEMPT: VIOL GANG INJUNCTION   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	CHRG 459-460 (A) PC FIRST DEGREE   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
345	TRESPAS OBSTRUC/ETC BUSINES OPR/ETC
346	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
	BATTERY ON PERSON
347	DRIVE W/O LICENSE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
348	LARCENY
349	LARCENY 6
	LARCENY 5
350	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE
	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE   RESIST ARREST -PASSV RESISTANCE
351	FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD FRAUD-USE-NO CONSENT
352	DISORDERLY CONDUCT   ASSAULT-5TH DEGREE-FEAR OF BODILY HARM OR DEATH
	ASSAULT-5TH DEGREE-FEAR OF BODILY HARM OR DEATH
353	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED (MISDEMEANOR)
354	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 2ND
355	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
	POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
356	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
357	FRAUD   LARCENY
358	RESID MORTGAGE FRAUD
359	ROBBERY
360	BURGLARY   PAROLE VIOL-FLASH INCARCERATION
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   PAROLE VIOL-FLASH INCARCERATION
361	SHOPLIFTING-REMOVAL OF GOODS   CRIMINAL TRESPASS 2ND DEGREE   ASSAULT-TOUCHED TO INJURE
	CRIM TRESP 3RD DEG/PROPERTY
	SHOPLIFTING-REMOVAL OF GOODS
362	CRIMINAL TRESPASS 2ND DEG
	POSSESSION OF FIREARM BY FELON   ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON
363	TRAFFIC - DWI - FOURTH-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE   ASSAULT IN THE 5TH DEG
	FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD FRAUD-USE-NO CONSENT

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
	FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD FRAUD-USE-NO CONSENT   DRUGS - 5TH DEGREE - POSSESS SCHEDULE 1,2,3,4 -
364	SIMPLE ROBBERY THEFT-TAKE/USE/TRANSFER MOVABLE PROP-NO CONSENT
365	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
366	CHRG 490,1 PC
367	FAIL PROVE FIN RSP: PO REQUEST
368	LOITER:INTENT:PROSTITUTION   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE LOITER:INTENT:PROSTITUTION LOITER:INTENT:PROSTITUTION   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
369	MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL   REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO BREATH/BLOOD/OR URINE TEST   DRIVING WHILE LIC SUSP 1ST OFF
370	FALSE IMPRISONMENT/INFLICT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
371	SHOPLIFT-LESS PURCHASE PRICE
372	DRIVE W/O LICENSE   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
373	BATTERY ON PERSON
374	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
375	PROSTITUTION-PATRON-HIRES, OFFERS, OR AGREES TO
376	FRAUD TO OBTAIN AID
377	POSS WPN BY PROHIB PERSON
378	FAIL REGISTER SEX OFFENDER(F)   INDECENT LIBERTY WITH CHILD
379	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
380	HIT AND RUN:PROPERTY DAMAGE   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
381	LARCENY   BURGLARY
382	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
383	VANDALISM
384	FLEEING A PEACE OFFICER BY A MEANS OTHER THAN A
385	DRIVE: UNDER INFLUENCE ALCOHOL
386	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
387	BATTERY ON PERSON
388	EXTREME DUI-BAC > .20
389	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
390	THEFT BURGLARY
391	FAIL TO COMPLY-COURT ORDER   FAIL TO STAY/ACCID/ATTEND VEH

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
392	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC   TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
393	DRIVE W.O LICENSE
394	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
395	BRAWLING FIGHTING CORRUPT PUBLIC MORAL DECENY
396	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK AND DAGGER   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE   DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS
397	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
398	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
399	TRAFFIC OFFENSE   MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
400	ROBBERY
401	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
402	BURGLARY   MISUSE OF 911 OR E911 SYSTEM
403	RETAIL THEFT/DISP MERCH/<\$300
404	VIO CS/DRUG/DEV AND COSMETIC ACT
405	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
406	DRIVING AFTER DENIAL, SUS/REVOCATION-LICENSE   FAILURE TO APPEAR/ANSWER SUMMONS
407	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
408	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:PROSTITUTION
409	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
410	SX OFF FAIL ANNUAL UPDATE
411	III/DANGEROUS DRUG-POSS/USE CHANGED TO DANGEROUS DRUG VIOLATION,FEL
412	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
	TRESPASSING
413	FIGHT/CHALLENGE FIGHT
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   THEFT/PETTY THEFT
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   THEFT/PETTY THEFT
414	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
415	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
416	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
417	PETTY THEFT RETAIL MERCHANDISE/ETC



ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
418	TRANSPORT/ETC CNTL SUB
419	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC:DRIVER LIC
420	VANDALISM   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE BATTERY
421	THREATEN CRIME WITH INTENT TO TERRORIZE   CRIM STREET GANG:W/PUB OFF CONV
422	INFRACTION
423	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
424	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   FAIL TO APPEAR:WRITTEN PROMISE
425	DOM BATTERY, 1ST
426	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
427	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
428	TRESPASS:RAILROAD PROPERTY
429	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
430	BAT:SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC
431	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
432	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
433	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
434	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
435	FAIL DISCLOSE ORIGIN RECORDING
436	FALSE IDENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT   CRIMINAL TRESPASS CRIMINAL TRESPASS
437	RETAIL THEFT
438	ROBBERY
439	LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOLATION
440	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
441	CHILD CRUELTY:POS INJURY/DEATH
442	ASSAULT
443	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
444	TRAN FAIL 30 DAY UPDATE
445	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC
446	RETAIL THEFT - INTENTIONALLY TAKE
447	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE THEFT
448	BURGLARY

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
449	ASSAULT-5TH-SAME VICTIM-TWO OR MORE PREVIOUS   ASSAULT IN THE FIFTH DEGREE; GROSS MISDEMEANOR-
450	ROBBERY
451	FRAUD
452	MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
453	DUI-UNLAW BLD ALCH
454	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
455	HIT AND RUN:PROPERTY DAMAGE   DRIVE:SUSPENDED/ETC LIC:RECKLESS   DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
456	LARCENY 6
457	PETTY THEFT
458	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
459	CONSPIRACY:COMMIT CRIME   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
460	NO ARREST RECEIVED   ENTER/REMAIN ON POSTED PROPERTY
461	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
462	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
463	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
464	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
465	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
466	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
467	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
468	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
469	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
470	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
471	BRING CONTROL SUB/ETC INTO PRISON/ETC   POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
472	LOITER:INTENT:PROSTITUTION
473	DISTURBS BY LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE
474	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
475	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
476	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
477	TRANSPORT/ETC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
478	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
479	8 USC 1325-ILLEGAL ENTRY (M)
480	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
	BURGLARY   CONSPIRACY:COMMIT CRIME   POSSESS/ETC BURGLARY TOOLS
481	8 USC 1325 ILLEGAL ENTRY (M)
482	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE   PARTICIPATE:CRIMINAL STREET GANG
483	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
484	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
485	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
486	POSSESS CONCENTRATED CANNABIS   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   DESTROY/CONCEAL EVIDENCE
	CHILD CRUELTY:POS INJURY/DEATH
487	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
	BAT:SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC   VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTIC VIOL
488	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
489	BAT:SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC
490	PROBATION VIOLATION REFERENCE OBT 4804060529
491	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE
492	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
	ARSON:PROPERTY
493	DUI .08 ALCOHOL:CAUSE BODILY INJ
494	DUI - FIRST OFFENSE DUI   MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATION - NO LICENSE   FAILURE OF OWNER OR OPERATOR OF MOTOR VEHICLE
495	RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER
496	ATTEMPTED COMMON LAW ROBBERY
	COMMON LAW ROBBERY
	COMMON LAW ROBBERY
497	OPERATING WHILE REVOKED
	OPERATE W/O CARRYING LICENSE
	OPERATING WHILE REVOKED

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
498	HIT AND RUN: PROPERTY DAMAGE
499	BURGLARY
	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
500	THEFT - MOTOR VEHICLE DEFINED   THEFT-TAKE/DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE-NO OWNER CONSENT
501	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT   CRIMINAL DAMAGE
502	8 USC 1325A1 IMPROPER ENTRY OF ALIEN; CONCEALMENT OF FACTS; MARRIAGE FRAUD
503	PROBATION VIOLATION REFERENCE OBT 1102045384
504	MARIJUANA-POSSESS
	MARIJUANA-POSSESS
505	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
506	PETTY THEFT
507	BURGLARY
508	OBSTRUCTION-REFUSE TRUE NAME
509	GRAND THEFT:AUTO
510	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
511	FRAUD   PASS FORGED
512	LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE
513	PROBATION VIOLATION
	PROBATION VIOLATION REFERENCE OBT 1101092442   PROBATION VIOLATION REFERENCE OBT 1101094288
514	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
515	LARCENY
516	BATTERY
517	TRESPASSING/ CRIMINAL POSSESSION STOLEN PROPERTY-5TH DEGREE
518	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
519	DRUGS-POSSESS   MARIJUANA-POSSESS   DRUGS - EQUIP - POSSESS
520	POSSESSION OF BURGLARY OR THEFT TOOLS
521	DRIVING W/O LICENSE
522	CRIMINAL TRESPASS
523	DISORDERLY CONDUCT
	TRAFFIC - DWI - OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE - ALCOHOL
524	DUI OF ALCOHOL OR CONTRL SUBST

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
525	BURGLARY
526	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
527	CRIMINAL TRESPASS-BLDG AND OCCUP
528	VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL
529	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
530	FRAUD-ILLEG USE CREDIT CARDS   FRAUD-IMPERSON
531	POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
532	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
533	THEFT PROP>=\$50 < \$500
534	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ ON SPOUSE/COHAB
535	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
536	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DUI W/PRIOR CONV:PER 23550 VC   DUI 0.08%W/PRS:PER 23550VC   AIDE/ABET IN EXHIBITION OF SPEED   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL   RECKLESS DRIVING:HIGHWAY
537	FORCE/ADW NOT FIREARM:GBI LIKELY USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
538	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
539	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE ASSAULT ON PERSON   BATTERY
540	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
541	BATTERY
542	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
543	EMBEZZLEMENT
544	DWI - LEVEL/ NO OPERATORS LICENSE
545	ASSAULT CAUSES BODILY INJ   POSS CS PG 1 < 1G
546	8 USC 1325 ILLEGAL ENTRY (M)
547	8 USC 1325-ILLEGAL ENTRY
548	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFICERS
549	BATTERY TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
550	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
551	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
552	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA   USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROL SUBST
553	DRIVE W/O LICENSE CONVICTION

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
554	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC 8 USC 1325 ILLEGAL ENTYR (M)
555	LARCENY
556	RESISTING OFFICER
557	RECKLESS DRIVING
558	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
559	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
560	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
561	FORGERY-OFFERS FORGED INSTRUM/TAKING IDENTITY OF ANOTHER/CRIM IMPERSONATION-FALSE ID
562	RESISTING OFFICER TRESPASSING
563	OPERATING - LICENSE SUSPENDED, REVOKED, DENIED
564	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
565	INFLICT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
566	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
567	DISORDERLY CONDUCT   PROBATION VIOLATION
568	ILLEGAL ENTRY
569	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
570	TRESPASS: PRIVATE PROPERTY
571	BATTERY
572	NO ARREST RECEIVED   HIT AND RUN:PROPERTY DAMAGE   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
573	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
574	BURGLARY
575	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
576	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
577	NO ARREST RECEIVED   OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
578	CHILD/VUL ADULT ABUSE-INTENT
579	ILLEGAL ENTRY
580	EXTREME DUI-BAC .15-.20
581	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
582	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA   POSS MARIJUANA 28.5- GRAMS FELON/ADDICT POSS/ETC FIREARM/POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
583	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH BATTERY

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
584	NO ARREST RECEIVED   CHARGE NOT SPECIFIED
585	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED W/CHILD UNDER 15 YOA
586	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICERS
587	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
588	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE W/O LICENSE   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL   DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST
589	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
590	DUI ALCOHOL
591	BURGLARY:FIRST DEGREE   PARTICIPATE IN CRIM STREET GANG   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
592	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE INFLECT COPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB/VIOL PROTECT ORD:DOMESTIC:W/PR
593	RESISTING OFFICER
594	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
595	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
596	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
597	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
598	RECKLESS DRIVING
599	OPERATING - NO LICENSE/MULTIPLE LICENSES
600	OPERATING - LICENSE SUSPENDED, REVOKED, DENIED
601	OPERATING-NO LICENSE FOR THREE YEARS 1ST OFFENSE
602	MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY-\$200
603	FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO PEACE OFFICER/DRIVE:LIC SUS/ECT:DUI/RFUSE TST DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST   FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICERS   BENCH WARRANT:FTA:MISDEMEANOR CHARGE   DUI ALCOHOL
604	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND
605	BURGLARY BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE   CONSPIRACY:COMMIT CRIME
606	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
607	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL
608	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT/DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST
609	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
610	GRAND LARCENY < \$3500

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
611	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED   EVADING ARREST DETENTION   RESIST ARREST SEARCH OR TRANSP
612	VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL
613	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
614	SHOW ON VEH/GIVE OFFICER UNLAWF REG   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
615	TRESPASSING
616	THEFT BY UNLWF TAKING OR DISPO   FALSE IDENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT
617	THEFT-FALSE REPRESENTATION
618	POSSESS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA
619	OPERATE W/O CARRYING LICENSE
620	SF-946.41 - OBSTRUCTING   SF-947.01 - DISORDERLY CONDUCT
621	RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER
622	OPERATING WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE
623	POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA   OBSTRUCTING OFFICER
624	OPERATE W/O CARRYING LICENSE
625	11.947.01 DISORDERLY CONDUCT
626	RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER
627	OPERATING WHILE REVOKED
628	RECKLESS DRIVING
629	DUI .08 ALCOHOL:CAUSE BODILY INJ
630	DUI ALCOHOL
631	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
632	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT/DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
633	RECKLESS DRIVING
634	THEFT (484)
635	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT (10851 (A) VC)
636	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ ON SPOUSE/COHAB   WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD   LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOLATION
637	RESISTING OFFICER
638	RECKLESS DRIVING TO ENDANGER   DWI - LEVEL 4
639	LARCENY
640	INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY   RECKLESS DRIVING TO ENDANGER   RECKLESS DRVG-WANTON DISREGARD   HIT/RUN LEAVE SCENE PROP DAM
641	8 USC 1325A1 ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION, TIME OR PLACE NOT DESIGNATED
642	ASSAULT ON A FEMALE



ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
643	OBTAIN PROPERTY FALSE PRETENSE  OBTAIN PROPERTY FALSE PRETENSE
	POSS STOLEN GOODS/PROP (F)   OBTAIN PROPERTY FALSE PRETENSE  FORGERY OF INSTRUMENT
	POSS STOLEN GOODS/PROP (F)   OBTAIN PROPERTY FALSE PRETENSE   FORGERY OF INSTRUMENT
	OBTAIN PROPERTY FALSE PRETENSE
	OBTAIN PROPERTY FALSE PRETENSE
644	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC
645	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE  DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE
646	BURGLARY, (1ST)   PETIT LARCENY
647	SHOPLIFTING-REMOVAL OF GOODS
	MARIJUANA-POSSESS/USE
648	TRAFFIC - DWI - OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE - ALCOHOL
649	EVADING ARREST DETENTION
650	FLEE/ELUDE ARREST W/MV (M)
	RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER
651	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC (148(A)(1) PC )  OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC (148(A)(1) PC )
652	INTRFERE/RESIST   LOITER SCHOOL
653	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
654	BAT:SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC (243(E)(1) PC )  BAT:SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC (243(E)(1) PC )
	POSSESS/ETC BURGLARY TOOLS
655	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT  DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
656	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
657	DISTURBS BY LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE
	ILLEGAL SPEED CONTEST
658	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
659	LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE
660	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
661	CCW ON PERSON   ROBBERY
662	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
663	RECKLESS DRIVING
664	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
665	CHRG 71,03(D) MC
666	ACT AS DEALR/MANUFACTURER/ETC W/O LIC
667	DRIVE W/O LICENSE (12500(A) VC )
668	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER
669	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL (14601.2(A) VC
670	PETTY THEFT
671	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
672	FORGERY   INFLICT CORPORAL INJ:SPOUSE/COHAB   BATTERY
673	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
674	ASSAULT WITH FIREARM ON PERSON
675	ENT/ETC NONCOM DWELL:INCIDENT  WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD ARSON:PROPERTY
676	FORGE OFFICIAL SEAL
677	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
678	INFLICT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
679	DRIVE W/O LICENSE TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
680	OBSTRUCT/RESIST EXECUTIVE OFFICER
681	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
682	VANDALISM
683	ROBBERY:SECOND DEGREE
684	ASSAULT:W/INTENT TO RAPE
685	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
686	POSS MARIJUANA 28.5- GRAMS   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY BURGLARY CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC   USE FALSE CITIZENSHIP/ETC DOCUMENTS   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
687	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
688	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
689	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
690	NO ARREST RECEIVED   TRESPASS:RAILROAD PROPERTY
691	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
692	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
693	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
694	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
695	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
696	CHRG 459-460(B) PC SECOND DEGREE
697	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
698	LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
699	CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC
700	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
701	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
702	DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS
703	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
704	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
705	NO ARREST RECEIVED   POSS DRILL/ETC:INT VANDALISM/ETC
706	BURGLARY   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA
707	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
708	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST
709	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS   DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
710	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DISORDERLY CONDUCT:PROSTITUTION
711	CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC
712	1. DRIVER: LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST; 2. DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
713	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST
714	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
715	DRIVE: LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
716	GRAND THEFT FROM PERSON
717	8 USC 1325A1 ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION, TIME OR PLACE NOT DESIGNATED
718	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
719	MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
720	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
721	DUI ALCOHOL
722	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
723	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
724	INFLICT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
725	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED (MISDEMEANOR)
726	1. AGG ASLT-OFFICER; 2. RESIST ARREST-PHYSICAL FORCE
727	POSS <= 1OZ MARIJUANA, (1ST)
728	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
729	DUI-LIQUOR/DRUGS/VAPORS/COMBO
730	EXTREME DUI-BAC .15 OR MORE
731	DANGEROUS DRUG VIOLATION
732	AGG DUI-LIC SUSP/REV FOR DUI EXTREME DUI-BAC .15 OR MORE
733	FAIL TO SHOW DRIV LIC OR ID
734	1. THEFT-CONTROL PROPERTY; 2. BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE
735	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC   FAIL TO SHOW DRIV LIC OR ID DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
736	VIO CS/DRUG/DEV AND COSMETIC ACT
737	1. 8 USC 1182 ALIEN INADMISSIBILITY UNDER SECTIN 212; 2. 8 USC 13251A1 ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTIN, TIME OR PLACE NOT DESIGNATED
738	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE REVOKED
739	NO LIC
740	NO SEATBELT   MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATION - NO LICENSE   OPERATION OF MOTOR VEH WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF   FAILURE OF OWNER OR OPERATOR OF MOTOR VEHICLE
741	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
742	POSSESS/ETC BURGLARY TOOLS
743	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
744	BATTERY ON PERSON
745	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
746	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
747	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
748	DRIVE:LIC SUS/ETC:DUI/RFUSE TST
749	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL
750	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
751	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
752	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/SUSPENDED LICENSE
753	SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
754	BATTERY

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
755	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
756	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
757	VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
758	BATTERY
759	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
760	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
761	CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC
762	1. HIT AND RUN: PROPERTY DAMAGE; 2. DRIVE: LIC SUS/ETC: DUI/RFUSE TST
763	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
764	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
765	MFG/SALE/ETC LEADED CANE/BILLY/ETC
766	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
767	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
768	DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
769	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE   DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSP FOR DUI   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
770	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
771	GRAND THEFT FROM PERSON   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE
772	DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
773	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
774	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT L L BATTERY
775	DISTURBS BY LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE
776	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
777	UNSAFE SPEED:PREVAILING CONDITIONS
778	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED BAC >= 0.15
779	FAIL TO IDENTIFY GIVING FALSE/FICTITIOUS INFO
780	FRAUD-IMPERSON LARCENY
781	MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
782	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
783	HIT AND RUN   NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
784	COCAINE-POSSESS
785	DRUGS - 2ND DEGREE - SALE 3 GRAMS OR MORE -
786	TRAFFIC REGULATION-UNINSURED VEHICLE-OWNER

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
787	TRAFFIC - DWI - THIRD-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE SECOND-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.
788	DRUGS - POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA - USE OR BURGLARY-1ST DEG-ASSAULT PERSON IN BUILD/ON   BURGLARY-1ST DEG-POSS DANGEROUS WEAPON/EXPLOSIVE
789	TRAFFIC - DWI - OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE - ALCOHOL
790	TRAFFIC - DWI - OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE UNDER
791	TRAFFIC - DWI - OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE UNDER
792	ASSAULT IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.
793	DUI OF ALCOHOL OR CONTRL SUBST
794	OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC FORCE/ADW NOT FIREARM:GBI LIKELY
795	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
796	TRANSPORT/ETC CNTL SUB
797	MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATION - NO LICENSE
798	NO DRIVERS LICENSE/PERMIT
799	UNLAWFUL TRANSPORT OF FIREARMS - ETC. FELONY   PENALTIES FOR FIREARMS FELONY
800	TRAFFIC OFFENSE
801	PERMIT UNLIC GAME ON PREMISES GROSS MISD
802	POSS SCH I, II, III, IV C/S, (1ST/2ND)
803	III/DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE,FEL
804	AGGRAVATED DUI
805	SHOPLIFTING-REMOVAL OF GOODS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA-POSSESS/USE
806	DUI-LIQUOR/DRUGS/VAPORS/COMBO
807	FORGERY-OFFERS FORGED INSTRUM POSS WPN BY PROHIB PERSON
808	EXTREME DUI-BAC .15-.20
809	DANGEROUS DRUG VIOLATION   DANGEROUS DRUG-POSS FOR SALE
810	BESTIAL-SEXUAL CONTC ANIMAL
811	EXTREME DUI-BAC .15 OR MORE
812	AGG DUI-LIC SUSP/REV FOR DUI
813	MARIJUANA-POSSESS/USE
814	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
815	DUI-LIQUOR/DRUGS/VAPORS/COMBO
816	DUI W/BAC OF .08 OR MORE   DUI-LIQUOR/DRUGS/VAPORS/COMBO
817	AGG DUI-LIC SUSP/REV FOR DUI

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
818	AGGRAVATED DUI-INTERLOCK
819	8 USC 1325A1 ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION, TIME OR PLACE NOT DESIGNATED
820	ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION, TIME OR PLACE NOT DESIGNATED
821	ILLEGAL ENTRY 8 USC 1325 ILLEGAL ENTRY
822	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 2ND
823	LARCENY
824	BATTERY
825	THEFT LESS THAN \$100.00
826	VIO CS/DRUG/DEV AND COSMETIC ACT
827	DWI - FOURTH-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED;
828	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
829	BATTERY   DRUGS - EQUIP - POSSESS   DISORDERLY INTOX
830	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
831	LARCENY   MOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
832	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
833	DUI OF ALCOHOL OR CONTRL SUBST
834	HIT AND RUN:DEATH OR INJURY
835	THEFT NO ARREST RECEIVED   INFL CRPL INJ:SPOUSE/COHAB/DATE
836	COCAINE-POSSESS
837	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
838	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
839	KNOWINGLY DRIVING MOTOR VEHICLE ON SUSPENDED, CANCELED, OR REVOKED REGISTRATION   DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
840	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
841	8 USC 1325 ILLEGAL ENTRY
842	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
843	RECKLESS CONDUCT
844	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 2ND ASSAULT CAUSES BODILY INJURY FAMILY MEMBER
845	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 2ND
846	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
847	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
848	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC   TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
849	NO ARREST RECEIVED   POSSESS UNLAW PARAPHERNALIA   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC   POSSESS/ETC BURGLARY TOOLS
850	BURGLARY   USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE   RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
851	ASSAULT WITH FIREARM ON PERSON
852	DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS DISTURBS BY LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE
853	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
854	THREATEN CRIME WITH INTENT TO TERRORIZE
855	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE/VESSEL/ETC
856	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
857	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY   CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC
858	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
859	GAMBLING
860	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
861	ROBBERY
862	NO ARREST RECEIVED   INFRACTION VIOLATION POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA VANDALISM
863	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
864	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   POSS MARIJUANA 28.5- GRAMS
865	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
866	THEFT   FAIL TO APPEAR AFTER WRITTEN PROMISE
867	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH
868	BURGLARY NO ARREST RECEIVED   THEFT
869	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
870	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
871	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
872	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
873	THREATEN CRIME W/INTENT TO TERRORIZE



ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
874	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
875	CONTEMPT:DISOBEY COURT ORDER/ETC
876	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
877	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
878	DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
879	CONVICTION OCCURRED ON 11/26/2013 FOR INFLICT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
880	BURGLARY   STOLEN PROP-DEAL IN
881	CHRG 14601,5 (VC)
882	CHRG242-243( E)(1) PC
883	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL   DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS DRIVE: LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
884	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE NO ARREST RECEIVED   POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
885	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNA
886	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
887	BURGLARY
888	DRIVING W/O LICENSE DRIVING W/O LICENSE
889	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
890	CHRG 23152 (B) - 23550 VC
891	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
892	CONTEMPT:VIOL PROTECTIVE ORD/ETC
893	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
894	CHRG 242-243€ (1) PC
895	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT AND DRIVE: LIC SUS/ETC:DUI RFUSE TST
896	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFICERS
897	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
898	TAMPER WITH VEHICLE
899	PETTY THEFT W/PR JAIL:SPEC OFFENSES
900	DLR/ETC UNDETRIME OWNER:STLN PROP
901	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
902	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
903	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
904	BATTERY: SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC
905	NO ARREST RECEIVED   VANDALISM CARJACKING   THREATEN CRIME WITH INTENT TO TERRORIZE
906	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEX OFFENDER FAIL REG/ETC
907	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
908	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
909	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE FOR SALE
910	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
911	FORGE OFFICIAL SEAL   POSSESS CNTL SUBSTANCE
912	ENTER/ETC NONCOMMERCIAL DWELLING
913	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
914	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT AND DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC: SPEC VIOL
915	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC:DRIVER LIC
916	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB
917	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
918	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   MFG/SALE/ETC LEADED CANE/BILLY/ETC
919	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT AND DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC: SPEC VIOL
920	L&L ACTS W/CHILD:AGE SPECIFIC
921	NO ARREST RECEIVED   OWNER ALLOW UNLICENSED OPR VEHICLE
922	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS CAUSE BODILY INJ
923	POSS CS PG 3< 28G
924	USE/UNDER INFL CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
	PETTY THEFT
	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
925	TAKE VEH W/O OWN CONSENT/VEH THEFT
926	NO ARREST RECEIVED   SEE COMMENT FOR CHARGE
927	OBSTURCT/ETC PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC
928	DUI ALCOHOL
929	CARRY CONCEALED DIRK OR DAGGER
930	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE AND MFG/ETC DECEPT GOVT ID/DRVIE LIC
931	MAKE/PASS FICTITIOUS CHECK
932	DRIVE W/O LICENSE
933	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   TRANSPORT/ETC CNTL SUB   DRIVE:SUSPENDE/ETC LIC:RECKLESS
934	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB

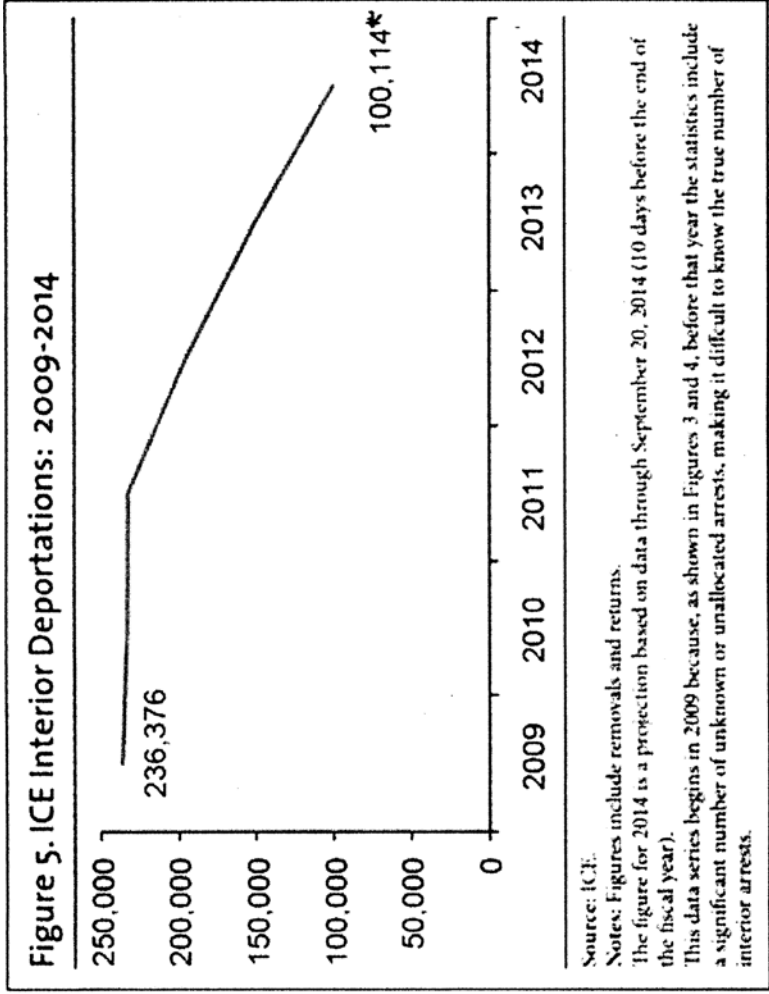
ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
935	DRIVING WITH SUSPENDED/REVOKED DRIVER'S LICENSE   FAILURE OF OWNER OR OPERATOR OF MOTOR VEHICLE   NO SEATBELT
936	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
937	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
938	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
939	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
940	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL
941	HARASSMENT
	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF
942	DISORDERLY CONDUCT
943	8 USC 1325 ILLEGAL ENTRY (M)
944	ACCIDENT INV DEATH/PERS INJURY
945	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
946	DWI - LEVEL 4
947	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 2ND
948	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED (MISDEMEANOR)
949	CONTRIBUTING DEL OF JUVENILE
950	DISORDERLY CONDUCT
951	BURGLARY   POSSESS CNTL SUBSTANCE
952	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
	POSSESS NARC CONTROL SUBSTANCE
953	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT   DRIVE:LIC SUSP/ETC:DUI:SPEC VIOL
954	NO ARREST RECEIVED   DRIVE W/O LICENSE
955	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
956	DRIVE W/SUSPENDED LICENSE
957	BURGLARY
958	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
959	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE CONTROL SUBST
960	INFLECT CORPORAL INJ SPOUSE/COHAB   CHILD CRUELTY:POS INJURY/DEATH   PROBATION VIOL:REARREST/REVOKE   DRIVE W/O LICENSE   UNSAFE SPEED:PREVAILING CONDITIONS   FAIL PROVE FIN RSP:PO REQUEST   FAIL TO APPEAR:WRITTEN PROMISE   LOCAL ORDINANCE VIOLATION
961	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICERS   DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOH   BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE   BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE
962	DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
963	URINATING IN PUBLIC
964	DISP / NO COMPLAINT FIELD
965	SHOPLIFTING-REMOVAL OF GOODS
966	FAIL TO NOTIFY/STRIKE FIXTURE
967	DISP / NO COMPLAINT FIELD
968	FAIL TO SHOW DRIV LIC OR ID
969	DUI-LIQUOR/DRUGS/VAPORS/COMBO
970	VIOLATION OF PROMISE TO APPEAR
971	CRIMINAL TRESPASS 2ND DEG
972	DISPO/ COURT DISMISSAL
973	AGG DUI-LIC SUSP/REV FOR DUI
974	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT   DANGEROUS DRUG-POSS/USE
975	METH-MFG PHYS INJURY LT 15 YR
976	MARIJUANA-POSSESS/USE
977	INDECENT EXPOSURE
978	DRIVE W/LIC SUSP/REVOKE/CANC
979	ASSAULT-INTENT/RECKLESS/INJURE
980	TRAFFIC REGULATION - CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR FAILURE
981	TRAFFIC REGULATION - DRIVER MUST CARRY PROOF OF
982	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 2ND
983	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED BAC >= 0.15
984	DISTURB PEACE
985	NARCOTIC DRUG-POSSESS/USE
986	CARRY DEADLY WPN < 21 YOA
987	DRIVE UNDER INFLUENCE:-21   DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSPEND/ETC
988	DUI:ALCOHOL/DRUGS
989	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
990	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
991	LEWD OR LASCIV ACTS W/CHILD UNDER 14
992	FORCE/ADW NOT FIREARM:GBI LIKELY
993	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
994	CONTEMPT:CRT:DISORD/ETC BEHAVIOR
995	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT
996	DRIVING WITHOUT A VALID LICENSE (MISDEMEANOR)
997	BAT:SPOUSE/EX SP/DATE/ETC
998	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFICERS
999	VIO CRT ORD TO PREVNT DOMESTC VIOL

ALIEN	CONVICTION(S)
1000	DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT.

**Notes:**

Convictions are taken directly from the rap sheet located in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). As a result, some convictions may contain entries such as "No Arrest Received" or "See Comment For Charge." Additional detail about the related crime(s) for these cases may be found either in local systems or courthouses.



\* NOTE - FINAL 2014 #  
102,224 DEPORT

Office of the Director

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
 500 12th Street, SW  
 Washington, D.C. 20536

AUG 15 2014



U.S. Immigration  
 and Customs  
 Enforcement

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley  
 Ranking Member  
 Committee on the Judiciary  
 United States Senate  
 Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Grassley:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding certain criminal aliens released by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in fiscal year (FY) 2013.

As you noted, in FY 2013, ICE released 36,007 criminal aliens from ICE custody. ICE had no discretion for the releases of many of these individuals. In general, the various types of releases from custody include bond, order of recognizance, order of supervision, alternatives to detention, and parole.

Individuals released from ICE custody at ICE's discretion were released either due to eligibility for bond (pursuant to Section 236 of the *Immigration and Nationality Act*) or for reasons such as deteriorated health or advanced age. In cases where the decision to release an alien from ICE custody is not based on discretion, an alien may be released pursuant to a court order or due to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001). In response to your inquiry regarding the names of the judges and courts of jurisdiction that ordered the releases, ICE does not keep records of this information and defers to the U.S. Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review, which manages the immigration court docket.

Of the 169 ICE detainees with a homicide-related conviction who were released from ICE custody in FY 2013, 131 have been issued a final order of removal. Of the remaining 38 aliens who have not been issued a final order of removal, one was granted voluntary departure by an immigration judge and subsequently departed within the permitted timeframe. Further, 154 of the 169 were released pursuant to court order or due to *Zadvydas*. ICE system records indicate the following zip codes as those associated with the detainees:

10006	10027	10304	10453	10455	10456
10463	10474	11213	11214	11236	11385
11429	11433	13205	16146	18103	19142
21117	22304	22312	27707	28174	28212
28215	30045	30093	30126	30263	30303

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley  
Page 2

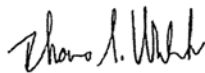
30337	30340	32305	32765	33010	33012
33018	33028	33032	33034	33055	33125
33128	33133	33162	33169	33172	33173
33351	33406	33444	33463	33467	33712
34114	40203	43222	44070	48340	50320
51106	53218	55125	55408	55443	56001
56201	60544	62794	70065	70816	73844
77072	77078	77433	77450	85007	85326
85730	87121	89506	90005	90013	90019
90032	90044	90057	90211	90255	90731
91020	91201	91205	91334	91335	91506
91606	91709	91733	91744	91766	91767
91768	91770	92057	92084	92301	92562
92614	92683	92804	92835	92840	92880
93030	93206	93701	94112	94509	94544
94608	95112	95116	95132	95205	95670
95823	95824	96145	97024	97266	98168
99502	99507				

Finally, enclosed please find the information you requested regarding the name and location of the detention facilities from which the aliens with homicide-related convictions were released in FY 2013.

Ensuring that our enforcement policies and procedures are best suited to protect national security and public safety is paramount. To make certain that we are doing everything we can in this regard, I am instituting new procedures requiring that an appropriate senior-level supervisor must approve before ICE releases potentially dangerous individuals.

Thank you again for your letter. I look forward to working with you in the future. Should you or your staff have additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Office of Legislative Affairs at (202) 447-5890 or me at (202) 732-3000.

Sincerely,



Thomas S. Winkowski  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary

Enclosure



**Locations of Final Book-Out for Criminal Aliens with Homicide-Related Convictions  
Who were Placed in a Non-Custodial Setting in Fiscal Year 2013**

The following list includes U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities that served as the location of final book-out for criminal aliens with homicide-related convictions who were placed in a non-custodial setting in fiscal year 2013, according to data generated from ICE system records. Thus, while aliens may have been in multiple facilities while in ICE custody, this list comprises the final locations of the aliens immediately prior to release. As such, this list is inclusive of locations that are not utilized for the long-term housing of aliens (e.g., hold rooms).

- Alabama
  - Etowah County Jail
  
- Arizona
  - Eloy Federal Contract Facility
  - Florence Service Processing Center
  - Florence Staging Facility
  - Tucson INS Hold Room
  
- California
  - Adelanto Correctional Facility
  - California City Correctional Center
  - El Centro Service Processing Center
  - Fresno Hold Room
  - Los Angeles Custody Case
  - Sacramento County Jail
  - Sacramento Hold
  - San Bernardino Hold Room
  - San Diego Contract Detention Facility - CCA
  - Santa Ana DRO Hold Room
  - SFR Hold Room
  
- Colorado
  - Denver Contract Detention Facility
  
- Florida
  - Baker County Sheriff's Office
  - Columbia Kendal Hospital
  - Glades County Detention Center
  - Krome North Service Processing Center
  - Monroe County Detention Center
  - Tampa Hold Room
  - Wakulla County Jail

- Georgia
  - North Georgia Detention Center
  - Stewart Detention Center
  - Atlanta District Hold Room
- Illinois
  - INS Airport Hold
- Kansas
  - Rice County Detention Center
- Louisiana
  - South Louisiana Detention Center
- Massachusetts
  - Plymouth County Correctional Facility
  - Suffolk County House of Corrections
- Maryland
  - Howard County Detention Center
- Michigan
  - Calhoun County Correctional Center
- Minnesota
  - Freeborn County Adult Detention Center
  - Sherburne County Jail
- North Carolina
  - Charlotte Hold Room
- New Jersey
  - Bergen County Jail
  - Essex County Jail
  - Hudson County Correctional Center
  - NEW/INS OS Hold Room
- New York
  - Buffalo (Batavia) Service Processing Center
  - NYC Field Office
  - Orange County Jail
- Ohio
  - Butler County Jail
- Oklahoma
  - Tulsa County Jail

- Oregon
  - Portland District Office
- Pennsylvania
  - York County Prison
- Texas
  - Dallas Field Office Hold Room
  - El Paso Service Processing Center
  - Houston Contract Detention Facility
  - South Texas Detention Complex
- Virginia
  - Washington Field Office
- Washington
  - Northwest Detention Center
  - Seattle Field Office Hold Room
- Wisconsin
  - Kenosha County Detention Center

The "Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010" report can be found at: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf>

Office of the Director

APR 08 2015

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
500 12th Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20536
**U.S. Immigration  
and Customs  
Enforcement**

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
Chairman  
Committee on Oversight  
and Government Reform  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

MAR 31 2015

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee on March 19, 2015. I appreciate your courtesy and candor as we continue to openly address the challenges faced by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). I also appreciated the opportunity to share with the committee some of the good work being done by the men and women of ICE.

As I stated during the hearing, I am committed to providing timely and accurate responses to the questions and issues raised by the committee. In the spirit of this commitment, I am providing below, and appended as appropriate, my responses to those items:

**1. Representative Hice inquired when ICE will have a system in place to begin notifying state and local law enforcement about when an alien is being released into the community.**

Based on current testing, ICE anticipates its notification system, to inform state authorities of the impending release of a criminal alien, will be in place by the fourth quarter of 2015. ICE's Law Enforcement Notification System (LENS) will use the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) to notify the identification bureaus in both the state from which the alien is being released and the state where the alien is intending to reside (if different states) of the individual's anticipated release from ICE custody. ICE will begin testing the system in Virginia during the month of April and plans to expand testing to Texas and Louisiana shortly thereafter. Once testing is complete in these jurisdictions, ICE will meet with the state identification bureaus to discuss the results of the testing in these jurisdictions before expanding its outreach further. Once the notification system is in place through NLETS, local law enforcement authorities can receive the released information.

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
Page 2

**2. Mr. Chairman, you inquired about the decline in ICE's budget requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 through FY 2015.**

In response to your comments and concerns, I note that ICE's FY16 budget requested funding for 34,040 detention beds. During fiscally tight times, the agency focuses its requests on ensuring operational requirements are met but also looks for opportunities to create savings and prioritize funding requests. Notably, ICE's budget requests for FY12 through FY15 included Department-wide requirements to identify management efficiencies and administrative savings during this period.

**3. Representative Russell requested deportation information on the 2,058 individuals apprehended as part of Operation Cross Check VI as they are deported.**

The agency is in the process of compiling information related to the recent operation and we will provide additional details as soon as they are available. Please note that the removal process and subsequent appeal process can be lengthy. I can provide you updates as significant progress occurs.

As I mentioned in my testimony, in early March 2015, ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) conducted its sixth Operation Cross Check, a five-day nationwide operation targeting convicted criminal aliens subject to removal. Hundreds of ERO officers participated in the operation that focused on public safety threats and resulted in the arrest of 2,058<sup>1</sup> convicted criminals. Among the convicted criminals who were arrested:

- More than 1,000 individuals had felony convictions, for a variety of crimes including voluntary manslaughter, child pornography, robbery, kidnapping and rape;
- 58 individuals were known gang members or affiliates; and
- 89 were convicted sex offenders.

All targets of this operation fell within the top two priorities established in Secretary Johnson's November 20, 2014 memorandum entitled "Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants," which I addressed in my testimony.

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<sup>1</sup> While ICE originally reported the total criminal arrests as 2,059, following case review, it was determined the actual number of arrests of aliens in Operation Cross Check with criminal convictions was 2,058. An additional alien was previously reported incorrectly as a criminal arrest.

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
Page 3

**4. Representative Carter requested information about any directives the Director of ICE has provided to agency personnel regarding implementation of Secretary Johnson's immigration enforcement priorities.**

As I mentioned at the hearing, I issued an agency-wide directive providing guidance requiring enhanced supervisory approval for the release of individuals convicted of two or more felonies or an aggravated felony (Enclosure 1). The release of these individuals requires approval by either an Assistant Field Office Director, Deputy Field Office Director, or Field Office Director. ICE has also established a panel of senior managers to review discretionary release decisions for individuals convicted of crimes of violence, to ensure compliance with supervisory approval requirements and identify any inconsistencies in release determinations across the agency.

Finally, I have issued a number of broadcast messages on a variety of topics to all ICE personnel since I was sworn in as Director, from an internal greeting to the workforce to a commemorative broadcast on Martin Luther King Jr. Day. Only three of these broadcast messages related to Executive Action and I have enclosed them for your review (Enclosure 2). I have issued no memos, guidance, or directives instructing ICE officers to refrain from asking any specific questions of undocumented migrants.

**5. Representative Mica referenced a chart during the hearing - ICE Interior Deportations: 2009 – 2014 (Enclosure 3) - that I agreed to review and respond to.**

The information provided in this chart appears relatively consistent with ICE's statistics for the past six years. I have also enclosed a breakout of ICE's border, interior and total removals from FY09 to FY14 (Enclosure 4). ICE is committed to sensible immigration enforcement focusing on public safety and border security threats. Our primary goal is to enforce our nation's immigration laws and keep our country safe by ensuring we focus our resources on individuals that pose the greatest threat to our national security and public safety. ICE will focus its limited enforcement resources on the new civil immigration priorities set forth by Secretary Johnson on November 20, 2014. Through the Secretary's recently introduced Priority Enforcement Program, ICE hopes to strengthen its relationship with federal, state and local jurisdictions to expand support of ICE's public safety efforts.

**6. Representative Walker inquired about voting access for illegal aliens.**

I defer to the Department of Justice (DOJ) on this issue as DOJ enforces the laws against aliens voting in federal elections (18 U.S.C. § 611) and, more generally, against aliens knowingly making a false claim of citizenship in order to register to vote in an election, federal or otherwise (18 U.S.C. § 1015(f)).

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
Page 4

As I said at the hearing, I am committed to implementing ICE's priorities in a smart and strategic manner to maximize success, protect against fraud, and enhance cooperation with state and local stakeholders. I look forward to working with each member of this committee and its staff to forge a strong and productive relationship moving forward as we work toward more comprehensive immigration reform.

Thank you again for your courtesy and consideration as we continue our dialog. Ranking Member Cummings will receive an identical letter. If you have additional questions or wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact Jason M. Yanussi, Assistant Director, Office of Congressional Relations, at (202) 732-4200 or me at (202) 732-3000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah R. Saldaña". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Sarah R. Saldaña  
Director

Enclosures



## U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

**Policy Number 11068.1: Enhanced Oversight of Level 1 Criminal Alien Releases**

**Issue Date:** March 18, 2015  
**Effective Date:** March 18, 2015  
**Superseded:** None  
**Federal Enterprise Architecture Number:** 301-112-002b

1. **Purpose/Background.** The purpose of this Directive is to provide guidance requiring additional supervisory controls and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Headquarters oversight of discretionary releases of Level 1 criminal aliens from in ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) custody. This Directive applies only to custody decisions within the jurisdiction of ICE ERO.
2. **Policy.** It is ICE policy to carefully consider, review, and monitor the release of Level 1 criminal aliens. ICE ERO officers and agents must obtain senior level authorization prior to the discretionary release of any Level 1 criminal alien. The discretionary release, including on bond, parole, or other conditions of release, of any Level 1 criminal alien who is not an aggravated felon must be approved in writing by an Assistant Field Office Director (AFOD), Deputy Field Office Director (DFOD), or Field Office Director (FOD).<sup>1</sup> The discretionary release of a Level 1 criminal alien with an aggravated felony conviction must be approved in writing by a DFOD or FOD. Mandatory releases, including releases pursuant to an order by an immigration judge or federal court, an administratively final grant of relief from removal, an unopposed termination of removal proceedings, or a release subject to the requirements of federal case law, including *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), do not require additional approval by an AFOD, DFOD, or FOD. Section 5.1 describes the types of mandatory and discretionary releases.

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<sup>1</sup> Such release determinations should be made consistent with the Memorandum from Secretary Jeh Charles Johnson, *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants* (Nov. 20, 2014), which notes that “[a]bsent extraordinary circumstances, or the requirement of mandatory detention, field office directors should not expend detention resources on aliens who are known to be suffering from serious physical or mental illness, or who are disabled, elderly, pregnant, or nursing, who demonstrate that they are primary caretakers of children or an infirm person, or whose detention is otherwise not in the public interest.”

**3. Definitions.**

- 3.1. Level 1 Criminal Alien.** Any alien convicted of an “aggravated felony,” as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than one year, commonly referred to as “felonies.”

**4. Responsibilities.**

- 4.1. ICE ERO Officers and Agents** are responsible, through their assigned Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer (SDDO), for obtaining authorization from an AFOD, DFOD, or FOD, prior to the discretionary release of any Level 1 criminal alien and authorization from a DFOD or FOD prior to the discretionary release of any Level 1 criminal alien with an aggravated felony conviction.

**5. Procedures.****5.1. Approval for Releases.**

- 1) Prior to the discretionary release of any Level 1 criminal alien, the ICE ERO officer or agent, through their SDDO, must obtain written approval from an AFOD, DFOD or FOD.
- 2) Prior to the discretionary release of any Level 1 criminal alien with an aggravated felony conviction, the ICE ERO officer or agent, through their SDDO, must obtain written approval from a DFOD or FOD.
- 3) No additional supervisory approval is required prior to the mandatory release of any alien pursuant to an order by an immigration judge or federal court, an administratively final grant of relief from removal, an unopposed termination of removal proceedings, or a release subject to the requirements of federal case law, including *Zadvydas*.

**5.2. Case Management.**

- 1) For Level 1 criminal alien releases, ICE ERO officers and agents must document the relevant case and custody actions in the Actions/Decisions screens in the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM). This includes use of the existing *Zadvydas* Action/Decision for aliens released pursuant to a Post-Order Custody Review and due to the inability to obtain a travel document.
- 2) ICE ERO officers and agents must provide a clear release justification(s) in the narrative section of the alien’s Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien (Form I-213) if a release determination is made during initial processing, and in the EARM Case Comments field for any subsequent custody decisions.

- 3) ICE ERO officers and agents must capture custody re-determinations made by the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review or the Department of Homeland Security, in addition to other relevant Actions/Decisions depending on the facts of the case, in the Actions/Decisions screens and in the EARM Case Comments field.
- 4) ICE ERO officers and agents must regularly monitor a released Level 1 criminal alien through his or her conditions of release, including any reporting or other supervision requirements.

**5.3 ERO Headquarters Review Panel.**

- 1) ICE will establish an ICE ERO Headquarters Review Panel comprised of two (2) senior level Headquarters-based managerial ERO officers (Deputy Assistant Directors or above) and one (1) Field Office Director.
- 2) One member of the ICE ERO Headquarters Review Panel will be designated the Chair by the Executive Associate Director of ICE ERO.
- 3) The ICE ERO Headquarters Review Panel will meet monthly to review the discretionary release decisions for all Level 1 criminal aliens convicted of crimes specified in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definition of "crimes of violence" to ensure compliance with this Directive.
- 4) If the ICE ERO Headquarters Review Panel identifies any anomalies in the report or cases that appear not to satisfy the procedures in this Directive, the Chair of the ICE ERO Headquarters Review Panel will refer the matter to the Assistant Director for Field Operations to address compliance with the pertinent field office.

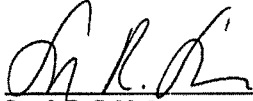
**6. Recordkeeping.** All records will be maintained in EARM and the A-File.

**7. Authorities/References.**

- 7.1. Memorandum from Secretary Jeh Charles Johnson, *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants* (Nov. 20, 2014).
- 7.2. ICE Policy No. 11002.1: Parole of Arriving Aliens Found to Have a Credible Fear of Persecution or Torture (Dec. 8, 2009).

**8. Attachments.** None.

9. **No Private Right.** This Directive, which may be modified, superseded, or rescinded at any time, is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party in any administrative, civil, or criminal matter.



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**Sarah R. Saldaña**  
**Director**  
**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

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#### Broadcasts

## A Message from Director Sarah R. Saldaña

To all ICE Employees  
1/2/2015

### Virtual University Training on the "Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants"

As we implement Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary's November 20, 2014 memorandum titled "Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants," I write to update you on the next important step.

In his memorandum, Secretary Johnson established new DHS-wide immigration enforcement policies that direct immigration enforcement efforts remain focused on threats to national security, public safety, and border security. The intent of these policies is to provide clear and effective direction in the pursuit of these priorities, as well as to provide guidelines for the use of prosecutorial discretion. These priorities, which take effect January 5, are available to review online.

All ICE law enforcement personnel and OPLA attorneys must complete the new Virtual University training course, *Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Department of Homeland Security*, by no later than January 16, 2015. The course will take approximately one hour to complete and employees may use duty time for this purpose.

ICE employees can access Virtual University here or from the front page of the ICE Intranet. Please address any questions or concerns regarding this training to your program office's training division. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sarah R. Saldaña  
Director  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

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Broadcasts

**A Message from Director Saldaña**

To all ICE Employees  
2/18/2015

On February 16, a federal district court issued an order stating that it temporarily enjoined the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) implementation of DAPA (Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents) and the expansion of DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) as announced by the Secretary on November 20, 2014. See *Texas v. United States*, No. 14-cv-254 (S.D. Tex. slip op. Feb. 16, 2015). Unless and until further guidance is given, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) officers, agents, and attorneys should not consider the new DAPA and expanded DACA guidelines as the basis for exercising prosecutorial discretion. Officers, agents, and attorneys should also not use these guidelines to determine whether individuals may request deferred action nor to refer individuals to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

The court's decision did not enjoin nor impact the Secretary's overall arrest and removal prioritization of DHS enforcement resources or the existing 2012 DACA policy. Agents, officers, and attorneys should continue to process individuals and litigate removal cases consistent with the enforcement priorities noted in the Secretary's memorandum dated November 20, 2014, entitled Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants, as well as the 2012 DACA policy.

Please also review Secretary Johnson's press statement regarding this court decision at [www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov).

Sarah R. Saldaña  
Director  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

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**Broadcasts**

**A Message from Director Saldaña**

To all ICE Employees  
2/3/2015

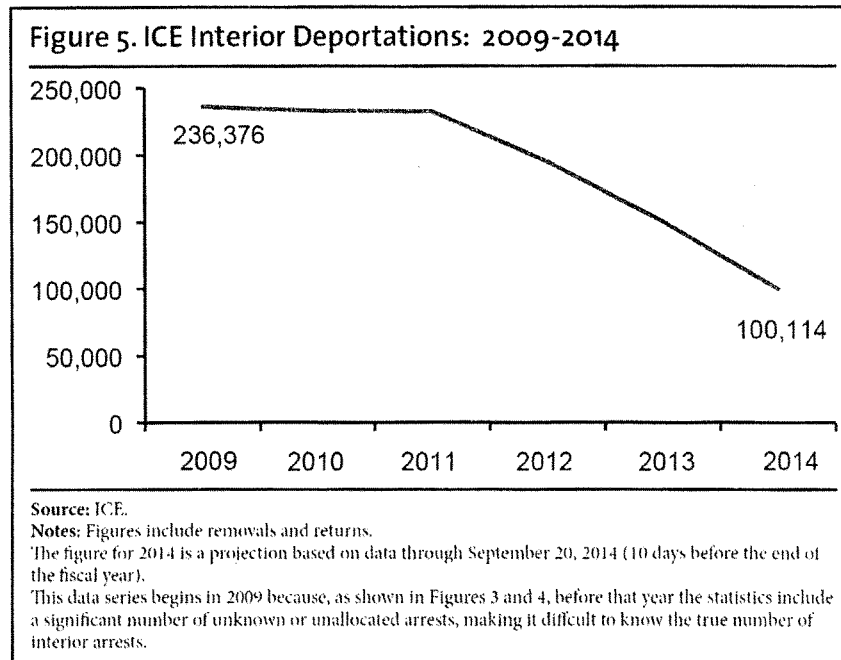
**Implementation of a Single Career Path and Pay Reform**

I want to share with all of you a message that Deputy Secretary Mayorkas sent yesterday to our colleagues in ERO regarding the upcoming transition to a single career path for all Immigration Enforcement Agents, and prospects for future pay reform. This is a singular achievement which took significant effort and persistence on the part of many, including our AFGE partners, President J. David Cox and Council 118 President Chris Crane.

From management, I want to recognize the efforts of Executive Associate Director Tom Homan in particular. Tom is a warrior, in every sense of the word. I am so glad to have him by my side as we continue to move forward, along with Deputy Secretary Mayorkas, on additional issues pertaining to pay reform.

Sarah R. Saldaña  
Director  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

## ENCLOSURE 3





## ENCLOSURE 4

## ICE Border and Interior Removals by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Border Removals (% Border of Total Removals)	Interior Removals (% Interior of Total Removals)	Total Removals
FY 2009	151,893 (39%)	237,941 (61%)	389,834
FY 2010	163,627 (42%)	229,235 (58%)	392,862
FY 2011	173,151 (44%)	223,755 (56%)	396,906
FY 2012	228,879 (59%)	180,970 (44%)	409,849
FY 2013	235,093 (64%)	133,551 (36%)	368,644
FY 2014	213,719 (68%)	102,224 (32%)	315,943