

ICE ERO Briefing

ICE ERO

INTEGRITY * COURAGE * EXCELLENCE



ICE HISTORY AND PURPOSE



Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, U.S. Congress passed the Homeland Security Act in November 2002 thus creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

DHS absorbed the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and former U.S. Customs

Service to create three new agencies:



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)



U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)



ERO DIVISIONS & STATS

ERO's mission is to protect the homeland through the arrest and removal of aliens who undermine the safety of U.S. communities and the integrity of U.S. immigration laws.









7,870 enacted law enforcement and mission support personnel



25 domestic field offices overseeing over **182** domestic locations as well as personnel in 30 overseas locations



What We Do

| Q | Identify













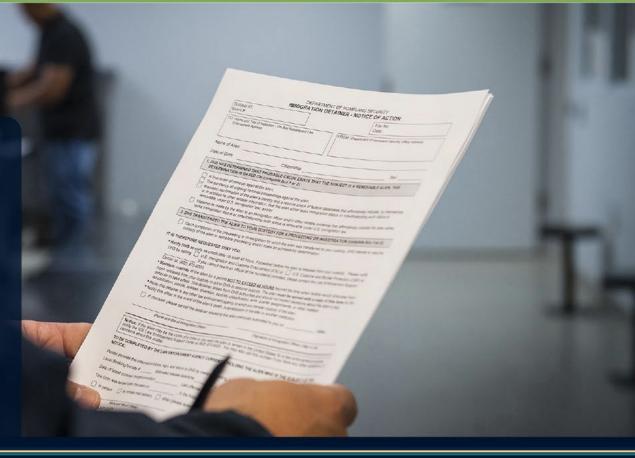


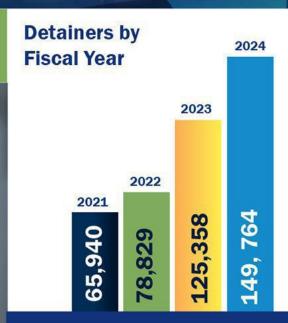
IDENTIFY:

LAW ENFORCEMENT PARTNERSHIPS

A detainer is a lawful request issued by ERO to federal, state, local, or tribal law enforcement agencies to maintain custody of an identified alien for up to 48 hours beyond when they would have otherwise been released, or to provide notification as early as possible, allowing ERO time to assume custody before the subject is released.

Detainers are one of the primary ways ERO carries out its public safety mission and helps safely remove criminal aliens before they can be released into the community to potentially reoffend.





Partnerships with federal, state, local, or tribal law enforcement organizations provide a safe and efficient method of engaging criminal alien offenders in a secure and controlled environment.



IDENTIFY:

287(g) PROGRAM

- Authorizes ERO to enter into agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, permitting designated officers to perform limited immigration law enforcement functions.
- Named after section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).



Models of 287(g) Program

Jail Enforcement Model









The JEM delegates certain authority to state and local law enforcement agencies to identify criminal aliens and immigration violators in state or local custody and place them into immigration proceedings.





The WSO program provides legal authority to state and local law enforcement officers to execute civil immigration warrants on behalf of ERO within the confines of their detention facilities.







ARREST:

WHO DOES ERO ARREST?

ERO focuses its limited enforcement resources on targeting aliens who pose the greatest threat to national security, public safety and border security.



CRIMINAL ARRESTS

Located in all 25 field offices, ERO Criminal Prosecutions (ECP) initiates prosecution of crimes and executes criminal arrest warrants of aliens under Titles 8 & 18 of the United States Code. In cooperation with the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, ECP aggressively prosecutes criminal offenders identified through ICE enforcement activities – enhancing public safety. In FY 2024, ECP activities resulted in **3,034** arrests in violation of criminal law, **3,012** criminal indictments, and **3,014** criminal convictions.

• Those arrested with a criminal history totaled **516,050** charges and convictions.



ADMINISTRATIVE ARRESTS

ERO also conducts administrative arrests of aliens who it has probable cause to believe are removable from the United States.

There were **113,431** administrative arrests.

ERO ADMINISTRATIVE ARRESTS







ARREST:

TARGETED AT-LARGE ENFORCEMENT

FUGITIVE OPERATIONS

Fugitive Operations personnel oversee targeted enforcement actions related to:

- At-large fugitive aliens
- ICE Most Wanted
- Foreign Fugitives

Fugitive Operations consists of:

- 129 Fugitive Operations Teams
- 10 Mobile Criminal Apprehension Teams

Fugitive Operations provides direction and support to ERO's effort to locate and arrest at-large aliens within the U.S. via intelligence-driven leads.





TARGETED ENFORCEMENT

ERO targeted enforcement operations are coordinated efforts focused on specific immigration violators, such as sex offenders, previous DUIs, and opioid traffickers.



ARREST:

CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM (CAP)

CAP focuses on the identification and administrative arrest of aliens in prisons and jails nationwide who have been arrested by other law enforcement agencies for criminal activity.



SECURE TRANSFER

Through CAP, ERO takes criminal aliens into custody in a secure environment, decreasing risks to officers, aliens, and the community.



EFFICIENT USE OF LIMITED RESOURCES

Taking criminal aliens directly into custody is significantly more efficient than attempting to locate and arrest them at large.



SUPPORTS PUBLIC SAFETY

When ERO directly assumes custody of a criminal alien through CAP, it prevents the alien from being released back into the community where they may reoffend.









The Detain

ERO oversees the civil immigration detention of one of the most diverse and fluid detained populations in the world.







- ERO manages detention operations to provide for the safety, security and care of persons in ICE custody.
 ERO detains aliens for the purposes of processing and removal.
- Detention facilities that house aliens operate under one of five sets of **detention standards**:
 - National Detention Standards (2000)
 - Performance-Based National Detention Standards (2008)
 - Performance-Based National Detention Standards (2011)
 - National Detention Standards (2019)
 - Family Residential Standards (2020)
- ERO has also instituted policies and programs to promote the safety and welfare of vulnerable populations in its custody.



CBP Arrests

ICE Arrests

67%

of book-

ins were

arrests

CBP





DETENTION:

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION (ATD)

The ATD program uses technology, case management, and other tools to manage aliens' compliance with release conditions while on ICE's non-detained docket. ATD provides additional oversight for aliens who may not warrant ICE's limited detention resources.

FY 19

FY 20

Qualifying ATD participants adhere to the following types of monitoring:



Facial Comparison

Facial comparison technology monitors participant compliance.



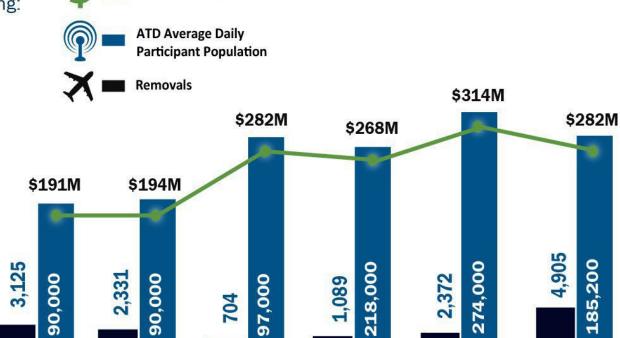
GPS Monitoring

Satellites track location to ensure compliance with the conditions of release.



Telephonic Reporting

Phone calls are compared against a voiceprint which is obtained during initial enrollment.



FY 22

FY 23

FY 24

FY 21

ATD-ISAP Obligations





ICE removes aliens from the U.S. who are subject to a final order of removal issued by an immigration judge or other lawful order. Removals include aliens arrested by ERO in the interior as well as those apprehended by CBP at the border.





REMOVALS:

HOW DOES ERO REMOVE?

- **ERO** is responsible for coordinating, managing and facilitating efforts to remove aliens from the United States.
- **ERO's ICE Air Operations provides a network of air** transportation to ERO's 25 field offices to facilitate the movement of aliens within the United States and the removal of aliens to destinations worldwide via air charter and commercial air services.
- ERO removes aliens subject to a final order of removal issued by an immigration judge or other lawful order.
- **ERO** places personnel abroad to work with foreign governments to remove aliens from the U.S.
- In collaboration with the Department of State, ERO works with international partners to ensure countries accept the return of their nationals.



Removals were conducted from the U.S. via land and air in FY 2024.



FY 2024 Removal Numbers



ERO conducted removal operations to 192 countries

237
known or suspected terrorists removed by ERO

3,706
known or suspected
gang members
removed by ERO

Human rights violators

ICE Removals by Criminality

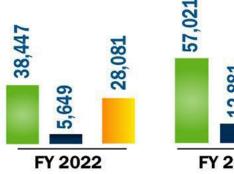
CONVICTED CRIMINAL

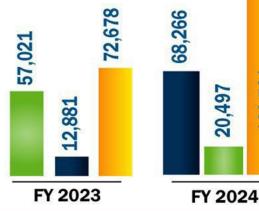
PENDING CHARGES

OTHER IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS

Uncooperative Countries

While most countries adhere to international obligations to accept the return of their citizens, ERO considers countries that systematically refuse to do so to be uncooperative. ERO coordinates with the U.S. Department of State to address this issue, including through the issuance of visa sanctions.











U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement