

Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act (DMIA) Task Force

Data Management Improvement Act

On June 15, 2000, the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000 (DMIA) was enacted. This law amends Section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act and requires:

- 1. The Attorney General to establish a seventeen member Task Force by December 15, 2000. (DMIA Task Force)
- 2. The implementation of an integrated entry exit data system within specified timelines. (INS Entry Exit Project Team)

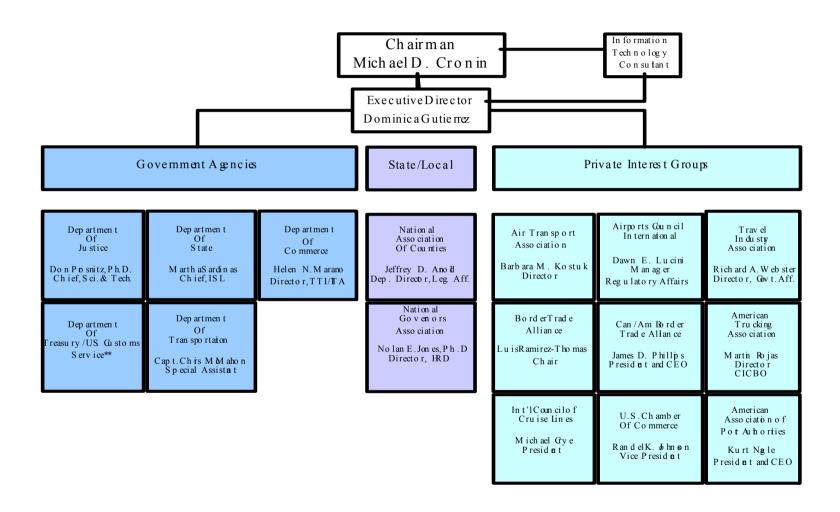
- // The Task Force is specifically mandated to evaluate:
- 1. How the Attorney General can efficiently and effectively carry out Section 110 as amended (entry exit).
- - Enhancing systems for data collection and data sharing including the integrated entry and exit data system described in Section 110 as amended, by better use of technology, resources, and personnel;

- Increasing cooperation between public and private sectors;
- Increasing cooperation among Federal agencies and between Federal and state agencies; and
- Modifying information technology systems while taking into account the different data systems, infrastructure, and processing procedures at airports, seaports, and land border POEs.
- 1. The cost of implementing each of its recommendations.

- It is the sense of the Congress that the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Treasury, should consult with affected foreign governments to improve border management cooperation.
- In the Attorney General will submit a report to Congress containing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Task Force not later than December 31, 2002, and each year thereafter in which the Task Force is in existence.

- // The Task Force membership should include:
- a) representatives of Federal, State and local agencies with an interest in immigration and naturalization, travel and tourism, transportation, trade, law enforcement, national security or the environment, and
- // b) private sector representatives of affected industries and groups.

DMIA Task Force Components



^{**}Jaime Cagigas, Special Assistant to Deputy Secretary for Terrorism and Violent Crimes, Office of Enforcement/Department of Treasury (co-member)

^{**}Robert Jacksta, Executive Director, Border Security and Facilitation, U.S. Customs Service

DMIA Task Force

- In addition to the requirements of the DMIA, subsequent legislation establishes more deadlines and places additional requirements (i.e., biometric identifiers and tamper-resistant travel documents) on the development of an automated entry and exit data system.

DMIA Task Force in 2002

- Æ February 20, 2002 Initial Kickoff Meeting, Open Public Meeting per Federal Advisory Committee Act rules. Commissioner Ziglar addresses group and importance of work to be done by public sector and private industry.
- Warious meetings, site visits, and stakeholders meetings throughout the year.

DMIA Task Force in 2003/2004

The Task Force will move to other statutory requirements, focusing on three main areas in 2003 for their next report to Congress:

Coordination and Cooperation

Facilities and Infrastructure

A The Task Force will study existing deficiencies and identify potential investments to meet the requirements of overall security and improving the flow of traffic at the various POEs.

DMIA Task Force in 2003/2004

Information Technology Interoperability

∠ IT consultants from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) will continue with their indepth analyses of systems, interoperability, and other considerations that arise as the Task Force continues it work.

Updates

∠ Updates will be periodically made on resource and staffing issues, entry/exit, and other related issues as necessary.

Transition to the Department of Homeland Security

DMIA Task Force

Question and Answer Session

Conclusion