



Privacy Impact Assessment Update
for the

General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS)

July 28, 2009

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Abstract

The General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS) is a case management system used primarily by attorneys in the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) at U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to manage their immigration cases. The basic function of the system is to provide attorneys with comprehensive information on cases being litigated under the Immigration and Nationality Act in immigration and federal courts. The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for GEMS was originally published in April 2006. Since then, several major enhancements have been made to the system thus necessitating an update to the PIA.

Introduction

As mentioned above, the PIA for GEMS was originally published in April 2006 and it reflected the system at that time. Over time, user needs have changed and modifications have been made to the system in order to meet those needs. Some of these changes have included capturing additional information in a timely manner and making it easier for users to access the system. The changes fall into two categories – new functionality and new or updated interfaces.

New Functionality

Several pieces of new functionality have been added to GEMS. The first is the GEMS Courtroom Mobility component. This component allows ICE attorneys to more effectively manage and update case data while present in the courtroom. With this component, an attorney downloads the GEMS case data including any relevant documentation to a secure laptop where the data is encrypted. While present in the courtroom, the attorney can access and update the case records and documents on the laptop and capture notes and proceeding results in real time. When the attorney returns to the office and reconnects to the ICE network, the Courtroom Mobility component allows the attorney to upload the changes to the GEMS database. This capability significantly enhances not only the efficiency of ICE attorneys but also the timeliness of the data in GEMS.

The second new piece of functionality is the Project Management component, which is a project management tool that enables GEMS users to create and manage new projects. There are no restrictions on the types of projects that users are able to create. Users typically use the tool to manage projects that are not related to attorneys' cases such as annual reports, budgets, and congressional inquiries. When ICE attorneys are working on cases that are associated with an alien who does not have an alien registration number (A-Number) (required to create a matter in the primary GEMS database), they periodically use the Project Management component to temporarily track the cases until an A-Number is assigned. The Project Management component stores, organizes, and tracks information about each project. Access is automatically granted to users within the project creator's functional group and access can be delegated to users in other groups by the project creator.

Third, select users are now able to print Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Reports of the GEMS data. The FOIA reports that GEMS generates are designed to be used in response to FOIA requests and only contain information that is releaseable under FOIA. Since much of the data in GEMS may be FOIA exempt because it is privileged attorney-work product prepared in preparation of litigation, or it is law enforcement sensitive, the report provides information about a given alien that is not sensitive and is able



to be released. The reports are also used to respond to Privacy Act requests. They provide the alien with information that is not sensitive and would not interfere with law enforcement activities or litigation.

The Web View component is the final new piece of functionality. It is a read-only web application that allows users to access GEMS more easily. The current GEMS application is a client-server application which requires the GEMS application to be installed on each user's workstation. With the Web View component, users no longer need a GEMS client installed on their computers in order to view GEMS data. Instead, GEMS users can access GEMS from any computer with access to the ICE intranet.

The Web View component provides two views of the case data depending on a user's role. The Case Summary view provides a summary of the case information found in GEMS. This view is a subset of the data associated with a given case and is provided to personnel in the ICE Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) Office. DRO personnel use this case information in a variety of ways. First, they use it to stay abreast of changes in custody decisions for a particular alien and to know if the alien's immigration proceeding is closed or is still pending. Second, when preparing to execute a final removal order, DRO personnel use the Case Summary information to prepare the alien's travel documentation. Finally, they use the information to prioritize available resources in order to effectively execute removal orders, particularly for high-risk alien fugitives and alien absconders who failed to present themselves for removal as required. ICE attorneys use the second view the Subject Summary view, to provide a read-only version of the apprehension, detention, and removal information in Enforcement Integrated Database (EID)¹ for a given alien.

New or Updated Interfaces

Two new system-to-system interfaces have been added to GEMS since its initial release. The first is an interface with the Refugee, Asylum, and Parole System (RAPS) which is a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) system. RAPS is a mainframe application that is designed to automate the tracking of individuals seeking asylum, to control asylum and refugee applications, and to provide an efficient and effective asylum adjudication process. RAPS provides GEMS with additional information on asylum cases² including biographical information about the alien and information about the asylum case. This data is used by ICE attorneys when dealing with individuals applying for asylum. Individuals seeking asylum do not want to be removed from the United States and their asylum applications are referred to an immigration judge for consideration. The information from RAPS helps ICE attorneys detect possible fraud in the asylum cases they are handling.

The second new interface is with the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) TECS system. TECS provides GEMS with records of individuals who are scheduled to have an immigration proceeding in ninety (90) days and those scheduled for one in five (5) days. GEMS receives biographical information about the

¹ The Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) is a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shared common database repository for several DHS law enforcement and homeland security applications. EID captures and maintains information related to the investigation, arrest, booking, detention, and removal of persons encountered during immigration and criminal law enforcement investigations and operations conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, both agencies within DHS. The majority of records in EID are predicated on ongoing DHS law enforcement activity, while some relate to registry of foreign visitors to the U.S.

² Asylum cases involve aliens who seek refuge in the United States and legal protection against deportation either because they were persecuted at home or fear they will be persecuted on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.



alien and remarks about the individual entered by CBP officers at the border. GEMS also displays an indicator that additional information is available in TECS about the individual. This indicator notifies the ICE attorney working that particular case to go to TECS and review the additional information in that system.

The existing interface between the Executive Office of Immigration Review's (EOIR) Automated Nationwide System for Immigration Review (ANSIR) and GEMS has changed. ANSIR is a Department of Justice (DOJ) case tracking system that provides ICE attorneys with updated immigration court schedule and hearing information. Originally, GEMS received a batch export once every two weeks with scheduling information as to when and where cases would be heard. Unfortunately, the schedules changed often and GEMS did not have updated information. ANSIR is now being phased out and replaced with the Case Access System for EOIR (CASE). With an established EOIR interface, GEMS now has a real-time connection with CASE. This connection not only provides GEMS (both the Web View component and the installed client) with additional information regarding hearings and schedules but also ensures that the information is current. Finally, the Web View component also allows users to search for calendar information for a particular court or to retrieve the court dates (past, present, and future) for a given alien.

Reason for the PIA Update

The last GEMS Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) was dated April 25, 2006. Since that time, user needs have changed and several major enhancements have been made to the system to address these needs. This PIA update is being done in order to reflect the current GEMS environment. In addition, DHS is updating the Privacy Act system of Records Notice to cover this collection of information. The SORN lists the updated categories of individuals and records contained in the system and additional routine uses for sharing the data in the system.

Privacy Impact Analysis

The System and the Information Collected and Stored within the System

GEMS is designed to assist ICE attorneys in the litigation of cases under the Immigration and Nationality Act concerning aliens whose proceedings are conducted before an immigration court or a federal court. Enhancements have been made to the system to enable GEMS to collect additional information to better assist the ICE attorneys who litigate these cases. This new information is not collected directly from individuals for inclusion in the system. GEMS obtains this new data from the following Federal government systems.

USCIS RAPS

The Refugee, Asylum, and Parole System (RAPS) has a direct connection with GEMS and provides GEMS with important information about asylum cases including the individual's name, A-Number, date of birth, sex, social security number, nationality, language, religion, marital status, address, where the person entered the country, the asylum officer assigned to the case, and the results of various database checks done



on the person as part of the case.³ This data is used by ICE attorneys when dealing with individuals whose asylum applications have been referred to an immigration judge for disposition through removal proceedings.

CBP TECS

The CBP TECS system, (DHS/CBP-011 December 19, 2008 73 FR 77778) also provides information to GEMS. Once a week, GEMS sends a request to TECS with a list of aliens who are scheduled for an immigration hearing in ninety (90) days and those scheduled for one in five (5) days. GEMS receives an update from TECS which contains biographical information about the alien including the name, date of birth, race, gender, height, and weight; identification information for the person including social security number, driver's license number, and passport number; and comments by CBP officers at the border about the alien.⁴ Knowing that GEMS has received information about a given alien from TECS alerts the ICE attorney that TECS contains information on the alien and that additional research should be done in TECS to see what other information is available that might be useful in handling the case. If information is found in TECS, it may be incorporated into other records in GEMS used in the case, or in the attorney notes section of the record.

DOJ CASE

As mentioned before, GEMS provides attorneys with scheduling information regarding their hearings. The real-time connection between the DOJ CASE system and GEMS ensures that GEMS (both the Web View component and the installed client) contain the most up-to-date scheduling information regarding hearings. DOJ CASE also provides GEMS with additional court and case schedule information. The new data fields provided to GEMS by DOJ CASE are listed below:

- Language(s) spoken
- Hearing start time
- Hearing stop time
- Immigration judge
- Prosecution attorney
- Defense attorney
- Hearing location
- Hearing location address
- Battered alien flag indicating if the alien was battered
- FOIA Release Flag (indicates whether or not the record contains information that cannot be released to the alien under the Freedom of Information Act)

Web View Component

³ A list of the RAPS data that is available in GEMS can be found in Appendix 1.

⁴ A list of the TECS data that is sent to GEMS can be found in Appendix 2.



As mentioned before, the Web View component allows read-only access for Web View users and implements controls that limit the information that users can access. Web View users are placed in groups. Group membership determines what data a user is able to see and the capabilities that user will have. DRO personnel only need to have access to a subset of the GEMS data to determine if an order of removal has been issued for a given alien so the order can be executed. Therefore, DRO personnel are in one group that has access to only a subset of GEMS data through the Case Summary view⁵.

ICE attorneys need access to all case data on a given alien and are therefore placed in a different group that provides them access to the Subject Summary view, which provides read-only access to all GEMS data. As noted earlier, the Web View component links directly to the Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) and displays a read-only version of the information in EID for a given alien. Because ICE attorneys need access to more information than DRO personnel, the Subject Summary view provides ICE attorneys with more information from EID including booking information from the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE) Apprehension Booking Module (EABM), the Alien Detention Module (EADM), and the Alien Removal Module (EARM)⁶. (Note: Appendix 4 lists the data available in the Subject Summary view.)

Web View component users are able to search DOJ CASE for court schedule information in two ways. The first search method retrieves information for a given court. When a user performs this type of search, he or she is provided with the following information:

- Case ID
- Case hearing ID
- Type of hearing
- Name of the court
- Court location information
- Immigration judge
- Schedule date for hearing
- Start and end time for hearing

The second search method retrieves information for a given alien. When a user performs this type of search, he or she is provided with the following information regarding the alien and his or her court appearances:

- Case ID
- ID effective date
- Case proceeding type
- Indicator if the person is a battered alien
- FOIA Release Flag

⁵ Appendix 3 lists the data available in the Case Summary view.

⁶ Appendix 4 lists the data available in the Subject Summary view.



- Alien's full name
- Alien's primary language
- Alien's nationality
- A-Number
- Person's ID type
- Date of the charging document
- Person's custody status
- Information regarding each of the alien's court appearances
 - Case's activity status
 - Calendar type
 - Name of the court
 - Court location information
 - Judge
 - Start time for the hearing

ICE attorneys need to be able to access this information in order to effectively manage their cases.

In addition to receiving data from various sources, the GEMS system itself is a data source. A limited number of Web View component users are able to generate a FOIA report for a given Alien Number in order to respond to a FOIA request. Since much of the data in GEMS is FOIA exempt due to its use for law enforcement purposes, only a subset of the GEMS data appears on these reports. The reports show:

- Alien Number
- Alien's name
- Alien's nationality
- Alien's language
- Hearing location
- The new venue if there was a change of venue
- Facility where the alien is assigned
- Date the notice to appear was served
- Date the notice to appear was filed
- Indication if there is a final order
- Indication if there is an appeal filed



- Indication if there is a stay in effect
- Indication if the hearing is in federal court
- Event information (the order, the immigration judge, if there is an appeal, the bond result, the bond amount, if the alien failed to appear, and if the alien represented himself or herself)
- Relief information (the relief, the due date, and if it was granted or denied)
- The name of the documents associated with the case
- Hearing notes
- Exhibit information (exhibit number, exhibit name, and status)

The last page of the report indicates what GEMS information was not provided in the FOIA report and the legal reason for withholding it.

Project Management Component

As noted previously, the Project Management component allows GEMS users to create and manage projects, most of which are unrelated to cases being handled by ICE attorneys. When ICE attorneys are working on cases that are associated with an alien that does not yet have an A-Number, they periodically set up projects to help them track the cases until an A-Number is assigned. These projects contain information about the cases including biographic information such as name, date of birth, race, gender, height, and weight on the individuals who are the subjects of the case; the ICE attorney working on the case; the attorney's contact information; notes about the case; and various events associated with the case.

Data Accuracy and Privacy Risks

As stated earlier, the new information collected in GEMS is received primarily from other government agency systems. GEMS is a recipient of this data and cannot independently verify the accuracy of the data it receives. If the other government agency systems do not validate the data prior to sending it to GEMS, there is a risk that GEMS may incorporate erroneous data. There is no tangible way to mitigate this risk.

GEMS has a direct connection with RAPS, DOJ CASE, and EID so if data is corrected in DOJ CASE, RAPS, or EID, the change quickly appears in GEMS. GEMS receives an update from TECS once a week. This update fully replaces the data that GEMS received from TECS the previous week. Thus, if a correction is made in TECS, data will be updated within seven (7) days.

GEMS receives data about aliens from a number of systems. Since each alien has a unique A-Number, GEMS uses the A-Number to ensure that the data it receives is attributed to the proper record. Additionally, for each GEMS record, users are able to easily see which information came from which external system. The GEMS application has tabs for TECS, RAPS, and EOIR so the user can easily determine the source of the data.. The data in the Web View component is broken up into tabs that inform the users as to the origin of the data. GEMS data appears on the Case Summary tab. EID data appears on the Subject Summary tab and the EOIR data appears on the EOIR tab. RAPS and TECS data do not appear in the Web View component.



The Web View component poses a potential privacy risk because it will give more people access to the GEMS data. Currently, users need a computer with the GEMS client installed on it to access the data in GEMS. The Web View component allows authorized GEMS users with access to the ICE intranet to access the data. To mitigate this risk, as with the GEMS client, only authorized ICE personnel are given accounts to the Web View component. The user groups help ensure that users only see the data they are permitted to see and the read-only access provided by the Web View component reduces the risk of user-generated data errors.

Uses of the System and the Information

The ICE attorneys and the DRO personnel are the two internal groups who use the information in GEMS. ICE attorneys use GEMS to track and process their cases. GEMS provides not only important information regarding aliens but also court schedule information.

DRO personnel use the GEMS information in several ways. First, they use it to stay abreast of changes in custody decisions for a particular alien and to know if the alien's immigration proceeding is closed or is still pending. When preparing to execute a final removal order, the information in GEMS assists DRO users in their preparation of the travel documentation required for the alien. Finally, they use the information to prioritize available resources in order to effectively execute removal orders, particularly for high-risk alien fugitives and alien absconders who failed to present themselves for removal as required.

GEMS is also used by ICE to produce reports about a particular case to release under FOIA.

There are no new external uses of the data.

Retention

The proposed record retention schedule for the information in GEMS has been drafted. It is currently being reviewed by the various offices at ICE. The records will be retained for seventy-five (75) years after the last administrative action has been taken on the case. Records are destroyed appropriately after the retention period. The seventy-five (75) year retention period is consistent with the System of Records Notification (SORN) for the Citizenship and Immigration Service's SORN for the physical A-File as required by law. This retention period ensures that sufficient information is available to conduct meaningful analysis, and to preserve federal records and privacy information until the custody of the records is transferred from the holding agency to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), who may then determine that certain records be released for public consumption.

Internal Sharing and Disclosure

All system users are from ICE offices. GEMS data is not shared with other DHS components.

External Sharing and Disclosure

The GEMS application does not export data to other systems outside of DHS. The only capability that the system has for sharing data outside of the Department is through the system's FOIA report capability described above.

ICE has published an update to the GEMS SORN in the Federal Register, concurrent with the publication of this PIA. The routine uses in the GEMS SORN describe the ways in which ICE may share GEMS information with external entities. Several of the routine uses that were in the original GEMS SORN have been updated to reflect new standard language at DHS. The other new routine uses have been



proposed in order to permit sharing in circumstances such as for audit purposes; when information in the system may have been compromised; in the course of an immigration, civil, or criminal proceeding, sharing with courts, counsel, parties, and witnesses; with attorneys acting on behalf of an individual covered by the system; with foreign governments in order to remove aliens from the United States; with the Department of State in the processing of petitions or applications for benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act; and to assist with redress requests. For example, information stored in GEMS may be shared with judges and clerks in the U.S. Immigration Courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals during the adjudication of an immigration case.

Notice

There are changes to the notice procedures. ICE is publishing an update to the GEMS SORN in the Federal Register, concurrent with the publication of this PIA. The SORN lists the updated categories of individuals and records contained in the system and additional routine uses for sharing the data in the system. ICE does not directly collect information from individuals for use in GEMS and therefore is not in a position to provide notice at the time of collection. The agencies that collect this information, including ICE, are responsible for providing appropriate notice, either on the forms they use to collect the information and/or through other forms of public notice, such as Privacy Act System of Records Notices (SORN). The following SORNs are published in the Federal Register and describe the data that GEMS receives from other systems:

System Name	Agency	Systems or Records Notice
TECS	Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)	U.S. Customs and Border Protection TECS, DHS/CBP-011 December 19, 2008 73 FR 77778
RAPS	US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	
CASE	Department of Justice	Records and Management Information System, EOIR-001, January 25, 2007, 72 FR 3410,
EID	ICE	Enforcement Operational Immigration Records (ENFORCE/IDENT) DHS/ICE-CBP-CIS-001-03, March 20, 2006, 71 FR 13987

Because GEMS receives data from other systems, individuals are unable to give consent as to how their data is used within GEMS. Additionally, since GEMS is a system used in litigation and for law enforcement purposes, allowing individuals to consent to the use of the data would compromise the system's purpose. However, all of the information in GEMS is collected in order to help ICE attorneys with the litigation of immigration cases and assist with the detention and removal of aliens.

There is a potential risk that the general public is not aware of the existence of GEMS and the possibility that information pertaining to a specific individual may exist in GEMS. The publication of the GEMS PIA, this PIA update, and the GEMS SORN mitigate this risk by providing a detailed description of the



types of individuals whose information is contained in the system, the types of data it contains, and how the data is used.

Individual Access, Redress, and Correction

There are no changes to the access, redress, and correction procedures described in the GEMS PIA.

Technical Access and Security

Previously, GEMS was only available through a client installed on a user's workstation. The Web View component makes access to GEMS more convenient because users no longer need the client but can obtain read-only access of GEMS data through the Web View component using the ICE Intranet and a web browser. The new GEMS Web View component has a number of security features. First, access to it is restricted. As with the GEMS client, only authorized ICE personnel are given accounts. Second, the Web View has its own login that is separate from the GEMS login. Third, the Web View records each user's login and logout time in an audit table. Fourth, users are assigned to specific groups. A user's group membership restricts what data is viewable based on the user's position and need to know. Finally, the Web View component is read-only. This reduces the risk of user-generated data errors.

As noted earlier, the Courtroom Mobility component allows ICE attorneys to download the GEMS case data to a secure laptop. The laptops have the standard ICE image on them and the data is encrypted using full-disk encryption. When unattended, laptops are secured via locking cables or locked offices, cabinets, and desks in order to ensure that the data is not accessed inappropriately. The Courtroom Mobility component audits user activity also. It records each user who logs in, the date when the user logged in, and the user's activity in the system including queries that the user ran and changes that the user made when uploading information back to the GEMS database.

The new connections that GEMS has with other systems are also secure. The direct connection with RAPS transmits data to GEMS using secure File Transfer Protocol (FTP). The connection between TECS and GEMS uses message queuing and the data is protected by access controls, entity authentication, and transmission security mechanisms. Access controls, person authentication, and transmission security mechanisms are in place to protect the transfer of data between GEMS and the CASE and EID systems as well.

As noted above, only authorized ICE personnel are given access to GEMS. Contractors have access to the system and all users receive training to ensure that they know how to use the system and that they handle the information properly. GEMS training is offered to new users who are matched up with experienced users to help them learn the system. Additionally, all users must take annual privacy/security training and review and sign the ICE rules of behavior.

The potential security risks to this system are unauthorized system access or use and inadequate system security. The risk that Personally Identifying Information (PII) contained in GEMS will be accessed inappropriately via the Web View component is mitigated by the limited number of system users, the audit and security mechanisms built into the system, and by the fact that the application can only be accessed from the ICE intranet. The risk that PII contained by GEMS will be inappropriately accessed on the laptops used by the ICE attorneys in court is mitigated by the fact that the laptops are secure and the data is encrypted.



GEMS recently completed a system security Certification and Accreditation process that reviewed the security mechanisms and procedures that are in place and ensured that they are in accordance with established policy. It received its authority to operate on May 9, 2008.

Technology

The system is in the operations and maintenance phase of the software life cycle management process. No technology is used that might raise privacy concerns.

Responsible Official

Lyn Rahilly
Privacy Officer
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Approval Signature

Original signed and on file with the DHS Privacy Office

Mary Ellen Callahan
Chief Privacy Officer
Department of Homeland Security

Appendix 1 – Data fields sent by RAPS

- Principal A-number
- Individual A-number
- Relationship to principal
- Primary last name
- Primary first name
- Primary middle name
- Primary birth date
- Country of birth code
- Port of entry
- Date of entry
- Sex
- Social security number
- Nationality
- Ethnic group code
- Religion code
- Marital status
- Indication if spouse has filed separate I-589
- Separately filed spouse's A-number
- Entry status (Class of admission)
- Inspection flag
- Case found in DACS
- Asylum office code
- Current status code
- Currently assigned Asylum Officer ID
- PAMS attorney / representative ID
- Persecution code



- Basis of Claim - Political orientation
- Basis of Claim - Race
- Basis of Claim - Religion
- Basis of Claim - Nationality
- Basis of Claim - Social Group
- Basis of Claim - Coercive population control
- Special group code
- Scheduled interview date
- Scheduled interview time
- Interview call-in notice sent date
- EOIR / Immigration judge decision code
- EOIR / Immigration judge decision date
- Marked as interviewed before 1/4/95 (pre-reform)
- Marked as no-show for interview
- Date the request for asylum is sent to the Department of State, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs (BHRHA)
- Date BHRHA opinion received
- Final decision code (FDEC)
- Final decision date
- ID of adjudicating officer (FDEC)
- Deportation code
- Notice to appear (NTA) service date
- Fingerprint result received date
- IBIS check batch date
- Valid in-status expiration date
- Marked as no-show for decision pickup
- Notice to appear charge
- Language
- EOIR / Immigration judge hearing location code



- EOIR / Immigration judge hearing location date
- EOIR / Immigration judge hearing location time
- Decision service mode (mailed / in person)
- Marked as no-show for interview
- Marked as legalization case (valid in-status equivalent)
- Fingerprint result code
- IBIS result code
- Notice of Intent to Terminate (NOIT) service date
- Notice of Intent to Terminate interview date
- Marked as no-show for NOIT interview
- Name check result code
- Name check result date
- Address: Care of
- Address: Street line 1
- Address: Street line 2
- Address: City
- Address: State
- Address: short ZIP code
- I-881 Sponsor's A-number
- I-881 Sponsor's relationship to individual
- I-881 Eligibility code "A"
- I-881 Eligibility code "B"
- I-881 Eligibility code "C"
- I-881 Eligibility code "D"
- I-881 application receipt date (from form)
- I-881 attorney / representative ID
- I-881 Interview date
- I-881 Decision code



**Homeland
Security**

- I-881 Decision date
- I-881 Notice to appear service date
- Number of aliases in the corresponding NAME file



Appendix 2 – Data fields sent by TECS

(Note: below is the list of data fields sent to GEMS by TECS but GEMS does not display all the data it receives. The “Displayed in GEMS” column indicates which data elements are displayed in GEMS and which are not.)

Data Element Name	Displayed in GEMS
Surname	Y
First name	Y
Middle name	Y
Hit	Y
TECS name date of birth hit answer	Y
TECS record ID	Y
TECS last update date	Y
Agency sub-agency	Y
Armed and dangerous	Y
Race	Y
TECS gender	Y
Eye color	Y
Hair color	Y
Height	Y
Weight	Y
Alias name total	Y
Alias surname1	Y
Alias first name1	Y
Alias middle name1	Y
Alias surname2	Y
Alias first name2	Y
Alias middle name2	Y
Other dates of birth total	Y
Other date of birth1	Y
Other date of birth 2	Y
Remark 1	Y
Remark 2	Y
Remark 3	Y
Contact phone	Y
Profile ID number	N
Confirmation number	N
Alien’s Social Security Number	N
Sequence number	N



Response date	N
Response time	N
Subject unique ID	N
Date of birth	N
Response file type	N
Response success flag	N
TECS has address flag	N
Status code	N
Birth country code	N
Citizen country code	N
Driver license number	N
Driver license issuing state	N
Passport number	N
Passport type	N
Passport country	N
TECS entry date	N
Outside agency key	N
Exclusion code	N
Primary action code	N
Primary start date	N
Primary end date	N
Marks and tattoos	N
Visa status code	N
Contact surname	N
Contact first name	N



Appendix 3 – GEMS data fields in Case Summary View

- A-Number
- Fingerprint Identification Number (FIN)
- EOIR name
- EID name
- Person's DOB
- EID DOB
- Alien's nationality
- Alien's language
- Date IBIS was checked
- Date IBIS check expires
- Indicator showing an inspector read the TECS information and marked the case as resolved
- Fingerprint result record
- Change of venue location
- Date of next event
- Custody the alien is in
- Date in EID when notice to appear was served
- Date when notice to appear was filed
- Location of the case hearing
- EOIR case
- EOIR Institutional Removal Program (IRP) location
- EOIR hearing location
- Events associated with the case
- Documents associated with the case
- Information about the case (legally sufficient, BIA appeal pending, final order, in federal court, is a stay in effect, is FDL pending, was the person convicted)
- Information about the person - is the person a(an)
 - Aggravated felon (flag)
 - Terrorist (flag)



- FBI interest (flag)
- National security interest (flag)
- Human Rights interest (flag)
- Law enforcement interest (flag)
- Does the alien have an approved or pending Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) application (flag)
- Pre-effective date of the Illegal Immigration Reform & Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) (flag)
- Sensitive (flag)
- Gang affiliation (flag)
- Juvenile (flag)
- Flag if the alien was part of an ICE operation
- Child predator (flag)
- Legal permanent resident (flag)
- Indication if the record is FOIA exempt



Appendix 4 – GEMS data fields in Subject Summary View

- A-Number
- Last name
- First name
- Middle name
- Country of citizenship
- Sex
- Person's date of birth
- Marital status
- When there is any conviction associated with the alien, indication whether or not the person can be charged under the Immigration and Nationality Act
- Felon code
- Bureau of Prisons number
- FBI number
- Summary information about each encounter with the person
 - A-Number
 - Subject ID
 - Apprehension date
 - Last name
 - First name
 - Middle name
- Subject information
 - A-Number
 - Last name
 - First name
 - Middle name
 - Citizenship
 - Sex
 - Birth Date



- Marital status
- FINS (Fingerprint ID)
- Felon code
- BOP Number
- FBI Number
- Subject ID
- Processing disposition
- Alias (First Name)
- Alias (Middle Name)
- Alias (Last Name)
- Address type
- Street 1
- Street 2
- Street 3
- City
- State
- Zip code
- Country
- Address from date
- Address to date
- Apprehension information
 - Apprehension date
 - Initial custody status
 - Apprehension location
 - Attorney requested
 - Hearing requested
 - Facing harm indicator
- Detention information
 - Book in date/time
 - Book out date/time
 - Detention facility



- Release reason
- Removal information
 - Entry date
 - Entry class
 - Entry location
 - Entry manner
 - Warrant of arrest issued date
 - Warrant of arrest served date
 - Notice to appear issued date
 - Notice to appear served date
 - Date docket transferred
 - Date docket cleared
 - Date departed
 - Removal location
 - Case category
 - Deportation charges
 - Deportation expense
 - Case comments