



**Privacy Impact Assessment Update
for the
Enforcement Integrated Database
(EID)**

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Contact Point

James Dinkins

Executive Associate Director, Homeland Security Investigations

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(202) 732-5100

Reviewing Official

Mary Ellen Callahan

Chief Privacy Officer

Department of Homeland Security

(703) 235-0780



Abstract

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 (ICE) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), both components within DHS. The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for EID was published in January 2010. The information entered into EID and the scope of external information sharing is being expanded, thus necessitating an update to the EID PIA.

Introduction

EID is a common database repository owned and operated by ICE that supports the law enforcement activities of certain DHS components. EID is the repository for all records created, updated, and accessed by a number of software applications including the ENFORCE Apprehension Booking Module, ENFORCE Alien Detention Module, and ENFORCE Alien Removal Module. Collectively these applications are referred to as the “ENFORCE applications.” EID and the ENFORCE applications capture and maintain information related to the investigation, arrest, booking, detention, and removal of persons encountered during immigration and law enforcement investigations and operations conducted by ICE and CBP. An event-based record for each encounter is created in EID, but the system provides users the capability to access a person-centric view of the data using the ENFORCE applications. Users can also print reports, notices, and other documents containing EID data, which are used for criminal and administrative law enforcement purposes and typically are retained in criminal investigative files, detention files, and Alien Files (A-Files). Immigration related forms generated by the system are also sent to courts and other agencies to support the advancement and adjudication of DHS and Department of Justice immigration cases before U.S. immigration courts. Forms and data may also be provided to the criminal courts of the United States.

The PIA for EID published in January 2010 describes EID, the ENFORCE applications, and is reflective of the system at that time.¹ DHS will increase the amount information entered into EID to include comprehensive criminal history information for all aliens arrested for administrative violations of the Immigration & Nationality Act (INA). DHS also has expanded the scope of external sharing of EID information with the Government of Mexico, thereby necessitating an update to the PIA.

Reason for the PIA Update

With the publication of this PIA, DHS will now enter into EID comprehensive criminal history information for aliens arrested for administrative violations of the INA regardless of nationality. In addition, DHS is expanding the external sharing of Mexican nationals’ EID information with Mexico to

¹ Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) PIA, January 14, 2010, available at http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/privacy/privacy_pia_ice_eid.pdf.



improve cooperation in coordinating and conducting the removal of aliens to Mexico and suppressing criminal activities and threats to domestic security. Specifically, DHS will provide by electronic means certain criminal history information to Mexico concerning Mexican nationals who are being repatriated from the United States and who have been convicted of certain felonies in the United States. These felonies will include certain firearms, national security, violent, and drug-related crimes which the United States and Mexico have determined are most relevant to improving the removal process and suppressing criminal activities and threats along the shared border.

Privacy Impact Analysis

The System and the Information Collected and Stored within the System

EID maintains information that is collected and used by the ENFORCE applications to support DHS law enforcement efforts in the areas of immigration, customs and trade enforcement, national security, and other criminal laws enforced by DHS. Information about each individual in EID is documented based on event-driven encounters, such as booking, arrest, detention, and removal. Therefore, an individual may be connected to multiple records in the system, each pertaining to a different event or encounter.

The personally identifiable information (PII) maintained in EID consists of biographical, descriptive, biometric, and encounter-related data about subjects and includes name(s), aliases, date of birth, telephone numbers, addresses, nationality, citizenship, Alien Registration Number (A-Number), Social Security Number, passport number, visa information, employment history, educational history, immigration history, and criminal history.

Prior to this update, the criminal history entered in EID for aliens arrested for administrative violations of the INA was limited to the specific crimes related to the event or encounter for which the individual was entered into EID. For example, if ICE arrested an alien who was amenable to removal from the United States due to a felony conviction, ICE would only enter information about that felony, but not the entire criminal history into EID.

With this update, DHS will enter the entire criminal history into EID of all aliens, regardless of nationality, arrested for administrative violations of the INA. This information is being captured in EID to ensure a complete criminal history is recorded for aliens are arrested by ICE. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) will be the source of the criminal history information entered into EID. The NCIC is a computerized index of criminal justice information including criminal record history information and is available to Federal, state, and local law enforcement. DHS personnel will manually enter into EID all arrests and convictions for the individual appearing in NCIC. This collection of this information supports DHS's immigration enforcement actions, allows DHS to generate more accurate statistics concerning the arrest and removal of aliens with a criminal history, and enables the sharing of certain criminal history information for public safety purposes with Mexico and, in the future, other countries during repatriation.

Collection of this additional criminal history information increases the risk to privacy because its compromise, loss or improper use could cause harm to the individual. User auditing, privacy training, and other security measures described in the EID PIA and this Update mitigate this risk. There is also an



increased data integrity risk due to potentially inaccurate or untimely data being entered from NCIC, or the lack of an automated means by which corrections to the original data in NCIC will be pushed to EID. This risk is mitigated by the standard law enforcement practice of confirming the existence of an arrest or conviction with the source (e.g., the court or other appropriate source, such as a parole officer) before making any adverse determinations that will affect the individual.

Uses of the System and the Information

The uses of EID and EID information are not changed with this update.

Retention

This update does not change the retention period for information maintained in EID.

Internal Sharing and Disclosure

Internal sharing and disclosure of EID information is not change with this update.

External Sharing and Disclosure

Currently, DHS shares EID information with Mexico to coordinate and conduct the removal of Mexican nationals from the United States to Mexico. Current information shared is the individual's name, A-Number, nationality, date of birth, gender, medical information relevant to the transportation of the alien (e.g. diabetic), and a list of personal property in the alien's possession. This information is shared in hard copy with Mexican officials at the time of an alien's removal from the United States to Mexico. This manual information sharing process will continue in addition to the new electronic information sharing described below.

With this PIA update, ICE will enhance its sharing with Mexico by providing criminal conviction history for Mexican nationals who are being repatriated from the United States and who have been convicted of certain firearms, national security, violent, and drug related felonies. Specifically, ICE will share information on Mexican nationals convicted of felonies such as homicide, rape, drug sales, kidnapping, weapons trafficking, and terroristic threats. Before or at the time of a Mexican national's removal to Mexico, ICE will share the name, A-Number or Fingerprint Identification Number, age, gender, and for any qualifying crime, the NCIC Code, crime description, and date of conviction.

This additional criminal conviction data is being shared to improve cooperation between the United States and Mexico in coordinating and conducting the removal of aliens and suppressing criminal activities and threats along the shared border. Mexico will use the additional criminal history data only for criminal justice purposes, such as coordinating responses to acts of violence and serious criminal violations. Under a Memorandum of Cooperation with the U.S., Mexico may not use this criminal history data for other purposes or as a basis to deny or delay the repatriation of a Mexican national.

To facilitate this information exchange, an ICE officer/agent uses a standardized electronic template. The electronic template is an Excel document maintained on each ICE officer/agent's computer terminal. To populate the electronic template, the ICE officer/agent enters a Mexican national's A-Number or Fingerprint Identification Number into the template. The template will then pull the relevant



biographic information for that alien from EID. The ICE officer/agent will repeat this process in the template for all Mexican nationals they are processing for removal at that time. Once the relevant records from EID are included in the electronic template, the ICE officer/agent reviews the EID information to confirm the correct information was included in the template. Any errors found by the ICE officer/agent will be manually corrected prior to sharing with Mexico.

The ICE officer/agent will then select a button in the template indicating they want to share information on the individuals in the template with Mexico. Select biographic information from the template is automatically combined with the relevant criminal conviction history pulled from EID, incorporated into two encrypted email attachments, and sent to a secure email account with the Mexican Secretariat of Public Security (SSP). Criminal conviction history for a Mexican national is only pulled from EID and included in the email attachments if there is a match to the felony convictions described above, based on the NCIC codes for those crimes.

Both attachments in the email contain the same information, the name, A-Number or Fingerprint Identification Number, age, gender, and for any qualifying crime, the NCIC Code, crime description, and date of conviction. The first attachment is formatted to be read by an official in the SSP. The second attachment, containing the same information as the first, will provide a file properly formatted for ingestion into the Plataforma Mexico system.²

Notice

This PIA Update provides accurate information on the current sharing of the information. The System of Records Notice already has an appropriate routine use.

Individual Access, Redress, and Correction

This PIA Update does not change the ability of an individual to access, redress, and correct their information.

Technical Access and Security

There is no change to the technical access and security of EID.

² The Plataforma Mexico system is an encrypted data network used by Mexico for law enforcement, criminal justice, and police intelligence purposes.



Technology

There is no change to the technology of EID.

Responsible Official

Lyn Rahilly
Privacy Officer
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security

Approval Signature

Original signed and on file with the DHS Privacy Office

Mary Ellen Callahan
Chief Privacy Officer
Department of Homeland Security