Privacy Threshold Analysis
for
CEN01 Data Communications
U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Threshold Analysis

U.S. Census Bureau/Data Communications

Unique Project Identifier: 006-000401700

Introduction: This Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTA) is a questionnaire to assist with determining if a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is necessary for this IT system. This PTA is primarily based from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) privacy guidance and the Department of Commerce (DOC) IT security/privacy policy. If questions arise or further guidance is needed in order to complete this PTA, please contact your Bureau Chief Privacy Officer (BCPO).

Description of the information system and its purpose:

Data Communications GSS (CEN01) serves as the medium to interconnect the various Census Bureau information systems that are deployed. These information systems provide services such as authentication for internal and external customers, network security, LAN/WAN, e-mail, Internet access, remote access, and video teleconferencing services. The information within the system is account information (such as user ID, name, and email address) in reference to federal employees, contractors, and the general public; in order to access Census resources. CEN01 is the fundamental information system, which sustains the day-to-day business activities to provision government services within the Census Bureau.

The E-Government Act of 2002 defines “information system” by reference to the definition section of Title 44 of the United States Code. The following is a summary of the definition: “Information system” means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. See: 44 U.S.C. § 3502(8).

a) Whether it is a general support system, major application, or other type of system

General Support System

b) System location

Suitland (HQ), Bowie Computer Center (BCC), Regional Offices (ROs), Research Data Centers (RDCs)

c) Whether it is a standalone system or interconnects with other systems (identifying and describing any other systems to which it interconnects)

CEN01 serves as the medium of interconnection for Census information systems through data communications infrastructure. LDAP is connected to the CBS system, in a one-way pull, for the creation of new employee accounts.
d) The purpose that the system is designed to serve

The Telecommunications Office serves as the central provider for all Census Bureaus, network, mobile, collaboration, teleconferencing and identity management technologies.

e) The way the system operates to achieve the purpose

TCO provides reliable, modern and integrated network and communication services to enable Census to complete its mission.

f) A general description of the type of information collected, maintained, use, or disseminated by the system

System Administration/Audit Data (UserID, Data/Time of Access, IP Addresses)

g) Identify individuals who have access to information on the system

Government Employees and Contractors

h) How information in the system is retrieved by the user

CEN 01 serves as the medium of interconnection for client information systems within the Census Bureau network infrastructure. This information system provides secured access to services such as e-mail services, file access, printing services, and other information system services. A general transaction consists of account user verification for system access.

i) How information is transmitted to and from the system

CEN01 serves as the medium of interconnection for Census information systems through data communications infrastructure.
Questionnaire:

1. What is the status of this information system?

   ___ This is a new information system. Continue to answer questions and complete certification.

   ___ This is an existing information system with changes that create new privacy risks.
   Complete chart below, continue to answer questions, and complete certification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes That Create New Privacy Risks (CTCNPR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Conversions</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Anonymous to Non-Anonymous</td>
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<td>c. Significant System Management Changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Significant Merging</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. New Public Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Commercial Sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. New Interagency Uses</td>
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<tr>
<td>h. Internal Flow or Collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Alteration in Character of Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>j. Other changes that create new privacy risks (specify):</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

   ___ This is an existing information system in which changes do not create new privacy risks, and there is not a SAOP approved Privacy Impact Assessment. Continue to answer questions and complete certification.

   ___ This is an existing information system in which changes do not create new privacy risks, and there is a SAOP approved Privacy Impact Assessment (version 01-2015 or later). Skip questions and complete certification.

2. Is the IT system or its information used to support any activity which may raise privacy concerns?

   NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4, Appendix J, states “Organizations may also engage in activities that do not involve the collection and use of PII, but may nevertheless raise privacy concerns and associated risk. The privacy controls are equally applicable to those activities and can be used to analyze the privacy risk and mitigate such risk when necessary.” Examples include, but are not limited to, audio recordings, video surveillance, building entry readers, and electronic purchase transactions.

   ___ Yes. Please describe the activities which may raise privacy concerns.

   Video Teleconferencing (VTC) systems, call center phone system recording for training/monitoring purposes.

   ___ No

3. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate business identifiable information (BII)?

   As per DOC Privacy Policy: “For the purpose of this policy, business identifiable information consists of (a) information that is defined in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) as “trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person [that is]
privilege or confidential." (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4)). This information is exempt from automatic release under the (b)(4) FOIA exemption. "Commercial" is not confined to records that reveal basic commercial operations but includes any records [or information] in which the submitter has a commercial interest and can include information submitted by a nonprofit entity, or (b) commercial or other information that, although it may not be exempt from release under FOIA, is exempt from disclosure by law (e.g., 13 U.S.C.)."

Yes, the IT system collects, maintains, or disseminates BII about: (Check all that apply.)

Companies
Other business entities

No, this IT system does not collect any BII.

4. Personally Identifiable Information
4a. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate personally identifiable information (PII)?
   As per OMB 07-16, Footnote 1: "The term 'personally identifiable information' refers to information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name, social security number, biometric records, etc... alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, etc..."

Yes, the IT system collects, maintains, or disseminates PII about: (Check all that apply.)

DOC employees
Contractors working on behalf of DOC
Members of the public

No, this IT system does not collect any PII.

If the answer is "yes" to question 4a, please respond to the following questions.

4b. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate PII other than user ID?

Yes, the IT system collects, maintains, or disseminates PII other than user ID.

No, the user ID is the only PII collected, maintained, or disseminated by the IT system.

4c. Will the purpose for which the PII is collected, stored, used, processed, disclosed, or disseminated (context of use) cause the assignment of a higher PII confidentiality impact level?
Examples of context of use include, but are not limited to, law enforcement investigations, administration of benefits, contagious disease treatments, etc.

____ Yes, the context of use will cause the assignment of a higher PII confidentiality impact level.

____ No, the context of use will not cause the assignment of a higher PII confidentiality impact level.

*If any of the answers to questions 2, 3, 4b, and/or 4c are “Yes,” a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) must be completed for the IT system. This PTA and the approved PIA must be a part of the IT system’s Assessment and Authorization Package.*
CERTIFICATION

_X_ I certify the criteria implied by one or more of the questions above apply to the CEN01 Data Communications and as a consequence of this applicability, I will perform and document a PIA for this IT system.

____ I certify the criteria implied by the questions above do not apply to the CEN01 Data Communications and as a consequence of this non-applicability, a PIA for this IT system is not necessary.

Name of System Owner (SO): Kenneth Harrison
Signature of SO: [Signature] Date: 5-1-2018

Name of Chief Information Security Officer (CISO): Timothy Ruland
Signature of CISO: [Signature] Date: 5/3/2018

Name of Authorizing Official (AO): Kevin Smith
Signature of AO: [Signature] Date: 5/14/18

Name of Bureau Privacy Officer (BPO): Byron Crenshaw
Signature of BPO: [Signature] Date: 5/15/18