U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

Privacy Threshold Analysis
for the
CEN25 Office of Information Security (OIS)
U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Threshold Analysis

U.S. Census Bureau/CEN25 Office of Information Security

Unique Project Identifier: [Number]

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: Provide a general description (in a way that a non-technical person can understand) of the information system that addresses the following elements:

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

CEN25 consists of major applications

(b) System location

The Census Bureau’s Bowie Computer Center (BCC).

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

Interconnections for CEN25 are restricted to the collection of security data from all Census systems including network traffic monitoring and analysis, and security scan data from Census Bureau servers, network devices, and storage solutions.

(d) The purpose that the system is designed to serve

CEN25 employs a number of security tools used to manage and protect the security posture of the agency. Security tools provide alerts on malicious traffic or actions, document system security plans for Bureau-wide information systems, conduct vulnerability and compliance scans, enforce database security, and process forensic data to help with security investigations.
(e) *The way the system operates to achieve the purpose*

CEN25 has a number of IT systems that help alert Census Bureau staff on malicious traffic or actions, document system security plans for Census Bureau-wide information systems, conduct vulnerability and compliance scans, enforce database security, and process forensic data to help with security investigations.

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

The PII collected is in reference to federal employees and contractors that use Census Bureau IT Systems. User ID's, JBID's, IP Addresses, and Date and Time of Access are collected for cyber security purposes including network monitoring and analysis, and vulnerability scanning data.

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

U.S. Census Bureau government employees and contractors

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

Information is only collected from within the Census internal network. Census Bureau end points, servers, network and storage devices have to be configured to send security data to data aggregation points. Data is encrypted via FIPS 140-2 cryptographic mechanisms.

(i) *How information is transmitted to and from the system*

Information is only collected from within the Census internal network. Census Bureau end points, servers, network and storage devices have to be configured to send security data to data aggregation points. Data is encrypted via FIPS 140-2 cryptographic mechanisms.
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.

   **Changes That Create New Privacy Risks (CTCNPR)**
   
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<tr>
<td>a. Conversions</td>
<td>d. Significant Merging</td>
<td>g. New Interagency Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Anonymous to Non-Anonymous</td>
<td>e. New Public Access</td>
<td>h. Internal Flow or Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Significant System Management Changes</td>
<td>f. Commercial Sources</td>
<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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   ___ 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). 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 01-2017 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. (Check all that apply.)

   **Activities**
   
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<tr>
<td>Audio recordings</td>
<td>Building entry readers</td>
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<td>Video surveillance</td>
<td>Electronic purchase transactions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (specify):</td>
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   ___ 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] privileged 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.
   _X_ No, this IT system does not collect any BII.

4. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
4a. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate PII?
   As per OMB 17-12: “The term PII refers to information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual’s identity either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.”
   _X_ Yes, the IT system collects, maintains, or disseminates PII about: (Check all that apply.)
      _X_ DOC employees
      ___ National Institute of Standards and Technology Associates
      _X_ Contractors working on behalf of DOC
      _X_ Other Federal Government personnel
      ___ 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 Social Security numbers (SSNs), including truncated form?
   ___ Yes, the IT system collects, maintains, or disseminates SSNs, including truncated form.

Provide an explanation for the business need requiring the collection of SSNs, including truncated form.
Provide the legal authority which permits the collection of SSNs, including truncated form.

_X_ No, the IT system does not collect, maintain, or disseminate SSNs, including truncated form.

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

_X_ 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.

4d. 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.

_X_ 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, 4c, and/or 4d 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 CEN25 OIS 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 [IT SYSTEM NAME] and as a consequence of this non-applicability, a PIA for this IT system is not necessary.

Name of Information System Security Officer (ISSO): Christopher Wright
Signature of ISSO: ____________________________ Date: ___________

Name of Chief Information Security Officer (CISO): Beau Houser
Signature of CISO: ____________________________ Date: ___________

Name of Privacy Act Officer (PAO): Byron Crenshaw
Signature of PAO: ____________________________ Date: ___________

Name of Technical Authorizing Official (AO): Kevin Smith
Signature of AO: ____________________________ Date: ___________

Name of Business Authorizing Official (AO): Gregg D. Bailey
Signature of AO: ____________________________ Date: ___________

Name of Bureau Privacy Officer (BCPO): Byron Crenshaw
Signature of BPO: ____________________________ Date: ___________