

**U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration**



**Privacy Impact Assessment
for the
NOAA4920
NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) Local Area Network**

Reviewed by: Mark H. Graff, Bureau Chief Privacy Officer

- Concurrence of Senior Agency Official for Privacy/DOC Chief Privacy Officer
 Non-concurrence of Senior Agency Official for Privacy/DOC Chief Privacy Officer

Lisa Martin for Dr. Jennifer Goode 12/09/2021
Signature of Senior Agency Official for Privacy/DOC Chief Privacy Officer Date

U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Impact Assessment NOAA/NMFS/PIRO LAN

Unique Project Identifier: NOAA4920

Introduction: System Description

Provide a description of the system that addresses the following elements:

The response must be written in plain language and be as comprehensive as necessary to describe the system.

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

The NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) Local Area Network (LAN) functions as an overall General Support System (GSS).

(b) System location

PIRO maintains offices located in Honolulu, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam and Saipan.

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

NOAA4920 interconnects for network transit purposes with NOAA1200, NOAA Corporate Services Local Area Network.

NOAA4920 interconnects with NOAA4960 to facilitate exchange of fisheries observer and logbook data.

PIRO has a dedicated WAN link to NOAA4000 to facilitate data interconnection between other systems within the bureau and access to various corporate services.

(d) The way the system operates to achieve the purpose(s) identified in Section 4

The information system is used to provide administrative support typically found in administrative offices within the federal government as well as supplemental operational services. The primary functions of the NOAA4920 information system are:

- File shares and printer queues

- Web applications and database services
- Access to NOAA/DOC web services via wide area network connections
- Pacific region fisheries permit data repository
- eDiscovery FOIA application

(e) How information in the system is retrieved by the user

Information in the system is retrieved by users operating government furnished equipment such as desktops and laptops connected to the LAN or VPN.

(f) How information is transmitted to and from the system

Information is transmitted to and from the system by:

- Direct data entry
- Data exchange via interconnected services to facilitate sharing of statistical observer data collected at sea
- Use of Google G.Suite (E-mail, Google Docs)
- Use of DOC Kiteworks to transmit sensitive PII
- Download of publicly available fisheries research data from various internet sources
- All PII/BII is encrypted during transit.

(g) Any information sharing conducted by the system

With regard to the transmission of human resource related data, staff utilize the U.S. Department of Commerce (Department) Kiteworks Secure File Transfer service. Human resource information is sent to NOAA Office of Human Capital Services (OHCS). Human resources staff at PIRO (within NOAA4920) transmit PII (credentials only) to the Army to facilitate access to the NOAA Inouye Regional Center (IRC), using the Army's secured AMRDEC SAFE (Safe Access File Exchange).

Information may be shared within the bureau, with DOC bureaus and other Federal agencies in case of breach.

NOAA4920 shares BII and PII with the following independent, private, state and/or foreign entities:

Regional Fisheries Management Organizations:

At the state or interstate level within the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission for the purpose of co-managing a fishery or for making determinations about eligibility for permits when state data are all or part of the basis for the permits.

Additionally, permit-related information may also be disclosed to the applicable Pacific region or international fisheries management body for the purposes of identifying current permit owners and vessels pursuant to applicable statutes or regulations and/or conservation and management measures adopted by a regional or international fisheries management body, such as:

- At the Pacific region level within the applicable Marine Fisheries Commission for the purpose of co-managing a fishery or for making determinations about eligibility for permits when Pacific region data are all or part of the basis for the permits, such as: The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Commission; regional fisheries organizations such as the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean; and regional intergovernmental organizations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement. At the applicable international level within the applicable fisheries management body for the purposes of identifying current permit owners and vessels pursuant to applicable statutes or regulations and/or conservation and management measures adopted by an international fisheries management body, such as: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, International Pacific Halibut Commission, and International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.
- To foreign governments with whose regulations U.S. fishermen must comply.

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, these records or information contained therein may specifically be disclosed outside the Department. These records or information contained therein may specifically be disclosed as a routine use as stated below. The Department will, when so authorized, make the determination as to the relevancy of a record prior to its decision to disclose a document. These routine uses are listed in the System of Records Notices (SORNs) COMMERCE/NOAA-6, Fishermen's Statistical Data, and COMMERCE/NOAA-19, Permits and Registrations for United States Federally Regulated Fisheries.

(h) The specific programmatic authorities (statutes or Executive Orders) for collecting, maintaining, using, and disseminating the information

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C 1801 et. seq., High Seas Fishing Compliance Act
American Fisheries Act
Tuna Conventions Act of 1950
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act (WCPFCIA; 16 U.S.C. 6901 Uet seq).
Fish and Wildlife Act as amended (16 U.S.C. 742 et seq)

The authority for the mandatory collection of the Tax Identification Number is 31 U.S.C. 7701.
Budget and Accounting Act of 1921
Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950
Federal Claim Collection Act of 1966.

Equal Employment Act of 1972
Freedom of Information Act, [5 U.S.C. 552](#)
The Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, Public Law 106-229

5 U.S.C. § 301
5 U.S.C. 5379
5 U.S.C. 7531-332
15 U.S.C. 277 and 278e(b)
15 U.S.C. 1501 et. seq.
28 U.S.C. 533-535 and 1346(b)
31 U.S.C. 66a, 492
31 U.S.C. 240
35 U.S.C. 2
41 U.S.C. 433(d)
42 U.S.C. 3211
44 U.S.C 3101, 3309.

Executive Orders 10450, 11478, 12065, 12107, 12564, 12656, 13164;

5 CFR Part 537;

DAO 202-957
DAO 210-110
Federal Preparedness Circular (FPC) 65, July 26, 1999
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12
Public Law 100-71, dated July 11, 1987.
IRS Publication-1075.

(i) The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 security impact category for the system

This system is classified as a moderate system under the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 199, *Standards for Security Categorization of Federal*

Information and Information Systems.

Section 1: Status of the Information System

1.1 Indicate whether the information system is a new or existing system.

This is a new information system.

This is an existing information system with changes that create new privacy risks.
(Check all that apply.)

Changes That Create New Privacy Risks (CTCNPR)					
a. Conversions		d. Significant Merging		g. New Interagency Uses	
b. Anonymous to Non-Anonymous		e. New Public Access		h. Internal Flow or Collection	x
c. Significant System Management Changes		f. Commercial Sources		i. Alteration in Character of Data	
j. Other changes that create new privacy risks (specify): Security cameras recording video at the Samoa office.					

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.

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 01-2017).

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 01-2019 or later).

Section 2: Information in the System

2.1 Indicate what personally identifiable information (PII)/business identifiable information (BII) is collected, maintained, or disseminated. (Check all that apply.)

Identifying Numbers (IN)					
a. Social Security*	X	f. Driver's License	X	j. Financial Account	
b. Taxpayer ID	X	g. Passport	X	k. Financial Transaction	
c. Employer ID		h. Alien Registration	X	l. Vehicle Identifier	
d. Employee ID		i. Credit Card		m. Medical Record	
e. File/Case ID	X				
n. Other identifying numbers (specify): Captain's license, State and Federal Dealer Numbers (if applicable), permit or license numbers for Federal or state permit/licenses issued and start and end dates and other permit status codes, vessel registration number					
*Explanation for the business need to collect, maintain, or disseminate the Social Security number, including truncated form: SSNs are collected from federal employees and contractors as part of human resources-related documents.					
In addition, as stated in COMMERCE/NOAA-19, a Taxpayer ID is required on all permit applications other than research or exempted fishing permits, under the authority 31 U.S.C. 7701. For purposes of administering the various NMFS fisheries permit and registration programs, a person shall be considered to be doing business with a					

Federal agency including, but not limited to, if the person is an applicant for, or recipient of, a Federal license, permit, right-of-way, grant, or benefit payment administered by the agency or insurance administered by the agency pursuant to subsection (c) (2) (B) of this statute.

** Taxpayer ID is collected on vessel permit applications: may be either EIN or SSN.

General Personal Data (GPD)					
a. Name	X	h. Date of Birth	X	o. Financial Information	X
b. Maiden Name	X	i. Place of Birth	X	p. Medical Information	X
c. Alias	X	j. Home Address	X	q. Military Service	X
d. Gender	X	k. Telephone Number	X	r. Criminal Record	X
e. Age	X	l. Email Address	X	s. Physical Characteristics	X
f. Race/Ethnicity	X	m. Education	X	t. Mother's Maiden Name	
g. Citizenship	X	n. Religion			
u. Other general personal data (specify): Permit applicant, permit holder, permit transferor/transferee, vessel owner, vessel operator, dealer applicant, dealer permit holder, spouse, former spouse, and decedent.					

Work-Related Data (WRD)					
a. Occupation	X	e. Work Email Address	X	i. Business Associates	X
b. Job Title	X	f. Salary	X	j. Proprietary or Business Information	X
c. Work Address	X	g. Work History	X	k. Procurement/contracting records	X
d. Work Telephone Number	X	h. Employment Performance Ratings or other Performance Information	X		
l. Other work-related data (specify): Vessel name, vessel length overall. Name of corporation, state and date of incorporation of business and articles of incorporation. For federal employees, pay plan, occupational code, grade/level and state/rate for personnel actions.					

Distinguishing Features/Biometrics (DFB)					
a. Fingerprints *	X	f. Scars, Marks, Tattoos **	X	k. Signatures	
b. Palm Prints		g. Hair Color		l. Vascular Scans	
c. Voice/Audio Recording		h. Eye Color		m. DNA Sample or Profile	
d. Video Recording	X	i. Height		n. Retina/Iris Scans	
e. Photographs	X	j. Weight		o. Dental Profile	
p. Other distinguishing features/biometrics (specify): * For onboarding personnel: These are recorded on a stand-alone station and retained only until receipt is confirmed by OSY. ** These may be on photographs of employees.					

System Administration/Audit Data (SAAD)					
a. User ID	X	c. Date/Time of Access	X	e. ID Files Accessed	
b. IP Address	X	f. Queries Run		f. Contents of Files	X
g. Other system administration/audit data (specify):					

Other Information (specify) Species, aggregate catch data and statistics, quota share balance, quota pound balance, quota pound limits, listings of endorsements and designations (i.e., gear endorsement, size endorsement, sector endorsement, permit tier) associated with the permit, name of physical IFQ landing site, Exemptions (i.e., Owner on Board - Grandfathered Exemption, Owner on Board, as stated in code of federal regulations) and exemption status, contact persons, Catch/Observer Discard Data, Quota Share/Quota Pound Transfer Data, Business Operation Information (Business Processes, Procedures, Physical Maps).

2.2 Indicate sources of the PII/BII in the system. *(Check all that apply.)*

Directly from Individual about Whom the Information Pertains					
In Person	X	Hard Copy: Mail/Fax	X	Online	X
Telephone		Email	X		
Other (specify):					

Government Sources					
Within the Bureau	X	Other DOC Bureaus	X	Other Federal Agencies	X
State, Local, Tribal	X	Foreign			
Other (specify):					

Non-government Sources					
Public Organizations		Private Sector	X	Commercial Data Brokers	
Third Party Website or Application					
Other (specify):					

2.3 Describe how the accuracy of the information in the system is ensured.

The PII is scanned and stored, not inputted. BII collected by observers at sea is hand input via data entry. The accuracy of the information ensured by quality assurance checks during the observer debriefing process. Access to PII is only provided on a need to know basis and the principle of least privilege is applied. Sensitive information in the system is encrypted at rest.

2.4 Is the information covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act?

X	Yes, the information is covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act. Provide the OMB control number and the agency number for the collection. OMB Control No. 0648- -0214, 0218 -0360, -0441 -0456, -0462, -0463, -0490, -0577, -0595, -0612, -0649, -0664, -0689.
	No, the information is not covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

2.5 Indicate the technologies used that contain PII/BII in ways that have not been previously

deployed. (Check all that apply.)

Technologies Used Containing PII/BII Not Previously Deployed (TUCPBNPD)			
Smart Cards		Biometrics	
Caller-ID		Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Cards	
Other (specify): Surveillance cameras are now being used at the Samoa facility.			

<input type="checkbox"/>	There are not any IT system supported activities which raise privacy risks/concerns.
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Section 3: System Supported Activities

3.1 Indicate IT system supported activities which raise privacy risks/concerns. (Check all that apply.)

Activities			
Audio recordings		Building entry readers	
Video surveillance	X	Electronic purchase transactions	
Other (specify): Video surveillance is taking place at the PIRO American Samoa and Pier 38 facilities.			

<input type="checkbox"/>	There are not any IT system supported activities which raise privacy risks/concerns.
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Section 4: Purpose of the System

4.1 Indicate why the PII/BII in the IT system is being collected, maintained, or disseminated. (Check all that apply.)

Purpose			
For a Computer Matching Program		For administering human resources programs	X
For administrative matters	X	To promote information sharing initiatives	X
For litigation	X	For criminal law enforcement activities	X
For civil enforcement activities	X	For intelligence activities	
To improve Federal services online		For employee or customer satisfaction	
For web measurement and customization technologies (single-session)	X	For web measurement and customization technologies (multi-session)	
Other (specify):			

Section 5: Use of the Information

5.1 In the context of functional areas (business processes, missions, operations, etc.) supported by the IT system, describe how the PII/BII that is collected, maintained, or disseminated will be used. Indicate if the PII/BII identified in Section 2.1 of this document is in reference to a federal employee/contractor, member of the public, foreign national, visitor

or other (specify).

PII/BII is used in a variety of ways, many of which are unique to each individual division as determined by the division chief in accordance with record management, functional, operational or litigation requirements. The information collected and how it is used is broken down by each division.

Information collected from federal employees and contractors:

- PII is collected for the purposes of hiring and conducting performance reviews.
- PII is collected for emergency management communication and safety (Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)).
- PII is collected for several administration and business functions for the PIRO including organizational charts, integrated resource planning and outage notification/escalation, purchasing and tracking of Travel Cards, and tracking of training.

A copy of each employee's forms submitted to PIRO is stored in a personnel folder on the network. This includes background checks, Employee Address CD-525, Declaration for Federal Employment OF-306, Health Benefits Election Form OPM SF-2809, Direct Deposit Sign-Up Form SF-1199A, Designation of Beneficiary SF-1152, Self-Identification of Handicap SF-256, Designation of Beneficiary - FERS SF-3102, Statement of Prior Service SF-144, Instructions for Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 (with copies of identification), and employee benefits. *These are duplicates of forms in OHCS which we had planned to remove, but which the managers wish to retain at this time, as OHCS cannot always be reached. Records are destroyed as staff leave the system.*

Contract managers collect and maintain information from contractors at the time of service to coordinate work orders and to communicate the needs of the agency.

GDP and IN: Supervisors collect and maintain information from visitors, volunteers and foreign nationals during passport application and for permission to access federal facilities. See NAO 207-12

(http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ames/administrative_orders/chapter_207/207-12.html)

Permitting

The Protected Species Workshop Coordinator collects name, vessel name, mailing address and phone number from vessel owners and operators to register for Hawaii longline protected species training.

Fisheries permit related BII (Vessel Name, Vessel Operator, Vessel Identifier, Fishing Locations, Catch Information, Observer Incidents, and Observer Post Cruise Log data) are covered under Non-Disclosure Agreements and Magnuson/Stevens. Permit related information is stored, depending on the related fishery, either in the Permit application database covered under the NOAA4000 PIA or in the PIRO Permit application Database,

both of which are covered under the System of Records Notice (SORN) Commerce/NOAA-19, *Permits and Registrations for United States Federally Regulated Fisheries*.

PIRO maintains an installation of video cameras inside the American Samoa facility, archiving to a digital video recorder. The purpose of the video surveillance at the Samoa and Pier 38 facilities is to monitor physical access to the facility. The information is not shared outside of the system.

This information is maintained locally within PIRO and is used primarily for regulatory and administrative purposes. This information may be shared with other agencies as listed in the Introduction, having a legitimate business need and authorization. All information collected is extracted from paper records supplied by the individual or derived from other sources listed in the Introduction, scanned to the network and stored in a shared file.

Public

The Division receives comment letters from the public on proposed actions, published in the Federal Register. The letters may contain name, address, email address, and phone number from the public. The letters are digitally scanned and the information is entered into regs.gov. The scanned letters are purged once the info is entered.

eDiscovery Application The information is used in the review process and is redacted before it is released to the requestor. The application does not actually save the data; it only saves the metadata or pointers to the scanned document.

- 5.2 Describe any potential threats to privacy, such as insider threat, as a result of the bureau's/operating unit's use of the information, and controls that the bureau/operating unit has put into place to ensure that the information is handled, retained, and disposed appropriately. (For example: mandatory training for system users regarding appropriate handling of information, automatic purging of information in accordance with the retention schedule, etc.)

Insider threat is a potential threat to privacy. To ensure information is handled, retained, and disposed appropriately, users are required to take IT security awareness and records management training annually. Access to PII is only provided on a need to know basis and the principle of least privilege is applied. Sensitive information in the system is encrypted at rest. Additionally, users of the eDiscovery platform are required to take eDiscovery and FOIA training courses.

It is the FOIA coordinator's responsibility to look for PII and redact appropriately when preparing a FOIA. The eDiscovery solution provides role based authentication which allows granting access to cases to personnel with on a need to know basis. The information

contained within the eDiscovery solution is encrypted at rest.

Section 6: Information Sharing and Access

6.1 Indicate with whom the bureau intends to share the PII/BII in the IT system and how the PII/BII will be shared. *(Check all that apply.)*

Recipient	How Information will be Shared		
	Case-by-Case	Bulk Transfer	Direct Access
Within the bureau	X		X
DOC bureaus	X		
Federal agencies	X		
State, local, tribal gov't agencies	X		
Public			
Private sector			
Foreign governments	X	X*	
Foreign entities			
Other (specify):			

* To foreign governments with whose regulations U.S. fishermen must comply – fishing in foreign waters, vessel ID, owner on board.

	The PII/BII in the system will not be shared.
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6.2 Does the DOC bureau/operating unit place a limitation on re-dissemination of PII/BII shared with external agencies/entities?

	Yes, the external agency/entity is required to verify with the DOC bureau/operating unit before re-dissemination of PII/BII.
X	No, the external agency/entity is not required to verify with the DOC bureau/operating unit before re-dissemination of PII/BII.
	No, the bureau/operating unit does not share PII/BII with external agencies/entities.

6.3 Indicate whether the IT system connects with or receives information from any other IT systems authorized to process PII and/or BII.

X	<p>Yes, this IT system connects with or receives information from another IT system(s) authorized to process PII and/or BII. Provide the name of the IT system and describe the technical controls which prevent PII/BII leakage:</p> <p>NOAA4920 maintains a Microsoft Active Directory Domain, providing authentication and authorization services for employees. The system is not available publicly and remote sites are connected via secure encrypted VPN links.</p>
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	NOAA4920 interconnects for network transit purposes with NOAA1200, NOAA Corporate Services Local Area Network. NOAA4920 interconnects with NOAA4960 to facilitate exchange of fisheries observer and logbook data. PIRO has a dedicated WAN link to NOAA4000 to facilitate Enterprise Active Directory and data interconnection between other systems within the bureau. Any PII/BII transmitted outside of NOAA is done so using Kiteworks Secure File Transfer.
	No, this IT system does not connect with or receive information from another IT system(s) authorized to process PII and/or BII.

6.4 Identify the class of users who will have access to the IT system and the PII/BII. *(Check all that apply.)*

Class of Users			
General Public		Government Employees	X
Contractors	X		
Other (specify):			

Section 7: Notice and Consent

7.1 Indicate whether individuals will be notified if their PII/BII is collected, maintained, or disseminated by the system. *(Check all that apply.)*

X	Yes, notice is provided pursuant to a system of records notice published in the Federal Register and discussed in Section 9.
X	Yes, notice is provided by a Privacy Act statement and/or privacy policy. The Privacy Act statement and/or privacy policy can be found at: Personnel management forms contain Privacy Act statements. Privacy Act statements are embedded in fishing permit forms, accessible via https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/resources-fishing/pacific-islands-fishing-permits (these are the Federal Fisheries Permit Applications).
X	Yes, notice is provided by other means. Specify how: The Privacy Act Statement is embedded in the eDiscovery web application login page, see attachment. Authorized users of NOAA4920 information technology systems are notified both in the NOAA rules of behavior and system usage consent warning banner that there is no expectation of privacy while using these systems which includes SAAD and directly associated WRD, and GPD information. Unauthorized users have no reasonable expectation of notification. Employees' performance reviews are uploaded to their electronic Official Personnel File (eOPF), which is accessible to all Federal employees. Upon hire, all employees are informed about their eOPF and how to access it during their onboarding process. Also, EOPF notifies employees when a document has been uploaded.

		Individuals are notified of video surveillance via posted signs on the grounds in addition to signage at points of ingress/egress that video recording is occurring.
	No, notice is not provided.	Specify why not:

7.2 Indicate whether and how individuals have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.

X	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.	<p>Specify how:</p> <p>For personnel actions, individuals may decline to provide PII, in writing, to their supervisor or to the Human Resources Office; however, their employment status may be affected.</p> <p>Individuals may decline to provide emergency contact notification to their supervisors, in writing; however, their employment status may be affected.</p> <p>Permit applicants: The personal information is collected when the individual completes the appropriate application. On the application, the individual is advised that NMFS will not be able to issue a permit if the individual does not provide each item of information requested. The individual may choose to decline to provide the required personal information at that time, by not completing the application, but will not be able to receive a permit.</p> <p>eDiscovery Application: The BII/PII is collected via email as part of conducting business. The sender has the opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII by not including it in their email. Not providing the information may affect the ability to conduct business.</p> <p>Individuals have the opportunity to decline to provide PII via video surveillance by not entering areas where signage is posted and video imagery is captured.</p>
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.	Specify why not:

7.3 Indicate whether and how individuals have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.

X	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.	<p>Specify how:</p> <p>By supplying the PII/BII, the individual/entity consents to the use of the information for one particular use only (each type of information collection has a specific purpose). An employee that does not consent to use of PII/BII for user credentials would be unable to access the system, and if not consenting to the use of their PII for COOP, their employment might be affected.</p> <p>Permit applicants and holders: Permittees are provided with the link to NOAA’s privacy policy where it states: “Submitting voluntary information constitutes your consent to the use of the</p>
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		<p>information for the stated purpose.” The individuals consent to this use by submitting a permit request/renewal.</p> <p>eDiscovery Application: The BII/PII is collected via email as part of conducting business.</p> <p>Signage is posted at all points of ingress/egress at the Samoa facility. Individuals are informed that the purpose is for facility security and safety. Individuals consent to this use by continuing to access these locations.</p>
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.	Specify why not:

7.4 Indicate whether and how individuals have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.

X	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.	<p>Specify how:</p> <p>Supervisors review individuals’ PII occasionally to ensure that the emergency contact list is accurate. Employees may review PII in their eOPF file at any time. Employees can also review and update their information on the intranet page. Employees are also made aware via annual data calls that their personal contact information will be maintained as an emergency contact list/COOP plan.</p> <p>The HR personnel folders containing scans of federal employee application forms is restricted to only HR and management personnel with need to know. An individual’s information can be updated on request to HR.</p> <p>Permit applicants and holders: Information may be reviewed or updated when completing or renewing a permit application or supporting document, or by calling or emailing the applicable NMFS office at any time (information is on permits and permit applications).</p> <p>eDiscovery Application: The BII/PII is collected via email as part of conducting business.</p>
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.	<p>Specify why not:</p> <p>There is no opportunity for individuals to update the video images recorded for safety & security purposes.</p>

Section 8: Administrative and Technological Controls

8.1 Indicate the administrative and technological controls for the system. (Check all that apply.)

	All users signed a confidentiality agreement or non-disclosure agreement.
	All users are subject to a Code of Conduct that includes the requirement for confidentiality.
X	Staff (employees and contractors) received training on privacy and confidentiality policies and practices.
X	Access to the PII/BII is restricted to authorized personnel only.

X	Access to the PII/BII is being monitored, tracked, or recorded. Explanation: Security Information and Event Management
X	The information is secured in accordance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) requirements. Provide date of most recent Assessment and Authorization (A&A): <u>6/21/2021</u> <input type="checkbox"/> This is a new system. The A&A date will be provided when the A&A package is approved.
X	The Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 199 security impact category for this system is a moderate or higher.
X	NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-122 and NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 Appendix J recommended security controls for protecting PII/BII are in place and functioning as intended; or have an approved Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M).
X	A security assessment report has been reviewed for the information system and it has been determined that there are no additional privacy risks.
X	Contractors that have access to the system are subject to information security provisions in their contracts required by DOC policy.
	Contracts with customers establish DOC ownership rights over data including PII/BII.
	Acceptance of liability for exposure of PII/BII is clearly defined in agreements with customers.
	Other (specify):

8.2 Provide a general description of the technologies used to protect PII/BII on the IT system. *(Include data encryption in transit and/or at rest, if applicable).*

Identification and authentication (multifactor, CAC) before accessing
 PII Access control to PII through access control lists
 Separation of duties involving access to PII
 Enforcement of least privilege
 File system auditing, review, analysis and reporting
 Encryption of data at rest, removable media, laptops and mobile devices
 Labeling of digital media to secure handling and distribution
 Sanitization of digital and non-digital media containing PII
 Use of encryption to securely transmit PII

Section 9: Privacy Act

9.1 Is the PII/BII searchable by a personal identifier (e.g., name or Social Security number)?

X Yes, the PII/BII is searchable by a personal identifier.

 No, the PII/BII is not searchable by a personal identifier.

9.2 Indicate whether a system of records is being created under the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a. *(A new system of records notice (SORN) is required if the system is not covered by an existing SORN).*

As per the Privacy Act of 1974, “the term ‘system of records’ means a group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual.”

X	<p>Yes, this system is covered by an existing system of records notice (SORN). Provide the SORN name, number, and link. <i>(list all that apply):</i> DEPT-1, Attendance, Leave, and Payroll Records of Employees and Certain Other Persons DEPT-5, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Request Records DEPT-6, Visitor Logs and Permits for Facilities Under Department Control DEPT-9, Travel Records (Domestic and Foreign) of Employees and Certain Other Persons DEPT-13, Investigative and Security Records DEPT-14, Litigation, Claims, and Administrative Proceeding Records DEPT-18, Employees Personnel Files Not Covered by Notices of Other Agencies DEPT-25, Access Control and Identity Management System NOAA-6, Fishermen’s Statistical Data NOAA-19, Permits and Registrations for United States Federally Regulated Fisheries</p>
	Yes, a SORN has been submitted to the Department for approval on <u>(date)</u> .
	No, this system is not a system of records and a SORN is not applicable.

Section 10: Retention of Information

10.1 Indicate whether these records are covered by an approved records control schedule and monitored for compliance. *(Check all that apply.)*

X	<p>There is an approved record control schedule. Provide the name of the record control schedule: NOAA Records Schedules: Chapter 100 – General Chapter 200-Administrative and Housekeeping Records Chapter 300 - Personnel Chapter 400 – Finance Chapter 500 – Legal Chapter 600– International Chapter 900-Facilities Security and Safety Chapter 1200 – Scientific Research Chapter 1500 – Marine Fisheries</p>
	<p>No, there is not an approved record control schedule. Provide the stage in which the project is in developing and submitting a records control schedule:</p>
X	<p>Yes, retention is monitored for compliance to the schedule. NOAA4920 has records control in place and records management briefs/debriefs are held for new and departing employees. Permanent records are monitored and sent to the Federal Records Center (FRC). However, it is the employees’ duty to monitor temporary records and inform the records manager of their existence, and to track important aspects such as disposition dates.</p>
	<p>No, retention is not monitored for compliance to the schedule. Provide explanation:</p>

10.2 Indicate the disposal method of the PII/BII. *(Check all that apply.)*

Disposal			
Shredding	X	Overwriting	X
Degaussing		Deleting	X

Other (specify):

Section 11: NIST Special Publication 800-122 PII Confidentiality Impact Level

11.1 Indicate the potential impact that could result to the subject individuals and/or the organization if PII were inappropriately accessed, used, or disclosed. *(The PII Confidentiality Impact Level is not the same, and does not have to be the same, as the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 security impact category.)*

	Low – the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.
	Moderate – the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.
X	High – the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.

11.2 Indicate which factors were used to determine the above PII confidentiality impact level. *(Check all that apply.)*

X	Identifiability	Provide explanation: Multiple types of PII increase the likelihood of that individuals may be identified.
X	Quantity of PII	Provide explanation: The quantity is minimal and pertains to local Federal employees, contractors, and fishermen.
X	Data Field Sensitivity	Provide explanation: Sensitive PII are collected such as SSN and sensitive BII for fishermen.
X	Context of Use	Provide explanation: Permits information and employee/contractor information is stored securely as described in Sections 8.1 and 8.2.
X	Obligation to Protect Confidentiality	Provide explanation: The Magnuson-Stevens Act authorizes confidentiality of fisheries data.
X	Access to and Location of PII	Provide explanation: System is not publicly accessible. Access to PII is controlled through access control lists, separation of duties, and enforcement of least privilege access.
	Other:	Provide explanation:

Section 12: Analysis

12.1 Identify and evaluate any potential threats to privacy that exist in light of the information collected or the sources from which the information is collected. Also, describe the choices that the bureau/operating unit made with regard to the type or quantity of information collected and the sources providing the information in order to prevent or mitigate threats to privacy. (For example: If a decision was made to collect less data, include a discussion of this decision; if it is necessary to obtain information from sources other than the individual, explain why.)

No threats to privacy are perceived other than possible insider threat. The controls that directly are analyzed to reduce insider threat are as follows: Least Privilege (AC-6), Security Awareness Training (AT-2), Insider threat protection (CM-5 (4)), diversity/heterogeneity (SC-27 and SC-29), deception (SC-26 and SC-30), nonpersistence (SC-25 and SC-34) and segmentation (SC-7 (13) (SC-25 and SC-34).

12.2 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required business process changes.

	Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in required business process changes. Explanation:
X	No, the conduct of this PIA does not result in any required business process changes.

12.3 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required technology changes.

	Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in required technology changes. Explanation:
X	No, the conduct of this PIA does not result in any required technology changes.

Attachment 1

****WARNING**WARNING**WARNING****

This is a United States (Department of Commerce) computer system, which may be accessed and used only for official Government business by authorized personnel. Unauthorized access or use of this computer system may subject violators to criminal, civil, and/or administrative action.

All information on this computer system may be intercepted, recorded, read, copied, and disclosed by and to authorized personnel for official purposes, including criminal investigations. Access or use of this computer system by any person whether authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to these terms.

****WARNING**WARNING**WARNING****

WARNING: Any unauthorized access to, or misuse of this system or data contained in it may result in civil and/or criminal prosecution, and employee discipline up to and including termination. System access and usage are monitored and audited.