

# Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment for the

Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary (OFAS) Section 1603 Migration to WC2 (American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act)

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# **Reviewing Official**

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# **Section 1: Introduction**

It is the policy of the Department of the Treasury ("Treasury" or "Department") and its Bureaus to conduct a Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment ("PCLIA") when <u>personally</u> <u>identifiable information</u> ("PII") is maintained in a system or by a project. PCLIAs are required for all systems and projects that collect, maintain, or disseminate <u>PII</u>, regardless of the manner in which the information is retrieved.

This assessment is being completed pursuant to Section 208 of the <u>E-Government Act of 2002</u> ("E-Gov Act"), 44 U.S.C. § 3501, Office of the Management and Budget ("OMB") Memorandum 03-22, "<u>OMB Guidance for Implementing the Privacy Provisions of the E-Government Act of 2002</u>," and Treasury Directive 25-07, "<u>Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact</u> <u>Assessment (PCLIA)</u>," which requires Treasury Offices and Bureaus to conduct a PCLIA before:

- 1. developing or procuring <u>information technology</u> ("IT") systems or projects that collect, maintain or disseminate <u>PII</u> from or about members of the public, or
- initiating a new collection of information that: a) will be collected, maintained, or disseminated using <u>IT</u>; and b) includes any <u>PII</u> permitting the physical or online contacting of a specific individual, if identical questions have been posed to, or identical reporting requirements imposed on, 10 or more persons. Agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the federal government are not included.

This PCLIA provides the following information regarding the system or project:

- (1) an overview of its purpose and functions;
- (2) a description of the information collected;
- (3) a description of the how information is maintained, used, and shared;
- (4) an assessment of whether the system or project is in compliance with federal requirements that support information privacy; and
- (5) an overview of the redress/complaint procedures available to individuals who may be affected by the use or sharing of information by the system or project.

[Explain here whether a PCLIA is being conducted for this system/project for the first time or whether this PCLIA supersedes or supplements a preexisting PCLIA.]

# **Section 2: Definitions**

Agency – means any entity that falls within the definition of the term "executive agency" as defined in 31 U.S.C. § 102.

**Certifying Official** – The Bureau Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer(s) who certify that all requirements in TD and TD P 25-07 have been completed so a PCLIA can be reviewed and approved by the Treasury Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records.

**Collect (including "collection")** – means the retrieval, receipt, gathering, or acquisition of any PII and its storage or presence in a Treasury system. This term should be given its broadest possible meaning.

**Contractors and service providers** – are private companies that provide goods or services under a contract with the Department of the Treasury or one of its bureaus. This includes, but is not limited to, information providers, information processors, and other organizations providing information system development, information technology services, and other outsourced applications.

**Data mining** – means a program involving pattern-based queries, searches, or other analyses of 1 or more electronic databases, where – (a) a department or agency of the federal government, or a non-federal entity acting on behalf of the federal government, is conducting the queries, searches, or other analyses to discover or locate a predictive pattern or anomaly indicative of terrorist or criminal activity on the part of any individual or individuals; (b) the queries, searches, or other analyses are not subject-based and do not use personal identifiers of a specific individual, or inputs associated with a specific individual or group of individuals, to retrieve information from the database or databases; and (c) the purpose of the queries, searches, or other analyses is not solely – (i) the detection of fraud, waste, or abuse in a government agency or program; or (ii) the security of a government computer system.

**Disclosure** – When it is clear from its usage that the term "disclosure" refers to records provided to the public in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552, "FOIA") or the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a), its application should be limited in that manner. Otherwise, the term should be interpreted as synonymous with the terms "sharing" and "dissemination" as defined in this manual.

**Dissemination** – as used in this manual, is synonymous with the terms "sharing" and "disclosure" (unless it is clear from the context that the use of the term "disclosure" refers to a FOIA/Privacy Act disclosure).

**E-Government** – means the use of digital technologies to transform government operations to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and service delivery.

**Federal information system** – means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, transmission, and dissemination of information owned or under the control of a federal agency, whether automated or manual.

**Final Rule** – After the NPRM comment period closes, the agency reviews and analyzes the comments received (if any). The agency has the option to proceed with the rulemaking as proposed, issue a new or modified proposal, or withdraw the proposal before reaching its final decision. The agency can also revise the supporting analyses contained in the NPRM (e.g., to address a concern raised by a member of the public in response to the NPRM).

**Government information** – means information created, collected, used, maintained, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for the federal government.

**Individual** – means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. If a question does not specifically inquire about or an issue does not clearly involve a <u>Privacy Act system of records</u>, the term should be given its common, everyday meaning. In certain contexts, the term individual may also include citizens of other countries who are covered by the terms of an international or other agreement that involves information stored in the system or used by the project.

**Information** – means any representation of knowledge such as facts, data, or opinions in any medium or form, regardless of its physical form or characteristics. This term should be given the broadest possible meaning. This term includes, but is not limit to, information contained in a <u>Privacy Act system of records</u>.

**Information technology (IT)** – means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency, if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that requires the use: (i) of that equipment; or (ii) of that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. It includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support

services), and related resources; but does not include any equipment acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract. Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, 40 U.S.C. § 11101(6).

**Major Information system** – embraces "large" and "sensitive" information systems and means "a system or project that requires special management attention because of its importance to an agency mission; its high development, operating, or maintenance costs; or its significant role in the administration of agency programs, finances, property, or other resources." OMB Circular A-130, § 6.u. This definition includes all systems that contain <u>PII</u> and are rated as "MODERATE or HIGH impact" under Federal Information Processing Standard 199.

**National Security systems** – a telecommunications or information system operated by the federal government, the function, operation or use of which involves: (1) intelligence activities, (2) cryptologic activities related to national security, (3) command and control of military forces, (4) equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons systems, or (5) systems critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but does not include systems used for routine administrative and business applications, such as payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management. Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, 40 U.S.C. § 11103.

**Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM)** – the Privacy Act (Section (J) and (k)) allow agencies to use the rulemaking process to exempt particular systems of records from some of the requirements in the Act. This process is often referred to as "notice-and-comment rulemaking." The agency publishes an NPRM to notify the public that the agency is proposing a rule and provides an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposal before the agency can issue a final rule.

**Personally Identifiable Information (PII)** –any information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.

#### Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment (PCLIA) - a PCLIA is:

- a *process* conducted to: (a) identify privacy and civil liberties risks in systems, programs, and other activities that maintain <u>PII</u>; (b) ensure that information systems, programs, and other activities comply with legal, regulatory, and policy requirements; (c) analyze the privacy and civil liberties risks identified; (d) identify remedies, protections, and alternative or additional privacy controls necessary to mitigate those risks; and (e) provide notice to the public of privacy and civil liberties protection practices.
- (2) a *document* that catalogues the outcome of that privacy and civil liberties risk assessment process.

**Protected Information** – as the term is used in this PCLIA, has the same definition given to that term in TD 25-10, Section 4.

**Privacy Act Record** – any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by an agency, including, but not limited to, the individual's education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains the individual's name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or a photograph. 5 U.S.C. § 552a (a)(4).

**Reviewing Official** – The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records who reviews and approves all PCLIAs as part of her/his duties as a direct report to the Treasury Senior Agency Official for Privacy.

**Routine Use** – with respect to the disclosure of a record outside of Treasury (i.e., external sharing), the sharing of such record for a purpose which is compatible with the purpose for which it was collected 5 U.S.C. § 552a(a)(7).

**Sharing** – any Treasury initiated distribution of information to government employees or agency contractors or grantees, including intra- or inter-agency transfers or exchanges of Treasury information, regardless of whether it is covered by the Privacy Act. It does not include responses to requests for agency records under FOIA or the Privacy Act. It is synonymous with the term "dissemination" as used in this assessment. It is also synonymous with the

term "disclosure" as used in this assessment unless it is clear from the context in which the term is used that it refers to disclosure to the public in response to a request for agency records under FOIA or the Privacy Act.

System – as the term used in this manual, includes both federal information systems and information technology.

**System of Records** – a group of any records under the control of Treasury 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. 5 U.S.C. § 552a (a)(5).

**System of Records Notice** – Each agency that maintains a system of records shall publish in the *Federal Register* upon establishment or revision a notice of the existence and character of the system of records, which notice shall include: (A) the name and location of the system; (B) the categories of individuals on whom records are maintained in the system; (C) the categories of records maintained in the system; (D) each routine use of the records contained in the system, including the categories of users and the purpose of such use; (E) the policies and practices of the agency regarding storage, retrievability, access controls, retention, and disposal of the records; (F) the title and business address of the agency official who is responsible for the system of records; (G) the agency procedures whereby an individual can be notified at her/his request if the system of records contains a record pertaining to him; (H) the agency procedures whereby an individual can be notified at her/his request how she/he can gain access to any record pertaining to him contained in the system. 5 U.S.C. § 552a (e)(4).

**System Owner** – Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of a system.

## **Section 3: System Overview**

Section 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act (ARRTA) program allows Treasury to offer renewable energy project developers cash payments in lieu of investment tax credits (ITC). The value of an award is generally equivalent to 30% of the project's total eligible cost. Qualifying technologies include: biomass, marine hydrokinetic, combined heat and power; microturbine, fuel cells, municipal solid waste, geothermal, solar, incremental hydropower, wind, and landfill gas. The purpose of the 1603 payment is to reimburse eligible applicants for a portion of the cost of installing specified energy property used in a trade or business or for the production of income. A 1603 payment is made after the energy property is placed in service; a 1603 payment is not made prior to or during construction of the energy property. The OFAS Section 1603 system, therefore, receives and stores application information that is used by Treasury and NREL personnel to review applications. The system sends verification codes to applicants when logging into the system. Treasury also uses the system to receive, review and retain annual reports.

The program is no longer accepting applications, but when it was active, all applicants were required to submit an application and supporting documentation demonstrating that (1) the property was eligible for a cash payment under Section 6103; (2) the property was placed in service (i.e., operational); and (3) the cash amount requested was accurate.

Eligible applications that include PII are submitted by: Foreign persons or entities that qualify for an exception under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 168(h)(2)(B), sole proprietorships; joint ventures, partnerships, domestic C and S corporations, cooperative organizations described in the IRC, Section 1381; and Real Estate Investment Trusts. Applicants were required to provide their name, street address, city, county, state and zip code where the property was located. The applicant was also required to provide their business name (which would be the name of the individual for a sole proprietorship and could contain the name of an individual in the name of joint ventures and partnerships). The application also required a phone number, address, and Employer Identification Number (EIN). Applicants were expressly told in the application not to enter their Social Security Number in the space requesting the EIN. Additional data elements required included:

- Business DUNS number, business website address;
- Contact person information (First and last name, organizational affiliation, email address, phone and fax number);

• In the signature bloc on the last page of the application, it requests the applicant's first and last name, title, phone, email and signature.

To show eligibility, all submissions required design plans stamped by a licensed professional engineer.

Applicants were also required to submit paid invoices and/or other financial documents demonstrating that physical work of a significant nature had begun on the property during 2009, 2010, or 2011 Applicants who were leasing the property on which the renewable energy project was constructed were required to provide a copy of their lease.

#### Section 3.1: System/Project Description and Purpose

The purpose of OFAS Section 1603 is to allow eligible businesses to get tax reimbursements for installing specified energy property. <u>PII</u> is used to process those applications for reimbursements and used by the Treasury and NREL personnel to review applications. It supports the mission of the Department by ensuring compliance with the ARRTA law.

Estimated Number of Individuals Whose Personally Identifiable Information is Maintained in the System or by the Project			
$\Box 0 - 999 \qquad \boxtimes 1,000 - 9,999 \qquad \Box 10,000 - 99,999$			
□ 100,000 – 499,999 □ 500,000 – 999,999 □ 1,000,000+			

## Section 3.2: Authority to Collect

The authorities for operating this system or performing this project are:

- The authorities supporting the collection of PII related to the identification and authentication of users and monitoring of employee system usage on WC2 are:
  - 31 U.S.C. 321, General authorities for the Secretary establishes the mission of the Department of Treasury.
  - 5 U.S.C. 301, Department regulations for the operations of the department, conduct of employees, distribution and performance of its business, the custody, use, and preservation of its records, papers, and property.

# **Section 4: Information Collection**

#### Section 4.1: Relevant and Necessary

The <u>Privacy Act</u> requires "each agency that maintains a <u>system of records</u> [to] maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency required to be fulfilled by statute or by executive order of the President." 5 U.S.C. § 552a (e)(1). It allows federal agencies to exempt records from certain requirements (including the relevant and necessary requirement) under certain conditions5 U.S.C. §552a (k). The proposed exemption must be described in a <u>Notice of Proposed Rulemaking</u> ("NPRM"). In the context of the Privacy Act, the purpose of the NPRM is to give the public notice of a Privacy Act exemption claimed for a system of records and solicit public opinion on the proposed exemption. After addressing any public concerns raised in response to the NPRM, the agency must issue a <u>Final Rule</u>. It is possible for some, but not all, of the <u>records</u> maintained in the system or by the project to be exempted from the <u>Privacy Act</u> through the <u>NPRM/Final Rule</u> process.

Section 4.1(a) Please check all of the following that are true:

- 1. Done of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>Privacy Act system of records</u>;
- 2. All of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system of records</u> and none of it is exempt from the <u>Privacy Act</u> relevant and necessary requirement;
- 3.  $\Box$  All of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system of records</u> and all of it is exempt from the <u>Privacy Act</u> relevant and necessary requirement;
- 4. Some, but not all, of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system of records</u> and the records to which the <u>Privacy Act</u> applies are exempt from the relevant and necessary requirement; and

 $\Box$  Some, but not all, of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system of records</u> and none of the records to which the <u>Privacy Act</u> applies are exempt from the relevant and necessary requirement.

<u>Section 4.1(b)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A With respect to <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project that is subject to the <u>Privacy Act's</u> relevant and necessary requirement, was an assessment conducted prior to collection (e.g., during <u>Paperwork Reduction Act</u> analysis) to determine which <u>PII</u> types (see <u>Section 4.2</u> below) were relevant and necessary to meet the system's or project's mission requirements?

<u>Section 4.1(c)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A With respect to <u>PII</u> currently maintained in the system or by the project that is subject to the <u>Privacy Act's</u> relevant and necessary requirement, is the <u>PII</u> limited to only that which is relevant and necessary to meet the system's or project's mission requirements?

<u>Section 4.1(d)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No With respect to <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project that is subject to the <u>Privacy Act's</u> relevant and necessary requirement, is there a process to continuously reevaluate and ensure that the <u>PII</u> remains relevant and necessary?

The collection of PII was limited to the minimum amount required to perform the required functions. The program is no longer collecting PII so it will not be conducting any additional relevance and necessity reviews until the program is complete and decisions need to be made regarding disposition of the data.

#### Section 4.2: PII and/or information types or groupings

To perform their various missions, federal agencies must necessarily collect various types of information. The checked boxes below represent the types of information maintained in the system or by the project. Information identified below is used by the system or project to fulfill the purpose stated in Section 3.3 – Authority to Collect.

Biographical/General Information		
⊠ Name	Gender	☐ Group/Organization Membership
□ Date of Birth		□ Military Service Information
<ul> <li>Home Physical/Postal</li> <li>Mailing Address</li> </ul>	Ethnicity	Personal Home Phone or Fax Number
I Zip Code	Personal Cell Number	□ Alias (including nickname)
<ul><li>Business Physical/Postal Mailing Address</li></ul>	□ Business Cell Number	⊠ Business Phone or Fax Number
Personal e-mail address	□ Nationality	□ Mother's Maiden Name
Business e-mail address	□ Country of Birth	□ Spouse Information

<ul> <li>Personal Financial</li> <li>Information (including loan information)</li> </ul>	□ City or County of Birth	□ Children Information
☐ Business Financial Information (including loan information)	□ Immigration Status	☐ Information about other relatives.
□ Marital Status	□ Citizenship	□ Professional/personal references or other information about an individual's friends, associates or acquaintances.
□ Religion/Religious Preference	Device settings or preferences (e.g., security level, sharing options, ringtones).	Global Positioning System (GPS)/Location Data
□ Sexual Orientation	User names, avatars etc.	☐ Secure Digital (SD) Card or Other Data stored on a card or other technology
Cell tower records (e.g., logs. user location, time etc.)	☐ Network communications data	□ Cubical or office number
Contact lists and directories (known to contain personal information)	□ Contact lists and directories (not known to contain personal information, but uncertain)	□ Contact lists and directories (known to contain only business information)
Education Information	□ Resume or curriculum vitae	□ Other (please describe):

Identifying Numbers		
□ Full Social Security number	Health Plan Beneficiary Number	
□ Truncated/Partial Social Security number (e.g.,	□ Alien Registration Number	
last 4 digits)		
Personal Taxpayer Identification Number	□ Business Taxpayer Identification Number (If	
	known: $\Box$ sole proprietor; $\Box$ non-sole proprietor)	
Personal Credit Card Number	□ Business Credit Card Number (If known: □ sole	
	proprietor;  non-sole proprietor)	
Personal Vehicle Identification Number	□ Business Vehicle Identification Number (If	
	known: $\Box$ sole proprietor; $\Box$ non-sole proprietor)	
Personal License Plate Number	□ Business License Plate Number (If known: □	
	sole proprietor; $\Box$ non-sole proprietor)	
□ File/Case ID Number (individual)	□ File/Case ID Number (business) (If known: □	
	sole proprietor; $\Box$ non-sole proprietor)	
Personal Professional License Number	□ Business Professional License Number (If	
	known: $\Box$ sole proprietor; $\Box$ non-sole proprietor)	
Employee Identification Number	Patient ID Number	
Business Bank Account Number	Personal Bank Account Number	
□ Commercially obtained internet	Government obtained internet	
navigation/purchasing habits of individuals	navigation/purchasing habits of individuals	
□ Business License Plate Number (non-sole-	Driver's License Number	
proprietor)		

□ Personal device identifiers or serial numbers	<ul> <li>☑ Other Identifying Numbers (please describe):_</li> <li>Business DUNS number (commercial number issued to validate</li> </ul>
☐ Passport Number and Passport information (including full name, passport number, DOB, POB, sex, nationality, issuing country photograph and signature) (use "Other" if some but not all elements are collected)	businesses) ⊠ Other Identifying Numbers (please describe): Employer Identification Number (EIN)

Medical/Emergency Information Regarding Individuals		
□ Medical/Health Information	□ Worker's Compensation Act	□ Patient ID Number
	Information	
□ Mental Health Information	□ Disability Information	Emergency Contact Information
		(e.g., a third party to contact in case
		of emergency)
$\Box$ Other (please describe):		

Biometrics/Distinguishing Features/Characteristics of Individuals		
□ Physical description/	□ Signatures	$\Box$ Vascular scans
characteristics (e.g., hair, eye		
color, weight, height, sex, gender		
etc.)		
□ Fingerprints	Photos	□ Retina/Iris Scans
□ Palm prints	🗆 Video	□ Dental Profile
□ Voice audio recording	$\Box$ Scars, marks, tattoos	□ DNA Sample or Profile
$\Box$ Other (please describe):	$\Box$ Other (please describe):	$\Box$ Other (please describe):

	Specific Information/File Type	es
□ Taxpayer Information/Tax	□ Law Enforcement Information	□ Security Clearance/Background
Return Information		Check Information
□ Civil/Criminal History	□ Credit History Information	□ Bank Secrecy Act Information
Information/Police Records	(government source)	
(government source)		
□ Civil/Criminal History	□ Credit History Information	□ National Security/Classified
Information/Police Records	(commercial source)	Information
(commercial source)		
$\Box$ Protected Information (as	$\Box$ Case files	Personnel Files
defined in Treasury Directive 25-		
10)		
$\Box$ Information provided under a	$\Box$ Information subject to the	$\boxtimes$ Other (please describe):
confidentiality agreement	terms of an international or other	Information specific to
	agreement	documentation regarding
		invoice/costs of
		equipment

Audit Log and Security Monitoring Information		
$\boxtimes$ User ID assigned to or	☑ Date and time an individual	$\Box$ Files accessed by a user of
generated by a user of Treasury IT	accesses a facility, system, or	Treasury IT (e.g., web navigation
	other IT	habits)

□ Passwords generated by or	□ Internet or other queries run	$\Box$ Contents of files accessed by a
assigned to a user of Treasury IT	by a user of Treasury IT	user of Treasury IT
$\Box$ Biometric information used to	$\Box$ Video of individuals derived	□ Public Key Information (PKI).
access Treasury facilities or IT	from security cameras	
$\Box$ Information revealing an	$\Box$ Still photos of individuals	□ Internet Protocol (IP) Address
individual's presence in a	derived from security cameras.	
particular location as derived from		
security token/key fob, employee		
identification card scanners or		
other IT or devices		

Other	
□ Other (please describe: □ Other (please describe:	
□ Other (please describe: □ Other (please describe:	

# Section 4.3: Sources of information and the method and manner of collection

< <source name=""/> >
Specific <u>PII</u> identified in Section 4.2 that was acquired from this source: (identify all).
Manner in which information is acquired from source by the Treasury project/system: (select all that apply):
From a paper or electronic form provided to individuals, the public or members of a particular group
Please identify the form name (or description) and/or number (e.g., OMB Control Number): "Application for Section 1603: Payments for Specified Renewable Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits (Property that has already been placed in service)." OMB Control Number 1505-0221
https://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/recovery/Documents/D%20Sample%20Application%20PIS.pdf
□ Received in paper format other than a form.
□ Delivered to the project on disk or other portable device and uploaded to the system.
□ Accessed and downloaded or otherwise acquired via the internet
□ Scanned documents uploaded to the system.
□ Bulk transfer
Extracted from particular technology (e.g., radio frequency identification data (RFID) devices, video or photographic cameras, biometric collection devices).
□ Fax
□ Extracted from notes of a phone interview or face to face contact
□ Other: Please describe:
□ Other: Please describe:

## Section 4.4: Privacy and/or civil liberties risks related to collection

#### Notice of Authority, Principal Uses, Routine Uses, and Effect of not Providing Information

When Federal agencies use a form to obtain information from an individual that will be maintained in a <u>system of records</u>, they must inform the individual of the following: "(A) the authority (whether granted by statute, or by executive order of the President) which authorizes the solicitation of the information and whether disclosure of such information is mandatory or voluntary; (B) the principal purpose or purposes for which the information is intended to be used; (C) the routine uses which may be made of the information as published pursuant to paragraph (4)(D) of this subsection; and (D) the effects on her/him, if any, of not providing all or any part of the requested information." 5 U.S.C § 522a(e)(3).

Section 4.4(a)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Is any of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project collected directly from an individual?

<u>Section 4.4(b)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Was the information collected from the individual using a form (paper or electronic)?

<u>Section 4.4(c)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A If the answer to Section 4.4(b) was "yes," was the individual notified (on the form in which the <u>PII</u> was collected or on a separate form that can be retained by the individual) about the following at the point where the information was collected (e.g., in a form; on a website).

 $\boxtimes$  The authority (whether granted by statute, or by Executive order of the President) which authorizes the solicitation of the information.

 $\boxtimes$  Whether disclosure of such information is mandatory or voluntary.

 $\boxtimes$  The principal purpose or purposes for which the information is intended to be used.

 $\boxtimes$  The individuals or organizations outside of Treasury with whom the information may be/ will be shared.

⊠ The effects on the individual, if any, if they decide not to provide all or any part of the requested information. *All listed points are addressed on the Treasury OFAS Section 1603 site:* <u>https://home.treasury.gov/policy-</u> <u>issues/financial-markets-financial-institutions-and-fiscal-service/1603-program-payments-for</u>

#### **Use of Social Security Numbers**

Social Security numbers ("SSN") are commonly used by identity thieves to commit fraudulent acts against individuals. The SSN is one data element that has the ability to harm the individual and requires more protection when used. Therefore, and in an effort to reduce risk to individuals and federal agencies, OMB Memorandum M-07-16, Safeguarding Against and Responding to the Breach of Personally Identifiable Information, (May 22, 2007) required agencies to reduce the use of SSNs in agency systems and programs and to identify instances in which the collection is superfluous. In addition, OMB mandated agencies to explore alternatives to agency use of SSNs as personal identifiers for Federal employees and members of the public.

In addition, the <u>Privacy Act</u> provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number." Pub. L. No.

93–579, § 7. This provision does not apply to: (1) any disclosure which is required by federal statute; or (2) any disclosure of an SSN to any federal, state, or local agency maintaining a <u>system of records</u> in existence and operating before January 1, 1975, if such disclosure was required under statute or regulation adopted prior to such date to verify the identity of an individual. *Id.* at § 7(a)(2)(A)-(B).

Section 4.4(d)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No  $\Box$  N/A Does the system or project maintain SSNs?

<u>Section 4.4(e)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Are there any alternatives to the SSNs as a personal identifier? If yes, please provide a narrative explaining why other alternatives to identify individuals will not be used.

<u>Section 4.4(f)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Will individuals be denied any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose their SSN? If yes, please check the applicable box::

□ SSN disclosure is required by Federal statute or Executive Order. ; or

 $\Box$  the SSN is disclosed to any Federal, state, or local agency maintaining a <u>system of records</u> in existence and operating before January 1, 1975, and disclosure was required under statute or regulation adopted prior to such date to verify the identity of an individual. *If checked, please provide the name of the system of records in the space provided below;* 

<u>Section 4.4(g)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A When the SSN is collected, are individuals given notice whether disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, the legal authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it? If yes, please explain what means are used to provide notice.

SSNs are not collected in the system.

#### **First Amendment Activities**

The <u>Privacy Act</u> provides that Federal agencies "maintain no record describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(7).

Section 4.4(h)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Does the system or project maintain any information describing how an individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment?

<u>Section 4.4(h)</u> If the system or project maintains information describing how an individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment, do any of the following exceptions apply (the information may be maintained if any of the exceptions apply)?

 $\boxtimes$  N/A (system or project does not maintain any information describing how an individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment so no exceptions are needed)

□ The individual about whom the information was collected or maintained expressly authorizes its collection/maintenance.

 $\Box$  The information maintained is pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity.

□ There is a statute that expressly authorizes its collection.

 $\Box$  N/A, the system or project does not maintain any information describing how any individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment.

The system does not collect any records describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment.

# Section 5: Maintenance, use, and sharing of the information

The following sections require a clear description of the system's or project's use of information.

## <u>Section 5.1: Describe how and why the system or project uses the information it</u> <u>collects and maintains</u>

Please describe all of the uses of the information types and groupings collected and maintained by the system or project (see <u>Section 4.2</u>), including a discussion of why the information is used for this purpose and how it relates to the mission of the bureau or office that owns the system.

The information inputted and stored for OFAS Section 1603 is used only to support Section 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 (Section 1603), the United States Department of the Treasury (Treasury) which makes payments to eligible persons who place in service specified energy property and apply for such payments. The purpose of the payment is to reimburse eligible applicants for a portion of the expense of such property. Eligible property under this program includes only property used in a trade or business or held for the production of income. Nonbusiness energy property described in section 25C of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and residential energy efficient property described in section 25D of the IRC do not qualify for submitting applications, Terms and Conditions, and annual reports.

#### Collecting Information Directly from the Individual When Using it to Make Adverse Determinations About Them

The <u>Privacy Act</u> requires that Federal agencies "collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject individual when the information may result in adverse determinations about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under Federal programs." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(2).

<u>Section 5.1(a)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is it possible that the information maintained in the system or by the project may be used by Treasury to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs (e.g., decisions about whether the individual will receive a financial benefit, get a clearance or access to a Treasury facility, obtain employment with Treasury)?

<u>Section 5.1(b)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is it possible that Treasury will share information maintained in the system or by the project with a third party external to the Department that will use the information to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs?

<u>Section 5.1(c)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A If information could potentially be used to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs, does the system or project collect information (to the greatest extent practicable) directly from the individual?

PII in the system is not used to make determinations about individuals.

#### **Data Mining**

As required by Section 804 of the <u>Implementing the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of</u> 2007 ("9-11 Commission Act"), Treasury reports annually to Congress on its data mining activities. For a comprehensive overview of Treasury's data mining activities, please review the Department's Annual Privacy reports available at: <u>http://www.treasury.gov/privacy/annual-reports</u>.

Section 5.1(d)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is information maintained in the system or by the project used to conduct "datamining" activities as that term is defined in the Implementing the 9-11 Commission Act? Information in the system is not used to conduct data mining.

# Section 5.2: Ensuring accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of information collected, maintained, and shared

#### **Exemption from Accuracy, Relevance, Timeliness, and Completeness Requirements**

The <u>Privacy Act</u> requires that Federal agencies "maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination." 5 U.S.C § 552a(e)(5). If a particular <u>system of records</u> meets certain requirements (including the <u>NPRM</u> process defined in Section 2 above), an agency may exempt the <u>system of records</u> (or a portion of the records) from this requirement.

<u>Section 5.2(a)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is all or any portion of the information maintained in the system or by the project: (a) part of a <u>system of records</u> and (b) exempt from the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness requirements in sections (e)(5) of the <u>Privacy Act</u>?

None of the PII that is subject to section (e)(5) of the Privacy Act is exempt from any Privacy Act requirements.

#### **Computer Matching**

The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 amended the <u>Privacy Act</u> imposing additional requirements when <u>Privacy Act systems of records</u> are used in computer matching programs.

Pursuant to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, as amended, there are two distinct types of matching programs. The first type of matching program involves the computerized comparison of two or more automated federal personnel or payroll <u>systems of records</u> or a system of federal personnel or payroll records with non-federal records. This type of matching program may be conducted for any purpose. The second type of matching program involves the computerized comparison of two or more automated <u>systems of records</u> or a <u>system of records</u> with non-federal records. The purpose of this type of matching program must be for the purpose of eligibility determinations or compliance requirements for applicants, recipients, beneficiaries, participants, or providers of services for payments or in-kind assistance under federal benefit programs. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 522a(a)(8).

Matching programs must be conducted pursuant to a matching agreement between the source and recipient agencies. The matching agreement describes the purpose and procedures of the matching **and** establishes protections for matching records.

<u>Section 5.2(b)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is any of the information maintained in the system or by the project (a) part of a <u>system of records</u> and (b) used as part of a matching program?

<u>Section 5.2(c)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\Box$  N/A Is there a matching agreement in place that contains the information required by Section (o) of the <u>Privacy Act</u>?

<u>Section 5.2(d)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Are assessments made regarding the accuracy of the records that will be used in the matching program?

<u>Section 5.2(e)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Does the bureau or office that owns the system or project independently verify the information, provide the individual notice and an opportunity to contest the findings, or obtain Data Integrity Board approval in accordance with Section (p) of the <u>Privacy Act</u> before taking adverse action against the individual?

None of the PII in the system is used as part of a matching program.

#### **Ensuring Fairness in Making Adverse Determinations About Individuals**

Federal agencies are required to "maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(5). This requirement also applies when merging records from two or more sources where the merged records are used by the agency to make any determination about any individual.

<u>Section 5.2(f)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/AWith respect to the information maintained in the system or by the project, are steps taken to ensure all information used to make a determination about an individual is maintained with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination?

*PII in the system is not used to make determinations about individuals. Therefore, this requirement does not apply.* 

#### **Merging Information About Individuals**

<u>Section 5.2(g)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is information maintained in the system or by the project merged with electronic or non-electronic information from internal or external sources (e.g., other files or systems)?

<u>Section 5.2(h)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Once merged, is the information used in making determinations about individuals (e.g., decisions about whether the individual will receive a financial benefit or payment, get a clearance or access to a Treasury facility, obtain employment with Treasury, etc.)?

Section 5.2(i)  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Are there documented policies or procedures for how information is merged?

<u>Section 5.2(j)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Do the documented policies or procedures address how to proceed when partial matches (where some, but not all of the information being merged matches a particular individual) are discovered after the information is merged?

<u>Section 5.2(k)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A If information maintained in the system or by the project is used to make a determination about an individual, are steps taken to ensure the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness of the information as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual?

Information maintained in the system or by the project is not merged with electronic or non-electronic information from internal or external sources.

#### Policies and Standard Operating Procedures or Technical Solutions Designed to Ensure Information Accuracy, Completeness, and Timeliness

Section 5.2(1)  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A If information maintained in the system or by the project is used to make any determination about an individual (even if it is an exempt system of records), are there documented policies or standard operating procedures for the system or project that address the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the information?

Section 5.2(m)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Does the system or project use any software or other technical solutions designed to improve the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the information used to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and/or privileges (regardless of if it is an exempt system of records)?

*PII in the system is not used to make determinations about individuals. Therefore, this requirement does not apply.* 

#### Accuracy, Completeness, and Timeliness of Information Received from the Source

<u>Section 5.2(n)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Did Treasury or the bureau receive any guarantee, assurance, or other information from any information source(s) regarding the accuracy, timeliness and completeness of the information maintained in the system or by the project?

Applicants who seek reimbursement under the program do not expressly assure the accuracy of the information they provide, but it is in their interest to do so to ensure effective communications when processing their applications.

#### Disseminating Notice of Corrections of or Amendments to PII

<u>Section 5.2(0)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Where feasible and appropriate, is there a process in place for disseminating corrections of or amendments to the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project to all internal and external information-sharing partners?

Section 5.2(p)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Where feasible and appropriate, does the process for disseminating corrections or amendments include notifying the individual whose information is corrected or amended? *The PII in the system is derived from the program applicants and is shared internally, but not externally. If information is shared internally and corrections are required, they will be disseminated to all internal Treasury users with whom it is shared.* 

## Section 5.3: Information sharing within the Department of the Treasury

#### **Internal Information Sharing**

Section 5.3(a)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Is <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project shared with other Treasury bureaus?

<u>Section 5.3(b)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Does the Treasury bureau or office that receives the <u>PII</u> limit access to those Treasury officers and employees who have a need for the <u>PII</u> in the performance of their official duties (i.e., those who have a "need to know")?

All internal sharing is done on a need-to-know basis.

#### Memorandum of Understanding/Other Agreements Limiting Treasury's Internal Use/Disclosure of PII

<u>Section 5.3(c)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No  $\Box$  N/A Is any of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project subject to the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement (e.g., agreement with another federal or state agency that provided the information to the Treasury or subject to an international agreement or treaty) that limits or places conditions on Treasury's internal use, maintenance, handling, or disclosure of the <u>PII</u>? *There is no MOU*.

Internal Information Sharing Chart	
Internal Recipient's	IRS
Name (e.g., bureau or	
office)	
Purpose of the Sharing	An annual report is shared with the IRS to ensure that the 1603 recipient did not claim a tax credit under section 45 or section 48 of the IRC. The 1603 cash payment is in lieu of the tax credit.
PII Shared	Business Name, EIN, Business Address, Amount of Award, Payment Date and Treasury Application number of award recipients and awardees that indicate on the annual report that a Section 45 or 48 tax credit was taken.
Applicable Statutory or	None
Regulatory or	
Restrictions on	
Information Shared	
Applicable Restrictions	None
Imposed by Agreement	
on Information Shared	
(e.g., by Treasury	
agreement with the	
party that provided the	
information to Treasury)	
Name and Description	None
of MOU or Other	
Agreement Restricting	
Treasury's Internal Use,	
Maintenance, Handling,	
or Sharing of <u>PII</u>	
Received	
Method of PII Transfer	Email
(e.g., paper/oral	
disclosures/magnetic	
disk/portable	
device/email/fax/other	
(please describe if other)	

## <u>Section 5.4: Information sharing with external (i.e., outside Treasury) organizations</u> <u>and individuals</u>

#### **External Information Sharing**

Section 5.4(a)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project shared with agencies, organizations, or individuals external to Treasury?

**Accounting of Disclosures** 

Section 5.4(b)  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A With respect to records maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, do you maintain a paper or electronic log or other record of the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure (not including intra-agency disclosures and FOIA disclosures) of a record to any person or to another agency (outside of Treasury) and the name and address of the person or agency to whom the disclosure is made? See 5 U.S.C § 552a(c).

<u>Section 5.4(c)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A If you do not keep a running tabulation of every disclosure at the time it is made, are you able to reconstruct an accurate and complete accounting of disclosures so as to be able to respond to <u>Privacy Act</u> requests in a timely fashion?

<u>Section 5.4(d)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A With respect to <u>records</u> maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, do you retain the log or other record of the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure, for at least five years or the life of the record, whichever is longer, after the disclosure for which the accounting is made?

<u>Section 5.4(e)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A With respect to <u>records</u> maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, does your bureau or office exempt the <u>system of records</u> (as allowed by the <u>Privacy Act</u> in certain circumstances) from the requirement to make the accounting available to the individual named in the record?

<u>Section 5.4(f)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A With respect to <u>records</u> maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, does your bureau or office exempt the <u>system of records</u> (as allowed by the <u>Privacy Act</u> in certain circumstances) from the requirement to inform any person or other agency about any correction or notation of dispute made by the agency of any <u>record</u> that has been disclosed to the person or agency if an accounting of the disclosure was made?

*No external disclosures are made from the system. Therefore, the accounting for disclosures requirement does not apply.* 

#### Statutory or Regulatory Restrictions on Disclosure

<u>Section 5.4(g)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No In addition to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, are there any other statutory or regulatory restrictions on the sharing of any of the PII maintained in the system or by the project (e.g., 26 U.S.C § 6103 for tax returns and return information)?

#### Memorandum of Understanding Related to External Sharing

Section 5.4(h)  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Has Treasury (including bureaus and offices) executed a Memorandum of Understanding, or entered into any other type of agreement, with any external agencies, organizations, or individuals with which/whom it shares <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project? *There are no MOUs.* 

#### Memorandum of Understanding Limiting Treasury's Use or Disclosure of PII

Section 5.4(i)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is any of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project subject to the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement (e.g., agreement with another federal or state agency, an international agreement or treaty, or contract with private vendor that provided the information to Treasury or one of its bureaus) that limits or places conditions on Treasury's internal use or external (i.e., outside Treasury) sharing of the <u>PII</u>?

There are no MOUs.

#### Memorandum of Understanding Limiting External Party's Use or Disclosure of PII

Section 5.4(i)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is any of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project subject to the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement in which Treasury limits or places conditions on an external party's use, maintenance, handling, or disclosure of <u>PII</u> shared by Treasury? *There are no MOUs.* 

#### **External Information Sharing Chart**

<u>Section 5.4(k)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Is information from the system or project shared externally? *There are no external disclosures. Therefore, this requirement does not apply.* 

#### Obtaining Consent Prior to New Disclosures Not Included in the SORN or Authorized by the Privacy Act

<u>Section 5.4(1)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Is the individual's consent obtained, where feasible and appropriate, prior to any <u>new</u> disclosures of previously collected records in a <u>system of records</u> (those not expressly authorized by the <u>Privacy Act</u> or contained in the published <u>SORN</u> (e.g., in the routine uses))? *There are no external disclosures. Therefore, this requirement does not apply.* 

# Section 6: Compliance with federal information management requirements

Responses to the questions below address the practical, policy, and legal consequences of failing to comply with one or more of the following federal information management requirements (to the extent required) and how those risks were or are being mitigated: (1) the <u>Privacy Act System of Records Notice</u> Requirement; (2) the <u>Paperwork Reduction Act</u>; (3) the <u>Federal Records Act</u>; (4) the <u>E-Gov Act</u> security requirements; and (5) <u>Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</u>.

## Section 6.1: Privacy Act System of Records Notice (SORN)

For collections of <u>PII</u> that meet certain requirements, the <u>Privacy Act</u> requires that the agency publish a <u>SORN</u> in the *Federal Register*.

#### System of Records

<u>Section 6.1(a)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Does the system or project retrieve <u>records</u> about an individual using an identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual? (see items selected in <u>Section 4.2</u> above)

Section 6.1(b)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Was a SORN published in the *Federal Register* for this system of records?

- Contact records collected from members of the public who communicate with Treasury are covered by Treasury .017—Correspondence and Contact Information.
- The records collected regarding a user's activities while logged into the system are covered by Treasury .015, Treasury General Information Technology Access Account Records.
- Records collected from federal employees and contractors to allow them to obtain credentials necessary for access to federally controlled information systems are covered by GSA/GOVT-7 Personal Identity Verification Identity Management System (PIV IDMS) September 28, 2006 71 FR 56983. These SORNs may be found at: <u>https://home.treasury.gov/footer/privacy-act/system-of-records-notices-sorns</u>.

## Section 6.2: The Paperwork Reduction Act

The <u>PRA</u> requires OMB approval before a Federal agency may collect standardized data from 10 or more respondents within a 12 month period. OMB requires agencies to conduct a PIA (a

Treasury PCLIA) when initiating, consistent with the <u>PRA</u>, a new electronic collection of PII for 10 or more persons (excluding agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the federal government).

#### **Paperwork Reduction Act Compliance**

Section 6.2(a)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Does the system or project maintain information obtained from individuals and organizations who are not federal personnel or an agency of the federal government (i.e., outside the federal government)?

Section 6.2(b)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Does the project or system involve a new collection of information in identifiable form for 10 or more persons from outside the federal government?

<u>Section 6.2(c)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Did the project or system complete an Information Collection Request ("ICR") and receive OMB approval?

The OMB Control Number for the form used to collect the information is 1505-0221.

## Section 6.3: Records Management - NARA/Federal Records Act Requirements

Records retention schedules determine the maximum amount of time necessary to retain information in order to meet the needs of the project or system. Information is generally either disposed of or sent to the <u>NARA</u> for permanent retention upon expiration of this period.

#### **NARA Records Retention Requirements**

Section 6.3(a)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Are the records used in the system or by the project covered by NARA's General Records Schedules ("GRS") or Treasury/bureau Specific Records Schedule (SRS)?

Section 6.3(b)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Did NARA approved a retention schedule for the records maintained in the system or by the project?

<u>Section 6.3(c)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A If NARA did not approve a retention schedule for the records maintained in the system or by the project and the records are not covered by NARA's GRS or Treasury/bureau SRS, has a draft retention schedule (approved by all applicable Treasury and/or Bureau officials) been developed for the records used in this project or system?

Records covered under GRS 1.2, item 020.

#### Section 6.4: E-Government Act/NIST Compliance

The completion of Federal Information Security Management Act ("FISMA") Security Assessment & Authorization (SA&A) process is required before a federal information system may receive Authority to Operate ("ATO"). Different security requirements apply to National Security Systems.

Federal Information System Subject to FISMA Security Assessment and Authorization Section 6.4(a)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Is the system a federal information system subject to FISMA requirements?

Section 6.4(b) ⊠ Yes □ No □ N/A Has the system or project undergone a SA&A and received ATO? Access Controls and Security Requirements <u>Section 6.4(c)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Does the system or project include access controls to ensure limited access to information maintained by the system or project?

#### Security Risks in Manner of Collection

<u>Section 6.4(d)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No In <u>Section 4.3</u> above, you identified the sources for information used in the system or project and the method and manner of collection. Were any security, privacy, or civil liberties risks identified with respect to the manner in which the information is collected from the source(s)?

#### Security Controls When Sharing Internally or Externally

<u>Section 6.4(e)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  N/A Are all Treasury/bureau security requirements met in the method of transferring information (e.g., bulk transfer, direct access by recipient, portable disk, paper) from the Treasury project or system to internal or external parties?

#### **Monitoring of Individuals**

<u>Section 6.4(f)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Will this system or project have the capability to identify, locate, and monitor individuals or groups of people?

#### Audit Trails

Section 6.4(g)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Are audit trails regularly reviewed for appropriate use, handling, and disclosure of <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project inside or outside of the Department?

The operating system level logs monitored for appropriate use and handling. Logs are records of events that occur in your computer, either by a person/user or by an automated process. Additional log monitoring is planned as resources become available.

## Section 6.5: Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

When Federal agencies develop, procure, maintain, or use Electronic and Information Technology ("EIT"), <u>Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</u> (as amended in 1998) requires that individuals with disabilities (including federal employees) must have access and use (including privacy policies and directives as well as redress opportunities) that is comparable to that which is available to individuals who do not have disabilities.

#### Applicability of and Compliance With the Rehabilitation Act

<u>Section 6.5(a)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Will the project or system involve the development, procurement, maintenance or use of EIT as that term is defined in <u>Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</u> (as amended in 1998)?

<u>Section 6.5(b)</u>  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\boxtimes$  N/A Does the system or project comply with all <u>Section 508</u> requirements, thus ensuring that individuals with disabilities (including federal employees) have access and use (including access to privacy and civil liberties policies) that is comparable to that which is available to individuals who do not have disabilities?

*The OFAS Section 1603 Site*, <u>https://1603.treasury.gov/</u>, is not compliant with all Section 508 compliance. However, monthly scans are run to evaluate the application and the security/administrative teams do review it to verify whether any updates to code/application can be made.

# Section 7: Redress

Access Under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act

<u>Section 7.0(a)</u>  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No Does the agency have a published process in place by which individuals may seek records under the <u>Freedom of Information Act</u> and <u>Privacy Act</u>?

The Treasury/bureaus FOIA and PA disclosure regulations can be found at 31 C.F.R. Part 1, Subtitle A, Subparts A and C.

**Privacy Act Access Exemption** 

Section 7.0(b)  $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No Was any of the information that is maintained in a system of records and used in the system or project exempted from the access provisions of the <u>Privacy Act</u>?

#### **Additional Redress Mechanisms**

Section 7.0(c)  $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\square$  No With respect to information maintained by the project or system (whether or not it is covered by the <u>Privacy Act</u>), does the bureau or office that owns the project or system have any additional mechanisms other than <u>Privacy Act</u> and FOIA remedies (e.g., a customer satisfaction unit; a complaint process) by which an individual may request access to and/or amendment of their information and/or contest adverse determinations about denial of their rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs (e.g., decisions about whether the individual will receive a financial benefit, get a clearance or access to a Treasury facility, obtain employment with Treasury)?

A customer may appeal to the OFAS Section 1603 office directly, typically via email, which is the contact information provided to the public at <u>1603Questions@treasury.gov</u>. Appeals are also documented in the terms and conditions available publically on the Treasury website for the 1603 program, <u>https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-markets-financial-institutions-and-fiscal-service/1603-program-payments-for</u>.

# **Approval Signature**

Timothy H. Skinner Bureau Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer Departmental Offices Department of the Treasury