# Privacy Impact Assessment Form

v 1.47.4Question Answer OPDIV: NIH 2 PIA Unique Identifier: P-9218201-570012 Name: Electronic Research Administration General Support System (GSS) Major Application Minor Application (stand-The subject of this PIA is which of the alone) Minor Application following? (child) Electronic Information Collection **Unknown** Identify the Enterprise Performance 3 Lifecycle Phase of the system. Operations and Maintenance Yes 3b Is this a FISMA-Reportable system?  $\bigcirc$  No Does the system include a Website or online 4 application available to and for the use of the general public? Agency Identify the operator. Contract **POC Title** eRA ISSO **POC Name** Thomas Mason POC Organization Point of Contact (POC): HHS/NIH/OD/OER/ORIS/eRA POC Email Mason@mail.nih.gov POC Phone 301-451-9048 7 Is this a new or existing system? New Existin Does the system have Security Authorization (SA)? No 8a Date of Security Authorization Apr 30, 2017

Indicate the following reason(s) for updating thteragency Uses Choose from the following options.	Internal Flow or Collection Conversion  Commercial Sources
impestribe in fultable detail any spanges to to inadvertently did not indicate that the last 4	No changes have offurful that digits of the SSN are collected and stored.
11 Describe the purpose of the system.	The Electronic Research Administration (eRA) provides critical Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to manage over \$30 billion in research and non-research grants awarded annually by NIH and other grantor agencies in support of the collective mission of improving human health. Agencies supported include: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Veterans Administration (VA)  eRA is recognized as an NIH Enterprise System and is a
	designated Center of Excellence by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). eRA is used as a grants management shared service provider by other federal agencies to manage their grants. The eRA system aligns with Grants.gov (the one-stop Web portal for finding and applying for federal grants), allowing for full electronic processing of grant applications from application submission through closeout of the grant award.  The eRA program is a component of the NIH Office of Extramural Research (OER), headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland. Additional program information can be found at the eRA home page, following this link, https://era.nih.gov.

		The type of information eRA collects, stores and shares include pe	ersonally identif
		eRA has implemented role-based access controls which limits adr	ninistration and
		Authentication (allowing users to log in to the system) is handled	by NIH Login, w
		Authorization (assigning roles and privileges to users) is handled v	vithin the eRA s
	Describe the type of information the system will collect,	maintain (store), or share. (Subsequent questions will identify if t	his information
12			

eRA supports the full grants life cycle and is used by applicants and grantees worldwide.

eRA maintains a variety of pre-award and award management records that contain information needed to process applications and manage grant awards across the award lifecycle.

The type of information eRA collects, stores and shares include personally identifiable information (PII) such as: name, e-mail address, phone numbers, education information, mailing address, ethnicity, gender, race, and last four digits of SSN.

Listed below are the categories of individuals, with pre-award and award management records collected about them:

Applicants for or Awardees of awards - pre-award and award management (awardees) information;

Individuals named in applications, , or awards - pre-award and award management (awardees) information:

Referees - pre-award information;

Peer Reviewers - pre-award information;

Individuals required to report inventions, award management information; and

Academic medical faculty, medical students and resident physicians - award management information.

eRA has implemented role-based access controls which limits administration and functional user privileges.

Authentication (allowing users to log in to the system) is handled by NIH Login, which is administered by CIT's Identity and Access Management Team. NIH Login has its own approved PIA and Authority to Operate. NIH Login permits authentication to eRA via PIV Cards (for agency users) and username/password for external (grantee) users. Passwords are stored by NIH Login and subject to their PIA.

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Authorization (assigning roles and privileges to users) is handled within the eRA system, and the roles assigned to users are stored within the eRA database.

14 Does the system collect, maintain, use or share PII?

Provide an overview of the system and

(store), or share, either permanently or

13 information it will collect, maintain

describe the

temporarily.

Ye

S

No

		Social Security     Number     Numb	□ Date of Birth	
		Name	☐ Photographic Identifiers	
		☐ Driver's License Number	☐ Biometric Identifiers	
		☑ Mother's Maiden	☑ Vehicle Identifiers	
		E-Mail Address	Mailing Address	
		Phone Numbers	$\square$ Medical Records Number	
		Medical Notes	$\square$ Financial Account Info	
		Certificates	☐ Legal Documents	
1	Indicate the type of PII that the system will	<b>Education Records</b>	☐ Device Identifiers	
5	collect or maintain.	☐ Military Status	☐ Employment Status	
		☐ Foreign Activities	☐ Passport Number	
		☐ Taxpayer ID		
		Employees		
	Indicate the categories of individuals about whom PII is collected, maintained or shared.	Public		
		Citizens		
1 6		Business Partners/Contacts (Federal, state,		
		local agencies)    Vendors/Suppliers/Contractors		
		Patients		
		Other	J	
1	How many individuals' PII is in the system?	100.000-999.999		

18 For what primary purpose is the PII used?	The primary purpose of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) entered into eRA modules is for NIH grant proposal submission and administration business processes. When a user account is established at the request of the individual, PII is requested about users in the roles of applicants, awardees of the institutional organization staff and or key personnel. Submission of PII is voluntary; however, in order to process a transaction, most fields are required.  The records contained within this system will pertain to the following categories of individuals:  Applicants for or Awardees of awards - pre-award and award management (awardees) information;  Individuals named in applications, or awards - pre- award and award management (awardees) information;  Referees - pre-award information;  Peer Reviewers - pre-award information;  Individuals required to report inventions, award management information; and,  Academic medical faculty, medical students and resident physicians - award management information.
Describe the secondary uses for which the PII will be used (e.g. testing, training or research)	As an NIH enterprise system and HHS Center of Excellence, eRA uses aggregate data (including some PII) for internal evaluation purposes: including trend analysis, budget and business forecasting.
20 Describe the function of the SSN.	Full Social Security Numbers are not used within the system. The last 4 digits of the SSN are used to assist in identifying and disambiguating individuals.
20 Cite the <b>legal authority</b> to use the SSN. a	Executive Order 9397

21 Identify <b>legal authorities</b> governing information use and disclosure specific to the system and program.	The legal authorities to operate and maintain this Privacy Act records system are: 5 U.S. Code §301- U.S. Government Organization and Employees - Departmental Regulations 42 U.S.C. §§ 217a- Public Health Service Act - Advisory councils or committees 42 U.S.C. §§ 241 - Public Health Service Act Research and Investigations 42 U.S.C. §§ 281 - Public Health Service Act , Organization of the National Institutes of Health 42 U.S.C. §§ 282 Public Health Service Act Director NIH, 42 U.S.C. §§ 284 Public Health Service Act , Directors of National Research Institutes 42 U.S.C. §§ 284a Public Health Service Act Advisory Councils, 42 U.S.C. §§ 288 Public Health Service Act Kirschstein National Research Service Awards 44 U.S.C. §§ 3101 Presidential Review of Records, Records Management by Agency Heads 35 U.S.C. § 200-212 Patent Rights in inventions made with Federal Assistance, 48 C.F.R. Subpart 15.3 Source Selection in competitive negotiated acquisitions and 37 C.F.R. 401.1-16 Bayh-Dole Act 44 U.S.C. Sec. 2904 General Responsibilities for Records Management 44 U.S.C. Sec. 2906 Inspection of Agency Records		
Are records on the system retrieved by one		Yes	
Are records on the system retrieved by one or more PII data elements?		○ No	
Published:		SORN 09-25-0225 "NIH Electronic Research Administration (eRA) Records, HHS/NIH/OD/OER  SORN 09-25-0036 "NIH Extramural Awards and Chartered Advisory Committee (IMPAC II), Contract Information (DCIS), and Cooperative	
		☐ In Progress	

	Directly from an individual about whom the information pertains  In-Person Hard Copy:		
	Mail/Fax		
	Ema		
	il		
	Onlin		
	e e		
ldentify the sources of PII in the system.	Other Government Sources		
	Within the OPDIV Other  ☐ HHS OPDIV		
	☐ State/Local/Tribal		
	Foreign		
	Other Federal		
	Entities		
	Other Non-Government Sources		
	oxtimes Members of the		
	Public Commercial		
	Data Broker 🗆 Public		
	Media/Internet		
	☐ Private Sector		
	Other		
23 a Identify the OMB information collection approval number and expiration date.	OMB # 0925-0001 Expiration Date:03/31/2020 OMB # 0925-0002 Expiration Date:03/31/2020		
24 Is the Bill shared with other erganizations	Yes		
24 Is the PII shared with other organizations	○ No		

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NIH Institutes and Centers (ICs) will have access for daily job duties supporting eRA award programs and related processes. Partnered agencies within HHS will have access to Personally Identifiable Information as well for the purpose of administering and facilitating joint grant and award programs.

Other Federal Agency/Agenc

For Agency partners using the eRA system, such as the Department of Defense (DoD) and Veterans Affairs (VA), access to PII will be for the purpose of administering and facilitating joint grant and award programs.

The Department of Justice (DoJ) or to a court or other adjudicative body when a potential violation of law has occurred, there is an ongoing litigation involving a participant of an eRA program, or an employee is being represented by the DoJ or participating agency.

Identify with whom the PII is shared or disclosed and 24a

Agency/Agencies for what purpose.

When there is a violation of a law, disclosure may be made to the appropriate authority for enforcing, investigating, or prosecuting the violation.

🔀 record from this system may be disclosed for hiring or retention of an employee, the issuance or retention of a security clearance, the letting of a contract, or the issuance or retention of a license, grant or other benefit.

Private Sector

To a partnered research party for the purpose of participation in an eRA grant or award funded initiative. These parties are vetted by NIH and must abide by federal regulations, laws, and NIH mandated security, privacy, and records requirements.

To qualified experts not within the definition of agency employees as prescribed in agency regulations or policies to obtain their opinions on applications for grants, Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs), inventions, or other awards as a part of the peer review process.

Describe any agreements in place that authorizes the information sharing or disclosure (e.g. Computer 24b Matching Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or Information Sharing Agreement (ISA)).	eRA has established documented formal Information Sharing Agreement (ISA) relationships with partnering organizations. Those ISAs are listed in the NIH System Authorization Tool (NSAT). eRA has ISAs with the following entities:  Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Grants.gov NIH Business System NIH Integrated Service Center Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) Veterans Administration (VA) eRA-DoD (USAMRMC-CDMRP) Interconnection eRA-and-Grants.gov Program Management Office Interconnection		
Describe the procedures for accounting 24c for disclosures	All disclosures required by the Freedom of Information Act are logged by the Freedom of Information Act Office of the NIH Office of the Director. The log contains the following fields: name and address of requester, institution/organization, date requested, purpose of the request/the use of the information, release of PII (yes or no), if released the nature of the release (e.g. electronic, paper), name of recipient and address of recipient if different than the requester.  Per language in the eRA Partner Agreements and Interconnection Security Agreements (ISAs), parties are required to report privacy breaches or suspected breaches to eRA within one (1) hour of detection.  Disclosure of privacy information between systems is managed under routine use notices. In addition system logs maintain transaction information only (not the PII itself) as a record or accounting of each time it discloses information as part of routine use.		
Describe the process in place to notify individuals 25 that their personal information will be collected. If no prior notice is given, explain the reason.	Individuals are provided a privacy disclosure notice when accessing eRA modules. A privacy notice informs the individual that personal information will be collected.		
26 Is the submission of PII by individuals voluntary or mandatory?	Voluntary  Mandatory		
reason.  Describe the process to notify and obtain corfrom the individuals whose PII is in the system	ption to information by not registering with allows a "do not wish to provide" option.		
major changes occur to the system (e.g., disclosure An altered System of Records Notice (SORN) will be			

published and/or data uses have changed since the notice at in the Federal Register to provide notice of any significant the time of original collection). Alternatively, describe revision. why they cannot be notified or have their consent obtained. 28

Describe the process in place to resolve an individual's concerns when they believe their PII has

29 been inappropriately obtained, used, or disclosed, or that the PII is inaccurate. If no process exists, explain why not.

### CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURE (REDRESS):

As described in the exemption clauses of SORN 09-25-0225 certain material will be exempt from amendment; however, consideration will be given to all amendment requests addressed to the System Manager. Individuals whose information is contained in the records can write to the System Manager, reasonably identify the record and specify the information being contested, state the corrective action sought and the reason(s) for requesting the correction, and provide supporting information.

The right to contest records is limited to

Describe the process in place for periodic reviews of PII contained in the system to ensure the data's integrity, availability, accuracy and relevancy. If no processes are in place, explain why not.

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PII is obtained from the subject individual. They have unlimited access to the system through the eRA "Commons" to update or correct the information or to change their decision regarding use of the information as part of aggregate data.

eRA performs regression testing to ensure functionality with every release to ensure PII is not compromised. eRA has reduced the PII collected as data and for display on forms within Commons. The policy office clears data collection efforts via OMB annually.

In addition, the integrity, availability, and relevancy of PII in eRA is maintained via: Daily and weekly backups.

Real-Time Data replication to an offsite location certified by NIH

Daily reviewed audit reports to determine if any unauthorized user(s) have accessed the system and/or database and if any system parameters have been modified without prior authorization on system and/or database

Annual recertification of users via designated NIH Institute Center or Office Coordinator.

Accounts identified as no longer required are

		⊠ Users	External users (grantees) have access to PII they provided and will be able to update their PII only. Access to others' PII is restricted. Individuals may also	
Identify who will have access to the PII in the system and the reason why they require access.	Administrato rs	Administrators have access to the entire system to ensure they are operating efficiently; patching and other maintenance related		
	Developers	Developers have access to PII to develop new features and functionality to ensure data integrity and quality.		
		Contractors	Direct Contractors have access to PII to support users and to maintain system functionality.	
		Others	Referees - pre-award information; Peer Reviewers - pre-award information; For examples, individuals who will	
3 2	Describe the procedures in place to determine which system users (administrators, developers, contractors, etc.) may access PII.	Access is strictly limited according to the principle of least privilege, which means giving a user only those privileges which are essential to that user's work.		
3 3	Describe the methods in place to allow those with access to PII to only access the minimum amount of information necessary to perform their job.	eRA has implemented role-based access controls  which limits administration and functional user privileges. Role based access has been implemented across eRA. Privacy and Security controls to ensure proper protection of information by allowing users only access to the minimum amount of PII necessary to perform their job.		
3 4	Identify training and awareness provided to personnel (system owners, managers, operators, contractors and/or program managers) using the system to make them aware of their responsibilities for protecting the information being collected and maintained.	The NIH Security Awareness Training course is used to satisfy this requirement. According to NIH policy, all personnel who use NIH applications must attend security awareness training every year.  There are four categories of mandatory IT training (Information Security, Counterintelligence, Privacy Awareness, and Records Management).		
3 5	Describe training system users receive (above and beyond general security and privacy awareness training).	System users are provided guidance about proper usage of PII and privacy awareness. Users are also required to agree to the eRA Rules of Behavior and Data Access Agreements.		
3 6	Do contracts include Federal Acquisition Regulation and other appropriate clauses ensuring adherence to privacy provisions and practices?	Ye s O No		

Item E-0001 (DAA-0443-2013-0004-0001) Official case files of construction, renovation, endowment and similar grants.

Disposition: Temporary. Cut off annually following completion of final grant-related activity that represents closing of the case file (e.g., project period ended). Destroy 20 years after cut-off;

Item E-0002 (DAA-0443-2013-0004-0002) Official case files of funded grants, unfunded grants, and award applications, appeals and litigation records.

Cite specific records retention schedules.

Disposition: Temporary. Cut off annually following Describe the process and guidelines in place with letion of final grant-related activity that 37 regard to the retention and destruction of Planer closing of the case file (e.g., end of project period, completed final peer review, litigation or appeal proceeding concluded). Destroy 10 years after cut-off;

> Item E-0003 (DAA-0443-2013-0004-0003) Animal welfare assurance files. Disposition: Temporary. Cut off annually following closing of the case file. Destroy 4 years after cutoff; and,

Item E-0004 (DAA-0443-2013-0004-0004) Extramural program and grants management oversight records. Disnosition: Temporary Cut off annually Destroy 3

## Administrative Safeguards:

Controls to ensure proper protection of information and information technology systems include, but are not limited to, the completion of a: Security Assessment and Authorization (SA&A) package Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)

Mandatory annual NIH Information Security and Privacy Awareness training - or comparable specific in-kind training offered by participating agencies that has been reviewed and accepted by the NIH eRA Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO)

The SA&A package consists of a:
Security Categorization
e-Authentication Risk
Assessment System
Security Plan
Evidence of Security Control
Testing Plan of Action and
Milestones Contingency Plan
Evidence of Contingency Plan Testing.

Describe, briefly but with specificity, how the PII will

38 be secured in the system using administrative, technical, and physical controls.

When the design, development, or operation of a system of records on individuals is required to accomplish an agency function, the applicable Privacy Act Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses are inserted in solicitations and contracts.

# Physical Safeguards:

Controls to secure the data and protect paper and electronic records, buildings, and related infrastructure against threats associated with their physical environment include, but are not limited to, the use of the HHS Employee Persona Identity Verification (PIV) ID and/or badge number and NIH key cards, security guards, cipher locks, biometrics, and closed-circuit TV. Paper records are secured under conditions that require at least two locks to access, such as in locked file cabinets that are contained in locked offices or facilities. Electronic media are kept on secure servers or computer systems.

# Technical Safeguards:

eRA data is encrypted in transit, in use, and at rest. Controls executed by the computer system are employed to minimize the possibility of unauthorized access, use, or dissemination of the data in the system. They include, but are not limited to user identification, password protection, firewalls, virtual private network, encryption, intrusion detection system, common access cards, smart cards, biometrics and public key infrastructure.

39 Identify the publicly-available URL:

https://public.era.nih.gov/ commons https://iEdison.gov https://Edison.gov

40 Does the website have a posted privacy notice?	⊙ Ye s		
	$\bigcirc$ No		
la tha muiva avenaliave avenilahla in a maankin a	Ye		
ls the privacy policy available in a machine- 40a readable format?	S		
	No		
	Ye		
Does the website use web measurement 41 and customization technology?	s S		
The difference commonly is	— O No		
	Technologi	Collects	
	rechhologi	• PII?	
	es	○Yes	
		<ul><li>No</li></ul>	
	_beacons		
	$\boxtimes$	<b>⊘</b> Yes	
Select the type of website measurement and	☐ Web bugs	<ul><li>No</li></ul>	
41a customization technologies is in use and if	J	Ye	
it is used to collect PII. (Select all that		<b>⊙</b> S	
apply)	Session	No	
		© Yes	
	Cookies	•	
		No	
	Persisten ©	Yes	
	Cookies No		
	•		
	O.1		
	Other N/A		
Does the website have any information or	© O		
Does the website have any information or pages directed at children under the age of thirteen?	Ye		
	S		
	No		
	Vac		
Does the website contain links to non- federal government websites external to HHS?  Yes  No			
	○ No		
Is a disclaimer notice provided to users that follow 43a external links to websites not	Yes		
owned or operated by	○No		
HHS?			
General Comments			
	HHS Senior		
OPDIV Senior	Agency		
Official for Privacy	Official for		
Signature	Privacy		