

Appendix A: DI-4001 PIA Form

Introduction

The Department of the Interior requires PIAs to be conducted and maintained on all IT systems whether already in existence, in development or undergoing modification in order to adequately evaluate privacy risks, ensure the protection of privacy information, and consider privacy implications throughout the information system development life cycle. This PIA form may not be modified and must be completed electronically; hand-written submissions will not be accepted. See the [DOI PIA Guide](#) for additional guidance on conducting a PIA or meeting the requirements of the E-Government Act of 2002. See Section 6.0 of the DOI PIA Guide for specific guidance on answering the questions in this form.

NOTE: See Section 7.0 of the DOI PIA Guide for guidance on using the DOI Adapted PIA template to assess third-party websites or applications.

Name of Project: Migratory Bird Data Entry Portals

Date: [enter date of first signature here]

Bureau/Office: Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau/Office Contact Title: FWS Privacy Officer

Point of Contact

Name: Jennifer L. Schmidt

Title: FWS Privacy Officer

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Section 1. General System Information

A. Is a full PIA required?

This is a threshold question. Indicate whether the system collects, maintains, uses or disseminates information about members of the general public, Federal employees, contractors, or volunteers. If the system does not contain any information that is identifiable to individual (e.g., statistical, geographic, financial), complete all questions in this section and obtain approval and required signatures in Section 5. The entire PIA must be completed for systems that contain information identifiable to individuals, including employees, contractors and volunteers.

- Yes, information is collected from or maintained on
 - Members of the general public
 - Federal personnel and/or Federal contractors
 - Volunteers
 - All

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No: *Information is NOT collected, maintained, or used that is identifiable to the individual in this system. Only sections 1 and 5 of this form are required to be completed.*

B. What is the purpose of the system?

Describe the purpose of the system and how it relates to the program office's and Department's mission. Include the context and background necessary to understand the purpose, the name of the program office and the technology, project or collection being assessed.

The FWS mission is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Within FWS, the Migratory Birds program is charged with conserving migratory bird populations through protection, restoration and management. To this end, the Service's Division of Migratory Bird Management (DMBM) regularly monitors managed species' populations through online surveys. FWS partners with Federal, Tribal, state, local and international governments, and invites individual members of the public to participate in these surveys. Participants observe and collect data about bird behavior, migrations, interactions or conflicts with humans and development and submit this data primarily through data entry portals.

Survey participants voluntarily provide their names and contact information as well as username and password for secure surveys in order to submit bird identifications, counts and observations, as well as comments or thoughts on the survey itself to FWS. Individuals' contact information will be used by FWS to conduct follow-up about the bird data as needed, and to coordinate participation in future surveys. The usernames and passwords will be used by FWS to grant authorized access to secure surveys and to comply with **DOI and NIST information security policies**.

An example of such an inter-agency migratory bird population survey is the American Woodcock Singing-ground Survey. The Canadian Wildlife Service, Provinces, and States rely on the Service to administer and coordinate this survey. Representatives from State, local, tribal, Provincial, and Federal conservation agencies, as well as members of the public use FWS Form 3-156 to conduct annual field surveys. Instructions for completing the survey and reporting data are on the reverse of the form. Observers mail or fax FWS Form 3-156 to the DMBM, or enter the information online at <https://migbirdapps.fws.gov/woodcock>. The data entry website allows participants to create and edit user accounts and login securely in order to submit observations about courtship displays and mating activities of the popular game bird throughout eastern North America. The Service uses the collected data to assess the status of woodcock populations and to develop recommendations for hunting regulations. The Service, State, and Provincial conservation agencies, university associates, and other interested parties also use the information for various research and management projects. More information about Migratory Bird Management is available at <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management.php>.

C. What is the legal authority?

A Federal law, Executive Order of the President (EO), or DOI requirement must authorize the collection and maintenance of a system of records. For Privacy Act systems, the response should

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reflect the information provided in the authority section of the Privacy Act system of records notice.

- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- Migratory Bird Conservation Act
- Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds

D. Why is this PIA being completed or modified?

Indicate why the PIA is being conducted. For example, the system is being significantly modified or two systems are being merged together.

- New Information System
- New Electronic Collection
- Existing Information System under Periodic Review
- Merging of Systems
- Significantly Modified Information System
- Conversion from Paper to Electronic Records
- Retiring or Decommissioning a System
- Other: *Describe*

E. Is this information system registered in CSAM?

The completed PIA, associated system of records notice(s), and any other supporting artifacts must be entered into the CSAM system for each registered system or application.

- Yes: *Enter the UII Code and the System Security Plan (SSP) Name*
- No

F. List all minor applications or subsystems that are hosted on this system and covered under this privacy impact assessment.

Enter “None” if no subsystems or applications are hosted. For General Support Systems (GSS) be sure to include all hosted major applications, minor applications, or other subsystems, and describe the purposes and types of PII if any. Privacy risks must be identified and adequately addressed for each hosted application or subsystem identified in the GSS PIA. A separate PIA should be conducted for each hosted application or subsystem that contains PII to ensure privacy implications are assessed. In any case, the GSS PIA must identify all hosted applications, describe the relationship, and reference or append the PIAs conducted for the hosted applications. The GSS PIA and associated PIAs must be reviewed and approved by all officials as appropriate; and all related PIAs, SORNs and supporting artifacts must be entered into CSAM.

Subsystem Name	Purpose	Contains PII (Yes/No)	Describe If Yes, provide a description.
None.			

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G. Does this information system or electronic collection require a published Privacy Act System of Records Notice (SORN)?

A Privacy Act SORN is required if the information system or electronic collection contains information about individuals that is retrieved by name or other unique identifier. Provide the DOI or Government-wide Privacy Act SORN identifier and ensure it is entered in CSAM for this system. For new SORNS being developed, select "Yes" and provide a detailed explanation. Contact your Bureau Privacy Officer for assistance identifying the appropriate Privacy Act SORN(s).

Yes: List Privacy Act SORN Identifier(s)

INTERIOR/DOI-47, HSPD-12: Logical Security Files (Enterprise Access Control Service/EACS) - March 12, 2007, 72 FR 11040.

INTERIOR/FWS-26, Migratory Bird Population and Harvest Systems - May 28, 1999, 64 FR 29055. This SORN is currently under revision to provide general updates and incorporate new Federal requirements in accordance with OMB Circular A-108.

FWS is also creating a new system of records notice to authorize explicitly the collection and maintenance of non-Federal user account records in order to grant non-Federal users access to FWS information technology systems or resources.

No

H. Does this information system or electronic collection require an OMB Control Number?

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires an OMB Control Number for certain collections of information from ten or more members of the public. If information is collected from members of the public, contact your Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer for assistance to determine whether you need to obtain OMB approval. Please include all OMB Control Numbers and Expiration Dates that are applicable.

Yes: Describe **enter all applicable OMB numbers here**

No

Section 2. Summary of System Data

A. What PII will be collected? Indicate all that apply.

Identify all the categories of PII that will be collected, stored, used, maintained or disseminated. Describe any additional categories of PII not already indicated, as well as any new information that is created (for example, an analysis or report), and describe how this is done and the purpose of that information.

Name

Citizenship

Gender

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- Birth Date
- Group Affiliation
- Marital Status
- Biometrics
- Other Names Used
- Truncated SSN
- Legal Status
- Place of Birth
- Religious Preference
- Security Clearance
- Spouse Information
- Financial Information
- Medical Information
- Disability Information
- Credit Card Number
- Law Enforcement
- Education Information
- Emergency Contact
- Driver's License
- Race/Ethnicity
- Social Security Number (SSN)
- Personal Cell Telephone Number
- Tribal or Other ID Number
- Personal Email Address
- Mother's Maiden Name
- Home Telephone Number
- Child or Dependent Information
- Employment Information
- Military Status/Service
- Mailing/Home Address
- Other: *Specify the PII collected.*

Business or work phone number, business/work email address may be collected. Secure surveys also collect username/login ID and password. Some surveys may allow users to upload a profile picture.

B. What is the source for the PII collected? Indicate all that apply.

Include all sources of PII collected. For example, information may be collected directly from an individual through a written form, website collection, or through interviews over the phone or in person. Information may also come from agency officials and employees, agency records, from a computer readable extract from another system, or may be created within the system itself. If information is being collected through an interface with other systems, commercial data aggregators, or other agencies, list the source(s) and explain why information from sources other than the individual is required.

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- Individual
- Federal agency
- Tribal agency
- Local agency
- DOI records
- Third party source
- State agency
- Other: *Describe*

C. How will the information be collected? Indicate all that apply.

Indicate all the formats or methods for collecting PII that will be used. If the system receives information from another system, such as a transfer of financial information or response to a background check, describe the system from which the information originates, how the information is used, and how the systems interface.

- Paper Format
- Email
- Face-to-Face Contact
- Web site
- Fax
- Telephone Interview
- Information Shared Between Systems *Describe*
- Other: *Describe*

D. What is the intended use of the PII collected?

Describe the intended uses of the PII collected and maintained in the system and provide a detailed explanation on how the data will be used. The intended uses must be relevant to the purpose of the system; for Privacy Act systems, uses must be consistent with the published system of records notice.

Individuals voluntarily provide name and contact information in order to participate in migratory bird population surveys. FWS may use their PII to contact them about their survey data, if necessary, and to coordinate participation in future surveys. Username and password is collected for secure surveys to grant authorized access.

E. With whom will the PII be shared, both within DOI and outside DOI? Indicate all that apply.

Indicate all the parties, both internal and external to DOI, with whom PII will be shared. Identify other DOI offices with assigned roles and responsibilities within the system, or with whom information is shared, and describe how and why information is shared. Also, identify other federal, state and local government agencies, private sector entities, contractors or other external third parties with whom information is shared; and describe any routine information sharing conducted with these external agencies or parties, and how such external sharing is compatible with the original purpose of the collection of the information. If sharing is pursuant

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to a Computer Matching Agreement, provide an explanation. For Privacy Act systems, describe how an accounting for the disclosure is maintained.

Within the Bureau/Office: *Describe the bureau/office and how the data will be used.*

Survey participant PII may be shared among FWS employees and contractors who have a need-to-know in order to perform their official duties. Routine sharing within FWS occurs among survey coordinators and data scientists so that the latter may, when necessary, contact the participant about his or her survey submission.

Other Bureaus/Offices: *Describe the bureau/office and how the data will be used.*

PII may be shared with DOI employees and contractors who have a need-to-know in the performance of their duties. Insert example of “routine” sharing of survey participant PII with the Department, if any. If none, state, “PII is not routinely shared with DOI in the ordinary course of business.”

Other Federal Agencies: *Describe the federal agency and how the data will be used.*

Survey participant PII is not shared outside of FWS in the ordinary course of business; however, it is permissible to share survey participant PII in accordance with the routine uses listed in SORNS INTERIOR/FWS-26 and INTERIOR/DOI-47.

Tribal, State or Local Agencies: *Describe the Tribal, state or local agencies and how the data will be used.*

Survey participant PII is not shared outside of FWS in the ordinary course of business; however, it is permissible to share survey participant PII in accordance with the routine uses listed in SORNS INTERIOR/FWS-26 and INTERIOR/DOI-47.

Contractor: *Describe the contractor and how the data will be used.*

Contractors are involved in the development and maintenance of online surveys but do not access participant PII in the ordinary course of business. It is permissible to share PII with contractors who have a need-to-know and/or according to the applicable routine uses in SORNS INTERIOR/FWS-26 and INTERIOR/DOI-47.

Other Third Party Sources: *Describe the third party source and how the data will be used.*

Survey participant PII is not shared outside of FWS in the ordinary course of business; however, it is permissible to share survey participant PII in accordance with the routine uses listed in SORNS INTERIOR/FWS-26 and INTERIOR/DOI-47.

F. Do individuals have the opportunity to decline to provide information or to consent to the specific uses of their PII?

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If “Yes,” describe the method by which individuals can decline to provide information or how individuals consent to specific uses. If “No,” state the reason why individuals cannot object or why individuals cannot give or withhold their consent.

Yes: *Describe the method by which individuals can decline to provide information or how individuals consent to specific uses.*

Participation in the surveys for members of the public is voluntary; however, failure to provide all the requested PII may prevent the individual from being able to submit observed migratory bird data or participate in surveys.

No: *State the reason why individuals cannot object or why individuals cannot give or withhold their consent.*

G. What information is provided to an individual when asked to provide PII data? Indicate all that apply.

Describe how notice is provided to the individual about the information collected, the right to consent to uses of the information, and the right to decline to provide information. For example, privacy notice to individuals may include Privacy Act Statements, posted Privacy Notices, privacy policy, and published SORNs and PIAs. Describe each format used and, if possible, provide a copy of the Privacy Act Statement, Privacy Notice, or a link to the applicable privacy policy, procedure, PIA or referenced SORN Federal Register citation (e.g., XX FR XXXX, Date) for review. Also describe any Privacy Act exemptions that may apply and reference the Final Rule published in the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR Part 2).

Privacy Act Statement: *Describe each applicable format.*

The following statement, or similar notice, is available via hyperlink on survey websites that require user accounts:

Authority: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C 703-712), the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 7421) and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742 a-j).

Purpose: The purpose for collecting your personal information is to coordinate your participation in a Migratory Bird Population Survey.

Routine Uses: This information may be disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 and the routine uses listed in SORNS INTERIOR/DOI-47, HSPD-12: Logical Security Files, and INTERIOR/FWS-26, Migratory Bird Population and Harvest Systems.

Disclosure: Providing this information is voluntary; however, failure to provide all requested information may prevent your participation in the survey.

Privacy Notice: *Describe each applicable format.*

All FWS websites contain a hyperlink to the FWS Privacy and Other Web Policies available at <https://www.fws.gov/help/policies.html>.

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Other: *Describe each applicable format.*

To the extent possible, Migratory Bird Population Surveys provide participants the opportunity to contact one another via the survey website without sharing any PII. For example, participants in the annual Sandhill Crane Eastern Population Fall Survey receive this notice upon account creation: “Allow other users to contact you via a personal contact form which keeps your email address hidden. Note that some privileged users such as site administrators are still able to contact you even if you choose to disable this feature.”

None

H. How will the data be retrieved? List the identifiers that will be used to retrieve information (e.g., name, case number, etc.).

Describe how data is retrieved from the system. For example, is data retrieved manually or via reports generated automatically? Are specific retrieval identifiers used or does the system use key word searches? Be sure to list the identifiers that will be used to retrieve data (e.g., name, case number, Tribal Identification Number, subject matter, date, etc.).

Data is generally retrieved by survey responses, location, or date. User accounts are retrieved by username, login ID or email address.

I. Will reports be produced on individuals?

Indicate whether reports will be produced on individuals. Provide an explanation on the purpose of the reports generated, how the reports will be used, what data will be included in the reports, who the reports will be shared with, and who will have access to the reports. Many systems have features that allow reports to be generated on data in the system or on user actions within the system.

Yes: *What will be the use of these reports? Who will have access to them?*

No

Section 3. Attributes of System Data

A. How will data collected from sources other than DOI records be verified for accuracy?

Data accuracy and reliability are important requirements in implementing the Privacy Act which requires that agencies only maintain data that is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete about individuals. The information has to have some form of verification for accuracy due to the Privacy Act provisions that require that only relevant and accurate records should be collected and maintained about individuals.

Insert the user account verification process here for both FWS users, project partners, and individual members of the public.

B. How will data be checked for completeness?

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Describe the procedures to ensure data is checked for completeness. To the extent practical, PII should be checked for completeness to ensure accuracy within the context of the use of the data.

Data submission pages and user account creation pages utilize required fields so that all required PII is provided.

C. What procedures are taken to ensure the data is current? Identify the process or name the document (e.g., data models).

Describe the steps or procedures taken to ensure the data is current and not out-of-date. Where are they documented? For example, are they outlined in standard operating procedures or data models? Data that is not current also affects the relevancy and accuracy of the data. This is particularly true with data warehousing. A data warehouse is a repository of an organization's electronically stored data and is designed to facilitate reporting and analysis. A data warehouse may contain data that is not current which would cause a domino effect throughout the data stores.

Insert user account deactivation process here. Also add any kind of communications to individuals like reminders to make sure their information is correct ahead of reoccurring surveys?

D. What are the retention periods for data in the system? Identify the associated records retention schedule for the records in this system.

Identify all applicable records retention schedules or explain at what development stage the proposed records retention schedule is in. Information system owners must consult with Bureau/Office Records Officers early in the development process to ensure that appropriate retention and destruction schedules are identified, or to develop a records retention schedule for the records contained in the information system. Be sure to include applicable records retention schedules for different types of information or subsets of information and describe if subsets of information are deleted and how they are deleted.

User account records are maintained according to Short-term Information Technology Records (Department Records Schedule 1.4.A.0013). This schedule includes system usage monitoring files and are considered temporary. They may be deleted once superseded or obsolete.

E. What are the procedures for disposition of the data at the end of the retention period? Where are the procedures documented?

Describe policies and procedures for how PII that is no longer relevant and necessary is purged. This may be obtained from records retention schedules, the Departmental Manual, bureau/office records management policies, or standard operating procedures.

Records are disposed of by shredding or pulping for paper records and degaussing or erasing for electronic records in accordance with NARA guidelines and 384 Departmental Manual 1.

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F. Briefly describe privacy risks and how information handling practices at each stage of the “information lifecycle” (i.e., collection, use, retention, processing, disclosure and destruction) affect individual privacy.

Describe and analyze the major potential privacy risks identified and discuss the overall impact on the privacy of employees or individuals. Include a description of how the program office has taken steps to protect individual privacy and mitigate the privacy risks. Provide an example of how information is handled at each stage of the information life cycle. Also discuss privacy risks associated with the sharing of information outside of the Department and how those risks were mitigated. Discuss whether access controls have been implemented and whether audit logs are regularly reviewed to ensure appropriate sharing outside of the Department.

The privacy risks posed by Migratory Bird Population Surveys’ collection and maintenance of FWS employee and members of the public’s PII are moderate.

Section 4. PIA Risk Review

A. Is the use of the data both relevant and necessary to the purpose for which the system is being designed?

Describe how the use of the system or information collection relates to the purpose of the underlying mission of the organization. Is the information directly relevant and necessary to accomplish the specific purposes of the system? For Privacy Act systems, the Privacy Act at 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) requires that each agency shall maintain in its records only such information about an individual that is relevant and necessary to accomplish an agency purpose required by statute or by executive order of the President.

Yes: *Explanation*

The PII collected is directly relevant and necessary for FWS and Migratory Bird Management to perform its statutory responsibilities.

No

B. Does this system or electronic collection derive new data or create previously unavailable data about an individual through data aggregation?

Does the technology create new data or conduct electronic searches, queries, or analysis in an electronic database to discover or locate a predictive pattern or anomaly? Is data aggregated in a way that will permit system users to easily draw new conclusions or inferences about an individual? Electronic systems can sift through large amounts of information in response to user inquiry or programmed functions, or perform complex analytical tasks resulting in other types of data, matching, relational or pattern analysis, or reporting. Discuss the results generated by these uses and include an explanation on how the results are generated, whether by the information system or manually by authorized personnel. Explain the purpose and what will be done with the newly derived data. Derived data is obtained from a source for one purpose and then used to deduce/infer a separate and distinct bit of information to form additional information that is usually different from the original source information. Aggregation of data is

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the taking of various data elements and turning it into a composite of all the data to form another type of data, e.g., tables or data arrays.

Yes: *Explain what risks are introduced by this data aggregation and how these risks will be mitigated.*

No

C. Will the new data be placed in the individual's record?

Will the results or new data be placed in individuals' records? Explain in detail the purpose of creating the new data, how it will be used, by whom it will be used, with whom it will be shared, and any resulting effect on individuals.

Yes: *Explanation*

No

Not applicable.

D. Can the system make determinations about individuals that would not be possible without the new data?

Will the new data be used to make determinations about individuals or will it have any other effect on the subject individuals? Explain in detail the purpose of creating the new data, how it will be used, by whom it will be used, with whom it will be shared, and any resulting effect on individuals.

Yes: *Explanation*

No

Not applicable.

E. How will the new data be verified for relevance and accuracy?

Explain how accuracy of the new data is ensured. Describe the process used for checking accuracy. Also explain why the system does not check for accuracy. Describe any technical solutions, policies, or procedures focused on improving data accuracy and integrity of the project.

Not applicable.

F. Are the data or the processes being consolidated?

If the data is being consolidated, that is, combined or united into one system, application, or process, then the existing controls should remain to protect the data. If needed, strengthen the control(s) to ensure that the data is not inappropriately accessed or used by unauthorized individuals. Minimum sets of controls are outlined in OMB Circular A-130, Appendix III. The

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DOI Security Control Standards (based on NIST SP 800-53 and FedRAMP) describe the practice of identification and authentication that is a technical measure that prevents unauthorized people or processes from accessing data. The IT Security A&A process requires a system security plan outlining the implementation of the technical controls associated with identification and authentication.

Yes, data is being consolidated. *Describe the controls that are in place to protect the data from unauthorized access or use.*

Yes, processes are being consolidated. *Describe the controls that are in place to protect the data from unauthorized access or use.*

No, data or processes are not being consolidated.

G. Who will have access to data in the system or electronic collection? Indicate all that apply.

Describe the process by which an individual receives access to the information within the system. Explain what roles these individuals have and their level of access. If remote access to the system is allowed or external storage or communication devices interact with the system, describe any measures in place to secure the transmission and storage of data (e.g., encryption and/or two-factor authentication). Do users have “read-only” access or are they authorized to make changes in the system? Also consider “other” users who may not be as obvious, such as the GAO or the Inspector General, database administrators, website administrators or system administrators. Also include those listed in the Privacy Act system of records notice under the “Routine Uses” section when a Privacy Act system of records notice is required.

Users

Contractors

Developers

System Administrator

Other: *Describe*

H. How is user access to data determined? Will users have access to all data or will access be restricted?

Users are normally only given access to certain data on a “need-to-know” basis for information that is needed to perform an official function. Care should be given to avoid “open systems” where all information can be viewed by all users. System administrators may be afforded access to all of the data depending upon the system or application. However, access should be restricted when users may not need to have access to all the data. For more guidance on this, refer to the Federal Information Processing Standards [FIPS] Publications in the authorities section. The DOI Security Control Standards (based on NIST SP 800-53 and FedRAMP) describe the practice of applying logical access controls, which are system-based means by which the ability is explicitly enabled or restricted. It is the responsibility of information system owners to ensure no unauthorized access is occurring.

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Access to data within survey systems is granted on a need-to-know basis using the principle of least privilege.

I. Are contractors involved with the design and/or development of the system, or will they be involved with the maintenance of the system?

Yes. *Were Privacy Act contract clauses included in their contracts and other regulatory measures addressed?*

No.

Contractors may be involved in the development and maintenance of survey databases and online data entry portals but do not have access to participant PII.

J. Is the system using technologies in ways that the DOI has not previously employed (e.g., monitoring software, SmartCards or Caller ID)?

Are there new technologies used to monitor activities of the individual in any way? Access logs may already be used to track the actions of users of a system. Describe any new software being used, such as keystroke monitoring.

Yes. *Explanation*

No

K. Will this system provide the capability to identify, locate and monitor individuals?

Most systems now provide the capability to identify and monitor individual's actions in a system (e.g., audit trail systems/ applications). For example, audit logs may record username, time and date of logon, files accessed, or other user actions. Check system security procedures for information to respond to this question.

Yes. *Explanation*

Secure surveys that require participants to create user accounts are monitored to ensure appropriate system usage.

No

L. What kinds of information are collected as a function of the monitoring of individuals?

The DOI Security Control Standards (based on NIST SP 800-53 and FedRAMP) detail how audit logs should be used for DOI systems. Provide what audit activities are maintained to record system and user activity including invalid logon attempts and access to data. The IT Security A&A process requires a system security plan outlining the implementation of the technical controls associated with identification and authentication of users to the system. Examples of

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information collected may include username, logon date, number of failed logon attempts, files accessed, and other user actions on the system.

Audit logs generally collect username, login time, end time, IP address, any actions taken.

M. What controls will be used to prevent unauthorized monitoring?

Certain laws and regulations require monitoring for authorized reasons by authorized employees. Describe the controls in place to ensure that only authorized personnel can monitor use of the system. For example, business rules, internal instructions, posting Privacy Act Warning Notices address access controls, in addition to audit logs and least privileges. It is the responsibility of information system owners and system managers to ensure no unauthorized monitoring is occurring.

FWS systems utilize the principle of least privilege, log monitoring, administrative account control, effective account access controls, including account provisioning, account review, and account removal, to prevent unauthorized monitoring.

N. How will the PII be secured?

Discuss how each privacy risk identified was mitigated. Specific risks may be inherent in the sources or methods of collection, or the quality or quantity of information included. Describe auditing features, access controls, and other possible technical and policy safeguards such as information sharing protocols, or special access restrictions. Do the audit features include the ability to identify specific records each user can access? How is the system audited? For example, does the system perform self audits, or is the system subject to third party audits or reviews by the Office of Inspector General or Government Accountability Office (GAO). Does the IT system have automated tools to indicate when information is inappropriately accessed, retrieved or misused? Describe what privacy and security training is provided to system users. Examples of controls include rules of behavior, encryption, secured facilities, firewalls, etc.

(1) Physical Controls. Indicate all that apply.

- Security Guards
- Key Guards
- Locked File Cabinets
- Secured Facility
- Closed Circuit Television
- Cipher Locks
- Identification Badges
- Safes
- Combination Locks
- Locked Offices
- Other. *Describe*

(2) Technical Controls. Indicate all that apply.

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- Password
- Firewall
- Encryption
- User Identification
- Biometrics
- Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
- Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificates
- Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Card
- Other. *Describe*

(3) Administrative Controls. Indicate all that apply.

- Periodic Security Audits
- Backups Secured Off-site
- Rules of Behavior
- Role-Based Training
- Regular Monitoring of Users' Security Practices
- Methods to Ensure Only Authorized Personnel Have Access to PII
- Encryption of Backups Containing Sensitive Data
- Mandatory Security, Privacy and Records Management Training
- Other. *Describe*

Users on FWS network must agree to "User Agreement"

O. Who will be responsible for protecting the privacy rights of the public and employees? This includes officials responsible for addressing Privacy Act complaints and requests for redress or amendment of records.

Although all employees who have access to information in a Privacy Act system have responsibility for protecting and safeguarding that information, often the information system owner and Privacy Act system manager share the responsibility for protecting the privacy rights of employees and the public. For Privacy Act responsibilities refer to 383 Department Manual Chapters 1-13 and DOI Privacy Act regulations at 43 CFR Part 2. Also, describe how Privacy Act complaints and requests for redress or amendment of records are addressed.

The Assistant Director of Migratory Birds is the Information System Owner for all Migratory Bird Population Surveys and is the official responsible for the oversight and management of the surveys security. The Information System Security Owner and the Privacy Act System Manager are responsible for ensuring adequate safeguards are implemented to protect individual privacy. These officials and all authorized users are responsible for protecting information processed and stored by FWS and for meeting the requirements of the Privacy Act and other Federal laws and policies for the data managed, used, and stored by FWS. FWS oversight and safeguards help to protect the privacy of the individuals about which information may be reside in FWS systems.

Appendix A – DI-4001 PIA Form

P. Who is responsible for assuring proper use of the data and for reporting the loss, compromise, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized access of privacy protected information?

This may be the information system owner and Privacy Act system manager, or may be another individual with designated responsibility, or otherwise stipulated by contract or in language contained in an agreement (e.g., Head of the Bureau or Program Manager). There may be multiple responsible officials. Consider a system that contains several databases from different program offices; there may be one information system owner and several Privacy Act system managers. Also, describe who is responsible for reporting the loss, compromise, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized access of privacy protected information.

The Migratory Birds Assistant Director is the Information System Owner and responsible for oversight and management of the Migratory Bird Population Surveys data security and privacy and for ensuring to the greatest possible extent that DOI and customer agency data is properly managed and that access to data has been granted in a secure and auditable manner. The Information System Owner is also responsible for ensuring that any loss, compromise, unauthorized access or disclosure of customer agency and agency PII is reported to DOI-CIRC within one hour of discovery, as well as the Federal customer agency, in accordance with Federal policy and established procedures. In accordance with the Federal Records Act, the FWS Records Officer is responsible for reporting any unauthorized records loss or destruction to NARA per 36 CFR 1230.

Section 5. Review and Approval

PIAs for Bureau or Office level systems must be signed by the designated Information System Owner, Information System Security Officer, and Bureau Privacy Officer, and approved by the Bureau Assistant Director for Information Resources as the Reviewing Official. Department-wide PIAs must be signed by the designated Information System Owner, Information System Security Officer, and Departmental Privacy Officer, and approved by the DOI Chief Information Officer/Senior Agency Official for Privacy as the Reviewing Official.

Information System Owner

Name: Janine Velasco

Title: Assistant Director

Bureau/Office: Management & Administration

Phone: 202-501-6843 Email: janine_velasco@fws.gov

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Information System Security Officer

Name: Stephen Keith

Title: Information Security Specialist

Appendix A – DI-4001 PIA Form

Bureau/Office: Management & Administration

Phone: 703-358-1773 Email: stephen_keith@fws.gov

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Privacy Officer

Name: Jennifer L. Schmidt

Title: Associate Privacy Officer

Bureau/Office: Information Resources and Technology Management

Phone: 703-358-2291 Email: jennifer_schmidt@fws.gov

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Reviewing Official

Name: Paul Gibson

Title: Associate Chief Information Officer

Bureau/Office: Information Resources and Technology Management

Phone: (703) 358-2636 Email: paul.gibson@fws.gov

Signature: _____ Date: _____