U.S. Department of Commerce U.S. Patent and Trademark Office



Privacy Impact Assessment for the Patent End to End (PE2E) System

Reviewed by: Henry J. Holcombe, Bureau Chief Privacy Officer

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

Users, Holcombe, Henry Digitally signed by Users, Holcombe, Henry Date: 2024.05.02 19:24:35 -04'00'

U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Impact Assessment USPTO Patent End to End (PE2E) System

Unique Project Identifier: PTOP-003-00

Introduction: System Description

Provide a brief description of the information system.

Patents End-to-End (PE2E) is a master system portfolio consisting of next generation Patents Automated Information Systems (AIS). The goal of PE2E is to make the interaction of USPTO's users as simple and efficient as possible in order to accomplish user goals. PE2E will be a single web-based examination tool providing users with a unified and robust set of tools. PE2E will overhaul the current patents examination baseline through the development of a new system that replaces the existing tools used in the examination process. PE2E unifies the interface and does not require launching of separate applications in separate windows, and that supports new and improved IT advances. There are 12 sub-systems under PE2E:

• Central Enterprise Data Repository Infrastructure (CEDR INFRA)

CEDR INFRA is transitioning as the replacement of the legacy PALM INFRA and is a next generation back-end database. CEDR INFRA maintains USPTO employee and contractor information such as names, date and place of birth, social security numbers (SSN) (all 9-digits for federal employee and the last 2-digits for contractor employees), employee ID, worker number, locations, organization, and correspondence address. It also provides functionalities to capture site, building, floor, classifications and search rooms. This information is required for subsequent Patent subsystems that track patent application prosecution, the location of the application, and Group Art Unit and Examiner productivity. CEDR INFRA synchronizes USPTO (federal) employee's information from the National Finance Center's (NFC) personnel/payroll system for pay purposes only.

• Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC-DB)

CPC is an International Patent Classification (IPC) based bilateral classification system that is jointly managed and maintained by the European Patent Office (EPO) and USPTO. The conversion from European Classification to Cooperative Patent Classification ensures IPC compliance and eliminates EPO requirement to classify U.S. patent documents. The USPTO conversion provides an up-to-date internationally compatible classification system. CPC periodically receives non-sensitive PII files from USPTO contractors from SERCO Patent Processing System (PPS). Also, CPC receives non-sensitive PII (i.e., USPTO and EPO Employee names, job titles and email address from CEDR-INFRA (formerly PALM-INFRA).

• Official Correspondence (OC)

OC is a workflow tool which enables patent examiners and automation specialists to

create and manage official office action text and forms as outgoing patent correspondence to patent applicants and their attorneys. OC receives non-sensitive PII pertaining to USPTO employees (examiners) and applicants (i.e., name, examiner employee ID correspondence address, telephone number, fax, location, worker type code, and job class code) from CEDR-INFRA (formerly PALM-INFRA) for correspondence purposes; however, only employee IDs (examiner) are stored within the OC database.

• One Patent Service Gateway (S-OPSG)

The One Patent Services Gateway (S-OPSG) is the next-generation data services hub for USPTO Patent Applications. S-OPSG is unifying and replacing a plethora of legacy PALM and PALM-EXPO Enterprise Java Bean (EJB) and Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) web services with secure, high-performance RESTful services. These RESTful services will present as a set of unified interfaces defined by the Patent Common Domain Model (PCDM) and with improved auditing by the Patent History Service (PHS).

• Patent Center (PCTR)

PC is a web-based patent application and document submission tool to enable external users to file and manage their patent application.

• Patents - Electronic Library for Patents (P-ELP)

The P-ELP system maintains a content repository for USPTO's patent application images and patent-related text files and provides a means to store a variety of content forms. P-ELP also serves as a back-end service provider with no user interface.

• Patent End to End Search (PE2E-search)

The Search for Patents (Search4P) system is a patent examiner search tool that replaces legacy search tools (Examiners Automated Search Tool (EAST) and the Web-based Examiners Search Tool (WEST)). Search4P contains patent published applications (US and foreign) and published nonpatent literature (i.e., books, articles, published research).

• Patents Office Action to XML (P-OA2XML)

P-OA2XML performs continuous automated conversion of previous Office Actions (Microsoft Word format) into Extended Markup Language (XML) format and captures/converts newly submitted official office actions into XML format as well. P-OA2XML processes and stores non-sensitive PII (i.e., applicant/examiner name, phone number, correspondence address) for public correspondence.

• Patent-Service for time and Application Routing (P-STAR)

P-STARS is an application information system that provides the organization with a better understanding of factors that impact examination times and helps the agency to make more informed decisions about examination time. By using CPC and historical PALM data, the P-STAR system will determine each examiner's proficiency with a given subject matter and attempt to use that data to assign future work to their docket, freeing Supervisors from performing that step manually.

• PE2E Docket Application Viewer (DAV)

Patents End to End (PE2E) Docket Application Viewer (DAV) is an automated information system (AIS) that provides a set of useful tools for the Patent examiners to manage and process the patent application in USPTO. The purpose of PE2E DAV is to provide examination tools for patent examiners to track and manage the cases in their docket and view documents in image and text format.

• Sequence Listing Information Control (SLIC)

SLIC (Sequence Listing Information Control) is the processing system for DNA, RNA & Protein Sequence Listings following ST.23, ST.25 and ST.26 international standards, and in accordance with 37 CFR §§ 1.821–1.825 "Application Disclosures Containing Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequences". SLIC performs compliance verification of sequence listings in ST.23, ST.25 and ST.26 formats, and provides a workflow for review and data transformation for downstream intake components including Patents Content Management and Patent Search repositories.

• Services – Document Wrapper for Patents (S-DWP)

S-DWP is a collection of business layer services that provides Patent next generation applications with backwards compatibility access to unpublished and published patent application images which are currently maintained on the legacy IFW system.

Address the following elements:

- (a) Whether it is a general support system, major application, or other type of system PE2E is a major application.
- (b) System location
 PE2E is located at USPTO in Alexandria, VA.
- (c) Whether it is a standalone system or interconnects with other systems (identifying and describing any other systems to which it interconnects)

 PE2E interconnects with the following:

Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC): an information system deployed within the AWS East Region IaaS, and is a shared repository for all patents schemes approved by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the European Patent Office (EPO). The intent is to provide another resource for the patent examiners in their work.

Data Storage Management System (DSMS): is an infrastructure system that provides archival and storage capabilities securely to the USPTO. The information system is

considered an essential component of USPTO's Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery program.

Database Services (DBS): is an Infrastructure information system, and provides a Database Infrastructure to support the mission of USPTO database needs.

Enterprise Desktop Platform (EDP): is an infrastructure information system, which provides a standard enterprise-wide environment that manages desktops and laptops running on the Windows 7 and Windows 10 operating system (OS), providing United States Government Configuration Baseline (USGCB) compliant workstations. The USGCB security mandate by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires all Federal Agencies, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), to use the directed desktop configuration.

Enterprise UNIX Services (EUS): Consists of assorted UNIX Operating System (OS) variants, each comprised of many utilities along with the master control program, the kernel.

Enterprise Software Services (ESS): is an Infrastructure information system and provides a variety of services to support USPTO missions.

Enterprise Windows Services (EWS): is an Infrastructure information system, and provides a hosting platform for major applications that support various USPTO missions.

Fee Processing Next Generation (FPNG): Fee management and revenue collection system a for USPTO.

ICAM Identity as a Service (ICAM-IDaaS): Provides an enterprise authentication and authorization service to all applications/AIS's.

MyUSPTO Cloud: Reduces the number of logins for external USPTO customers and to provide a single location from where they can conduct their business with the USPTO.

Network and Security Infrastructure (NSI): is an Infrastructure information system, and provides an aggregate of subsystems that facilitates the communications, secure access, protective services, and network infrastructure support for all USPTO IT applications.

Patent Business Management Information (PBMI): Facilitates and supports examiner production, quality assurance, and report dissemination to USPTO employees and contractors.

Patent Capture and Application Processing System – Examination Support (PCAPS ES): is a master system that provides a comprehensive prior art search capability and the retrieval of patent and related information, which comprise text and images of United States (US), European Patent Office (EPO) and Japan Patent Office (JPO patents), US pre-grant publications, Derwent data and IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins.

Patent Capture and Application Processing System – Initial Processing (PCAPS IP): is an Application information system, and provides support to the USPTO for the purposes of capturing patent applications and related metadata in electronic form; processing applications electronically; reporting patent application processing and prosecution status; and retrieving and displaying patent applications.

Patent Search System – Specialized Search and Retrieval (PSS SS): The PSS-SS system is made up of multiple applications that allow Patents examiners and applicants to effectively search the USPTO Patent data repositories.

Security and Compliance Services (SCS): SCS provides a centralized command and control console with integrated enterprise log management, security information and event management, network behavior analysis, and reporting through the collection of events, network/application flow data, vulnerability data, and identity information.

Serco Patent Processing System (Serco-PPS): SERCO PPS is a contractor system that receives information from USPTO so that inventory, identification and classification activities can be performed on patent applications.

Storage Infrastructure Managed Service (SIMS): Provides access to consolidated, block level data storage and files system storage.

Service Orientated Infrastructure (SOI): is an infrastructure system that provides a feature-rich and stable platform upon which USPTO applications can be deployed.

Trilateral Network (TRINET): is an Infrastructure information system, and provides secure network connectivity for electronic exchange and dissemination of sensitive patent data between authenticated endpoints at the Trilateral Offices and TRINET members.

- (d) The way the system operates to achieve the purpose(s) identified in Section 4
 PE2E will be a single web-based examination tool providing users with a unified and robust set of tools.
- (e) How information in the system is retrieved by the user

Registered patent applicants are provided with unique user accounts to facilitate subsequent secure logins for their application status and update submissions. Patent examiners are granted access to only the patent applications that have been assigned to them.

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

 Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is used for all data transmissions to and from the Internet, USPTO DMZ, and PTOnet.
- (g) Any information sharing

PE2E receives information from USPTO authorized contractor facilities SERCO PPS to support the USPTO patent application process (no PII is shared with SERCO PPS). OPD and CPC systems enable patent data searches and ensure that examination results are available to be shared between the International Intellectual Property Offices under an international agreement and applicable legal authorities to promote work-sharing and redundancy reduction. Information is shared within the bureau, with the public, with the private sector, and with foreign governments.

- (h) The specific programmatic authorities (statutes or Executive Orders) for collecting, maintaining, using, and disseminating the information
 Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, 2011
 37 C.F.R. 1, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce 5 U.S.C. 301, Departmental Regulations
 35 U.S.C.
- (i) The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 security impact category for the system

 Moderate

Section 1: Status of the Information System

1.1 Indicate whether the information	matio	on system is a new or ex	kisting	g system.	
\Box This is a new information s	ysten	1.			
☐ This is an existing informat all that apply.) Changes That Create New Priv			at crea	ate new privacy risks. <i>(</i> C	Check
a. Conversions		d. Significant Merging		g. New Interagency Uses	
b. Anonymous to Non- Anonymous		e. New Public Access		h. Internal Flow or Collection	
c. Significant System Management Changes		f. Commercial Sources		i. Alteration in Character of Data	
j. Other changes that create new	priva	cy risks (specify):			

_	-	tion system in which ch P approved Privacy Im	•	not create new privacy riskessment.	ζς,
		•	-	not create new privacy risk	CS.
`	-	pproved Privacy Impac	•	•	,
and there is t	1 57 1 0 1 u _j	pproved rrivacy impact	t 1 133 C 331.	iiCiit.	
Section 2: Information	n in the S	ystem			
) 1	11 :	1 4: C: -1-1 - ! C 4:	(DII)/l	.:: : 1 4: C: -1.1 - : C 4:	
-				siness identifiable informati	.on
(BII) is collected	ı, maintai	ned, or disseminated. (0	леск ан	ı ınaı appıy.)	
Identifying Numbers (IN a. Social Security*		f. Driver's License		j. Financial Account	Г
				k. Financial Transaction	닏
. ,		g. Passport			
c. EmployerID		h. Alien Registration			Ш
d. Employee ID	\boxtimes	i. Credit Card		m. Medical Record	Ш
e. File/Case ID					
n. Other identifying num	bers (specif	y):			
SSNs are 9-digits and cor identifiers that facilitate f	ntractors a re ederal perso ly. The con	the last 2-digits of the SSN. onnel data synchronization be	Federalen etween US	gned employee ID. Federal empl nployee SSNs are mandatory ke PTO HR payroll and the Nationa minimum administrative require	y al
General Personal Data (GPD)				
a. Name	\boxtimes	h. Date of Birth	\boxtimes	o. Financial Information	
b. Maiden Name		i. Place of Birth	\boxtimes	p. MedicalInformation	
c. Alias	l	j. Home Address			
		ľ	\boxtimes	q. Military Service	
d. Gender		k. Telephone Number		r. Criminal Record	
		ľ	_	1	
d. Gender		k. Telephone Number	\boxtimes	r. Criminal Record	
d. Gender e. Age		k. Telephone Number l. Email Address	\boxtimes	r. CriminalRecord s. MaritalStatus	
d. Gender e. Age f. Race/Ethnicity	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	k. Telephone Number l. Email Address m. Education n. Religion	\boxtimes	r. CriminalRecord s. MaritalStatus	
d. Gender e. Age f. Race/Ethnicity g. Citizenship		k. Telephone Number l. Email Address m. Education n. Religion	\boxtimes	r. CriminalRecord s. MaritalStatus	
d. Gender e. Age f. Race/Ethnicity g. Citizenship		k. Telephone Number l. Email Address m. Education n. Religion	\boxtimes	r. CriminalRecord s. MaritalStatus	
d. Gender e. Age f. Race/Ethnicity g. Citizenship u. Other general persona		k. Telephone Number l. Email Address m. Education n. Religion	\boxtimes	r. CriminalRecord s. MaritalStatus	

1 377 1 77 1 1		g. Work History		k. Procurement/contracting records	
d. Work Telephone Number	\boxtimes	h. Employment Performance Ratings or other Performance Information			
l. Other work-related data (s Fax Number, Organization Na): b Class Code, Supervisor Indica	tor, Wo	orker Type Code.	
Distinguishing Features/Bio	metric		г	1- 6:	
a. Fingerprints		f. Scars, Marks, Tattoos		k. Signatures	
b. Palm Prints		g. Hair Color		l. Vascular Scans	
c. Voice/Audio Recording		h. Eye Color		m. DNA Sample or Profile	
d. Video Recording		i. Height		n. Retina/Iris Scans	
e. Photographs		j. Weight		o. Dental Profile	
p. Other distinguishing feat	ures/bio	ometrics (specify):	•		
System Administration/Aud	lit Data	(SAAD)			
a. User ID		c. Date/Time of Access	\boxtimes	e. IDFiles Accessed	\boxtimes
b. IP Address		f. Queries Run		f. Contents of Files	\boxtimes
g. Other system a dministrat		1		11 001111111111111111111111111111111111	
g. Other system a diffinishad	1011/ d de	m dam (speeny).			
					L.
Other Information (specify)					
2.2 Indicate sources of the	ne PII/	BII in the system. (Check	all the	at apply.)	
		,	all the	at apply.)	
Directly from Individual abo		nom the Information Pertains			
Directly from Individual about		nom the Information Pertains Hard Copy: Mail/Fax	all the	at apply.) Online	\boxtimes
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone		nom the Information Pertains			
Directly from Individual about		nom the Information Pertains Hard Copy: Mail/Fax			\boxtimes
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone		nom the Information Pertains Hard Copy: Mail/Fax			
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify):		nom the Information Pertains Hard Copy: Mail/Fax			
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone	out Wh	nom the Information Pertains Hard Copy: Mail/Fax			
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify): Government Sources		Hard Copy: Mail/Fax Email Other DOC Bureaus		Online	
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify): Government Sources Within the Bureau State, Local, Tribal	out Wh	Hard Copy: Mail/Fax Email		Online	
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify): Government Sources Within the Bureau	out Wh	Hard Copy: Mail/Fax Email Other DOC Bureaus		Online	
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify): Government Sources Within the Bureau State, Local, Tribal	out Wh	Hard Copy: Mail/Fax Email Other DOC Bureaus		Online	
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify): Government Sources Within the Bureau State, Local, Tribal Other (specify): Non-government Sources	out Wh	Hard Copy: Mail/Fax Email Other DOC Bureaus Foreign		Online Other Federal Agencies	
Directly from Individual about In Person Telephone Other (specify): Government Sources Within the Bureau State, Local, Tribal Other (specify):		Hard Copy: Mail/Fax Email Other DOC Bureaus		Online	

Other(specify):			
2.3 Describe how the accuracy of the info	ormation	n in the system is ensured.	
and address how to handle, retain, and dispose of	NIST) sed training data. All bility screen authori	curity controls (encryption, access control, and g is required for staff who have access to the system access has role-based restrictions and individuals sen. The USPTO maintains an audit trail and perfor	
PE2E employs system checks to ensure accuracy component has established specific rules or cond system such as numbers or text; numerical ranges specified definitions for format and content.	itions for		h
2.4 Is the information covered by the Pap	erwork	Reduction Act?	
Yes, the information is covered by the Pap Provide the OMB control number and the			
0651-0031 Patent Processing 0651-0032 Initial Patent Processing 0651-0033 Post Allowance and Refilling 0651-0035 Representative and Address Pr 0651-0071 Matters Related to First Invent	ovisions		
No, the information is not covered by the I	Pa perwoi	k Reduction Act.	
2.5 Indicate the technologies used that cont deployed. (Check all that apply.)	ain PII/	BII in ways that have not been previously	
Technologies Used Containing PII/BII Not Pro	viously	Deployed (TUCPBNPD) Biometrics	_
Caller-ID	 	Personal I dentity Verification (PIV) Cards	$\frac{\sqcup}{\sqcap}$
Other(specify):			<u> </u>
☐ There are not any technologies used that c	ontain PI	I/BII in ways that have not been previously deploye	d.

Section 3: System Supported Activities

Activities			
Audio recordings		Building entry readers	
Video surveillance		Electronic purchase transactions	
Other (specify): Click or tap here to enter te	ext.		
☐ There are not any IT system supported a	ctivities v	which raise privacy risks/concerns.	
Indicate why the PII/BII in the IT s (Check all that apply.)	system is	s being collected, maintained, or dissemina	ateo
Purpose			
For a Computer Matching Program		For a dm inistering human resources programs	
For a dministrative matters	\boxtimes	To promote information sharing initiatives	
orlitigation	\boxtimes	For criminal law enforcement activities	[
or civil enforcement activities		For intelligence activities	
o improve Federal services online	\boxtimes	For employee or customer satisfaction	
For web measurement and customization echnologies (single-session)		For web measurement and customization technologies (multi-session)	[
examination submissions and issuance of U.S. order for HR to assign a unique employee ID n	patent to number for yees interr digits of th	eted to facilitate processing and/or patent application a patent applicant. Sensitive PII (i.e., SSN) is capture federal and contractor employees. The employee nally. CEDR INFRA captures federal employees' 9 neir SSNs and is not shared publicly but is used by thing federal employee identification and validation.	ıred ID i -dig

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

Section 5: Use of the Information

3.1

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

Federal employee: PE2E collects and maintains USPTO federal employees' PII (name, date of birth, SSN (9-digit), place of birth, employee ID, home and email address, and telephone number) for internal use only. This information is not shared with the public. Specifically, federal employee's SSN facilitates USPTO HR and National Finance Center employee data synchronization and payroll validation only. Payroll data is not collected within PE2E system boundary. PE2E also collects and maintains federal employee's work-related information (occupation, job title, work address, telephone number, email address, fax, organization name, job class code, worker type code etc.) for employee management (i.e., employee work assignment, crediting work to employees, and organizing employees (e.g. I work for this supervisory patent examiner in Art Unit 1234 in Tech Center 000 for Director overseeing those Art Units—organizational management). Only the examiner's name, fax, telephone number, job title, email address is publicly shared for correspondence.

Patent applicant: Patent applicants or representatives provide name, mailing and/or email address, and phone number to facilitate correspondence. The minimum information for publication, patent grants and pre-grant publication are name and residence; however, once a patent is granted the patent applicant's name and residence (city, state) is included with the patent for public record.

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

The threats to privacy are insider threats, and foreign governments. USPTO requires annual security role-based training and a nnual mandatory security awareness procedure training for all employees. The annual training has made all employees a ware of the possibility of insider threats and threats from adversarial or foreign entities and how these bad actors can affect USPTO's reputation. The following are USPTO's current policies that are adhered to: IT Privacy Policy (OCIO-POL-18), IT Security Education Awareness Training Policy (OCIO-POL-19), Personally Identifiable Data Removal Policy (OCIO-POL-23), and USPTO Rules of the Road (OCIO-POL-36). The combination of USPTO trainings and policies will help USPTO employees to recognize insider threats and threats from adversarial or foreign entities. All offices of the USPTO adhere to the USPTO Records Management Office's Comprehensive Records Schedule that describes the types of USPTO records and their corresponding disposition authority or citation.

NIST security controls are in place to ensure that information is handled, retained, and disposed of a ppropriately. For example, a dvanced encryption is used to secure the data both during transmission and while stored at rest. Access to individual's PII is controlled through the application and all personnel who access the data must first a uthenticate to the system at which time an audit trail is generated when the database is accessed. USPTO requires a nnual security role based training and annual mandatory security a wareness procedure training for all employees. All offices a dhere to the USPTO Records Management Office's Comprehensive Records Schedule or the General Records Schedule and the corresponding disposition authorities or citations.

Section 6: Information Sharing and Access

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

Recipient	How Information will be Shared			
•	Case-by-Case	Bulk Transfer	Direct Access	
Within the bureau	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
DOC bureaus				
Federalagencies				
State, local, tribal gov't agencies				
Public	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Private sector	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Foreign governments	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
Foreign entities				
Other(specify):				
	-			
The PII/BII in the system will not be s	shared.			
5.2 Does the DOC bureau/operating	unit nlace a limitati	on on re-dissemina	tion of PII/RII	
shared with external agencies/ent	-	on on re-dissemina	donor i n/bn	
shared with external agencies/end	lues?			
Yes, the external a gency/entity is requ	uired to verify with the	DOC huraau/anamtina	unit hafara ra	
dissemination of PII/BII.	med to verify with the	DOC bureau operating	unit before re-	
No, the external a gency/entity is not re	equired to verify with t	he DOC bureau/operati	ng unit before re-	
dissemination of PII/BII.		•	ing drint a draid re	
No, the bureau/operating unit does no	tshare PH/BH with ext	ernal a gencies/entities.		
Indicate whether the IT system cosystems authorized to process PII Yes, this IT system connects with orreprocess PII and/or BII. Provide the name of the IT system and DSMS SCS SIMS TRINET PCAPS-ES PCAPS-IP PSS-SS SERCO-PPS	I and/or BII.	om a nother IT system(s)) a uthorized to	
PSS-PS ESS NIST security controls are in place to e appropriately. For example, advanced and while stored at rest. Access to ind who access the data must first auther the database is accessed. USPTO required security awareness procedure trainin	dencryption is used to a dividual's PII is controlk nticate to the system at uires annual security ro	secure the data both do ed through the applicat t which time an audit tr ble based training and a	uring transmission tion and all personnel rail is generated when nnual mandatory	

Management Office's Comprehensive Reco corresponding disposition authorities or cit		nedule or the General Records Schedule and the	
No, this IT system does not connect with or process PII and/or BII.	receiv	e information from a nother IT system(s) authorized	to
	ve ac	cess to the IT system and the PII/BII. (Che	ck
Class of Users			
General Public	\boxtimes	Government Employees	\boxtimes
Contractors	\boxtimes		
Other(specify):			
disseminated by the system. (Check a	ll tha		r
discussed in Section 9.		ords notice published in the Federal Register and and/or privacy policy. The Privacy Act statement	
and/or privacy policy can be found at: https	s://wwv	w.uspto.gov/privacy-policy	
Yes, notice is provided by other means. Sp	pecify	how:	
No, notice is not provided.	ecify	why not:	
7.2 Indicate whether and how individuals	have	an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BI	I.

\boxtimes	No, individuals do not have an	Specify why not:
	opportunity to decline to provide	Individuals do not have the opportunity to decline to provide
	PII/BII.	PII/BII. The PII/BII is required to process an application. By
		declining to provide PH/BH the individual would not be able to
		submit an application for processing. The individuals are
		notified that if a patent is granted, the information that they
		submitted will become public information. Individuals may
		decline to provide PII by not submitting an application for
		processing.

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

	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.	Specify how:
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.	Specify why not: The PII/BII requested is required for the processing of an application. When an individual submits information, it constitutes their consent to the use of the information for the purpose(s) stated at the time of collection. Should there ever be a need to use information for a purpose other than one already provided for under the Privacy Act, we will give you specific instructions on how you may consent to such use.

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

Yes, individuals have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.	Specify how:
No, individuals do not have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.	Specify why not: Individuals can not update their information directly in PE2E after submission however, Individuals can work with USPTO to update their records if contact information changes.

Section 8: Administrative and Technological Controls

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

\boxtimes	All users signed a confidentiality a greement or non-disclosure agreement.
\boxtimes	All users are subject to a Code of Conduct that includes the requirement for confidentiality.
\boxtimes	Staff (employees and contractors) received training on privacy and confidentiality policies and practices.
\boxtimes	Access to the PII/BII is restricted to a uthorized personnel only.
\boxtimes	Access to the PII/BII is being monitored, tracked, or recorded. Explanation: By reviewing Audit Logs
\boxtimes	The information is secured in a ccordance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) requirements.

	Provide date of most recent Assessment and Authorization (A&A): 2/24/2023				
	☐ This is a new system. The A&A date will be provided when the A&A package is approved.				
\boxtimes	The Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 199 security impact category for this system is a moderate or higher.				
NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-122 and NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 Appendix J recommend					
	security controls for protecting PII/BII are in place and functioning as intended; or have an approved Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M).				
\boxtimes	A security assessment report has been reviewed for the information system and it has been determined				
	that there are no additional privacy risks.				
\boxtimes	Contractors that have a ccess to the system are subject to information security provisions in their contracts				
	required by DOC policy.				
\boxtimes	Contracts with customers establish DOC ownership rights over data including PII/BII.				
\boxtimes	Acceptance of lia bility for exposure of PII/BII is clearly defined in a greements with customers.				
\boxtimes	Other(specify):				
	All sensitive-PII at-rest and in-transit are protected in accordance with NIST recommended encryption.				

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

Adversarial entities, foreign governments, insider threats and inadvertent private information exposure are all risks and USPTO has policies, procedures and training to ensure that employees are a ware of their responsibility of protecting sensitive information and the negative impact on the agency if there is a loss, misuse, or unauthorized a ccess to or modification of sensitive private information. USPTO requires annual security role based training and annual mandatory security a wareness procedure training for all employees. The following are current USPTO policies; Information Security Foreign Travel Policy (OCIO-POL-6), IT Privacy Policy (OCIOPOL-18), IT Security Education Awareness Training Policy (OCIO-POL-19), Personally Identifiable Data Removal Policy (OCIO-POL-23), USPTO Rules of the Road (OCIO-POL-36). All offices of the USPTO adhere to the USPTO Records Management Office's Comprehensive Records Schedule that describes the types of USPTO records and their corresponding disposition authority or citation.

All access has role-based restrictions, and individuals with access privileges have undergone vetting and suita bility screening. Data is maintained in a reas accessible only to authorize personnel. The USPTO maintains an audit trail and performs random periodic reviews to identify unauthorized access.

Additionally, PE2E is secured by various USPTO infra structure components, including the Network and Security Infrastructure (NSI) system and other OCIO established technical controls to include password authentication at the server and database levels. All sensitive-PII at-rest and in-transit is protected in a ccordance with NIST recommended encryption.

Section 9: Privacy Act

9.1	Is the PII/BII searchable by a personal identifier (e.g, name or Social Security number)		
	\boxtimes	Yes, the PII/BII is searchable by a personal identifier.	
		No, the PII/BII is not searchable by a personal identifier.	
9.2	Indicate whether a system of records is being created under the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C.		

§ 552a. (A new system of records notice (SORN) is required if the system is not covered

h	,	an	existing	2	ORN)
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As per the Privacy Act of 1974, "the term 'system of records' means a group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual"

Yes, this system is covered by an existing system of records notice (SORN). Provide the SORN name, number, and link. (list all that apply): Patent Application Files-COMMERCE/PAT-TM-7 Patent Assignment Records-COMMERCE/PAT-TM-9 Petitioners for License to File for Foreign Patents-COMMERCE/PAT-TM-13 USPTO PKI Registration and Maintenance System-COMMERCE/PAT-TM-16 Employee Personnel Files Not Covered by Notices of Other Agencies-COMMERCE/DEPT-18 Attendance, Leave, and Payroll Records of Employees and Certain Other Persons— COMMERCE/DEPT-1 Access Control and I dentity Management System-COMMERCE/DEPT 25
Yes, a SORN has been submitted to the Department for approval on (date).
No, this system is not a system of records and a SORN is not applicable.

Section 10: Retention of Information

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

	There is an approved record control schedule. Provide the name of the record control schedule: Evidentiary Patent Applications N1-241-10-1:4.1 Patent Examination Working Files N1-241-10-1:4.2 Patent Examination Feeder Records N1-241-10-1:4.4 Patent Post-Examination Feeder Records N1-241-10-1:4.5 Patent Case Files, Granted N1-241-10-1:2 Abandoned Patent Applications, Not Referenced in Granted Case File N1-241-10-1:3
	No, there is not an approved record control schedule. Provide the stage in which the project is in developing and submitting a records control schedule:
\boxtimes	Yes, retention is monitored for compliance to the schedule.
	No, retention is not monitored for compliance to the schedule. Provide explanation:

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

\boxtimes	Overwriting	\boxtimes
\boxtimes	Deleting	\boxtimes

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

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

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

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

\boxtimes	Identifiability	Provide explanation:
	·	The SSN and employee name captured by the PE2E (CEDR
		INFRA) specifically identifies employees. Name, mailing
		address, phone number, and email address for SLIC.
\boxtimes	Quantity of PII	Provide explanation:
		Approximately 47K rows of data associated with the following
		PII columns "Birth Date, Birth Country, Birth City, Birth State
		and SS".
\boxtimes	Data Field Sensitivity	Provide explanation:
		PII stored in the system is data collected from USTPO employees
		and contractor personnel in which the information is confidential
		and unique to those individuals. Any unauthorized access,
		modification, and/or disclosure of sensitive data would have a
		Moderate impact on the organization and its operations
\boxtimes	Context of Use	Provide explanation:
		The data captured, stored, or transmitted by the PE2E system is
		used to process patent applications and may include sensitive
		information from the applicant's application correspondence. The
		sensitive PII data maintained by CEDR INFRA is restricted for
		USPTO HR and the National Finance Center payroll
		administration only. The data traversing SLIC facilitates patent
		application prosecution and may include non-sensitive
		information (i.e. applicant/examiner correspondence info).
\boxtimes	Obligation to Protect Confidentiality	Provide explanation:
		USPTO examiners are obligated to protect applicant's identity
		and application while the application is undergoing patent
		prosecution.
\boxtimes	Access to and Location of PII	Provide explanation:
		The information captured, stored, and transmitted by the PE2E
		system is accessed within USPTO on-campus systems. Sensitive
		PII (SSN) are located only on USPTO on-campus systems.

		Other:	Provide explanation:				
S	Section 12: Analysis						
12.1 Identify and evaluate any potential threats to privacy that exist in light of the information collected or the sources from which the information is collected. Also, describe the choices that the bureau/operating unit made with regard to the type or quantity of information collected and the sources providing the information in order to prevent or mitigate threats to privacy. (For example: If a decision was made to collect less data, include a discussion of this decision; if it is necessary to obtain information from sources other than the individual, explain why.)							
	and in prever confitrain awar	ts privacy. Security controls following I ent threats to privacy. USPTO has ident identiality and integrity of information. ing has been implemented to ensure tha	Frethreats are the predominant threats to the information collected FedRAMP and NIST guidance were implemented to deter and if ied and evaluated potential threats to PII such as loss of Based upon USPTO's threat assessment policies, procedures, and temployees are a ware of their responsibility to protect PII and to be aware of the negative impact to the agency if there is a loss, misuse, PII.				
1	12.2 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required business process changes.						
		Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in Explanation:	required business process changes.				
Ĺ	\boxtimes	No, the conduct of this PIA does not a	result in any required business process changes.				
1	12.3 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required technology changes.						
		Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in Explanation:	required technology changes.				
j	\boxtimes	No, the conduct of this PIA does not a	result in any required technology changes.				