

**U.S. Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology
(NIST)**



**Privacy Threshold Analysis
for the
141-01 Commerce Standard Acquisition and Reporting System
(CSTARS)**

U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Threshold Analysis

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Unique Project Identifier: 141-01

Introduction: This Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTA) is a questionnaire to assist with determining if a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is necessary for this IT system. This PTA is primarily based from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) privacy guidance and the Department of Commerce (DOC) IT security/privacy policy. If questions arise or further guidance is needed in order to complete this PTA, please contact your Bureau Chief Privacy Officer (BCPO).

Description of the information system and its purpose: *Provide a general description (in a way that a non-technical person can understand) of the information system that addresses the following elements:*

The E-Government Act of 2002 defines “information system” by reference to the definition section of Title 44 of the United States Code. The following is a summary of the definition: “Information system” means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. See: 44. U.S.C. § 3502(8).

- a) *Whether it is a general support system, major application, or other type of system*
- b) *System location*
- c) *Whether it is a standalone system or interconnects with other systems (identifying and describing any other systems to which it interconnects)*
- d) *The purpose that the system is designed to serve*
- e) *The way the system operates to achieve the purpose*
- f) *A general description of the type of information collected, maintained, use, or disseminated by the system*
- g) *Identify individuals who have access to information on the system*
- h) *How information in the system is retrieved by the user*
- i) *How information is transmitted to and from the system*

The Commerce Standard Acquisition Reporting System (CSTARS) enables a standard business practice in which the workflow to create, route, track, and report all procurement activity is supported using two modules: C.Request and C.Award. The system includes small purchase requirements as well as complex contract activities.

- a. *Whether it is a general support system, major application, or other type of system*

CSTARS is a major application.

- b. *System location*

The system is located at the NIST Gaithersburg, Maryland facility within the continental United States.

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

CSTARS interconnects with other systems. The CSTARS connects with or receives information from the following information systems:

- **General Services Administration Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation;**
- **General Services Administration System for Award Management (SAM);**
- **General Services Administration System Federal Business Opportunities (FedBizOpps);**
- **Office of Management and Budget MAX, Department of Commerce Acquisition Data Warehouse;**
- **NOAA1101, Information Technology Center (ITC) General Support System (GSS) Commerce Business System component;**
- **NIST 162-01, Commerce Business System, Core Financial System (CBS/CFS)**
- **NIST 188-01 Platform Services System (ServiceNow)**

d. The purpose that the system is designed to serve

CSTARS enables a standard business practice in which the workflow to create, route, track, and report all procurement activity is supported using two modules: C.Request and C.Award. The system includes small purchase requirements as well as complex contract activities.

e. The way the system operates to achieve the purpose

The Commerce Standard Acquisition Reporting System (CSTARS) enables a standard business practice in which the workflow to create, route, track, and report all procurement activity at NIST and DOC bureaus serviced by NIST is accomplished.

f. A general description of the type of information collected, maintained, use, or disseminated by the system

The following are examples of transactions using CSTARS which may contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) or Business Identifiable Information (BII):

- **Creation of a purchase request by a supported Commerce agency;**
- **Route purchase request for approval and award;**
- **Track, report, and close-out of acquisition activity; and**
- **Responses to RFI (Request for Information), RFQ (Request for Quote), or RFP (Request for Proposal)**

g. Identify individuals who have access to information on the system

NIST and DOC employees/contractors.

h. How information in the system is retrieved by the user

CSTARS information is retrieved within the applications by document/order numbers, by contracting officer/requester/user, and group as defined with the application

i. How information is transmitted to and from the system

To guard against the interception of communication over the network, the components use the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol which encrypts communications between users' web browsers and the hosting server. In addition, data is sent from the system using SFTP/SSH protocols.

Questionnaire:

1. The status of this information system:

This is an existing information system in which changes do not create new privacy risks, and there is a SAOP approved Privacy Impact Assessment (version 01-2017 or later).

(Skip questions and complete certification)

Changes That Create New Privacy Risks (CTCNPR)
Other changes that create new privacy risks:

2. Is the IT system or its information used to support any activity which may raise privacy concerns?

NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4, Appendix J, states "Organizations may also engage in activities that do not involve the collection and use of PII, but may nevertheless raise privacy concerns and associated risk. The privacy controls are equally applicable to those activities and can be used to analyze the privacy risk and mitigate such risk when necessary." Examples include, but are not limited to, audio recordings, video surveillance, building entry readers, and electronic purchase transactions.

Activities
Other activities which may raise privacy concerns:

3. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate business identifiable information (BII)?

As per DOC Privacy Policy: "For the purpose of this policy, business identifiable information consists of (a) information that is defined in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) as "trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person [that is] privileged or confidential." (5 U.S.C.552(b)(4)). This information is exempt from automatic release under the (b)(4) FOIA exemption. "Commercial" is not confined to records that reveal basic commercial operations" but includes any records [or information] in which the submitter has a commercial interest" and can include information submitted by a nonprofit entity, or (b) commercial or other information that, although it may not be exempt from release under FOIA, is exempt from disclosure by law (e.g., 13 U.S.C.)."

4. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

- 4a. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate personally identifiable information (PII)?

As per OMB 17-12: "The term PII refers to information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual."

The IT system collects, maintains, or disseminates PII about:

If the answer is "yes" to question 4a, please respond to the following questions.

- 4b. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate Social Security numbers (SSNs), including truncated form?

Provide an explanation for the business need requiring the collection of SSNs, including truncated form.
Provide the legal authority which permits the collection of SSNs, including truncated form.

- 4c. Does the IT system collect, maintain, or disseminate PII other than user ID?

- 4d. Will the purpose for which the PII is collected, stored, used, processed, disclosed, or disseminated (context of use) cause the assignment of a higher PII confidentiality impact level?

Examples of context of use include, but are not limited to, law enforcement investigations, administration of benefits, contagious disease treatments, etc.

If any of the answers to questions 2, 3, 4b, 4c, and/or 4d are “Yes,” a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) must be completed for the IT system. This PTA and the approved PIA must be a part of the IT system’s Assessment and Authorization Package.

Is a PIA Required?	Yes
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CERTIFICATION

 X I certify the criteria implied by one or more of the questions above **apply** to the 141-01 Commerce Standard Acquisition and Reporting System (CSTARS) and as a consequence of this applicability, I will perform and document a PIA for this IT system.

 I certify the criteria implied by the questions above **do not apply** to the 141-01 Commerce Standard Acquisition and Reporting System (CSTARS) and as a consequence of this non-applicability, a PIA for this IT system is not necessary.

Name of System Owner (SO):

Bugenske, Paul

Signature of SO: _____ Date: _____

Name of Co-Authorizing Official (Co-AO):

Jenkins, George

Signature of Co-AO: _____ Date: _____

Name of Information Technology Security Officer (ITSO):

Heiserman, Blair

Signature of ITSO: _____ Date: _____

Name of Authorizing Official (AO):

Sastry, Chandan

Signature of AO: _____ Date: _____

Name of Privacy Act Officer (PAO):

Fletcher, Catherine

Signature of PAO: _____ Date: _____

Name of Chief Privacy Officer (CPO):

Barrett, Claire

Signature of CPO: _____ Date: _____