

Privacy Impact Assessment

Cyber and Privacy Policy and Oversight

Natural Resource Manager (NRM)

July 2010

Contact Point

Debbi White
USDA Forest Service
(541) 750-7096

Reviewing Official

Irene M. Savanyo
Acting FS Privacy Officer
CIO Information Security Branch
(575) 758-6330



Abstract

The following briefly describes the system that this Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is about:

The Natural Resource Manager (NRM) is a system that comprises application components for managing corporate agency data across the Forest Service. This system is defined to assist in field-level; data collection, inventories, treatments, timber sales, permit issuance, recreation use, analyses, and decision-making processes in support of the mission of the Forest Service.

A PIA is being conducted for the NRM as required by the outcome of the NRM Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTA).

Overview

1.1 System Name, Department Component, & Owner

This PIA applies to the following Forest Service division(s):

USDA Forest Service

Washington Office

National Forest System

NRM

Name	Natural Resource Manager (NRM)
UPI Code	005-96-01-11-01-2137-00

1.2 Purpose of the System

The Natural Resource Manager (NRM) General Support System (GSS) is a system inclusive of server application components that are used for managing corporate agency data across the Forest Service. This system is defined to assist in field-level data collection, inventories, treatments, timber sales, permit issuance, recreation use, analyses, reporting, and decision-making processes in support of the mission of the Forest Service.

Specifically, the NRM collects information about the following types of corporate information, Aquatic Surveys, Geologic Units, Invasive species, Rangeland inventory and Monitoring, Recreation, Potential natural vegetation, Soil, Terrestrial Ecosystem Unit Inventories, Threatened and Endangered Plants, Vegetation, Watershed Improvements, Water Uses Tracking, Wildlife, Forest Products Permits Timber Sale Contracts, Timber Sale Accounting, Data Management, Activities (Invasive Species Treatment, Knutson-Vandenburg (KV)/Brush Disposal (BD) Processing, Silviculture, Fire Planning and Accomplishment, Fuels), Grants and Agreements, Heritage and Heritage Assemblages, Range Allotments and Permitting, Dams, Buildings, Land Units, Minerals & Geology, Recreation Sites, Roads, Special Uses, Trails, Wastewater

Systems, Water Systems, Water Sampling, Bridges, Mining (Permits), Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Visitor Use Permits.

The NRM System consists of a three-tier architecture using servers for the database and middle tiers, and Forest Service supported browsers such as Microsoft Explorer applications operating on Windows OS PC's or on the Forest Service Citrix environment as well as using ArcGIS on the Citrix servers. A Cisco load balancer and an IBM Arc GIS distributed COM (DECOM) PC running Windows 2000 are also managed by the NRM system administrators. The NRM servers and load balancer are hosted by the USDA National Information Technology Center (NITC) located in Kansas City, Missouri under a Gold Service Level Agreement (SLA). **Error! Reference source not found.** Figure 1, below provides a high level view of the I-Web System Architecture. The disaster Recovery Site is hosted under a gold level agreement at George Washington Carver Center in Beltsville, Maryland. This failover environment is connected to the USDA Universal Telecom Network (UTN) via a Cisco Router and protected by a firewall.

1.3 Typical Transaction

Special Forest Products (TIM) enter names, addresses, and driver's license information into the system which is encrypted upon entry by the database. This information is shared with financial management, also in a recurred fashion.

Range Infrastructure also handles PII data in the same fashion

1.4 Information Sharing

The following is a list of the subsystems within the NRM and the information systems with which they share data:

Natural Resource Manager (NRM)

- Forest Service Computer Base - Legacy (FSCB Legacy)
- Forest Service Computer Base - Network (FSCB Network)
- Lean Sigma Grants Process (LSGP)
- Application Hosting Environment (AHE)

Infrastructure (INFRA)

- Corporate Property Automated Information System (CPAIS)
- Foundation Financial Information Systems (FFIS)
- New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (NMCRIS)

Natural Resource Information System (NRIS)

- Application Hosting Environment (AHE)

Timber Information Manager (TIM)

- Foundation Financial Information Systems (FFIS)
- Timber Sale Accounting (TSA)

Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS)

- National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS)
- Planning, Appeals, and Litigation System (PALS)
- Performance Accountability System (PAS)

1.5 Systems & Subsystems

The following table lists all the NRM individual module components.

http://sforge.fs.fed.us/sf/docman/do/downloadDocument/projects.c_a/docman.root.shared_info.baseline/doc17185

NRM Application Component Modules Residing on NRM
Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS)
Data Management
Fuels
Invasive Species
KV/BD Processing
Planning and Accomplishments
Silviculture
Grants & Agreements
Infrastructure (INFRA)
Abandoned Mine Lands (AML)
Access Travel Management (ATM)
Bridges (Road & Trail)
Buildings
Caves
Communication Sites
Culverts
Dams
Electronic Road Log (ERL)
Features
Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP)
Heritage
Heritage Assemblages
Land Units (Land Acquisitions?)
Locatable Minerals
Mineral Materials
Mobile Applications (eTRACTS, Heritage, Road Bridge)
Range
Real Property Management
Recreation Sites

NRM Application Component Modules Residing on NRM
Recreation Site Improvements
Road-Bridges
Road Management Objectives (RMO)
Roads
Road Maintenance Plan
Route Authorizations
Special Uses (SUDS)
Trail Bridges
Trails
Visitor Use Permits System (VUPS)
Wastewater Systems
Water Sampling
Water Systems
Wild & Scenic Rivers
Wilderness
Wilderness Character
Common Components
Attachments
Attributes
Business Application Service Environment (BASE)
Command Line Authenticator
Contacts
Corporate Data Warehouse
Dashboard
Environmental Management System (EMS)
GeoLocators
I-Web Access & Excel Add-In
I-Web Spatial Data Loader
Links
SDE Connection Tool
User Management Application (UMA)
User View
Work Items
Natural Resource Information System (NRIS)
Aquatic Surveys
Data Cleaning Tool
Field Sampled Vegetation (FSVeg)
FSVeg Spatial
Geospatial Interface (GI)
GI Registration Tool

NRM Application Component Modules Residing on NRM
Integrated Forest Resource Management System (INFORMS)
Inventory & Mapping (Map Unit information for Geology, Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV), Soils, & Terrestrial Ecosystem Unit Inventory (TEUI))
NRIS Editing Framework for ArcGIS (NEFA)
Rangeland & Inventory & Monitoring
Taxa
Threatened, Endangered & Sensitive Plants/Invasive Species
Water Rights and Uses
Watershed Improvement Tracking
Wildlife
Virtual Private Database (VPD)
Timber Information Manager (TIM)
Forest Products Permits
Timber Sale Contracts
Timber Sale Accounting
Non-NRM Applications Residing on the NRM System
Automated Lands Program – Land Status Record System (ALP LSRS)
Lean Sigma Grants Process
User Access Certification System (UACS)
Region 9 District Automation Project (R9DAP)
Reimbursable and Advance Collection Agreements (RACA)

1.6 Citation to the Legal Authority

Copies of the current Authorities to Operate (ATO) for the NRM components can be found in Appendix A.

2. Characterization of the Information

The following questions are intended to define the scope of the information requested and/or collected as well as reasons for its collection as part of the program, system, rule, or technology being developed.

2.1 What information is collected, used, disseminated, or maintained in the system?

NRM collects information about the following types of corporate information, Aquatic Surveys, Geology, Invasive species, Rangeland inventory and Monitoring, Recreation, Potential natural vegetation, Soil, Terrestrial Ecosystem Unit Inventories, Threatened and Endangered Plants, Vegetation, Watershed Improvements, Water Uses Tracking, Wildlife, Forest Products Permits Timber Sale Contracts, Timber Sale Accounting, Data Management, Activities (Invasive Species Treatment, KV/BD Processing, Silviculture, Fire Planning and Accomplishment, Fuels), Grants and Agreements, Heritage and Heritage Assemblages, Range Allotments and Permitting, Dams, Buildings, Land Units, Minerals & Geology, Recreation Sites, Roads, Special Uses, Trails, Wastewater Systems, Water Systems, Water Sampling, Bridges, Mining (Permits), Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Visitor Use Permits

Of the information areas collected above the following application components collect PII data:

- Timber Information Manager (TIM, see application list above for sub-systems)
- Grants and Agreements
- Special Uses Data System (SUDS)
- Range
- Minerals Materials

NOTE: From this point on only those applications components with PII data will be addressed when answering the questions.

2.2 What are the sources of the information in the system?

Sources include:

- The person needing the service/work that is being offered by the Forest Service (timber sales bids, special use permits, etc.)
- A FS employee entering the data from a form filled out by the person/company providing the information.

2.3 Why is the information being collected, used, disseminated, or maintained?

The information is collected, used, disseminated, or maintained for the following reasons:

- To meet legal or policy requirements.
- To make payments to the person/company for work done
- To ensure the FS is getting enough information to make an informed decision on the award of work to be done.
- To check on the validity/work record of a person/company that is looking to provide work or procure a product from FS lands.
- To ensure the FS is getting sufficient information to make an informed decision for NEPA to be completed and whether or not to issue an authorization for use of NFS lands.
- Inventory and mitigation of abandoned mines and associated environmental and human health & safety risks

2.4 How is the information collected?

Data is collected in the following ways:

- In person
- Over-the-counter at the local unit where transaction occurs
- Required documentation forms (electronic or paper copy)
- Entered directly into the application component

2.5 How will the information be checked for accuracy?

NRM Sub-Component	How accuracy is checked
Timber Information Manager (TIM)	The information collected in person is reviewed by the Front Liner, i.e., drivers license is viewed to be the face of the individual providing the license.
Range	Information collected from the business entity applying for a permit is reviewed by the resource specialist by comparing all documentation provided. If questions arise the information can be further verified through state and county offices
Grants & Agreements	Validations are performed against Central Contractors Registration (CCR) and National Finance Center (NFC)
Special Uses (SUDS)	Accuracy of the business entity applying for an authorization is done by using Secretary of State websites and audits. References are used when the applicant has authorizations on other federal land.
Mineral Materials	Front Liner and/or Mineral Administrator reviews information

2.6 What specific legal authorities, arrangements, and/or agreements defined the collection of information?

Special Forest Products

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your bid will not be accepted and the contract will not be awarded to you. Solicitation of

this information is necessary for the government to conduct its sale program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a)

Grants and Agreements (various ones may apply depending on the grant or agreement), the following is a list that is applicable:

- Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-154
- Cooperative Funds Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498 as amended by Pub. L. 104-127)
- Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, Public Law 106-393, 16 U.S.C. 500, as reauthorized and amended by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008, and Tax Extenders and Alternative Minimum Tax relief Act of 2008, Section 601(a) in division C of Pub. L. 110.
- Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act of December 12, 1975, Pub. L. 94-148, 16 U.S.C. 565a1 – a3, as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, Pub.L. 110-161, and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Pub.L. 111-11, Sec. 3001
- Wyden Amendment, Section 323(a) of the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Pub.L. 105-277, Div. A., Section 101 (e), as amended by Pub.L. 109-54, Sec. 434, and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Pub.L. 111-11, Sec. 3001
- 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, Section 427 (Transfer Authority), P.L.111-8 SEC-427
- 7th Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 2003, P.L.107-294
- Act of August 27, 1958, P.L.85-767
- Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, P.L.97-98
- Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, P.L.95-313
- Cooperative Law Enforcement Act of 1971, P.L.92-82
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1989, P.L.100-446
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2001, P.L.106-291
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2002, P.L.107-63
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998, P.L.105-83
- Economy Act of 1932, P.L.97-258
- Farm Bill of 1985 (Food Security Act), P.L.99-198
- Federal Employees International Organization Service Act, 5 USC 3343
- Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, P.L.96-480
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, P.L.95-307

- Government Management Reform Act of 1994, P.L.103-356
- Granger- Thy Act of 1950, P.L.81-478
- Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, P.L.90-577
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2003, P.L.108-7
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2004, P.L.108-108
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2000 (Section 341 Stewardship), P.L.106-113
- International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990, P.L.101-513
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, P.L.106-506
- National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Act of 1977, P.L.95-113
- National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964, P.L.88-657
- Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, P.L.104-134
- Reciprocal Fire Act of 1955, P.L.84-46
- Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998, P.L.105-263
- Title 7 United States Code, Department of Agriculture Reorganization, 7 USC, 6915
- Treasury Department Appropriation Act of 1997, P.L.104-208
- U.S. Information and Exchange Act, P.L.97-241
- National Forest Foundation Act, Nov. 16, 1990, Title IV, As Amended by P.L. 103-106-Oct. 12, 1993., P.L.101-593
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2005, P.L.108-447
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2006, P.L.109-54
- Title 42, USC 231: Department of Health and Human Services - Service and Supply Fund., 42 USC 231
- Library of Congress Fiscal Operations Improvement Act of 2000, PL 106-481
- Sikes Act of September 15, 1960 74 Stat. 1052, as amended., P.L.86-797
- Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, P.L.110-5
- Title 15, USC Section 3710(e)(7)(A), Utilization of Federal Technology, 15 USC 3710
- Title 40, USC, 501 Services for Executive Agencies, 40 USC 501
- Title 40, USC 11101(6) Public Buildings, Property, and Works, 40 USC 11101
- Title 40, USC 11302(e) for Information Technology, 40 USC 11302
- Consolidated Appropriations Act 2008, P.L.110-161
- Title 49, USC 5320, Section 3021 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act, 49 USC 5320

- Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 as amended (16 USC 580a), 16 USC 580A
- Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, Title III White Pine County Conservation, Recreation and Development, P.L.109-432
- Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act of 2009, P.L.110-329
- Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109-58
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, P.L.111-5
- Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Title IX ENERGY, Section. 9012-9013
- Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; as amended (40 USC 471 et seq), 40 USC 101
- 1974: Forest development roads and trails, 23 USC 205 - SEC. 205
- 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, Section 418 (Service First Authority), P.L.111-8
- Robert t. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L.93-288
- Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010, P.L.111-88
- South WestForest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004, P.L.108-317
- 23 USC 204, Highways Federal Lands Highway Program, P.L.109-59
- Use of Institute by Federal Agency or Entity, 20 USC 5607B

Range: All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your application will not be accepted and the permit will not be granted to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its permit program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a)

- Wyden Amendment, Section 323(a) of the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Pub.L. 105-277, Div. A., Section 101 (e), as amended by Pub.L. 109-54, Sec. 434, and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Pub.L. 111-11, Sec. 3001

Special Use Data System (SUDS)

Certain data collection is required by law or regulation. Other data may be optional. The following current statutory authorities govern the issuance and administration of special-use authorizations on National Forest System lands:

- Organic Administration Act of June 4, 1897, (16 U.S.C. 477-482, 551). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue rules and regulations for the occupancy and use of the National Forests. This is

the basic authority for authorizing use of National Forest System lands for other than rights-of-way

- Preservation of American Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906, (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.). This act authorizes permits for archeological and paleontological exploration involving excavation, removal, and storage of objects of antiquity or permits necessary for investigative work requiring site disturbance or sampling which results in the collection of such objects.
- The Act of March 4, 1915, as amended July 28, 1956, (16 U.S.C. 497). This act authorizes term permits for structures or facilities on National Forest System land, and sets maximum limits of 80 acres and 30 years.
- The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended on November 16, 1973, (30 U.S.C. 185(1)). This act authorizes the issuance of permits and easements for oil and gas pipelines. It requires annual payments in advance which represent fair market rental value and provides for reimbursement to the Government for administrative and other costs incurred in monitoring, construction (including costs for preparing required environmental analysis and documentation), operation, maintenance, and termination of oil and gas pipelines.
- Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010-1012). Title III of this act directs and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs of land conservation and use to protect, improve, develop, and administer the land acquired and to construct structures thereon needed to adapt the land to beneficial use. Under the act, the Department of Agriculture may issue leases, licenses, permits, term permits, or easements for most uses, except rights-of-way.
- Alaska Term Permit Act of March 30, 1948, (48 U.S.C. 341). The act authorizes term permits in Alaska on lands planned for indefinite Government ownership, limited to a maximum of 80 acres and 30 years.
- Section 7 of the Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950, (16 U.S.C. 490, 504, 504a, 555, 557, 571c, 572, 579a, 580c-5801, 581i-1). This act authorizes special-use permits not to exceed 30 years duration for the use of structures or improvements under the administrative control of the Forest Service and for the use of land in connection therewith, without acreage limitation.
- Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9701). This act provides authority for agency heads to charge fees for services or benefits provided by the agency that are fair and based on fair market value and cost to the Government. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-25 further defines this authority and requires agencies to establish user fees based on sound business management principles.

- Act of September 3, 1954, (68 Stat. 1146; 43 U.S.C. 931c, 931d). This act authorizes permits, term permits, leases, or easements at the fair market value, not to exceed 30-years duration, to States, counties, cities, municipalities, or other public agencies without acreage limitation for the construction and operation of public buildings or other public works, exclusive of rights-of-way.
- Highway Act of August 27, 1958, (23 U.S.C. 317), supplemented by the Act of October 15, 1966 (49 U.S.C. 1651). This act authorizes the Federal Highway Administration to grant easements to States for highways that are part of the Federal-aid system or that are constructed under the provision of Chapter 2 of the Highway Act. The Forest Service consents to the grant of these easements in a form agreed upon by the two agencies and upon the State highway agency's execution of stipulations. This is the only authority for granting rights-of-way for projects on the Federal-aid system or projects constructed under the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Highway Act (FSM 2731).
- Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). This act establishes requirements for special-use authorizations in designated wilderness areas for temporary structures, commercial public services and access to valid mining claims and non-Federal lands. Under this act, Presidential approval is necessary for the establishment of new water facilities, power projects, and transmission lines. Except for the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, this act is the exclusive authority for rights-of-way occurring within designated wilderness areas.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of September 3, 1964, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(c)). Section 4(c) of this act authorizes permits for recreation, such as group activities, organized events, motorized recreational vehicle use, and other specialized recreation activities of limited duration.
- National Forest Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964, (16 U.S.C. 532-38). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to grant temporary or permanent easements to landowners who join the Forest Service in providing a permanent road system that serves lands administered by the Forest Service and lands or resources of the landowner. It also authorizes the grant of easements to public road agencies for public roads that are not a part of the Federal-aid system (FSM 2732).
- The Act of November 16, 1973, (30 U.S.C. 185). This act, amending Section 28 of the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act, authorizes the Forest Service to issue authorizations for oil and gas pipelines and related facilities located wholly on National Forest System land. When the lands are under the jurisdiction of two or more Federal agencies, authority for issuance is reserved to the Department of the Interior,

Bureau of Land Management, subject to approval by the agencies involved.

- Title V, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1761-1771). Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits, leases, or easements to occupy, use, or traverse National Forest System lands. FLPMA directs the United States to receive fair market value unless otherwise provided for by statute and provides for reimbursement of administrative costs in addition to the collection of land use fees (43 U.S.C. 1764(g)).

a.--Except in designated Wilderness Areas, Alaska, and specifically excepted situations, FLPMA is the only authority for all forms of use involving:

- (1) Transportation, distribution, or storage of water.
- (2) Transportation, distribution, or storage of liquids or gases other than water and other than oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid, or gas fuels, or their refined products.
- (3) Transportation of solid materials and associated facilities for storing such materials.
- (4) Generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy.
- (5) Transmission or reception of electronic signals and other means of communication.
- (6) Transportation facilities outside of wilderness, except those rights issued in connection with commercial recreation facilities, authorized by the Federal Highway Act (FSM 2731), or the National Forest Road and Trail Act (FRTA) of October 13, 1964 (FSM 2732). The FLPMA is also used for granting rights-of-way to those otherwise qualified for FRTA easements, but who elect to pay a road-use fee at the time of commercial hauling instead of paying their share of road costs at the time the easement is issued. For further direction of FLPMA road rights-of-ways see FSM 2733.
- (7) Other transportation systems or facilities that are in the public interest, including those that would arise from future technological advances.

b.-- Section 504g of Title V (Public Law 98-300) exempts facilities financed through the Rural Electrification Administration from Federal land use fees. This section also provides for recovery of administrative costs from those uses.

c.-- Section 501(b)(3) of Title V (Act of October 27, 1986; 100 Stat. 3047; commonly referred to as "Colorado Ditch Bill") expanded the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to:

- (1) Issue free conditional easements for certain water conveyance systems crossing National Forest System lands;
- (2) Authorize lump-sum payments for uses on National Forest System lands; and
- (3) Administer uses on National Forest System lands authorized under previous acts that were granted or issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of August 11, 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1996). This act states the policy of the United States to preserve and protect the rights of Native Americans to reasonable access and use National Forest System lands for exercising their traditional cultural religious beliefs and practices. This act does not grant authority to issue authorizations.
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of October 31, 1979, (16 U.S.C. 470aa). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits for archeological research, investigations, studies, and excavations.

a.-- The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provides numerous authorities related to access that are specific to National Forests in Alaska (except for sec. 1323(a), which applies to all National Forest System lands; see the following paragraph b). The Regional Forester, Region 10, shall prepare Manual supplements providing necessary direction for Alaska.

b.-- The provisions of section 1323(a) (16 U.S.C. 3210) apply to all National Forest System lands. This section provides that, subject to terms and conditions established by the Secretary of Agriculture, the owners of non-Federal land within the National Forest System shall be provided adequate access to their land. Regulations implementing section 1323(a) are set forth at Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 251, Subpart D - Access to Non-Federal Lands. See FSM 2701.3, paragraph 3, for the summary of the provisions of 36 CFR 251, Subpart D.

- Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act of 1984, (16 U.S.C. 618). Section 3 of this act authorizes a waiver of all or part of a land use fee for an organizational camp operated by the Boy Scouts of America or other nonprofit organizations when they provide services the authorized officer determines are a valuable benefit to the public or programs of the Secretary of Agriculture.
- National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986, (16 U.S.C. 497b). This act authorizes use for up to 40 years and acreage size deemed

appropriate by the authorized officer for nordic and alpine ski areas and facilities.

- Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, (16 U.S.C. 497c). Section 701 of this act:
 - a.-- Establishes a system to calculate fees for ski area permits issued under the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986, (16 U.S.C. 497b),
 - b.-- Provides for holders of ski area permits issued under other authorities to elect this permit fee system (FSH 2709.11, sec. 38.03a),
 - c.-- Includes provisions concerning compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when issuing permits for existing ski areas (FSM 2721.61f and FSH 2709.11, sec. 41.61b), and
 - d.-- Withdraws leasable and locatable minerals, subject to valid existing rights (FSH 2709.11, sec. 41.61c).
- Act of May 26, 2000, (16 U.S.C. 4061-6d). This act supplements the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate commercial filming and still photography on National Forest System lands. It also authorizes the Secretary to retain and spend land use fees collected for commercial filming and still photography without further appropriation, and provides for recovery of administrative and personnel costs in addition to the collection of the land use fee.
- Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000, (16 U.S.C. 6201-6213) as set out in title VI of the appropriations act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for Fiscal Year 2001 (Pub. L. 106-291). This act establishes procedures for appraising recreation residence lots and determining fees for recreation residence lots located on National Forest System lands.

2701.2 - Repealed Statutory Authorities That Remain Applicable

The following acts which authorized the use of Federal land have been repealed. However, uses on National Forest System lands which were authorized under these authorities must continue to be administered in accordance with their terms and conditions. Refer to FSM 5520 for management direction.

- The Act of July 26, 1866, (14 Stat. 254; 30 U.S.C. 51). This act granted rights-of-way for the construction of ditches and canals for water to be used for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes.
- The Act of March 3, 1875, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1899 (43 U.S.C. 934-939; 16 U.S.C. 525). This act granted rights-of-way to railroads

for 100 feet on each side of the center line of the road; use of land for associated facilities, not to exceed 20 acres; and the right to take earth, stone, and timber necessary for railroad construction.

- The Act of March 3, 1891, (26 Stat. 1096; codified in scattered sections of 43 U.S.C.). This act granted rights-of-way for irrigation to any canal or ditch company organized under the State or Territory law. It requires that the survey of the canal location be filed with the land office and construction be completed within 5 years.
- The Act of February 15, 1901, (31 Stat. 790; codified in scattered sections of 16 and 43 U.S.C.). This act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of rights-of-way through the public lands, forests, and other reserves of the United States for electrical plants and power and telephone transmission lines; and for canals, and ditches to promote irrigation, mining, manufacturing, or the supplying of water for domestic, public, or any other beneficial uses.
- The Act of February 1, 1905, (16 U.S.C. 524). This act granted rights-of-way for the storage and transportation of water for municipal and mining purposes and for milling and reduction of ores.
- The Act of March 4, 1911, (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U.S.C. 961). This act grants rights-of-way over, across, and upon public lands and reservations for electrical poles and lines for the transmissions and distribution of electrical power and communications purposes.

2701.3 - Regulations

The following regulations provide direction for special uses management on National Forest System lands:

- Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 251, Subpart B. This subpart provides direction for special uses management on National Forest System lands, including guidance pertaining to the special-use application process; terms and conditions of use; rental fees; fee waivers; termination, revocation, suspension, and modification of existing authorizations; and permit administration.
- Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 251, Subpart C. This subpart provides a process for appeals of decisions related to administration of special use authorizations on National Forest System lands.
- Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 251, Subpart D. This subpart governs procedures by which landowners may apply for access across National Forest System lands, the terms and conditions that govern any special use authorization that is issued by the Forest Service to permit such access, and the criteria that authorized officers must consider in evaluating such applications. The rules provide that, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the rules, "landowners shall be authorized such access as the authorized officer deems to be

adequate to secure them the reasonable use and enjoyment of their land."

- Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 251, Subpart E. This subpart implements section 1307 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act with regard to the continuation of visitor services offered as of January 1, 1979, and the granting of a preference to local residents and certain Native Corporations to obtain special use authorizations for visitor services provided on National Forest System lands within Conservation System Units of the Tongass and Chugach National Forests in Alaska.

Minerals Materials

The Secretary of Agriculture has the statutory authority to dispose of petrified wood and common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and other similar materials on lands administered by the Forest Service. That authority derives, in part, from:

- Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 228, Subpart C. This subpart sets the policy and standards for the disposal of mineral materials. The regulations also set forth standards for the protection of National Forest Lands affected by mineral material activities
- Mineral Materials Act of July 31, 1947, 30 U.S.C. 601-604. The Act provides for disposal of mineral materials
- Multiple Surface Use Act of July 23, 1955 (aka Common Varieties Act of 1955, Surface Resources Act of 1955) 30 U.S.C. 611-15. This amended the 1947 Act and became the authority for disposal of common variety minerals unless the deposit has some property giving it a distinct and special value. The Act gives the Secretary of Agriculture disposal authority.
- The Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955 (30 U.S.C. 601-604, 611-615), which amended the Materials Act of 1947 to permit disposal from National Forest System lands reserved from the public domain.
- The authority to dispose of mineral materials from lands acquired under the authority of the Weeks Act of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) stems from the Act of March 4, 1917 (16 U.S.C. 520).
- The Secretary of Agriculture was revested with this authority by the Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 205) and by the Act of September 2, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 521a).
- Regulations at 36 CFR 228, Subpart C establish the policy and standards for the disposal of mineral materials. The regulations also set forth standards for the protection of National Forest lands affected by mineral material activities

2.7 Privacy Impact Analysis: Given the amount and type of data collected, discuss the privacy risks identified and how they were mitigated.

Risk	Mitigation
Unauthorized access is gained to the system or to the database content that stores NRM PII data.	Existing access controls prevent unauthorized modification of data, and in some instances, data is no longer available for modification based on process (it is locked). Roles are tested to ensure that they can only get to the data that they are intended to give access to.
PII data is inadvertently viewed on a users screen	The data is encrypted in the database and masked when displayed on a screen.
Paper copies that contain PII information may be accessible to personnel at the sight collected.	All audits and proprietary information collected for fee and gross fixed asset determination are required to be stored in a locked cabinet when not in use
When PII data is electronically transferred to non-NRM systems such as FFIS it might be accessible.	Data is encrypted (using secure ftp) before transfer. FFIS information safeguards are in place.
When PII is printed from NRM systems, are there user procedures in place for handling the information sent to the printers.	Data is required to be retrieved immediately for safe storage.
NRM PII data can be downloaded in reports/queries and stored on other systems not listed.	Very few reports allow this and employees are required to take annual ethics IT security courses that detail the prohibitions for this behaviour.

3. Uses of the Information

The following questions are intended to delineate clearly the use of information and the accuracy of the data being used.

3.1 Describe all the uses of information.

To:

- Meet legal needs per laws or regulations
- Make payments to the person/company for work done
- Ensure the FS is getting enough information to make an informed decision on the award of work to be done.
- Check on the validity/work record of a person/company that is looking to provide work or procure a product from FS lands.
- Issue appropriate authorization with mandatory and additional clauses based on the use and applicant type.
- Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) Reporting

- To minimize environmental impacts, assures financial accountability, and gives the authorized officer the opportunity to determine whether the proposal is appropriate
- To meet various statutory obligations in the course of its management of mineral materials. If these obligations cannot be met, the Agency would have to disallow access to the material by the public in order to avoid violating the law.
- Inventory and mitigation of abandoned mines and associated risks to human health and the environment.

3.2 What types of tools are used to analyze data and what type of data may be produced?

The following tools are used to provide data for user analysis:

- User Views (specific data can be downloaded from these views and analyzed by any tool available to the user, not by NRM)
- Database queries (specific data can be downloaded via these queries and analyzed by any tool available to the user, not by NRM)
- Reports (specific data can be downloaded from these reports and the data extracted for analysis by any tool available to the user, not by NRM)

3.3 If the system uses commercial or publicly available data please explain why and how it is used.

NRM Sub-Component	Publicly Available Data Used	Why/How data is used
TIM	N/A	
Range	N/A	
Grants & Agreements	Central Contractor Registration (CCR)	To validate Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) registration
Special Uses (SUDS)	N/A	
Mineral Materials	N/A	

3.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Describe any types of controls that may be in place to ensure that information is handled in accordance with the above described uses.

Annual internal audits are done in accordance with Financial Management to ensure compliance.

4. Retention

The following questions are intended to outline how long information will be retained after the initial collection.

4.1 How long is information retained?

Because of the specific applications that are a part of NRM there is data that accumulates over time and includes historical data. Files are kept for a minimum of twenty-five (25) years to comply with Federal regulations and business area needs.

4.2 Has the retention period been approved by the component records officer and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)?

No. This is a task that is going to be under taken during FY2011. Discussions have begun, however more need to take place.

4.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Please discuss the risks associated with the length of time data is retained and how those risks are mitigated.

Risk	Mitigation
Upgrades to the Oracle software or the NRM software inadvertently provides access to PII data in the database whether it is locked or not.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access is tested in PII after each release to ensure that the access via the oracle roles is still working correctly and that data that should be locked is still locked Data encryption is tested after each release to make sure that it is still working at the database level and on the associated forms.
Paper copies may be accessible to others when they are disposed o	Paper copies are kept locked up for 25 years and destroyed by shredding at that time.

5. Internal Sharing and Disclosure

The following questions are intended to define the scope of sharing within the United States Department of Agriculture.

5.1 With which internal organization(s) is the information shared, what information is shared and for what purpose?

NRM Sub-Component	Internal Organization	What/Why data is shared
TIM	National Finance Center	The financial information is sent to the Foundation Financial Information Systems (FFIS) in order for National Finance Center to make payments.
	Financial Management Staff	Billing number and payment received to ensure payment is made or a refund is given properly

NRM Sub-Component	Internal Organization	What/Why data is shared
Range	National Finance Center	Billing information is sent in order to bill the customer or to provide refunds if appropriate. This information is sent/returned to FFIS.
Grants & Agreements	National Finance Center	Payments and Collection data are provided to the FFIS system in order to make payments and to collect money that is due the Forest Service.
	Quality Assurance Group	Any data deemed necessary to meet the need of an internal audit
Special Uses (SUDS)	National Finance Center	Billing information is sent in order to bill the customer. This information is sent/returned to FFIS Billing specifics information is returned from FFIS that is then stored in SUDS.
Mineral Materials	National Finance Center (NFC)	Billing information is sent in order to bill the customer or to provide refunds if appropriate. This information is sent/returned to FFIS.

5.2 How is the information transmitted or disclosed?

All transactions are only provided electronically and transmitted via a secure ftp site (fsftp2).

5.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Considering the extent of internal information sharing, discuss the privacy risks associated with the sharing and how they were mitigated.

Risk	Mitigation
Unauthorized access is gained during the sharing of data with internal organizations	The data is sent via a secure ftp site

6. External Sharing and Disclosure

The following questions are intended to define the content, scope, and authority for information sharing external to USDA which includes Federal, state and local government, and the private sector.

6.1 With which external organization(s) is the information shared, what information is shared, and for what purpose?

NRM Sub-Component	External Organization	What/Why data is shared

NRM Sub-Component	External Organization	What/Why data is shared
TIM	N/A	
Range	N/A	
Grants & Agreements	Office of Inspector General (OIG), KPMG, OMB, NFC, Census	All data except Tax ID number, as it required by FFATA. This data is used for audits.
Special Uses (SUDS)	N/A	
Mineral Materials	US Geological Survey (USGS), OIG, OMB, NFC	All data can be shared for audits, reporting accomplishments, information requests.

- 6.2 Is the sharing of personally identifiable information outside the Department compatible with the original collection? If so, is it covered by an appropriate routine use in a SORN? If so, please describe. If not, please describe under what legal mechanism the program or system is allowed to share the personally identifiable information outside of USDA.

NRM Sub-Component	SOR/SORN
TIM	N/A
Range	N/A
Grants & Agreements	USDA/FS-OFM-03 , Administrative Billing and Collections
Special Uses (SUDS)	N/A
Mineral Materials	USDA/FS-16 , Mineral Leases and Permittees USDA/FS-OFM-03 , Administrative Billing and Collections

- 6.3 How is the information shared outside the Department and what security measures safeguard its transmission?

NRM Sub-Component	How data is Transmitted	How data is safeguarded during Transmission
TIM	N/A	
Range	N/A	
Grants & Agreements	FTP'd to NFS for transmittal to OMB and Census Bureau	Data is transferred electronically only and via a secured ftp site.
Special Uses (SUDS)	N/A	
Mineral Materials	FTP	Data is transferred electronically only and via a secured ftp site.

- 6.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Given the external sharing, explain the privacy risks identified and describe how they were mitigated.

N/A

7. Notice

The following questions are directed at notice to the individual of the scope of information collected, the right to consent to uses of said information, and the right to decline to provide information.

7.1 Was notice provided to the individual prior to collection of information?

TIM - Special Forest Products

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your bid will not be accepted and the contract will not be awarded to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its sale program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a)

Grants and Agreements

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary bases; however if this information is not provided a grant or agreement will not be awarded. Solicitation of this information is necessary to comply with the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999, P.L. 106-107.

Range:

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your application will not be accepted and the permit will not be granted to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its permit program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a)

Special Uses Data System (SUDS)

- Certain data collection is required by law or regulation. Other data may be optional. The laws and regulations are listed in section 1.6.

Mineral Materials

- Certain data collection is required by law or regulation. Other data may be optional. The laws and regulations are listed in section 1.6.

7.2 Do individuals have the opportunity and/or right to decline to provide information?

Yes, however if they do decline, they will not receive the product/services requested.

7.3 Do individuals have the right to consent to particular uses of the information? If so, how does the individual exercise the right?

Acceptance of the work consents to all uses of the information which are listed in the paperwork (i.e. permit, etc.)

7.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Describe how notice is provided to individuals, and how the risks associated with individuals being unaware of the collection are mitigated.

Special Forest Products

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your bid will not be accepted and the contract will not be awarded to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its sale program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a). The personal information requested is provided on a paper form that is kept in a locked drawer after being signed.

Grants and Agreements

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary bases; however if this information is not provided a grant or agreement will not be awarded. Solicitation of this information is necessary to comply with the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999, P.L. 106-107. The personal information requested is provided on a paper form that is kept in a locked drawer after being signed.

Range

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your application will not be accepted and the permit will not be granted to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its permit program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a). The personal information requested is provided on a paper form that is kept in a locked drawer after being signed.

SUDS

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your application will not be accepted and the authorization will not be granted to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its authorization program. See section 1.6 for the laws & regulations that allow this. The personal information requested is provided on a paper form that is kept in a locked drawer after being signed.

Mineral Materials

- All personal information is requested on a voluntary basis; however, if you do not provide this personal information, your application will not be accepted and the permit will not be granted to you. Solicitation of this information is necessary for the government to conduct its permit program and thus is authorized under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 USC 472a). The personal information requested is provided on a paper form that is kept in a locked drawer after being signed.

8. Access, Redress and Correction

The following questions are directed at an individual's ability to ensure the accuracy of the information collected about them.

8.1 What are the procedures that allow individuals to gain access to their information?

NRM Sub-Component	Policy	Procedure
TIM	Forest Service Manual - 2490	2490.15 Section 4.1
Range	Forest Service Handbook - 2209	2209.14 Section 2.2
Grants & Agreements	N/A	They can phone, visit or email the Forest Service local unit where the original transaction occurred
Special Uses (SUDS)	N/A	They can phone, visit or email the Forest Service local unit where the original transaction occurred
Mineral Materials	N/A	They can phone, visit or email the Forest Service local unit where the original transaction occurred

8.2 What are the procedures for correcting inaccurate or erroneous information?

NRM Sub-Component	Policy/Document	Procedure
TIM	Forest Service Manual - 2490	2490.15 Section 5.1
Range	Forest Service Handbook - 2209	2209.15 Section 5.3
Grants & Agreements	FSM 1509.11, 15.7	1509.11, 15.7 Modification of the Award Document
Special Uses (SUDS)	FSH 2709.11	Chapter 50
Mineral Materials	No policy or procedure documented.	User can phone, visit, or email the Forest Service office where the original transaction occurred to fix erroneous information.

8.3 How are individuals notified of the procedures for correcting their information?

NRM Sub-Component	Policy/Document	Procedure
TIM	Forest Service Manual - 2490	2490.15 Section 5.2
Range	Forest Service Handbook - 2209	2209.15 Section 5.4
Grants & Agreements	The Award Document	Procedures for correcting their information are provided in the award packet.
Special Uses (SUDS)	FSH 2709.11	Chapter 50
Mineral Materials	No policy or procedure for notification of the procedure	

8.4 If no formal redress is provided, what alternatives are available to the individual?

NRM Sub-Component	Policy/Document	Procedure
TIM	Forest Service Manual - 2490	2490.15 Section 5.4
Range	Forest Service Handbook - 2209	2209.15 Section 5.5
Grants & Agreements	The Award Document	Request Termination section
Special Uses (SUDS)	Forest Service Handbook 2709.11 Forest Service Handbook 2709.12 Forest Service Handbook 2709.14 The Authorization Document	
Mineral Materials	No policy or procedure documented.	User can phone, visit, or email the Forest Service office where the original transaction occurred to fix erroneous information.

8.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Please discuss the privacy risks associated with the redress available to individuals and how those risks are mitigated.

Risk	Mitigation
Someone claiming to be user can change PII without being required to prove that they are, indeed, the user	Persons contacting the office are required to come to the office and provide identification in order to make any changes to PII.

9. Technical Access and Security

The following questions are intended to describe technical safeguards and security measures.

9.1 What procedures are in place to determine which users may access the system and are they documented?

All applications have Oracle roles defined in the database. These roles define what level of access a user assigned that Oracle role may have. The User Management Application (UMA) application is used to assign these roles and also to what subsets of the data (referred to as organizational units) a user may have access to.

UMA has an automated process to request and approve access to applications on the NRM General Support System (GSS). A user requests specific roles and org codes which allow access to specific subsets of data. The request is automatically forwarded to the requester’s UMA Manager who approves or denies the request. The UMA manager is responsible for determining what level of access a given user requires to fulfill his/her job responsibilities.

UMA is used by all 5 NRM sub-components to determine and record access to their systems.

9.2 Will Department contractors have access to the system?

NRM Sub-Component	Contractor Access
TIM	No
Range	No
Grants & Agreements	Yes, read only
Special Uses (SUDS)	Yes
Mineral Materials	Yes

9.3 Describe what privacy training is provided to users either generally or specifically relevant to the program or system?

Users are required to take the; Annual Security Awareness Training Course—currently provided by the USDA via AgLearn computer-based training (CBT).

9.4 Has Certification & Accreditation been completed for the system or systems supporting the program?

See Appendix A for the application modules of this system until this C&A is complete.

9.5 What auditing measures and technical safeguards are in place to prevent misuse of data?

Risk	Audit Measure
------	---------------

Risk	Audit Measure
None identified , for all applications	

9.6 Privacy Impact Analysis: Given the sensitivity and scope of the information collected, as well as any information sharing conducted on the system, what privacy risks were identified and how do the security controls mitigate them?

Risk	Mitigation
None identified , for all applications	SSL

10. Technology

The following questions are directed at critically analyzing the selection process for any technologies utilized by the system, including system hardware and other technology.

10.1 What type of project is the program or system?

NRM is an operational GSS.

10.2 Does the project employ technology which may raise privacy concerns? If so please discuss their implementation.

No for all applications

Responsible Officials

Tom Bobbe Resource Information Manager
 Phone: 541-750-7018
 E-mail: tbobbe@fs.fed.us

Approval Signature

/s/ David B. Hohler
 David Hohler, NRM System Owner

July 22, 2010
 Date

/s/
 Irene M. Savanyo, USDA FS Acting Privacy Officer

<date>
 Date



/s/

E. Vaughn Stokes, USDA FS Chief Information Officer

<date>

Date

Appendix

Appendix A. Authorities to Operate

Below are the ATO's of the current systems that are being combined to become NRM.



Forest
Service

Washington
Office

1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

File Code: 6600-2
Route To:

Date: SEP 28 2007

Subject: Security Accreditation Decision for NRIS

To: Chief Information Officer

After reviewing the results of the security certification of the NRIS system and its constituent system-level components and the supporting evidence provided in the associated security accreditation package (including the current system security plan, the security assessment report, and the plan of action and milestones), I have determined that the risk to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals resulting from the operation of the information system is acceptable. Accordingly, I am issuing an *Authorization to Operate* the information system in its existing operating environment. The information system is accredited without any significant restrictions or limitations. This security accreditation is my formal declaration that adequate security controls have been implemented in the information system and that a satisfactory level of security is present in the system.

The security accreditation of the information system will remain in effect as long as: (i) the required security status reports for the system are submitted to the CIO; (ii) the vulnerabilities reported during the continuous monitoring process do not result in additional agency-level risk which is deemed unacceptable; and (iii) the system has not exceeded the maximum allowable time period between security accreditations in accordance with federal or agency policy.

A copy of this letter with all supporting security certification and accreditation documentation should be retained in accordance with the agency's record retention schedule.


for JOEL D. HOLTROP
Deputy Chief for National Forest System

cc: Mercer Harz, Mike Grube, Leigh Armstrong, Richard J Cook

	Forest Service	Washington Office	1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20250
	File Code: 6600-2		Date: September 28, 2007
Route To:			
Subject: Security Accreditation Decision for IWEB			
To: Chief Information Officer			
<p>After reviewing the results of the security certification of the IWEB system and its constituent system-level components and the supporting evidence provided in the associated security accreditation package (including the current system security plan, the security assessment report, and the plan of action and milestones), I have determined that the risk to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals resulting from the operation of the information system is acceptable. Accordingly, I am issuing an <i>Authorization to Operate</i> the information system in its existing operating environment. The information system is accredited without any significant restrictions or limitations. This security accreditation is my formal declaration that adequate security controls have been implemented in the information system and that a satisfactory level of security is present in the system.</p> <p>The security accreditation of the information system will remain in effect as long as: (i) the required security status reports for the system are submitted to the CIO; (ii) the vulnerabilities reported during the continuous monitoring process do not result in additional agency-level risk which is deemed unacceptable; and (iii) the system has not exceeded the maximum allowable time period between security accreditations in accordance with federal or agency policy.</p> <p>A copy of this letter with all supporting security certification and accreditation documentation should be retained in accordance with the agency's record retention schedule.</p>			
<i>/s/ Frederick Norbury</i> JOEL D. HOLTROP Deputy Chief for National Forest System			
cc: Mercer Harz Mike Grube Leigh Armstrong Lou Leibbrand Michael Potts			



It's Cool to Be Safe

Printed on Recycled Paper



Forest
ServiceWashington
Office1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

File Code: 6600-2

Date:

Route To:

SEP 12 2008

Subject: Security Accreditation Decision for Timber Information Manager and Forest Service Activity Tracking System (TIM/FACTS)

To: Chief Information Officer

After reviewing the results of the security certification of the TIM/FACTS (Timber Information Manager and Forest Service Activity Tracking) system and its constituent system-level components and the supporting evidence provided in the associated security accreditation package (including the current system security plan, the security assessment report, and the plan of action and milestones), I have determined that the risk to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals resulting from the operation of the information system is acceptable. Accordingly, I am issuing an **Authorization to Operate** the information system in its existing operating environment. The information system is accredited without any significant restrictions or limitations. This security accreditation is my formal declaration that adequate security controls have been implemented in the information system and that a satisfactory level of security is present in the system.

The security accreditation of the information system will remain in effect as long as: (i) the required security status reports for the system are submitted to the CIO; (ii) the vulnerabilities reported during the continuous monitoring process do not result in additional agency-level risk which is deemed unacceptable; and (iii) the system has not exceeded the maximum allowable time period between security accreditations in accordance with federal or agency policy.

A copy of this letter with all supporting security certification and accreditation documentation should be retained in accordance with the agency's record retention schedule.


JOEL D. HOLTHROP
Deputy Chief for National Forest System

cc: Douglas Nash, Leigh Armstrong, Robert Chadderdon, Sue Preece, Michael Potts, Mike Grube, Chris Glover



It's Cool to Be Safe



	Forest Service	Washington Office	1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20250
	File Code: 6600-2		Date: September 28, 2007
Route To:			
Subject: Security Accreditation Decision for INFRA			
To: Chief Information Officer			
<p>After reviewing the results of the security certification of the INFRA system and its constituent system-level components and the supporting evidence provided in the associated security accreditation package (including the current system security plan, the security assessment report, and the plan of action and milestones), I have determined that the risk to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals resulting from the operation of the information system is acceptable. Accordingly, I am issuing an <i>Authorization to Operate</i> the information system in its existing operating environment. The information system is accredited without any significant restrictions or limitations. This security accreditation is my formal declaration that adequate security controls have been implemented in the information system and that a satisfactory level of security is present in the system.</p> <p>The security accreditation of the information system will remain in effect as long as: (i) the required security status reports for the system are submitted to the CIO; (ii) the vulnerabilities reported during the continuous monitoring process do not result in additional agency-level risk which is deemed unacceptable; and (iii) the system has not exceeded the maximum allowable time period between security accreditations in accordance with federal or agency policy.</p> <p>A copy of this letter with all supporting security certification and accreditation documentation should be retained in accordance with the agency's record retention schedule.</p>			
<p>/s/ Frederick Norbury (for): JOEL D. HOLTROP Deputy Chief for National Forest System</p>			
<p>cc: Mercer Harz Mike Grube Leigh Armstrong Lou Leibbrand Michael Potts</p>			
	It's Cool to Be Safe		Printed on Recycled Paper