

Privacy Impact Assessment

Animal Health Surveillance and Monitoring (AHSM)

Revision: 1.7

APHIS



Document Information

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1 System Information

	System Information
Agency:	Animal Health and Plant Inspection Service (APHIS)
System Name:	Animal Health & Surveillance Management (AHSM)
System Type:	☐ Major Application☐ General Support System☑ Non-major Application
System Categorization (per FIPS 199):	☐ High ☑ Moderate ☐ Low
Description of System:	AHSM is an enterprise-level (business-wide) animal health and surveillance electronic information management system. It will provide an electronic means of data input, data transmission, data storage, and data reporting. This system will enable APHIS to take a comprehensive and integrated approach to collecting and managing animal health data for disease management and surveillance programs. AHSM has multiple software application interfaces, component modules, utilities, and local records which are managed by APHIS. These include the, Veterinary Services Laboratory Submissions (VSLS), National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), the program related premises and tag distribution information housed in the AIN management system, Mobile Information Management (MIM), and associated web pages. The Generic Data Base (GDB) system records are in the process of being moved into or integrated with the Animal Health and Surveillance Management System (AHSM) when this is completed the AHSM system will include the data contained in the GDB system.
Who owns this system? (Name, agency, contact information)	Thomas J Myers Assistant Deputy Administrator – USDA/APHIS/VS Deputy Director, Science and Technology, National Animal Health Policy and Programs Thomas.J.Myers@aphis.usda.gov (301) 734-7677
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2 Data Information

2.1 Data Collection

Question	Response
Generally describe the data to be used in the system.	There are two categories of individuals covered in this system: Customer and Employees.
	Customer – We maintain name, mailing and physical address, geo coordinates, email address, phone information and premises and or animal or animal group identification numbers associated with the person or premises and associated animal disease/pest or surveillance related information for individuals identified as contacts for premises (locations) and owners of animals or animal related operations involved with the various animal disease/pest surveillance and or control programs. Because of the varying nature of the premises, including sole proprietorships, and the undocumented relationship of the contact to the premises, many of the contacts are simply private citizens deserving of protection under the Privacy Act.
	Employee We maintain employee, cooperator's employee or contractor name, mailing and physical address, geo coordinates, premises and or person identification numbers assigned by APHIS, email address, and phone information for employees directly involved in disease program activities and records related to data entry or program activities conducted by such employees, cooperator's employees or contractors.
	The information maintained in the Animal Health and Surveillance Management System (AHSM) may contain the following information types: Name, address, home and business telephone, e-mail address, for associated locations latitude/longitude coordinates, ownership, associated persons, operation type(s), species and breeds maintained, national premise identification number, program premises identification number, associated flock or herd identification numbers, and other characteristics relevant to animal disease or pest management or surveillance; tag distribution records; event records, such as inspections, testing and test results, contacts made to provide information, treatments for animal pests; animal records, such as identifying numbers or characteristics, date of birth or age, breed, sex, ownership and location history, risk or program classification; status records such as status of a flock, herd or premises in an animal disease program. AHSM is also used to manage and track work accomplished by employees, cooperators and
WIGGING THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE TOTAL PROP	Generally describe the data to be used in the system.

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No.	Question	Response
2	Does the system collect Social	☐ Yes
	Security Numbers (SSNs) or Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TINs)?	☑ No - If NO, go to question 3.
2.1	State the law or regulation that requires the collection of this information.	The Animal Health Protection Act, 7 U. S. C. 8301-8317 TUSC Sec. 7629
		• the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 • Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and
		Response Act of 2002 116 Stat 674-678
3	Is the use of the data both relevant and necessary to the purpose for which the system is being designed? In other words, the data is absolutely needed and has significant and demonstrable bearing on the system's purpose as required by statute or by Executive order of the President.	☑ Yes □ No
4	Sources of the data in the system.	Information in this system comes primarily from the users and individuals and/or businesses in the general public involved in or supporting the production, management or holding of livestock. In addition, the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), Farm Services Agency (FSA), and APHIS (Veterinary Services and Wildlife Services), currently provide data to the system. The USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) currently provide an initial and farm sopulation Censes data aggregated at the county level for spatial display.
4.1	What data is being collected from the customer?	Please refer to the data description in Number 1 above.
4.2	What USDA agencies are providing data for use in the system?	The USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), Farm Services Agency (FSA), APHIS (Veterinary Services and Wildlife Services), currently provide data to the system. The USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) currently provide animal and farm population Census data aggregated at the county level for spatial display.
4.3	What state and local agencies are providing data for use in the system?	The individual State Veterinarian Offices, as well as multiple state and university animal diagnostics and genotyping testing laboratories provide data for use in the AHSM system.
4.4	From what other third party sources is data being collected?	Third party sources of information include the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), National Chicken Council (NCC), National Turkey Federation (NTF), private genotype testing laboratories, private individuals and companies who are the subject of the programs for whom we keep data.



No.	Question	Response
5	Will data be collected from sources outside your agency? For example, customers, USDA sources (i.e., NFC, RD, etc.) or Non-USDA sources.	☑ Yes ☐ No – If NO, go to question 6.
5.1	How will the data collected from customers be verified for accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness?	Data collected from customers will be verified for accuracy, relevance, timeliness and completeness by USDA and state employees. These employees are responsible for the review and accuracy of the data. Verification of data records occurs on an as-needed basis. Also, there are limited systematic data entry constraints to ensure entry completeness.
5.2	How will the data collected from USDA sources be verified for accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness?	Data collected from USDA sources will be verified for accuracy, relevance, timeliness and completeness by USDA and state employees. These employees are responsible for the review and accuracy of the data. Verification of data records occurs on an as-needed basis. Also, there are limited systematic data entry constraints to ensure entry completeness.
5.3	How will the data collected from non-USDA sources be verified for accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness?	Data collected from non-USDA sources will be verified for accuracy, relevance, timeliness and completeness by USDA Veterinary Services employees, state employees and or other federal employees. These employees are responsible for the review and accuracy of the data. Data verification occurs on an as-needed basis. Also, there are limited systematic data entry constraints to ensure entry completeness

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2.2 Data Use

No.	Question	Response	
6	Individuals must be informed in writing of the principal purpose of the information being collected from them. What is the principal purpose of the data being collected?	The purpose of the Animal Disease and Animal Pest Records system is to allow animal health officials to effectively manage animal disease, pest and surveillance programs including providing:	The second secon
		a.) rapid detection and effective response to animal disease and animal pest events in the United States thereby reducing the spread of infections to new flocks/herds,	
		b.) epidemiological analysis, including animal tracing, diagnostic testing, surveillance activities, and other factors of epidemiologic importance for evaluating disease risk;	
		c.) notification of owners or buyers of potentially exposed or infected livestock and State and Federal regulatory officials, including notification through a public web site when records are inadequate to trace such animals to a specific owner or premises:	
		d.) documentation of U.S. animal health program expenditures, statistical data and accomplishments that support national animal disease control programs and international trade agreements;	
		e.) documentation of compliance with and provisions for a public listing of participants in voluntary certification or quality assurance programs.	
7	Will the data he used for any other purpose?	☑ Yes No – If NO, go to question 8.	e takingan di tinggangg
7.1	What are the other purposes?	Summarized animal disease information is reported to the (OIE) Office International des Epizooties (World Organization for Animal Health). Some animal disease information is shared with world trading partners provided for risk analysis to demonstrate that US agricultural animal products are safe for export to other countries. Most risk analysis information is aggregated information and does not describe detailed record information.	
		Some animal disease information is shared with state and federal wildlife agencies, as animal disease frequently crossover between domesticated animals and wildlife. All information, by definition, is shared with state animal health officials and state animal health databases.	
T		Some animal disease information is shared with state and federal public health agencies, as animal disease can crossover between domesticated animals and humans.	



No.	Question	Response
8	Is the use of the data both relevant and necessary to the purpose for which the system is being designed? In other words, the data is absolutely needed and has significant and demonstrable bearing on the system's purpose as required by statute or by Executive order of the President	☑ Yes □ No
9	Will the system derive new data or create previously unavailable data about an individual through aggregation from the information collected (i.e., aggregating farm loans by zip codes in which only one farm exists.)?	☐ Yes ☑ No—If NO, go to question 10.
9.1	Will the new data be placed in the individual's record (customer or employee)?	☐ Yes ☐ No
9.2	Can the system make determinations about customers or employees that would not be possible without the new data?	☐ Yes ☐ No
9.3	How will the new data be verified for relevance and accuracy?	



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program; or public listing of individuals not in compliance with	73		
1		;	
participants in a voluntary certification or quality assurance	'n		
in response to a property executed lawful subpoena; to document compliance with and provide a public listing of	3		
which the agency is authorized to appear;	•		
use in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body before	·8		
liftgation by the Department of Justice:	1		
and eradication;			
prosecuting a violation of law concerning animal disease control			
or foreign, charged with responsibility of investigating or			
reformal to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local,	ъ		
data with the National Agricultural Statistical Service;			
compilation and analysis of statistical data including sharing of	·d		
owner or premises;		***	
when records are inadequate to trace such animals to a specific			
potentially exposed animals, including through a public web site			
exposed animals or who may have received exposed or		-	
notification of livestock owners who have exposed or potentially	.0		
and current and future budget needs;	4.		
documenting, supporting, and/or justifying program expenditures	u		
goals, objectives, and long and short term program measures;			
documenting progress toward and/or accomplishment of program	'ui		
evaluating program efficiency and effectiveness;	-1		
enhance field activities or producer awareness;			
or services and preaddressed or pre-filled forms to	- [4		
DetRouner:	·ţ		
and economic mercens. containing program activities of State. Federal, and contractual	!		
and economic inferests			
analysis that will allow development of efficient animal health surreillance to protect animal and human health, animal products,	1		
health events			
laming afficient response tactics to avoid or mitigate animal	'[[
discusses discusses the state of the state o	•		
analyzing and evaluating risks of emerging or introduced animal	-8		
national, State, or local economies			
disease events, including those that can affect human health and			
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elnomoorge abent lenottematni grinistnism			
activities for the purpose of developing, supporting, and			
summarizing and documenting U.S. animal health surveillance	c.		
gailteing animal tecting	P.		
enhancing the traceability of aminals	.o		
climinating potential or actual foci of infection;		data being collected?	
detecting factors of epidemiologic importance in containing or	'q	and to seau enduor	
Hocks/hords;		bebnetni art are tarW	
exposure to reduce the rate of spread of infection to new		collected from them.	
detecting and controlling the foci of infection or animal disease	'E	gnied nollsmotni	
		To gnitinw ni bermotni erit to sesu enituor erit	
And State government personnel and their contractors for:		ed teum eleubívibul	01
ords maintained in the computer system will be routinely used by	नवश (।)		~-



USDA laboratories and State and private laboratories approved by USDA to conduct program testing will have routine access to the data needed to conduct program tests, report and analyze test results, and monitor laboratory performance.

Accredited veterinarians performing program work will have access only to data needed to conduct program work such as pre-filled test charts and lists of flocks/herds to test or inspect.

Department of Homeland Security or Health and Human Services or cooperating state public health officials use will be limited to zoonotic disease surveillance or control activities or to emergencies for which they have authority when such records are determined to be relevant and necessary to addressing a zoonotic disease, an emergency, or where they are assisting USDA under its authority. Summary or other data that does not containing PII and scientific data regarding zoonotic diseases or diseases that pose a security risk will be provided routinely to cooperating agencies. We will share genomic sequencing data, case epidemiological data stripped of PII, and generalized location information.

Federal officials, particularly USDA Import and Export staff, involved in trade negotiations will be provided with and share with trading partners summary animal health surveillance data (from AHSM/GDB) needed to support trade negotiations

Epidemiologists and analysts in the VS Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health and their cooperators and contractors will access data as needed for epidemiological analysis, risk analysis, spatial analysis, and analysis of emerging animal health issues such summary data and analysis may be published or utilized within USDA and other government departments and/or shared with State or local governments.

USDA, APHIS, Wildlife Services will access data as needed to manage or assist with disease programs related to wildlife, feral or alternative livestock (e.g., avian influenza surveillance, CSF surveillance, pseudorabies, brucellosis, and tuberculosis) and monitor disease in animal populations

Industry groups will be provided summary animal health surveillance data (from AHSM/GDB) as needed to raise industry and public awareness that may mitigate the spread of certain animal diseases (e.g., information about current equine cases of West Nile virus or equine encephalitis may be routinely shared with equine industry representatives to encourage vaccination among horse owners) and to inform them of the progress of animal disease programs.



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11	Will the data be used for any other uses (routine or otherwise)?	✓ Yes ☐ No – If NO, go to question 12.
11.1	What are the other uses?	Summarized animal disease information is reported to the (OIE) Office International des Epizooties (World Organization for Animal Health). Some animal disease information is shared with world trading partners provided for risk analysis to demonstrate that US agricultural animal products are safe for export to other countries. Most risk analysis information is aggregated information and does not describe detailed record information.
		Some animal disease information is shared with state and federal wildlife agencies, as animal disease frequently crossover between domesticated animals and wildlife. All information, by definition, is shared with state animal health officials and state animal health databases.
12	Automation of systems can lead to the consolidation of data – bringing data from multiple sources into one central location/system – and consolidation of administrative controls. When administrative controls are consolidated, they should be evaluated so that all necessary privacy controls remain in place to the degree necessary to continue to control access to and use of the data. Is data being consolidated?	✓ Yes ☐ No – If NO, go to question 13.
12.1	What controls are in place to protect the data and prevent unauthorized access?	The AHSM security model requires a username/password combination that complies with USDA and APHIS standards. The system uses role-based access control and fine-grained access to restrict who can view, enter, update, or delete animal disease information. Authorization is requested by the user's supervisor, signed and approved by regional or national program staff via the APHIS 513 control form. Users may not self-nominate themselves for authorization.
13	Are processes being consolidated?	☐ Yes ☑ No - If NO, go to question 14.
13.1	What controls are in place to protect the data and prevent unauthorized access?	☑ n/a

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2.3 Data Retention

No com	Question	Response
14	Is the data periodically purged from the system?	⊠ Yes
14.1	How long is the data retained whether it is on paper, electronic, in the system or in a backup?	Individual electronic records are retained within the system for 50 years from the last date of creation, edit, or access of those individual records or their child records. In the case of records that are relevant to Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) diseases the period of retention as described above will be 150 years. Incremental and full system tape backups are retained for 1 month. APHIS ITD retains 1 full month backup for one year.
14.2	What are the procedures for purging the data at the end of the retention period?	Data is purged at the end of the retention period in accordance with the procedures provided in USDA Directive 3080-001 Appendix B.
14.3	Where are these procedures documented?	The documentation for these procedures can be found at: http://www.ocio.usda.gov/directives/doc/DR3080-001.pdf
1 5	While the data is retained in the system, what are the requirements for determining if the data is still sufficiently accurate, relevant, timely, and complete to ensure fairness in making determinations?	USDA VS employees, state employees and federal employees collecting the data from other sources are responsible for the review and accuracy of the data. Data verification of these records occurs on an as-needed basis. Also, there are limited systematic data entry constraints to ensure entry completeness.
		Data is retained indefinitely for historical reference.
16	Is the data retained in the system the minimum necessary for the proper performance of a documented agency function?	☑ Yes □ No

2.4 Data Sharing

No.	Question	Response
17	Will other agencies share data or have access to data in this system (i.e., international, federal, state, local, other, etc.)?	✓ YesNo - If NO, go to question 18.

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No.	Question	Response	
17.1	How will the data be used by the other agency?	The data is used for routine animal health surveillance, management of domestic disease and pest control programs, and to monitor for and respond to the introduction of foreign animal diseases.	
		APHIS' Risk Analysis GIS group uses data from AHSM to create mapping trends. For the Scrapie program, limited data needed to fulfill identification device orders is shared with the companies making official ear tags and similarly with contract laboratories. AHSM also interfaces with other VS systems, including National Animal Identification System (NAIS), Veterinary Services Process Streamlining (VSPS), Emergency Management Response System (EMRS), and the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN).	
		State Veterinarians and State Animal Health officials, as owners of the data, have the discretion to share information stored in the AHSM relevant to premises or persons within their state in accordance with state laws and regulations via public web sites and/or may store such information in animal health and surveillance management databases developed by State IT developers, contractors or other third party software vendors in a manner that provides secure data access.	
e en	the contract of the contract o	The National Surveillance Unit (NSU) has agency responsibility for reporting surveillance activities on a nationwide basis. The NSU has direct access to the AHSM and provides and publishes summarized information to the public and our trading partners. No 'customer', 'employee' or 'other' classifications of private information is published or distributed by NSU to external audiences.	
		Certain disease information reported by State and/or Federal employees is recorded in AHSM/GDB. These reports are then summarized by APHIS in reports to the (OIE) Office International des Epizooties (World Organization for Animal Health). No 'customer', 'employee' or 'other' classifications of private information is published or distributed to OIE.	
		Partnerships and MOU's are in place with USGS for the publication of certain Avian Influenza surveillance activities. This summary data is available on a web site for the general public. No 'customer', 'employee' or 'other' classifications of private information is published on this web site	
17.2	Who is responsible for assuring the other agency properly uses the data?	USDA APHIS, including the VS Management Team, Regional Directors, Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), National Surveillance Unit (NSU) and State Veterinarians are all responsible for protecting all PH data identified in the AHSM as required by applicable State and Federal laws.	

No.	Question	Response
18	Is the data transmitted to another agency or an independent site?	✓ Yes☐ No - If NO, go to question 19.
18.1	Is there appropriate agreement in place to document the interconnection and ensure the PII and/or Privacy Act data is appropriately protected?	There is a written MOU between APHIS and USGS. This MOU is currently in the process of being updated and an Interconnectivity System Agreement (ISA) is being written. POAM, with ID 11240, has been created in CSAM to track this task.
19	Is the system operated in more than one site?	✓ Yes No – If NO, go to question 20.
19.1	How will consistent use of the system and data be maintained in all sites?	Consistent use of the system and its data is enforced by the implementation and enforcement of business rules implemented at the software and database level. In addition, data terminology standards are utilized following standard terminology nomenclature, where applicable.

2.5 Data Access

No.	Question	Response
20	Who will have access to the data in the system (i.e., users, managers, system administrators, developers, etc.)?	State and Federal employees and contractors involved with the disease/pest control or surveillance programs have role based access to the AHSM data. Federal, State and contracted IT developers and administrators have the level of access needed to perform their function. Data entry personnel/base access to the data that they onter. There is limited data that is available on public web pages regarding voluntary program participants and when necessary to advise the public of a potential animal disease/pest risk.
21		Access to the data is protected by role-based access and is managed by the network firewall, the network passwords, and the Oracle database. Users must have a government issued login and password that is controlled and managed either at the Veterinary Services, National, Regional or Area offices or in the case of local State databases the State Veterinarian's office. Password controls, procedures, responsibilities and policies follow USDA departmental standards. At most sites, responsibility and scope of data access is defined by users' job descriptions. Policy dictates that a user may not 'self-nominate' themselves for access. Requests for access must come from their supervisor or other authorized animal health official. USDA eAuthentication validation is a planned integration component for development. AHSM needs to complete an Eauth Risk Assessment. A POAM, with ID 11239, has been created in CSAM to track this task.



No.	Question	Response
21.1	Are criteria, procedures, controls, and responsibilities regarding user access documented?	☑ Yes □ No
22	How will user access to the data be restricted?	Users' access is restricted based on the role that they are granted. Tighter levels of control, accountability and audit trails are being designed in scheduled maintenance releases. In a year or less, AHSM will be using the USDA eAuthentication enterprise initiative for authenticating users. Authentication is the process of determining whether someone is in fact who they claim to be.
22.1	Are procedures in place to detect or deter browsing or unauthorized user access?	☑ Yes □ No
23	Does the system employ security controls to make information unusable to unauthorized individuals (i.e., encryption, strong authentication procedures, etc.)?	☑ Yes □ No

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2.6 Customer Protection

No.	Question	Response
24	Who will be responsible for protecting the privacy rights of the customers and employees affected by the interface (i.e., office, person, departmental position, etc.)?	USDA APHIS, including the VS Management Team, Regional Directors, Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), National Surveillance Unit (NSU) and State Veterinarians are all responsible for protecting the privacy rights of the customers and employees identified in the AHSM as required by applicable State and Federal laws.
	How can customers and employees contact the office or person responsible for protecting their privacy rights?	Any individual customer or employee may obtain information from a record in the system that pertains to him or her. Requests for hard copies of records should be in writing, and the request must contain the requesting individual's name, address, name of the system of records, timeframe for the records in question, any other pertinent information to help identify the file, and a copy of his/her photo identification containing a current address for verification of identification. All inquiries should be addressed to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Staff, Legislative and Public Affairs, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 50, Riverdale, MD 20737-1232.
. 1 <u>9</u> 3	A "breach" refers to a situation where deta and/or information assets are unduly exposed. Is a breach notification policy in place for this system?	☑ Yes - If YES, go to question 27. □ No
26.1	If NO, please enter the Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) number with the estimated completion date.	☑ n/a
27	Consider the following: Consolidation and tinkage of files and systems Derivation of data Accelerated information processing and decision making Use of new technologies Is there a potential to deprive a customer of due process rights (fundamental rules of fairness)?	☐ Yes ☑ No – If NO, go to question 28.
27.1	Explain how this will be mitigated?	

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Ño.	Question	Response
28	How will the system and its use ensure equitable treatment of customers?	Information collections are collected on forms and/or as part of an information collection approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and entered in a uniform manner to ensure equitable treatment of customers.
29	Is there any possibility of treating customers or employees differently based upon their individual or group characteristics?	✓ Yes No – If NO, go to question 30
29.1	Explain	Those customers owning diseased or animals exposed to disease could be treated differently from customers owning disease-free or non-exposed animals. Likewise customers participating in a certification program may be treated differently as required by the rules governing the program. States or geographical areas could be potentially classified differently with respect to presents or absence of an animal disease or level within a surveillance or disease program based on data in the system

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3 System of Record

No	Question	Response
30	Can the data be retrieved by a personal identifier? In other words, does the system actually retrieve data by the name of an individual or by some other unique number, symbol, or identifying attribute of the individual?	☑ Yes ☐ No ~ If NO, go to question 31
30.1	How will the data be retrieved? In other words, what is the identifying attribute (i.e., employee number, social security number, etc.)?	Data can be retrieved only by personnel who have logged in with a user ID and password issued by APHIS personnel. Data can be retrieved by information such as first name, last name, address or phone number. No Social Security Numbers will be stored in the AHSM. In some voluntary animal health programs data can be retrieved by websites available to the public. Also, limited data may be posted regarding potential disease risks such as identifiers of infected herds or flocks or exposed animals.
30.2	Under which Systems of Record (SOR) notice does the system operate? Provide number, name and publication date. (SORs can be viewed at www.access.GPO.gov .)	A Systems of Records Notice was prepared under this application's previous name. That Notice is currently under review and will be amended to accommodate the capabilities and features of the current system. The Notice is USDA/APHIS-6, Veterinary ServicesBrucellosis Information System and Brucellosis Recording and Reperting System, USDA/APHIS. A new SORN is being authored and will replace the existing APHIS – once completed. A POAM, with ID 11241, has been created in CSAM to track this task.
30.3	If the system is being modified, will the SOR require amendment or revision?	☑ Yes □ No

4 Technology

No.	Question	Response
31	Is the system using technologies in ways not previously employed by the agency (e.g., Caller-ID)?	☐ Yes ☐ No – If NO, the questionnaire is complete.
31.1	How does the use of this technology affect customer privacy?	

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5 Completion Instructions

Upon completion of this Privacy Impact Assessment for this system, the answer to OMB A-11, Planning, Budgeting, Acquisition and Management of Capital Assets, Part 7, Section E, Question 8c is:

1. Yes.

PLEASE SUBMIT A COPY TO THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICE FOR CYBER SECURITY.

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Privacy Impact Assessment Authorization

Memorandum

I have carefully assessed the Privacy Impact Assessment for the	
Animal Health & Surveillance Management (AHSM) (System Name)	
This document has been completed in accordance with the requir Act of 2002.	rements of the E-Government
We fully accept the changes as needed improvements and authorized. Based on our authority and judgment, the continued operauthorized.	ize initiation of work to eration of this system is
Project Representative	<u>4 - 9-09</u> Date
and the fighter than the second of the secon	a la granda e e que a e equipa e e
Agency's Chief FOIA officer OR Senior Official for Privacy OR Designated privacy person	le/30/09 Date
Marly L. Holland Agency OCIO	<u>6/35/09</u> Date
Jolelle Cell 10 G/23/0	G