

NOTE: The following reflects the information entered in the PIAMS website.

A. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Authority: Office of Management Budget (OMB) Memorandum (M) 03-22, OMB Guidance for Implementing the Privacy Provisions of the E-Government Act of 2002 & PVR #10- Privacy Accountability and #21-Privacy Risk Management

Date of Approval: December 10, 2014

PIA ID Number: **1060**

1. What type of system is this? New

1a. Is this a Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) reportable system? No

2. Full System Name, Acronym, and Release/Milestone (if appropriate):

Taxpayer Protection Program Db, TPP Db

2a. Has the name of the system changed? No

If yes, please state the previous system name, acronym, and release/milestone (if appropriate):

3. Identify how many individuals the system contains information on

Number of Employees: Not Applicable

Number of Contractors: Not Applicable

Members of the Public: Over 1,000,000

4. Responsible Parties:

NA

5. General Business Purpose of System

The Taxpayer Protection Program (TPP) was established to protect taxpayers against Identity Theft by filtering on returns with ID Theft like characteristics. Once selected, the return goes through a treatment process that verifies the taxpayer's identity before the return is process. The TPP database will be used to track the treatment process from selection to authentication.

6. Has a PIA for this system, application, or database been submitted previously to the Office of Privacy Compliance? (If you do not know, please contact *Privacy and request a search) No

6a. If **Yes**, please indicate the date the latest PIA was approved:

6b. If **Yes**, please indicate which of the following changes occurred to require this update.

- System Change (1 or more of the 9 examples listed in OMB 03-22 applies) (refer to PIA Training Reference Guide for the list of system changes)
 - System is undergoing Security Assessment and Authorization
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6c. State any changes that have occurred to the system since the last PIA

7. If this system has an Exhibit 53 or Exhibit 300 please provide the Unique Project Identifier (UPI) number (XXX-XX-XX-XX-XXXX-XX). Otherwise, enter the word 'none' or 'NA'. na

B. DATA CATEGORIZATION

Authority: OMB M 03-22 & PVR #23- PII Management

8. Does this system collect, display, store, maintain or disseminate Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? Yes

9. Indicate the category that best describes the source that provides or originates the PII collected, displayed, stored, maintained or disseminated by this system. Most common categories follow:

Taxpayers/Public/Tax Systems Yes
 Employees/Personnel/HR Systems No

Other Source:

Other No

10. Indicate all of the types of PII collected, displayed, stored, maintained or disseminated by this system. Then state if the PII collected is on the Public and/or Employees. Most common fields follow:

TYPE OF PII	Collected?	On Public?	On IRS Employees or Contractors?
Name	Yes	Yes	No
Social Security Number (SSN)	Yes	Yes	No
Tax Payer ID Number (TIN)	Yes	Yes	No
Address	Yes	Yes	No
Date of Birth	Yes	Yes	No

Additional Types of PII: Yes

<u>PII Name</u>	<u>On Public?</u>	<u>On Employee?</u>
Tax return information	Yes	No
employer/income information	Yes	No
bank account data	Yes	No
IP address	Yes	No
Email	Yes	No

10a. What is the business purpose for collecting and using the SSN?

SSN is used to contact the taxpayer, track case status, and gather IRP documents for case processing purposes

If you answered **Yes** to Social Security Number (SSN) in question 10, answer **10b**, **10c**, and **10d**.

10b. Cite the authority that allows this system to contain SSN's? (e.g. specific regulations, statutes, etc.)

SSNs are permissible from Internal Revenue Code (IRC) 6109, "Identifying Numbers", which requires individual taxpayers to include their SSNs on their income tax returns.

10c. What alternative solution to the use of the SSN has/or will be applied to this system? (e.g. masking, truncation, alternative identifier)

No alternate solution to the use of the SSN in authenticating identities is productive.

10d. Describe the planned mitigation strategy and forecasted implementation date to mitigate or eliminate the use of Social Security Numbers on this system?

There is no planned mitigation strategy.

Describe the PII available in the system referred to in question 10 above.

Income/employer information Tax return data

11. Describe in detail the system's audit trail. State what data elements and fields are collected. Include employee log-in information. If the system does not have audit capabilities, explain why an audit trail is not needed.

The Taxpayer Protection Program is an application currently in development by a vendor. The system audit trail will be put in place by the vendor. We have specified in the requirements for the project that an audit trail is mandatory and will meet IRM requirements.

11a. Does the audit trail contain the audit trail elements as required in current IRM 10.8.3 *Audit Logging Security Standards*? No

12. What are the sources of the PII in the system? Please indicate specific sources:

a. IRS files and databases: Yes

If **Yes**, the system(s) are listed below:

System Name Current PIA? PIA Approval Date SA & A? Authorization Date

CDW	Yes	02/23/2011	No	
DDB	Yes	10/17/2011	Yes	03/02/2012
GUF	Yes	02/23/2009	No	03/02/2012

b. Other federal agency or agencies: No

c. State and local agency or agencies: No

d. Third party sources: Yes

If yes, the third party sources that were used are:

Lexis Nexus Equifax

e. Taxpayers (such as the 1040): Yes

f. Employees (such as the I-9): No

g. Other: No If **Yes**, specify:

C. PURPOSE OF COLLECTION

Authorities: OMB M 03-22 & Internal Revenue Manual (IRM) 10.8.8, IT Security, Live Data Protection Policy & PVR #16, Acceptable Use

13. What is the business need for the collection of PII in this system? Be specific.

RICS work is part of an overall IRS revenue protection strategy. RICS' main mission is to protect public interest by improving IRS' ability to detect and prevent identity theft. The TPP database is a tool used by RICS to track and treat identity theft returns.

G. INFORMATION PROTECTIONS

Authority: OMB M 03-22 & PVR #9- Privacy as Part of the Development Life Cycle, #11- Privacy Assurance, #12- Privacy Education and Training, #17- PII Data Quality, #20- Safeguards and #22- Security Measures

21. Identify the owner and operator of the system: IRS Owned and Operated

21a. If Contractor operated, has the business unit provided appropriate notification to execute the annual security review of the contractors, when required?

22. The following people have use of the system with the level of access specified:

	Yes/No	Access Level
IRS Employees:	<u>Yes</u>	
Users		<u>Read Only</u>
Managers		<u>Read Only</u>
System Administrators		<u>Read Write</u>
Developers		<u>Read Write</u>
Contractors:	<u>Yes</u>	
Contractor Users		<u>Read Only</u>
Contractor System Administrators		<u>Read Write</u>
Contractor Developers		<u>Read Write</u>
Other:	<u>No</u>	

If you answered yes to contractors, please answer **22a.** (All contractor/contractor employees must hold at minimum, a "Moderate Risk" Background Investigation if they have access to IRS owned SBU/PII data.)

22a. If the contractors or contractor employees act as System Administrators or have "Root Access", does that person hold a properly adjudicated "High Level" background investigation? Yes

23. How is access to the PII determined and by whom?

In order to obtain access to the database, all prospective users must adhere to the 5081 process. This procedure is used for controlling access, managing (create, modify, disable, delete) user accounts, and providing administrative rights to users. All standard access requests must be authorized by the user's manager as well as a database administrator. All approved database accounts will be logged in and authenticated through the Windows main frame. User level and access permissions are automatically configured to the database server.

24. How will each data element of SBU/PII be verified for accuracy, timeliness, and completeness?

The PII information maintained in the database is provided directly from IRS files. Accuracy and completeness is inherited from the systems the data is received from.

25. Are these records covered under the General Records Schedule (GRS), or have a National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) archivist approved a Record Control Schedule (RCS) for the retention and destruction of official agency records stored in this system? No

25a. If **Yes**, how long are the records required to be held under the corresponding RCS and how are they disposed of? In your response, please include the complete IRM number 1.15.XX and specific item number and title.

If **No**, how long are you proposing to retain the records? Please note, if you answered no, you must contact the IRS Records and Information Management Program to initiate records retention scheduling before you dispose of any records in this system.

TPP Db is unscheduled. System owners will work with the IRS Records Office to draft disposition instructions that meet business needs for approval by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Records are retained for fraud and identity theft modeling.

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26. Describe how the PII data in this system is secured, including appropriate administrative and technical controls utilized.

The system follows FIPS PUB 200 minimum security requirements for the appropriate security controls and requirements as described in NIST SP 800-53 Revision 3. The appropriate policy checkers, network checkers, security scans, and critical updates are maintained. The technical controls that the reporting database has in place are mainly inherited from the GS. The system administrator role includes: 1) Controlling remote access to the system; 2) Installing OS updates and patches; 3) Running system policy checker; 4) Ensuring the system configuration remains in compliance with the SQL server policy checker. The database administrator role includes: 1) Adding/Removing users to/from SQL server; 2) Assigning access levels to SQL server users; 3) Creating and maintaining database instances; 4) Running the SQL Server policy checker; 5) Ensuring the SQL Server configuration remains in compliance with the SQL server policy checker; 6) Backing up the data. All other administrative and technical controls are inherited by the GS. All RICS applications will be using databases housed on a SQL server using Windows authentication only. SQL Server authentication will be disabled on the SQL server to comply with IRM requirements. Database roles will be created for each database, and proper "least privilege" permissions will be assigned on all pertinent database objects (tables, stored procedures, views, etc...) to these roles. Rather than adding each application user as a login to the SQL server, we will create Local windows groups on the SQL server with appropriate names describing the application and access level within in the name (i.e., Contacts_Admin and Contacts_StdUser). These local windows groups will then be added as SQL logins and given only the permission to the database needed for the application. In addition, the local windows groups will then be placed in the corresponding database role. The security administrator, based on the 5081, will place the IRS user into the appropriate local windows groups, which has already been mapped to the appropriate access level on the SQL server.

- 26a. Next, explain how the data is protected in the system at rest, in flight, or in transition.

Data At Rest: The database has been archived on a separate drive and a separate server in the event it needs refreshed. The server is maintained under the IRS GS and controls for "Protection of Information At Rest" which outlines the configurations for firewalls, gateways, intrusion detection/prevention systems, and filtering routers are inherited. Data In Flight or In Transition: The database does not maintain any data in flight or in transition. SQL Server is setup to protect data. From a database level, we have enabled TDE (Transparent Data Encryption) will encrypt the entire database's file contents. This means that if someone were to access the MDF, LDF or BAK files associated with that database, they would not be able to read the contents by restoring or attaching those files to their own SQL server. The majority of the protection for the data will be in the permission setup. The goal is to deny most permission to the actual tables in the database, and create stored procedures to perform the bulk of the data manipulation. For example, if I deny the DELETE permission on a table to a user, they will not be able to delete a record in that table, through an application or through SSMS. However, we can create a stored procedure that contains the code to DELETE a record, and then give EXECUTE permission on that stored procedure to that user. This provide the best level of security so that users MUST go through pre-defined methods of manipulating data.

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27. Has a risk assessment (e.g., SA&A) been conducted on the system to ensure that appropriate security controls have been identified and implemented to protect against known risks to the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the PII? No

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28. Describe the monitoring/evaluating activities undertaken on a regular basis to ensure that controls continue to work properly in safeguarding the PII.

GS Level: System/Intrusion Detection System (IPS/IDS) and Host Intrusion Detection System (HIDS). Monitoring Roles: SAs and DBAs assign initial identifications and passwords, security profiles, and other security characteristics of new users. Other tasks include changing security profiles for existing users, ensuring that user's access or type of access is restricted to the minimum necessary to perform his/her job, and monitoring system integrity, protection levels, and security-related events. Additionally monitoring activities include running policy and network checkers and scans. System logs are maintained.

29. Is testing performed, in accordance with Internal Revenue Manual (IRM) 10.8.8 - *IT Security, Live Data Protection Policy*? Not Applicable

29a. Has approval been received from the Office of Privacy Compliance to use Live Data in testing (*if appropriate*)?

29b. If you have received permission from the Office of Privacy Compliance to use Live Data, when was the approval granted?

H. PRIVACY ACT & SYSTEM OF RECORDS

Under the statute, any employee who knowingly and willfully maintains a system of records without meeting the Privacy Act notice requirements is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined up to \$5000.

Authority: OMB M 03-22 & Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a (e) (4) & PVR #13-Transparency

30. Are 10 or more records containing PII maintained/stored/transmitted through this system? Yes

31. Are records on the system retrieved by any identifier for an individual? (Examples of identifiers include but are not limited to Name, SSN, Photograph, IP Address) Yes

31a. If **YES**, the System of Records Notice(s) (SORN) published in the Federal Register adequately describes the records as required by the Privacy Act? Enter the SORN number and the complete name of the SORN.

SORN Number	SORN Name
42.021	Compliance Programs and Projects Files--Treasury/I
34.037	Audit Trail and Security Record System

I. ANALYSIS

Authority: OMB M 03-22 & PVR #21- Privacy Risk Management

32. What choices were made or actions taken regarding this IT system or collection of information as a result of preparing the PIA?

Resulted in the removal of PII from the system (e.g., SSN use reduced/eliminated)	<u>No</u>
Provided viable alternatives to the use of PII within the system	<u>No</u>
New privacy measures have been considered/implemented	<u>No</u>
Other:	<u>No</u>

32a. If **Yes** to any of the above, please describe:

NA