



Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)

Farm Service Agency

Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS)

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Document Information

System Owner Contact Information	
Name	Doug Jones
Contact Number	816-926-2758
E-mail Address	Doug.Jones@usda.gov

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Purpose of Document

USDA DM 3515-002 states: “Agencies are responsible for initiating the PIA in the early stages of the development of a system and to ensure that the PIA is completed as part of the required System Life Cycle (SLC) reviews...” and “New systems, systems under development, or systems undergoing major modifications are required to complete a PIA.”

This document is being completed in accordance with NIST SP 800-37 Rev 1 which states, “The security plan also contains as supporting appendices or as references to appropriate sources, other risk and security-related documents such as a risk assessment, privacy impact assessment, system interconnection agreements, contingency plan, security configurations, configuration management plan, incident response plan, and continuous monitoring strategy.”

Abstract

Name of the component and system: Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS)

Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS) provides assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers when a loss occurs as a result of an eligible disaster event, such as flooding, drought, and winter storms.

FPDS consists of the following applications:

- Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)
- Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)
- Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)
- National Crop Table (NCT)
- Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)
- STORM (STORM)
- Tree Assistance Program (TAP)
- Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)
- Coronavirus Food Assistance Program 2.0 (CFAP 2.0)
- Quality Loss Adjustment Program (QLA)
- Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program (PARP)
- Pandemic Livestock Indemnity Program (PLIP)
- Pandemic Timber Harvesters and Haulers (PATHH)
- Organic & Transitional Education & Certification Program (OTECP)
- Spot Market Hog Pandemic Program (SMHPP)
- Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP)

Why the PIA is being conducted: To support federal law, regulations and policies.

System Information

System Information	
Agency:	Farm Service Agency
System Name (Acronym):	Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS)
System Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major Application <input type="checkbox"/> General Support System <input type="checkbox"/> Non-major Application
System Categorization (per FIPS 199):	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Who owns this system? (Name, agency, contact information)	Doug Jones Beacon Facility 6501 Beacon Drive Kansas City MO 816-926-2758 Doug.Jones@usda.gov
Who is the security contact for this system? (Name, agency, contact information)	Brian Davies Information Systems Security Program Manager (ISSPM) USDA/ FPAC-ISD-IAB-CS (202) 720-2419 Brian.Davies@usda.gov
Who completed this document? (Name, agency, contact information)	J. Hyle Poole FPAC-BC A&A Analyst 240-353-9657 Hyle.Poole@usda.gov

Overview

System Name: Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS)

System Description:

Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS) provides assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers when a loss occurs as a result of an eligible disaster event, such as flooding, drought, and winter storms. FPDS contains these applications and components:

1. Application: Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)

The ELAP program will provide emergency relief to producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish, because of losses from adverse weather or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. This program was authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008.

1.1 Component of ELAP: Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm Raised Fish Program Payments (ELAP-Payments)

ELAP-Payments provides compensation to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease, adverse weather, or other loss conditions, including losses due to blizzards and wildfires.

2. Application: Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

LFP was authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. The LFP program will be available to eligible livestock producers who suffered grazing losses for eligible livestock, because of drought on land that is either native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or planted to a crop specifically for providing grazing. The LFP program will also be available to eligible livestock producers who suffered grazing losses for eligible livestock, because of fire on rangeland managed by a Federal agency, if the eligible livestock producer is prohibited from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland. With the passage of The Agricultural Act of 2014 (the Act), also known as the 2014 Farm Bill, Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) has been extended indefinitely (beyond the horizon of the Act). The program is made retroactive to October 1, 2011. Producers are no longer required to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage to be eligible for this program.

2.1 Component of LFP: Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payments (LFP-Payments)

The LFP-Payments program pays producers authorized for payments through the LFP-Signup software. Processing functions include:

- Estimated Calculated Report
- Payment/Overpayment processing
- Provide for Eligibility, AGI, Direct Attribution, Payment Limitation reductions
- Process LFP payment and overpayments
- Interface with NPS
- Retain producer payment history information
- Payment History Reporting

- Support a Non-payment Report
- Allow for reprocessing of the payment/overpayments

2.2 Component of LFP: Livestock Forage Disaster Program Signup (LFP-Signup)

The LFP-Signup program, under the 2008 Act, is available to livestock producers who suffered grazing losses for eligible livestock, because of drought on land that is either native or improved pastureland or planted to a crop specifically for grazing. The LFP program will also be available in situations when wildfire prohibits normal grazing on rangeland managed by a Federal agency. To maintain eligibility for LFP, producers must purchase coverage on grazed pasture rather than for all crops in all counties. Processing functions include:

- Producer signup
- Producer LFP application form

3. Application: Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

LIP is an emergency effort administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) to help livestock owners who suffered losses from recent natural disasters. It provides a partial reimbursement to eligible owners for livestock losses. Livestock Indemnity Program assistance is available to eligible owners who suffered livestock losses that were the result of natural disasters or wildfires that received a Presidential Disaster Declaration or Secretarial Disaster Designation. Assistance is available only in counties named as primary disaster counties. Assistance is not available in contiguous counties under this program. Livestock losses due to anthrax are also covered. No disaster declaration or designation is required.

3.1 Component of LIP: Livestock Indemnity Program Payments (LIP-Payments)

The LIP-Payments software pays producers that have signed up for the LIP program. Processing functions include:

- Estimated Calculated Report
- Payment/Overpayment processing
- Provide for Eligibility, AGI, Direct Attribution, Payment Limitation reductions
- Process LIP- payment and overpayments
- Interface with NPS
- Retain producer payment history information
- Payment History Reporting
- Support a Non-payment Report
- Allow for reprocessing of the payment/overpayments

3.2 Component of LIP: Livestock Indemnity Program Signup (LIP-Signup)

The LIP program, under the 2008 Act compensates producers for livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather that occurred on or after January 1, 2008. Signup begins when an eligible disaster is apparent. Processing functions include:

- Producer signup
- Producer LIP application form

4. Application: National Crop Table (NCT)

The National crop table is a web-based system that was created to administer and support the 2008-current NAP programs. The State Offices enter all pertinent data, including price and yield. Crop data records are downloaded daily to the Field Service Centers. State Offices can add, update or delete records as needed via the Web. This table supports the calculations in the NAP Payment System and other disaster programs as needed.

4.1 Component of NCT: National Crop Table Shared Service (NCTSS)

NCTSS provides the ability for the various processes to automate query capabilities for shared database services. This allows for reporting of information within the application including the shared data warehouse. Data is retrieved using a SQL process which then provides services for the requesting application.

5. Application: Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)

NAP was implemented by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, as amended by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, is a federally funded program that provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occurs as a result of a natural disaster. NAP provides coverage for crops for which crop insurance is not available.

5.1 Component of NAP: Application for Coverage (AFC)

AFC enables application coverage to be filed for every producer that wishes to participate in NAP. The fees are charged at the pay crop/pay type/planting period level. Producers are required to pay the service fee at the time of Application for Coverage. The fee data is sent to the accounting system. Application for Coverage (AFC) county users enters producer's information. If the producer is valid, they select the crop(s) that the producer wants to have covered and collect fee per producer and county pay crop. AFC is accessed from FSA Applications and uses eAuthentication to gain access. AFC includes NAP Continuous Coverage which is a batch process which generates letters for the KC Print Shop that are physically mailed to NAP producers.

5.2 Component of NAP: Application for Payment (AFP)

A producer must file a NAP application for Payment in order to receive NAP Benefits. AFP is used to gather data in order to determine if the producer suffered a loss. Calculations and validations of the data are performed, and the approved data is stored to be used by the Payment process. Application for Payment (AFP) can be accessed from the NAP menu and can be processed by Last 4 of the ID, Producer Id and Type or Producer's Last Name.

5.3 Component of NAP: Approved Yield (AY)

AY was also known as Approved Production History (APH) prior to 2001. A NAP approved yield is established for a producer's unit based on acres and production of a crop/crop type/intended use/planting period/practice. In the absence of actual production records, a percentage of the prior year approved yield or percentages of the transitional yield will be used, as applicable. The approved yield is used for the application for payment process and other NAP processes as applicable. Approved Yields (AY) maintenance can be accessed from the NAP menu.

5.4 Component of NAP: Estimated Premium Calculator (EPC)

EPC provides the producer with a tool to help calculate the premium cost/acre for NAP buy-up. This tool is for informational use only and the data is not stored. Producers enter data to calculate the premium cost/acre for NAP buy-up.

5.5 Component of NAP: Loss Adjustor Payments (LAP)

LAP provides payments for both NAP and TAP Adjuster Vouchers and Travel Fees.

5.6 Component of NAP: Loss Adjustor Voucher (LAV)

LAV is an automated method for processing, recording, and maintaining Loss Adjuster data, which is the adjustment and inspection services performed for NAP and TAP. LAV data is entered through one of two options: Inspection Data or Travel Data. This data is used to makes payments through the Voucher Payment Processing for All Programs option.

5.7 Component of NAP: Marketing Percentages (MP)

A NAP historical marketing percentage (HMP) and/or direct marketing percentage (DMP) is established for a producer electing either of these options along with buy-up coverage on an Application for Coverage. Contract marketing data will be collected if applicable and a percentage calculated. The CMP, HMP and/or DMP will be used in calculating the loss payment. The DMP will be used in calculating the premium. Data is collected, and a percentage is calculated for CMP, HMP, and/or DMP. CMP and HMP are applicable only if the HMP Option was elected on application for coverage. DMP is applicable only if Direct Market Price Option was elected on application for coverage.

5.8 Component of NAP: NAP Continuous Coverage (NAPCC)

NAPCC is a batch process within the NAP system which generates letters for the KC Print Shop that are physically mailed to NAP producers.

5.9 Component of NAP: NAP Shared Service (NAP SS)

NAP SS is a component of the NAP system and is used to disclose NAP data to external systems, for example CARS, and LFP. NAP Shared Service is used to create a new NAP unit as a new acreage report is created in CARS. The NAP SS application is an internal system with no county user interface.

5.10 Component of NAP: Notice of Loss (NOL)

Producers who have applied for NAP coverage and satisfied the service fees for the selected crops are eligible for NAP. A timely Notice of Loss must be filed in order for the producer to receive benefits. The notice of loss data is recorded and verified to ensure accuracy. If all the requirements are met for filing the notice of Loss, the Producer must file an Application for Payment in order to receive NAP Benefits. Notice of Loss (NOL) can be accessed from the NAP menu.

5.11 Component of NAP: Notification Center (NC)

This component is documented across multiple NAP Signup systems which need to send notifications (postal letters) to NAP Producers on behalf of FSA county offices. NAP Notifications is a centralized system which maintains and delivers NAP notifications (letters) from individual NAP Signup systems to the KC Print Shop (NAP producers).

5.12 Component of NAP: Payments and Overpayment (P/O)

P/O is a web-based system that interfaces with the National Payment System (NPS) and

National Receipts and Receivables System (NRRS). The system utilizes the Common Payment & Reporting Process that was developed for LIP, TAP, and LFP.

P/O provides County Office committee approved payments for uninsured crops in the event of an area-wide disaster. Overpayments are calculated similarly. County Offices are required to process overpayments regularly to ensure that all producers are timely notified of outstanding debts. P/O is an automated system that utilizes CPF to perform the following:

- Payment/Overpayment processing
- Provide for Eligibility, AGI, Direct Attribution, Payment Limitation reductions
- Interface with NPS
- Retain producer payment history information
- Support a Non-Payment Report
- Allow for reprocessing of the payment/overpayment

5.13 Component of NAP: Premium Management (PM)

Premium Management is used to calculate and display producer premium balance due along with previously recorded transactions. The County Office records premium collection data in the System and the system transmits premium collection data to NRRS and stores it.

5.14 Component of NAP: Supplemental NAP Process (SNAPP)

The Supplemental NAP Process is a web-based supplemental application for acreages used for NAP. Producers are required to report all acreage of a crop for which they have obtained NAP coverage although some acreage may be considered ineligible for NAP purposes. SNAPP will be a means to capture acreage that is ineligible for NAP and maintain the data for multiple NAP processes to use.

5.15 Component of NAP: Unit Maintenance (UM)

UM is a web-based system used by county offices to create and manage each NAP Unit. UM is required in order to file an application for payment. A NAP unit is based on a unique farming relationship between owners and operators and must be established for every producer that is participating in NAP. The unit structure is used for the approved yield, notice of loss, application for payment processes, and other NAP processes.

6 Application: STORM (STORM)

The Systematic Tracking for Optimal Risk Management (STORM) application is used for logging and tracking information about natural disaster events such as hurricanes, droughts and forest fires that affect agriculture. This information is collected by the County Emergency Board (CEB) and submitted in the form of a Loss Assessment Report (LAR) to the State Emergency Board (SEB) for review. The SEB has the authority to approve and submit the LAR to the national level where it is used in combination with other LAR information to determine eligibility for disaster relief funds. The information collected and submitted in the LAR is the same information being used in the current manual process of drafting Flash Reports and Damage Assessment Reports (DARs) in the county and state offices. Processing functions include:

- Information is collected by the County Emergency Board (CEB)
- Loss Assessment Report (LAR) submitted to the State Emergency Board (SEB)

- Approve or Disapproved and submitted to the National level to determine eligibility for disaster relief funds

7. Application: Tree Assistance Program (TAP)

The TAP program, authorized by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, provides assistance to orchardists and eligible nursery tree growers who produce nursery, ornamental, fruit, nut or Christmas trees for commercial sale that lost trees, bushes, or vines, because of a natural disaster, as determined by the Secretary.

7.1 Component of TAP: TAP Shared Service (TAP-SS)

Provides TAP (notice of losses) data for Loss Adjuster Voucher system.

7.2 Component of TAP: Tree Assistance Program Payments (TAP-Payments)

The TAP-Payments program pays producers authorized for payments through the TAP software. Processing functions include:

- Estimated Calculated Report
- Payment/Overpayment processing
- Provide for Eligibility, AGI, Direct Attribution, Payment Limitation reductions
- Process TAP payment and overpayments
- Interface with NPS
- Retain producer payment history information
- Payment History Reporting
- Support a Non-payment Report
- Allow for reprocessing of the payment/overpayments

7.3 Component of TAP: Tree Assistance Program Signup (TAP-Signup)

TAP, under the 2008 Act, provides assistance to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers who produce nursery, ornamental, fruit, nut or Christmas trees for commercial sale, and who lost trees, bushes or vines because of a natural disaster, as determined by the Secretary.

Processing functions include:

- Producer signup
- Producer TAP application form

8 Application: COVID Food Assistance Program (CFAP)

The CFAP provides users a consistent approach for providing sign-up functionality dedicated to administering various congressional farm programs such as the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES). Producers will provide information to the county office employees who will enter data into the application which will be saved in the database.

NOTE: information provided by the producer is on their farm's commodities and is not PII; the information is used to determine eligibility of the CFAP program.

Authentication occurs using:

- Enterprise Active Directory - Valid ID and password
- eAuthentication – Level 2 - valid eAuth ID and PW credentials
- Extensible Authorization System (EAS)

The CFAP process will generate name and street address, but not store, process or collect the address

9 Application: COVID Food Assistance Program 2.0 (CFAP 2.0)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is implementing a second round of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2.0) for producers of agricultural commodities marketed in 2020 who face continuing market disruptions, low farm-level prices, and significant marketing costs.

Producers will provide information to the county office employees who will enter data into the application which will be saved in the database or producer can directly access application to enter data.

NOTE: information provided by the producer is on their farm’s commodities and is not PII; the information is used to determine eligibility of the CFAP 2.0 program.

Authentication occurs using:

- Enterprise Active Directory - Valid ID and password
- eAuthentication – Level 2 - valid eAuth ID and PW credentials
- Extensible Authorization System (EAS)

The CFAP process will generate name and street address, but not store, process or collect the address

10 Application: Quality Loss Adjustment Program (QLA)

Quality Loss Adjustment Program (QLA Program) uses funding and authorities provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, and the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020. QLA Program provides direct support to producers who suffered eligible crop quality losses due to drought, excessive moisture, floods, hurricanes, snowstorms, tornadoes, typhoons, volcanic activity, and wildfires occurring in calendar years 2018 and 2019. QLA is under the statutory authority of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and under the administration of FSA. It provides financial assistance to eligible farmers, ranchers, and dairy operations with eligible commodities that have been significantly impacted by quality losses due to qualified disaster events.

QLA will generate name and street address for printed forms, but not store, process or collect the address.

11 Application: Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program (PARP)

The Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program (PARP) provides direct financial assistance to producers of agricultural commodities (except timber) who suffered losses in revenue in calendar year 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Payments will be based upon a comparison of the producer’s gross revenue from 2020 and either 2018 or 2019, as elected by the producer. Farm Service Agency (FSA) is administering the PARP.

12 Application: Pandemic Livestock Indemnity Program (PLIP)

System for losses of livestock or poultry depopulated before the date of enactment of this Act due to insufficient processing access, based on 80 percent of the fair market value of any livestock or poultry so depopulated, and for the cost of such depopulation.

13 Application: Pandemic Timber Harvesters and Haulers (PATHH)

System to provide relief to timber harvesting and timber hauling businesses that have, as a

result of the COVID–19 pandemic, experienced a loss of not less than 10 percent in gross revenue during the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on December 1, 2020, as compared to the gross revenue of that timber harvesting or hauling business during the same period in 2019.

14 Application: Organic & Transitional Education & Certification Program (OTECP)

Producers and handlers incur significant costs to obtain or renew USDA organic certification each year, and the economic challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic have made obtaining and renewing USDA organic certification financially challenging for many operations. OTECP accepts applications for reimbursements of incurred eligible costs during the 2020-2022 program years.

15 Application: Spot Market Hog Pandemic Program (SMHPP)

The Spot Market Hog Pandemic Program (SMHPP) will provide assistance to small and medium hog operations for financial losses on negotiated purchase hogs and negotiated formula purchase hogs sold from April 16, 2020, through September 1, 2020, due to low market prices as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

16 Application: Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP)

ELRP provides assistance to livestock producers who had increased supplement feed costs as a result of forage losses due to a qualifying drought or wildfire in calendar year 2021.

Section 1.0 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.

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

Application	What information is collected, used, disseminated or maintained?
ELAP	Name, street address
LFP	Name, street address
LIP	Name, street address
NCT	No PII in application
NAP	Name, street address
STORM	No PII in application
TAP	Name, street address
CFAP	Name, street address
CFAP 2.0	Name, street address
QLA	Name, street address
PARP	Name, street address
PLIP	Name, street address
PATHH	Name, street address
OTEC	Name, street address
SMHPP	Name, street address
ELRP	Name, street address

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

Application	What are sources of information in application?
ELAP	Service Center Information Management System (SCIMS) database
LFP	SCIMS database
LIP	SCIMS database
NCT	No PII in application
NAP	SCIMS database
STORM	No PII in application
TAP	SCIMS database
CFAP	SCIMS database
CFAP 2.0	SCIMS database
QLA	SCIMS database
PARP	SCIMS database
PLIP	SCIMS database
PATHH	SCIMS database
OTEC	SCIMS database
SMHPP	SCIMS database
ELRP	SCIMS database

Producers may provide information on their farm’s commodities and the information needed to ensure they are eligible for a program. All PII, however, is pulled from SCIMS and is not requested or received directly

from producers.

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

Applications	Why information being collected, used, disseminated or maintained?
ELAP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
LFP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
LIP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
NCT	No PII in application
NAP	The application utilizes the Common Payment & Reporting Process that was developed for LIP, TAP, and LFP. WEB-NAP P/O provides County Office committee approved payments for uninsured crops in the event of an area-wide disaster. Overpayments are calculated similarly; County Offices are required to process overpayments regularly to ensure that all producers are timely notified of outstanding debts.
STORM	No PII in application
TAP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
CFAP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
CFAP 2.0	To determine eligibility for the specific program
QLA	To determine eligibility for the specific program
PARP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
PLIP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
PATHH	To determine eligibility for the specific program
OTECP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
SMHPP	To determine eligibility for the specific program
ELRP	To determine eligibility for the specific program

1.4 How is the information collected?

Application	Other Systems (if Yes)
ELAP	SCIMS database
LFP	SCIMS database
LIP	SCIMS database
NCT	No PII in application
NAP	SCIMS database
STORM	No PII in application
TAP	SCIMS database
CFAP	SCIMS database
CFAP 2.0	SCIMS database
QLA	SCIMS database
PARP	SCIMS database
PLIP	SCIMS database
PATHH	SCIMS database
OTECP	SCIMS database
SMHPP	SCIMS database
ELRP	SCIMS database

1.5 How will the information be checked for accuracy?

Application	How information is checked for accuracy.
ELAP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS (which is in the Farm Program Common Management System [FPCMS]) is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
LFP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
LIP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
NAP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
TAP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
CFAP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
CFAP 2.0	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
QLA	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
PARP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
PLIP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
PATHH	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the

	FPDS system boundary.
OTEC	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
SMHPP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.
ELRP	The accuracy of PII obtained from SCIMS is not within the scope of FPDS. FPDS does not have the ability to update any information in SCIMS, nor does it have the ability to update the information in any other application databases not within the FPDS system boundary.

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

Application	Legal authority to collect information.
ELAP	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
LFP	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
LIP	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
NAP	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
TAP	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
CFAP	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
CFAP 2.0	These regulations pertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
QLA	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
PARP	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
PLIP	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
PATHH	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
OTECP	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
SMHPP	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)
ELRP	<p>These regulations pertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a); • E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. Law. 107-347, 44 U.S.C. §101); • Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501)

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

Application	Privacy risks and how mitigated.
ELAP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
LFP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
LIP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
NAP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
TAP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
CFAP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
CFAP 2.0	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
QLA	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
PARP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
PLIP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
PATHH	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
OTECP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
SMHPP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.
ELRP	<p>The privacy risks are moderate. The minimum amount of personally identifiable information is collected to satisfy the purpose of this system. The risks are mitigated using various control mechanisms, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All users must be uniquely identified and authenticated prior to accessing the application. ○ Access to data is restricted. ○ Information is encrypted at rest and in transit. ○ Masking of PII ○ System audit logs are retained and reviewed weekly. No PII is stored in audit logs. Additionally, when the user signs off his browser the user’s memory should be automatically “flushed” by the operating system.

Section 2.0 Uses of the Information

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

2.1 Describe all the uses of information.

Applications	Uses of Information
ELAP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
LFP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
LIP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
NCT	No PII in application
NAP	The application utilizes the Common Payment & Reporting Process that was developed for LIP, TAP, SURE, and LFP. WEB-NAP P/O provides County Office committee approved payments for uninsured crops in the event of an area-wide disaster. Overpayments are calculated similarly; County Offices are required to process overpayments regularly to ensure that all producers are timely notified of outstanding debts..
STORM	No PII in application
TAP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
CFAP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
CFAP 2.0	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
QLA	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
PARP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
PLIP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
PATHH	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
OTECP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
SMHPP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments
ELRP	To determine eligibility for sign up and for program payments

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

Application	Tools used to analyze data and what type of data produced.
ELAP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
LFP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
LIP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
NAP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
TAP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
CFAP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.

CFAP 2.0	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
QLA	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
PARP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
PLIP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
PATHH	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
OTEC	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
SMHPP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.
ELRP	No additional “tools” (other than the application and database itself) are used to analyze the data.

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

Applications	Why and how commercial or publicly available data is used.
ELAP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
LFP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
LIP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
NAP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
TAP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
CFAP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
CFAP 2.0	The system does not use commercial or public data.
QLA	The system does not use commercial or public data.
PARP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
PLIP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
PATHH	The system does not use commercial or public data.
OTEC	The system does not use commercial or public data.
SMHPP	The system does not use commercial or public data.
ELRP	The system does not use commercial or public data.

2.4 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.

Application	Controls in place to ensure information is handled in accordance with the above described uses.
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<p>ELAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
<p>LFP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
<p>LIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.

<p>NAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
<p>TAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
<p>CFAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
CFAP 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
QLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
PARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
PLIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
PATHH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. • This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. • If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
OTECP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. ● This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. ● If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
SMHPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. ● This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. ● If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.
ELRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to the system and data are determined by business need and individual roles. Controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that data integrity and confidentiality are maintained during processing. Controls in place to ensure the correct handling of information include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End users are correctly identified and authenticated according to USDA and FSA security policies for access managements, authentication and identification controls. ○ Audit logging is performed at the Department-level to ensure data integrity. ● This application is in compliance with the FISMA and the security and privacy controls provided in the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4. ● If any residual risks are identified, they will be managed and reported via the FISMA mandated risk assessment processes.

Section 3.0 Retention

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

3.1 How long is information retained?

Application	Time information is retained?
ELAP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
LFP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
LIP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
NAP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
TAP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
CFAP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
CFAP 2.0	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
QLA	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
PARP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
PLIP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
PATHH	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
OTEC	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
SMHPP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).
ELRP	The information is retained indefinitely (permanent records).

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

Application	Retention period approved by component records officer and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)?
ELAP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
LFP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
LIP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
NAP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
TAP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.

CFAP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
CFAP 2.0	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
QLA	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
PARP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
PLIP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
PATHH	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
OTECF	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
SMHPP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.
ELRP	Yes, in accordance with USDA Directive DR 3080-001: Appendix A: Scheduling Records.

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

Application	Risks associated with the length of time data is retained and how those risks are mitigated.
ELAP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through</p>

	<p>1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
LFP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
LIP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
NAP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years</p>

	<p>after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
TAP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
CFAP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
CFAP 2.0	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long</p>

	<p>do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
<p>QLA</p>	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
<p>PARP</p>	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive</p>

	<p>Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
<p>PLIP</p>	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
<p>PATHH</p>	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
<p>OTECP</p>	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized</p>

	<p>parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
SMHPP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
ELRP	<p>The retention period is based on a combination business need (i.e., how long do we need this information for our business process) and long-term usefulness. For this application, records are retained indefinitely (permanent records). While stored, information may be at risk for viewing by unauthorized parties, data loss or destruction and non-availability. Access to computerized files are protected by access control software, physical access controls and if warranted, password-protected.</p> <p>SORN USDA/FSA-2 States: Program documents are destroyed within 6 years after end of participation. However, FSA is under a records freeze.</p> <p>According to Records Management DR3080-001 Disposition of Inactive Records: Records and other documents that are no longer sufficiently active to warrant retention in office space shall be removed as rapidly as possible by: (a) transfer to a Federal Records Center, or (b) transfer to a records retention</p>

	<p>facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Chapter 12, Subchapter B Records Management, Subpart K, 1228.224 through 1228.244, or (c) if authorized, by disposal. (See Appendix B – Records Disposition Procedures.)</p>
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Section 4.0 Internal Sharing and Disclosure

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

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

Application	Internal organization(s) in which information is shared, what information is shared and for what purpose?
ELAP	N/A – information is not shared
LFP	N/A – information is not shared
LIP	N/A – information is not shared
NAP	N/A – information is not shared
TAP	N/A – information is not shared
CFAP	N/A – information is not shared
CFAP 2.0	N/A – information is not shared
QLA	N/A – information is not shared
PARP	N/A – information is not shared
PLIP	N/A – information is not shared
PATHH	N/A – information is not shared
OTECP	N/A – information is not shared
SMHPP	N/A – information is not shared
ELRP	N/A – information is not shared

4.2 How is the information transmitted or disclosed?

Application	Information transmittal / disclosure.
ELAP	N/A – information is not shared
LFP	N/A – information is not shared
LIP	N/A – information is not shared
NAP	N/A – information is not shared
TAP	N/A – information is not shared
CFAP	N/A – information is not shared
CFAP 2.0	N/A – information is not shared
QLA	N/A – information is not shared
PARP	N/A – information is not shared
PLIP	N/A – information is not shared
PATHH	N/A – information is not shared
OTECP	N/A – information is not shared
SMHPP	N/A – information is not shared
ELRP	N/A – information is not shared

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

Application	Privacy risks associated with the sharing and how they were mitigated.
ELAP	N/A – information is not shared
LFP	N/A – information is not shared
LIP	N/A – information is not shared
NAP	N/A – information is not shared
TAP	N/A – information is not shared
CFAP	N/A – information is not shared
CFAP 2.0	N/A – information is not shared
QLA	N/A – information is not shared
PARP	N/A – information is not shared
PLIP	N/A – information is not shared
PATHH	N/A – information is not shared
OTECP	N/A – information is not shared
SMHPP	N/A – information is not shared
ELRP	N/A – information is not shared

Section 5.0 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.

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

Application	External organization(s) is the information shared, what information is shared, and for what purpose?
ELAP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
LFP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
LIP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
NAP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
TAP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
CFAP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
CFAP 2.0	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
QLA	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
PARP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
PLIP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
PATHH	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
OTECF	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
SMHPP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.
ELRP	No application information is being shared outside of the USDA environment.

5.2 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.

Application	External PII sharing compatibility and SORN coverage, or legal mechanisms by which system is allowed to share PII.
ELAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
LFP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
LIP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA

NAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
TAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
CFAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
CFAP 2.0	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
QLA	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PARP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PLIP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PATHH	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
OTECF	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
SMHPP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
ELRP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA

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

Application	Externally shared information and security measures.
ELAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
LFP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
LIP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
NAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
TAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
CFAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
CFAP 2.0	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
QLA	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA

PARP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PLIP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PATHH	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
OTECF	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
SMHPP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
ELRP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA

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

Application	External sharing privacy risks and mitigation.
ELAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
LFP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
LIP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
NAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
TAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
CFAP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
CFAP 2.0	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
QLA	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PARP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PLIP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
PATHH	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA



OTECP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
SMHPP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA
ELRP	N/A - PII is not shared or disclosed with organizations that are external to the USDA

Section 6.0 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.

6.1 Does this system require a SORN and if so, please provide SORN name and URL?

Application	Individual notice prior to collection of PII information.
ELAP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA–2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records
LFP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA–2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records
LIP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA–2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records
NAP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA–2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records
TAP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA–2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records

CFAP	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>
CFAP 2.0	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>
QLA	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>
PARP	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>
PLIP	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>
PATHH	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>
OTECP	<p>Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records</p>

	https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records
SMHPP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records
ELRP	Yes - FSA Records are subject to USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05464/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/22/2019-05466/office-of-the-secretary-privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records

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

Application	Individual notice prior to collection of PII information.
ELAP	Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits. Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information
LFP	Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits. Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information
LIP	Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.

	<p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
NAP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
TAP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
CFAP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
CFAP 2.0	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
QLA	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
PARP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
PLIP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are</p>

	<p>authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
PATHH	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
OTECP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
SMHPP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>
ELRP	<p>Yes, as part of the user login process, the user is required to acknowledge a privacy and security notice. This acknowledgement is presented each time a user logs in. If they acknowledge the collection of the information, they are authorizing use of the information to review and issue permits.</p> <p>Note, however, that PII is not collected by FPDS, therefore the notice would be provided to individuals by the system originally collecting the information</p>

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

Application	Individual’s right to decline to provide PII information?
ELAP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
LFP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
LIP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
NAP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”

TAP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
CFAP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
CFAP 2.0	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
QLA	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
PARP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
PLIP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
PATHH	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
OTECF	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
SMHPP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”
ELRP	Yes. FSA Privacy Policy states that “Submitting information is strictly voluntary.”

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

Application	Individual’s right to consent to uses of PII and how exercised.
ELAP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
LFP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
LIP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
NAP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
TAP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
CFAP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
CFAP 2.0	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
QLA	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.

PARP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
PLIP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
PATHH	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
OTECp	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
SMHPP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.
ELRP	Yes, in accordance with FSA Privacy policy and the individual’s written consent.

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

Application	Notice to individuals and unawareness risk mitigation.
ELAP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
LFP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
LIP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
NAP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
TAP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.

CFAP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
CFAP 2.0	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
QLA	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
PARP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
PLIP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
PATHH	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
OTECP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
SMHPP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.
ELRP	The risk is considered moderate. Notification is automatically provided in the system of records notice (Federal Register publication): SORN: USDA/FSA-2 - Farm Records File (Automated) and USDA/FSA-14 - Applicant/Borrower. Also, prior to accessing any system of record, all users are provided a notice prior to logging in via eAuth.

Section 7.0 Access, Redress and Correction

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

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

Application	Individuals access to PII procedures.
ELAP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
LFP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
LIP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
NAP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
TAP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
CFAP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System

	<p>Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>
CFAP 2.0	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: "An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>
QLA	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: "An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>
PARP	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: "An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>
PLIP	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: "An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>
PATHH	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: "An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>
OTECP	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: "An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked ``Privacy Act Request." A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file."</p>

SMHPP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
ELRP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “An individual may obtain information about a record in the system which pertains to such individual by submitting a written request to the above listed System Manager. The envelope and letter should be marked “Privacy Act Request.” A request for information should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”

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

Application	Correction of erroneous information procedures.
ELAP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
LFP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
LIP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
NAP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should

	<p>direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”</p>
TAP	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”</p>
CFAP	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”</p>
CFAP 2.0	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”</p>
QLA	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”</p>
PARP	<p>As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”</p>

PLIP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
PATHH	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
OTECP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
SMHPP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”
ELRP	As published in SORN USDA/FSA-2 and SORN USDA/FSA-14: “Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the above listed System Manager, and should include the reason for contesting it and the proposed amendment to the information with supporting information to show how the record is inaccurate. A request for contesting records should contain: Name, address, ZIP code, name of the system of records, year of records in question, and any other pertinent information to help identify the file.”

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

Application	How individuals notified of correction procedures.
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ELAP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
LFP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
LIP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
NAP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
TAP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
CFAP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
CFAP 2.0	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
QLA	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
PARP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
PLIP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
PATHH	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
OTECP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
SMHPP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records
ELRP	<p>Formal redress is provided via the FSA Privacy Act Operations Handbook. 03-INFO_R00_A04, Privacy Act Operations (usda.gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSA agents follow redress and correction procedures under the mandatory RCPP program guidelines. • Partners are able to directly correct inaccuracies/errors in their name and/or addresses by working with the RCPP Team. • The USDA SORNs are published on the USDA OCIO System of Records website. • https://www.ocio.usda.gov/policy-directives-records-forms/records-management/system-records

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

Application	Alternatives available to individual if no redress.
ELAP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
LFP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
LIP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
NAP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”

TAP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
CFAP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
CFAP 2.0	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
QLA	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
PARP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
PLIP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
PATHH	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
OTECP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director,

	Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
SMHPP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”
ELRP	As published in SORN USDA/NRCS-1: “Any individual may obtain information as to the procedures for contesting a record in the system which pertains to him/her by submitting a written request to the district conservationist or his/her designated representative or to the Director, Management Services Division, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.”

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

Application	Privacy risks associated with redress and risk mitigation.
ELAP	There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.
LFP	There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.
LIP	There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.
NAP	There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.
TAP	There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on

	<p>this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
CFAP	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
CFAP 2.0	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
QLA	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
PARP	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
PLIP	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
PATHH	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
OTECP	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
SMHPP	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.</p>
ELRP	<p>There are no risks associated for this application with redress. This application does not collect PII, all PII in this application originates from the SCIMS database. Additionally, the public cannot update, or change their personal information on</p>

this application. Any risks associated with redress would occur on the SCIMS database.

Section 8.0 Technical Access and Security

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

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

Application	Access procedures and documentation
ELAP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
LFP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
LIP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
NAP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
TAP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
CFAP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
CFAP 2.0	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
QLA	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the

	system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
PARP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
PLIP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
PATHH	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
OTECP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
SMHPP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.
ELRP	FSA-13-A is used to request user access to USDA and FSA information technology systems including specifying authorization for accessing the system. (Refer to Notice IRM-440) In addition, access to FSA web applications is gained via an on-line registration process similar to using the FSA-13- A form. For system specific detailed access see SSP.

8.2 Will Department contractors have access to the system?

Application	Contractor access.
ELAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
LFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
LIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all

	<p>requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
TAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
CFAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
CFAP 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process

<p>QLA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
<p>PARP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
<p>PLIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
<p>PATHH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of

	<p>Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
OTECP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
SMHPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process
ELRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Department contractors with a need to know will have access as part of their regular assigned duties. Contractors are required to undergo mandatory background investigations commensurate with the sensitivity of their responsibilities, in compliance with Federal requirements and must obtain Level 2 eAuthentication access • As part of the FPAC onboarding process, contractors must meet all requirements for access to applications. Through the USDA Rules of Behavior, they are not allowed to download, share, store or print any USDA specific data. • All roles are approved on a need-to-know basis via FPAC BC management • Contractors are required to sign NDAs as per the USDA FPAC BC Onboarding process

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

Applications	User privacy training.
ELAP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
LFP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
LIP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
NAP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
TAP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
CFAP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
CFAP 2.0	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
QLA	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
PARP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
PLIP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
PATHH	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
OTECP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
SMHPP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.
ELRP	Once hired, privacy training and security awareness training is completed prior to gaining access to a workstation. The privacy training addresses user's responsibilities to protect privacy data and how to protect it.

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

Applications	Certification & Accreditation.
ELAP LFP LIP NAP TAP CFAP CFAP 2.0 QLA PARP PLIP PATHH OTECP SMHPP ELRP	<p>Certification activities apply to systems, not applications. The following information is the certification information for FPDS and applies for all applications residing in this system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIPS-199 Security Categorization of system is Moderate • Date initial ATO was granted – 05/09/2013 • Date current ATO was granted – 05/08/2019 • Date current ATO expires – 05/08/2022

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

Application	Auditing measures and technical safeguards.
ELAP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
LFP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
LIP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
NAP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
TAP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or

	subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
CFAP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
CFAP 2.0	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
QLA	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
PARP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
PLIP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
PATHH	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
OTECP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
SMHPP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.
ELRP	Specific logging of transaction events (including who entered and when the transaction was completed along with type of financial transaction (such as loan activity, program payments, approvals, determinations, general or subsidiary ledger entries, etc.)); and application parameter/table changes (such as loan rates, penalties, etc.) occurs as part of the nightly process.

8.6 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?

Application	Privacy risks identified and risk mitigation.
ELAP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
LFP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
LIP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
NAP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
TAP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
CFAP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
CFAP 2.0	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
QLA	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped

	back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
PARP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
PLIP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
PATHH	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
OTECP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
SMHPP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.
ELRP	The main risk associated with privacy is the exposure to unauthorized access to privacy information. This risk is considered moderate. Mitigating controls are in place to ensure privacy risks are minimal. Mitigated controls are mapped back to SSP in CSAM. Quarterly access reviews are done to ensure controls are mitigated.

Section 9.0 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.

9.1 What type of project is the program or system?

Application	Project / System type.
ELAP	Major Application
LFP	Major Application
LIP	Major Application
NAP	Major Application
TAP	Major Application
CFAP	Major Application
CFAP 2.0	Major Application
QLA	Major Application
PARP	Major Application
PLIP	Major Application
PATHH	Major Application
OTECP	Major Application
SMHPP	Major Application
ELRP	Major Application

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

Application	Technology privacy risks.
ELAP	None
LFP	None
LIP	None
NAP	None
TAP	None
CFAP	None
CFAP 2.0	None
QLA	None
PARP	None
PLIP	None
PATHH	None
OTECP	None
SMHPP	None
ELRP	None

Section 10.0 Third Party Websites/Applications

The following questions are directed at critically analyzing the privacy impact of using third party websites and/or applications.

10.1 Has the System Owner (SO) and/or Information Systems Security Program Manager (ISSPM) reviewed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) memorandums M-10-22 “Guidance for Online Use of Web Measurement and Customization Technology” and M-10-23 “Guidance for Agency Use of Third-Party Websites and Applications”?

Applications	SO and/or ISSPM review of Web guidance.
ELAP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
LFP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
LIP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
NAP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
TAP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
CFAP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
CFAP 2.0	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
QLA	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
PARP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
PLIP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
PATHH	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
OTEC	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
SMHPP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.
ELRP	Yes, no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application is being used.

10.2 What is the specific purpose of the agency’s use of 3rd party websites and/or applications?

Applications	Purpose of 3 rd -party websites and/or applications?
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.3 What personally identifiable information (PII) will become available through the

agency's use of 3rd party websites and/or applications.

Applications	PII availability through 3 rd -party websites and/or applications.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.4 How will the PII that becomes available through the agency's use of 3rd party websites and/or applications be used?

Applications	Use of PII available through 3rd party websites and/or applications.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.5 How will the PII that becomes available through the agency's use of 3rd party websites and/or applications be maintained and secured?

Applications	Maintenance and security of PII available through 3rd party websites and/or applications.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.6 Is the PII that becomes available through the agency’s use of 3rd party websites and/or applications purged periodically?

Applications	Periodic purging of PII available through 3rd party websites and/or applications.
ELAP45	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.7 Who will have access to PII that becomes available through the agency’s use of 3rd party websites and/or applications?

Applications	Access to PII available through 3rd party websites and/or applications.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
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10.8 With whom will the PII that becomes available through the agency’s use of 3rd party websites and/or applications be shared - either internally or externally?

Applications	Internal / external sharing of PII available through 3rd party websites and/or applications.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.9 Will the activities involving the PII that becomes available through the agency’s use of 3rd party websites and/or applications require either the creation or modification of a system of records notice (SORN)?

Applications	SORN requirements for sharing of PII available through 3rd party websites and/or applications.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.10 Does the system use web measurement and customization technology?

Applications	Web measurement and customization technology.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTTECP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.11 Does the system allow users to either decline to opt-in or decide to opt-out of all uses of web measurement and customization technology?

Applications	User rights for web measurement and customization technology.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTTECP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used

10.12 Privacy Impact Analysis: Given the amount and type of PII that becomes available through the agency’s use of 3rd party websites and/or applications, discuss the privacy risks identified and how they were mitigated.

Application	3rd party websites and/or applications privacy risks and mitigation.
ELAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LFP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
LIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
NAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used



TAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
CFAP 2.0	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
QLA	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PARP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PLIP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
PATHH	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
OTEC	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
SMHPP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used
ELRP	N/A - no 3rd party website (hosting) or 3rd party application(s) are used



Appendix A. Privacy Impact Assessment Authorization Memorandum

I have carefully assessed the Privacy Impact Assessment for the Farm Program Disaster System (FPDS).

Doug Jones
FPDS Information System Owner
United States Department of Agriculture

Date

Brian Davies
Information Systems Security Program Manager
United States Department of Agriculture

Date

Deryl L. Richardson, Jr.
FPAC Privacy Officer
United States Department of Agriculture

Date

