

Date of Approval: **April 22, 2022**

PIA ID Number: **6895**

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Enter the full name and acronym for the system, project, application and/or database.

Cybersecurity Data Warehouse, CSDW

Is this a new system?

No

Is there a PCLIA for this system?

Yes

What is the full name, acronym, and milestone of the most recent PCLIA?

Cybersecurity Data Warehouse (CSDW) #5443

What is the approval date of the most recent PCLIA?

2/5/2021

Changes that occurred to require this update:

Expiring PCLIA

Were there other system changes not listed above?

No

What governance board or Executive Steering Committee (ESC) does this system report to? Full name and acronym.

Cybersecurity and Privacy Governance Board (CPGB)

Current ELC (Enterprise Life Cycle) Milestones:

Operations & Maintenance (i.e., system is currently operational)

Is this a Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) reportable system?

Yes

GENERAL BUSINESS PURPOSE

What is the general business purpose of this system? Provide a clear, concise description of the system, application or database, the reason for the system, and the benefits to the IRS to use the information, and how the information will be used.

The Cyber Security Data Warehouse (CSDW) acts as a centralized data collection and repository point for all Enterprise system logs/syslog's collection. Routers, Servers, Appliances and Applications generate logs which are then forwarded to the Cyber Security Data Warehouse (CSDW). These logs are stored in a central location where Cyber analysts access them and perform analytics using various software security tools. They perform this analysis for the purpose of correlation and identification of fraudulent transactions. The log data can contain personally identifiable information (PII) and sensitive but unclassified (SBU) data such as system/application access, phone numbers, dates of birth, addresses, number of dependents and social security numbers. The business objective of the Cyber Security Fraud Analytics and Monitoring (CFAM) team is to detect and prevent identity theft and frauds. Gathering the log information is also essential so we can refer identified fraud or Identity theft cases to other IRS stakeholders: Return Integrity and Compliance Services (RICS), Criminal Investigation (CI) and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA).

PII DETAILS

Does the system use, collect, receive, display, store, maintain, or disseminate IR Code 6103 taxpayer information: or any other type of Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) information or PII such as information about IRS employees or outside stakeholders?

Yes

Does the system use, collect, receive, display, store, maintain, or disseminate Social Security Numbers (SSN's) or tax identification numbers (i.e., last 4 digits, etc.)?

Yes

What types of tax identification numbers (TIN) apply to this system?

Social Security Number (SSN)

List the approved Treasury uses of the SSN:

When there is no reasonable alternative means for meeting business requirements

Explain why the authorized use(s) above support the new or continued use of SSNs (or tax identification numbers).

The Cybersecurity Fraud Analytics and Monitoring program requires the use of SSN's because no other identifier can be used to uniquely identify a taxpayer at this time.

Describe the planned mitigation strategy and forecasted implementation date to mitigate or eliminate the use of SSN's (or tax identification numbers).

Due to the nature of the Fraud analytics conducted against the data, mitigation or elimination of SSN's is not possible. The Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130 requires that federal agencies develop a mitigation or elimination strategy for systems that use SSNs, which the Service continues to develop strategies to meet. An exception to that requirement is when the SSN is uniquely needed to identify a user's record. The Cybersecurity Fraud Analytics and Monitoring program requires the use of SSN's because no other identifier can be used to uniquely identify a taxpayer at this time. SSNs are permissible from Internal Revenue Code (IRC) 6109, which requires individual taxpayers to include their SSNs on their income tax returns.

Employer Identification Number

Other Taxpayer Identification Number

Does this system use, collect, receive, display, store, maintain or disseminate other (non-SSN) PII (i.e., names, addresses, etc.)?

Yes

Specify the PII Elements:

Name
Mailing address
Phone Numbers
E-mail Address
Date of Birth
Standard Employee Identifier (SEID)
Protection Personal Identification Numbers (IP PIN)
Internet Protocol Address (IP Address)
Passport Number
Alien Number
Financial Account Numbers
Employment Information
Tax Account Information

Does this system use, collect, receive, display, store, maintain, or disseminate SBU information that is not PII?

Yes

Specify the types of SBU from the SBU Types List:

Agency Sensitive Information Information which if improperly used or disclosed could adversely affect the ability of the agency to accomplish its mission.

Official Use Only (OUO) or Limited Official Use (LOU) Information designated as OUO or LOU is information that: is exempt under one of the statutory Freedom of Information Act exemptions; is prohibited by other laws or regulations; would significantly impede the agency in carrying out a responsibility or function; or would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Physical Security Information Security information containing details of serious weaknesses and vulnerabilities associated with specific systems and facilities.

Criminal Investigation Information Information concerning IRS criminal investigations or the agents conducting the investigations.

Are there other types of SBU/PII used in the system?

Yes

Describe the other types of SBU/PII that are applicable to this system.

Sensitive But Unclassified briefings. Logs containing information related to Network Internet Protocol address (IP address). Server names. A Uniform Resource Locator (URL), also referred to as a web address. Domain Name Servers (DNS).

Cite the authority for collecting SBU/PII (including SSN if relevant).

PII for federal tax administration is generally Internal Revenue Code Sections 6001, 6011, & 6012e(a)

SSN for tax returns and return information is Internal Revenue Code Section 6109

PII for personnel administration is 5 USC

Information by CI for certain money laundering cases may be 18 USC

Has the authority been verified with the system owner?

Yes

BUSINESS NEEDS AND ACCURACY

Explain the detailed business needs and uses for the SBU/ PII, and how the SBU / PII is limited only to that which is relevant and necessary to meet the mission requirements of the system. If SSNs (or tax identification numbers) are used, explicitly explain why use of SSNs meets this criteria. Be specific.

The business objective of Cybersecurity Fraud Analytics and Monitoring (CFAM) is to detect and prevent identity theft and frauds. To achieve this, CFAM relies on the monitoring and analyzing of log transactions with IRS's online services. These transactions records contain PII/SBU including: SSNs/TINs, Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, email addresses, phone numbers, refund amounts, home addresses, etc. They are the core data fields for CFAM's analytic and modeling effort to detect suspicious access patterns and identify potential Identity Theft (IDT)/fraud perpetrators and victims. SSN/TIN: the main item CFAM users to identify a taxpayer and extract online transactions related to his/her account. CFAM also receives SSN/TIN information from RICS/CI/TIGTA when they request CFAM's collaboration in various investigations. Additionally, CFAM also uses SSN/TIN to request further information from IRS organizations/databases, such the Return Review Program (RRP) or Compliance Data Warehouse (CDW). Finally, CFAM also uses SSN/TIN to extract family clusters and detect abnormal filing patterns. Internet Protocol Address (IP addresses)/Email addresses/Phone numbers: CFAM uses these items to detect and identify suspicious online accesses and activities. For example, suspicious actors tend to use one IP address/email account/phone number to access many taxpayers' accounts. Refund amounts: CFAM has found that suspicious actors tend to have abnormally distributed refund amounts and are good indicators of large-scale refund fraud. Home addresses: CFAM uses such info to compare with the geolocation of the IP addresses and users any discrepancies for potential leads for IDT/fraud detection. For these activities, the PII/SBU items listed above are relevant and necessary to achieve CFAM's mission.

How is the SBU/PII verified for accuracy, timeliness, and completion?

The data that Cybersecurity Data Warehouse receives is from internal IRS systems which are deemed reliable, and the data is validated for accuracy by the system sending the data as described in that system's PCLIA. Any determinations made are validated during the analysis process and analysts can work directly with system owners to verify integrity. The stored data Cybersecurity Fraud Analytics and Monitoring (CFAM) uses, is presented to the analyst in a read-only format, therefore CFAM's analysis does not affect the integrity of the raw data.

PRIVACY ACT AND SYSTEM OF RECORDS

The Privacy Act requires Federal agencies that maintain a system of records to publish systems of records notices (SORNs) in the Federal Register for records from which information is retrieved by any personal identifier for an individual who is a US citizen, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. The Privacy Act also provides for criminal penalties for intentional noncompliance.

Does your application or this PCLIA system pertain to a group of any record from which information is retrieved by any personal identifier for an individual who is a US citizen, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence? An identifier may be a symbol, voiceprint, SEID, or other personal identifier that is used to retrieve information.

Yes

Identify the Privacy Act SORN(s) that cover these records.

IRS 34.037 Audit Trail and Security Records

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Identify the individuals for the following system roles:

Official Use Only

INCOMING PII INTERFACES

Does the system receive SBU/PII from other systems or agencies?

Yes

Does the system receive SBU/PII from IRS files and databases?

Yes

Enter the files and databases:

System Name: eAuthentication

Current PCLIA: Yes

Approval Date: 7/10/2018

SA&A: Yes

ATO/IATO Date: 3/18/2020

System Name: Transcript Delivery System (TDS) (eServices)
Current PCLIA: Yes
Approval Date: 11/16/2021
SA&A: Yes
ATO/IATO Date: 12/5/2019

System Name: Return Review Program
Current PCLIA: Yes
Approval Date: 5/21/2021
SA&A: Yes
ATO/IATO Date: 5/22/2020

System Name: Integrated Customer Communications Environment
Current PCLIA: Yes
Approval Date: 6/23/2021
SA&A: Yes
ATO/IATO Date: 3/11/2020

System Name: Streaming Data Monitoring Tool (SDMT)
Current PCLIA: Yes
Approval Date: 12/15/2021
SA&A: Yes
ATO/IATO Date: 3/28/2017

Does the system receive SBU/PII from other federal agency or agencies?

No

Does the system receive SBU/PII from State or local agency (-ies)?

No

Does the system receive SBU/PII from other sources?

Yes

Identify the source that sends the SBU/PII, how the SBU/PII is transmitted and if there is an Inter-Agency Agreement (ISA) /Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Organization Name: Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) security and security-related applications
Transmission Method: Data Collection
ISA/MOU: Yes

Does the system receive SBU/PII from Taxpayer forms?

Yes

Please identify the form number and name:

Form Number: 1040

Form Name: 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Does the system receive SBU/PII from Employee forms (e.g., the I-9)?

No

DISSEMINATION OF PII

Does this system disseminate SBU/PII?

Yes

Does this system disseminate SBU/PII to other IRS Systems?

Yes

Identify the full name and acronym of the IRS system(s) that receive SBU/PII from this system.

System Name: Enterprise Physical Access Control System (EPACS) #6701

Current PCLIA: No

SA&A: Yes

ATO/IATO Date: 4/30/2021

System Name: Enterprise Physical Access Control System #3841

Current PCLIA: Yes

Approval Date: 2/25/2019

SA&A: Yes

ATO/IATO Date: 4/30/2021

Identify the authority.

5 U.S.C 301, 1302, 2951, 4118, 4308 and 4506 18 U.S.C. 1030 (a)(2)(B) 26 U.S.C. 7801
Executive Orders 9397 and 10561.

For what purpose?

To identify and track any unauthorized accesses to sensitive but classified information and potential breaches or unauthorized disclosures of such information.

Does this system disseminate SBU/PII to other Federal agencies?

No

Does this system disseminate SBU/PII to State and local agencies?

No

Does this system disseminate SBU/PII to IRS or Treasury contractors?

No

Does this system disseminate SBU/PII to other Sources?

Yes

Identify the other source(s) that receive SBU/PII from this system, and if there is an Inter-Agency Agreement (ISA) /Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Organization Name: Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
Transmission Method: encrypted email
ISA/MOU: No

Organization Name: Criminal Investigation
Transmission Method: encrypted email
ISA/MOU: No

Organization Name: Return Integrity & Compliance Services
Transmission Method: encrypted email
ISA/MOU: No

Organization Name: Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure's
Transmission Method: Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure's
ISA/MOU: No

Identify the authority.

The authority was given by the ACIO Associate Chief Information Officer of Cybersecurity and the Director of Security Operations.

Identify the Routine Use in the applicable SORN (or Privacy Act exception).

This system has been designated exempt from sections (c)(3), (d)(1)-(4), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G)-(I) and (f) of the Privacy Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). (See 31 CFR 1.36).

For what purpose?

The PII data is shared for the purpose of supporting criminal investigations, identifying potential tax refund fraud, and facilitating treatment for the taxpayers that were victimized. TIGTA - Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration CI - Criminal Investigation RICS - Return Integrity & Compliance Services PGLD - Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure's.

PRIVACY SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY

Does this system use social media channels?

No

Does this system use privacy-sensitive technologies such as mobile, global position system (GPS), biometrics, RFID, etc.?

No

Does the system use cloud computing?

No

Does this system/application interact with the public?

No

INDIVIDUAL NOTICE AND CONSENT

Was/is notice provided to the individual prior to collection of information?

Yes

How is notice provided? Was the individual notified about the authority to collect the information, whether disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, the purpose for which the information will be used, with whom the information may be shared, and the effects on the individual, if any, if they decide not to provide all or any of the requested information?

The IRS notifies all individuals who file tax returns of such collection via the Privacy Act Notice in tax return instructions. Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a), and their regulations. They say that taxpayers must file a return or statement with us for any tax they are liable for. Their response is mandatory under these sections.

Do individuals have the opportunity to decline from providing information and/or from consenting to particular uses of the information?

No

Why not?

Cybersecurity Data Warehouse does not directly provide individuals the opportunity to decline from providing information and/or from consenting to particular uses of the information. Notice, consent, and due process are provided in the tax forms instructions filed by the taxpayer, and pursuant to 5 USC. Or if gathered from tax form: The IRS has the legal right to ask for information per Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a), and their regulations. The regulations state that "taxpayers must file a return or statement with IRS for any tax they are liable for". Their response is mandatory under these sections.

How does the system or business process ensure 'due process' regarding information access, correction, and redress?

The Cybersecurity Data Warehouse process and procedures are dictated by the Internal Revenue Manual guidelines. IRS policy allows individuals whose data is in the system the opportunity to clarify or dispute negative determinations through the appeals process.

INFORMATION PROTECTION

Identify the owner and operator of the system (could be IRS owned and operated; IRS owned, contractor operated; contractor owned and operated).

IRS Owned and Operated

The following people have access to the system with the specified rights:

IRS Employees

Users: Read Only

Managers: Read Only

System Administrators: Read Write

Developers: Read Only

IRS Contractor Employees

Contractor Users: Read Only

Contractor Managers: Read Only

Contractor Developers: Read Only

How is access to SBU/PII determined and by whom?

The Cybersecurity Data Warehouse system utilizes the IRS Business Entitlement Access Request System (BEARS) to document approvals for access. Data access is granted on a need-to-know basis. A potential user must submit a request for access via IRS BEARS to their local management for approval consideration. Users are not permitted access without a signed BEARS form from an authorized management official. Specific permissions (Read, Write, Modify, Delete, and/or Print) are defined on the BEARS form and set (activated) by the System Administrator prior to the user being allowed access. User privileges and user roles determine the types of data that each user has access to. Management monitors system access and removes permissions when individuals no longer require access. Users are assigned to specific modules of the application and specific roles within the modules and accounts follow the principle of least privilege which provide them the least amount of access to PII data that is required to perform their business function after receiving appropriate approval.

RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

Are these records covered under a General Records Schedule (GRS, IRS Document 12829), or has the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) approved a Records Control Schedule (RCS, IRS Document 12990) for the retention and destruction of official agency records stored in this system?

Yes

How long are the records required to be held under the corresponding GRS or RCS, and how are they disposed of? In your response, please provide the GRS or RCS chapter number, the specific item number, and records series title.

Any records generated and maintained by the system will be managed according to requirements under IRS Records Control Schedule 17 Information Technology and General Records Schedule 3.2 Information Systems Security Records Items 010, 030 and as coordinated with the IRS Records and Information Management (RIM) Program and IRS Records Officer. All records housed in the CSDW system will be erased or purged from the system in accordance with approved retention periods. It is the official repository for data and documents and has National Archives approval to affect data disposition. Primarily Data collected by CSDW fall under Computer security incident handling, reporting and follow-up

records fall under General Records Schedule 3.2 item 020 and should be maintained for a minimum of three years after all necessary actions have been completed but longer retention is authorized. IRS Records and Information Management (RIM) Program and Cyber landed on seven years to ensure compliance and ensure they are maintained in accordance with GRS 3.2 item 020.

SA&A OR ASCA

Has the system been through SA&A (Security Assessment and Authorization) or ASCA (Annual Security Control Assessment)?

Yes

What date was it completed?

5/31/2021

Describe the system's audit trail.

The CSDW system does include an audit trail. The risks related to the audit activities are included in the Security Assessment Report.

PRIVACY TESTING

Does the system require a System Test Plan?

No

Please explain why:

Continuous Monitoring (eCM) (now called Annual Security Control Assessment (ASCA)) occurs annually to ensure that controls remain in place to properly safeguard PII.

SBU DATA USE

Does this system use, or plan to use SBU Data in Testing?

No

NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF PII RECORDS

Identify the number of individual records in the system for each category:

IRS Employees: More than 100,000

Contractors: Under 5,000

Members of the Public: More than 1,000,000

Other: Yes

Identify the category of records and the number of corresponding records (to the nearest 10,000).

FATCA - Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and related services listed below. At this time the number of records is undetermined as analytics is not currently being performed on this data. FATCA Account Summary Service FATCA Branch Service FATCA FI Service FATCA FI Transfer Service FATCA Member Details Service FATCA Member Service FATCA Message Service FATCA PAI Service FATCA Person Service FATCA SE Branch Service FATCA Sponsored Entity Service FATCA Submit Registration Service FATCA User Acct Service.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Does the system maintain any information describing how any individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment?

Yes

Explain the First Amendment information being collected and how it is used.

The system collects information supplied via Tax forms to validate Taxpayers are who they say they are when they are requesting their Taxpayer documents. These factors are used as a validation process.

Please list all exceptions (any one of which allows the maintenance of such information) that apply:

The individual about whom the information was collected or maintained expressly authorizes its collection/maintenance (as noted in Q17).

The information maintained is pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity (as noted in Q7).

Will the First Amendment information be used as the basis to make any adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and/or privileges under Federal programs?

No

Is the system information used to conduct 'data-mining' as defined in the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110-53, Section 804?

No

Will this system have the capability to identify, locate, and monitor individuals or groups of people?

No

Does computer matching occur?

No

ACCOUNTING OF DISCLOSURES

Does the system include or require disclosure of tax or employee information to anyone other than IRS employees in the performance of their duties, or to the person to whom the information pertains or to a 3rd party pursuant to a Power of Attorney, tax, or Privacy Act consent?

No