

Privacy Impact Assessment for the VA IT System called:

VHA Centralized Lung Computer-Aided Design (CAD) System

Veterans Health Administration (VHA)

National Teleradiology Program (NTP)

Date PIA submitted for review:

6/23/2023

System Contacts:

System Contacts

	Name	E-mail	Phone Number
Privacy Officer	Philip Cauthers	Phillip.Cauthers@va.gov	503-721-1037
Information System Security Officer (ISSO)	Stuart Chase	Stuart.Chase@va.gov	(410) 340-2018
Information System Owner	Temperance Leister	Temperance.Leister@va.gov	512-987-0326

Abstract

The abstract provides the simplest explanation for "what does the system do?" and will be published online to accompany the PIA link.

VHA Centralized Lung CAD system is an AI solution and an imaging technology that aids in detection and characterization of lung nodules from CT scans for lung cancer detection and tracking.

Overview

The overview is the most important section of the PIA. A thorough and clear overview gives the reader the appropriate context to understand the responses in the PIA. The overview should contain the following elements:

- 1 General Description
 - A. The IT system name and the name of the program office that owns the IT system.

VHA Centralized Lung CAD System owned by VHA National Teleradiology Program.

B. The business purpose of the program, IT system, or technology and how it relates to the program office and agency mission.

National Teleradiology Program (NTP) is VHA's in house teleradiology service with supporting over 130 VA Healthcare Centers. NTP will be deploying VHA Centralized Lung CAD system (LCS) in support of the following initiatives: Cancer Moonshot 2.0, Lung Cancer Screening (LCS), and Lung Precision Oncology Program (LPOP).

C. Indicate the ownership or control of the IT system or project.

VA Owned and VA Operated.

2. Information Collection and Sharing

D. The expected number of individuals whose information is stored in the system and a brief description of the typical client or affected individual.

This system is not a long-term storage and no end user clients.

E. A general description of the information in the IT system and the purpose for collecting this information.

The system will retain PII/PHI for a short period of time for the purpose of processing CT scans. The system retains PHI/PII and DICOM images for up to 7 days and can be configured for less.

F. Any information sharing conducted by the IT system. A general description of the modules and subsystems, where relevant, and their functions.

DICOM images are captured by CT (Computed Tomography), routed via DICOM Compass router to LCS. LCS processes DICOM images and creates secondary CT series that is routed to DICOM Compass Router to local PACS for long term storage. The system will be hosted in VA Enterprise Cloud – Microsoft Azure. LCS consists of 82 servers that are running Windows Server 2019.

G. Whether the system is operated in more than one site, and if so, a description of how use of the system and PII is maintained consistently in all sites and if the same controls are used across sites.

DICOM images are captured by CT (Computed Tomography), routed via DICOM Compass router to LCS. LCS processes DICOM images and creates secondary CT series that is routed to DICOM Compass Router to local PACS for long term storage. The system will be hosted in VA Enterprise Cloud – Microsoft Azure. LCS consists of 82 servers that are running Windows Server 2019. Same security controls are used across all 18 VISNs.

3. Legal Authority and SORN

H. A citation of the legal authority to operate the IT system.

SORN 24VA10A7 "Patient Medical Record-VA" which has authority to maintain the records under Title 38, United States Code, Section 501(b) and 304.

I. If the system is in the process of being modified and a SORN exists, will the SORN require amendment or revision and approval? If the system is using cloud technology, does the SORN for the system cover cloud usage or storage?

No SORN amendment or revision will be required for this system.

D. System Changes

J. Whether the completion of this PIA will result in circumstances that require changes to business processes

No, this is a new system.

K. Whether the completion of this PIA could potentially result in technology changes No, this is a new system.

Section 1. Characterization of the Information

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

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

Identify and list all Sensitive Personal Information (SPI) that is collected and stored in the system, including Individually Identifiable Information (III), Individually Identifiable Health Information (IIHI), Protected Health Information (PHI), and Privacy- Protected Information. For additional information on these information types and definitions, please see VA Directives and Handbooks in the 6500 series (https://vaww.va.gov/vapubs/). If the system creates information (for example, a score, analysis, or report), list the information the system is responsible for creating.

If a requesting system receives information from another system, such as a response to a background check, describe what information is returned to the requesting system. This question is related to privacy control AP-1, Authority To Collect, and AP-2, Purpose Specification.

The information selected below must match the information provided in question 2.1 as well as the data elements columns in 4.1 and 5.1.

Please check any information listed below that your system collects, uses, disseminates, creates, or maintains. If additional SPI is collected, used, disseminated, created, or maintained, please list those in the text box below:

🔀 Name	Financial Information	Medical Record
Social Security	Health Insurance	Number
Number	Beneficiary Numbers	🖂 Gender
Date of Birth	Account numbers	Integrated Control
Mother's Maiden Name	Certificate/License	Number (ICN)
Personal Mailing	numbers*	Military
Address	Vehicle License Plate	History/Service
Personal Phone	Number	Connection
Number(s)	Internet Protocol (IP)	Next of Kin
Personal Fax Number	Address Numbers	Other Data Elements
Personal Email	Medications	(list below)
Address	Medical Records	
Emergency Contact	Race/Ethnicity	
Information (Name, Phone	Tax Identification	
Number, etc. of a different	Number	
individual)		

Accession Number Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) Images

PII Mapping of Components (Servers/Database)

<Information System Name> consists of <number> key components (servers/databases). Each component has been analyzed to determine if any elements of that component collect PII. The type of PII collected by <Information System Name> and the reasons for the collection of the PII are in the table below.

Note: Due to the PIA being a public facing document, please do not include the server names in the table.

The first table of 3.9 in the PTA should be used to answer this question.

Internal Database Connections

Database Name of the information system collecting/storing PII	Does this system collect PII? (Yes/No)	Does this system store PII? (Yes/No)	Type of PII (SSN, DOB, etc.)	Reason for Collection/ Storage of PII	Safeguards
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

These questions are related to privacy controls DI-1, Data Quality, and IP-1, Consent.

1.2a List the individual, entity, or entities providing the specific information identified above. For example, is the information collected directly from the individual as part of an application for a benefit, or is it collected from other sources such as commercial data aggregators?

CT scans or DICOM images would come from imaging modality (CT) and routed via DICOM Compass Router.

1.2b Describe why information from sources other than the individual is required. For example, if a program's system is using data from a commercial aggregator of information or data taken from public Web sites, state the fact that this is where the information is coming from and then in question indicate why the system is using this source of data.

Information from commercial aggregator is not used. DICOM images and patient information is received from DICOM modality which is coming from patient medical record.

1.2c If the system creates information (for example, a score, analysis, or report), list the system as a source of information.

System is a source of information as it creates a secondary capture and nodule measurements.

1.3 How is the information collected?

Integrity Board.

These questions are related to privacy controls DI-1, Data Quality, and IP-1, Consent.

1.3a This question is directed at the means of collection from the sources listed in question 1.2. Information may be collected directly from an individual, received via electronic transmission from another system, or created by the system itself. Specifically, is information collected through technologies or other technologies used in the storage or transmission of information in identifiable form?

DICOM images, includes PHI/PII, is transferred to LCS from imaging modality, CT.

1.3b If the information is collected on a form and is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, give the form's OMB control number and the agency form number.

The information is not collected on a form and is not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

1.4 How will the information be checked for accuracy? How often will it be checked? *These questions are related to privacy controls DI-1, Data Quality, and DI-2, Data Integrity and*

1.4a Discuss whether and how often information stored in the system is checked for accuracy. Is information in the system checked against any other source of information (within or outside your organization) before the information is used to make decisions about an individual? For example, is there a computer matching agreement in place with another government agency? For systems that receive data from internal data sources or VA IT systems, describe the system checks to ensure that data corruption has not occurred during transmission.

Information used by the system is from an individual's medical record and is checked for accuracy by medical staff at and during point of care.

1.4b If the system checks for accuracy by accessing a commercial aggregator of information, describe this process and the levels of accuracy required by the contract.

The system does not check for accuracy using commercial aggregator of information.

1.5 What specific legal authorities, arrangements, and agreements defined the collection of information?

List the full legal authority for operating the system, specifically the authority to collect the information listed in question 1.1. Provide the authorities in a manner understandable to any potential reader, i.e., do not simply provide a legal citation; use statute names or regulations in

addition to citations. Legal authorities include Federal laws, regulations, statutes, and Executive Orders. This question is related to privacy control AP-1, Authority to Collect

The information collected by this system is obtained from SORN 24VA10A7 "Patient Medical Record-VA" which has authority to maintain the records under Title 38, United States Code, Section 501(b) and 304.

1.6 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Characterization of the information

Consider the specific data elements collected and discuss the potential privacy risks and what steps, if any are currently being taken to mitigate those identified risks. (Work with your System ISSO to complete this section)

Consider the following Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs) when assessing the risk to individual privacy:

<u>Principle of Purpose Specification:</u> Explain how the collection ties with the purpose of the underlying mission of the organization and its enabling authority.

<u>Principle of Minimization</u>: Is the information directly relevant and necessary to accomplish the specific purposes of the program?

<u>Principle of Individual Participation:</u> Does the program, to the extent possible and practical, collect information directly from the individual?

<u>Principle of Data Quality and Integrity:</u> Are there policies and procedures for VA to ensure that personally identifiable information is accurate, complete, and current? This question is related to privacy control AR-1, Governance and Privacy Program, and AR-2, Privacy Impact and Risk Assessment.

Follow the format below when entering your risk assessment:

<u>Privacy Risk:</u> Due to the highly sensitive nature of the data collected, there is a risk that, if the data were accessed by an unauthorized individual or otherwise breached, it could result in professional, or other harm to the Veterans impacted.

Mitigation: Access controls are in place to limit access to those VA employees who have a need to know for their official job duties. PII/PHI retained by the system is short term and is purged after 7 days. The system will be isolated per Medical Device Isolation Architecture (MDIA) guidance and medical system will not have access to the internet. In addition, access to the system is restricted to system administrators only and must go through Electronic Permission Access System (ePAS) for access approval.

Section 2. Uses of the Information

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

2.1 Describe how the information in the system will be used in support of the program's business purpose.

Identify and list each use (both internal and external to VA) of the information collected or maintained. This question is related to privacy control AP-2, Purpose Specification.

Name: Used to identify the Veteran patient. Date of Birth: Used to identify the Veteran patient. Social Security Number (or Medical Record Number): Used to identify the Veteran patient. Gender: Used to identify the Veteran patient. Accession Number: Used to link the data with other systems. DICOM Images: Used for analysis.

2.2 What types of tools are used to analyze data and what type of data may be produced? *These questions are related to privacy controls DI-1, Data Quality, DI-2, Data Integrity and Integrity Board, and SE-1, Inventory of Personally Identifiable Information.*

2.2a Many systems sift through large amounts of information in response to a user inquiry or programmed functions. Systems may help identify areas that were previously not obvious and need additional research by agents, analysts, or other employees. Some systems perform complex analytical tasks resulting in, among other types of data, matching, relational analysis, scoring, reporting, or pattern analysis. Describe any type of analysis the system conducts and the data that is created from the analysis.

LCS uses Riverain ClearRead CT 5.x for lung nodule detection which uses AI technology.

2.2b If the system creates or makes available new or previously unutilized information about an individual, explain what will be done with the newly derived information. Will it be placed in the individual's existing record? Will a new record be created? Will any action be taken against or for the individual identified because of the newly derived data? If a new record is created, will the newly created information be accessible to Government employees who make determinations about the individual? If so, explain fully under which circumstances and by whom that information will be used.

Once the system finishes the processing the DICOM images, lung nodule measurements and data is transferred to the local Powerscribe360 system which is available in the patient's medical records.

2.3 How is the information in the system secured?

These questions are related to security and privacy controls SC-9, Transmission Confidentiality, and SC-28, Protection of Information at Rest.

2.3a What measures are in place to protect data in transit and at rest?

The system is hosted in VA Enterprise Cloud and data in transit is encrypted.

2.3b If the system is collecting, processing, or retaining Social Security Numbers, are there additional protections in place to protect SSNs?

The system will be isolated behind a firewall per MDIA guidance. Physical access to the system is restricted to system administrators and approved by business owner via ePAS portal. The system will be secured with antivirus, Windows Defender. Lastly, the system will be hosted in VA Enterprise Cloud and data in transit encrypted.

2.3c How is PII/PHI safeguarded in accordance with OMB Memorandum M-06-15?

System administrators go through annual VA Privacy and Information Security training. The system does not retain PII/PHI long term. In addition, the system will be isolated per MDIA guidance. The system will be hosted in VA Enterprise Cloud and data in transit will be encrypted. Access to the servers is restricted to system administrators and no end user access required for this system.

2.4 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Use of the information.

Describe any types of controls that may be in place to ensure that information is handled in accordance with the uses described above. <u>Example: Describe if training for users of the project</u> covers how to appropriately use information. Describe the disciplinary programs or system controls (i.e. denial of access) that are in place if an individual is inappropriately using the information.

Consider the following FIPPs below to assist in providing a response:

<u>Principle of Transparency</u>: Is the PIA and SORN, if applicable, clear about the uses of the information?

<u>Principle of Use Limitation:</u> Is the use of information contained in the system relevant to the mission of the project?

This question is related to privacy control AR-4, Privacy Monitoring and Auditing, AR-5, Privacy Awareness and Training, and SE-2, Privacy Incident response.

2.4a How is access to the PII determined?

The system has no client interface therefore no end users access required for the system. Access is restricted to system administrators. Access is approved by Business Owner and approved through ePAS portal.

2.4b Are criteria, procedures, controls, and responsibilities regarding access documented?

Access to the system is limited to system administrator and is approved and documented by Business Owner through ePAS portal.

2.4c Does access require manager approval?

There are no end users or clients. Access to the system is limited to system administrator and is approved by Business Owner. System administrators must go through ePAS portal to request access to the system.

2.4d Is access to the PII being monitored, tracked, or recorded?

Access to PII is not being monitored, tracked, or recorded.

2.4e Who is responsible for assuring safeguards for the PII?

Business Owner and system administrators.

Section 3. Retention of Information

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

3.1 What information is retained?

Identify and list all information collected from question 1.1 that is **retained** by the system. This question is related to privacy controls DM-1, Minimization of Personally Identifiable Information, and DM-2, Data Retention and Disposal

- Name
- Date of Birth
- Social Security Number (or Medical Record Number)
- Gender
- Accession Number
- DICOM Images

3.2 How long is information retained?

In some cases VA may choose to retain files in active status and archive them after a certain period of time. State active file retention periods, as well as archived records, in number of years, for the information and record types. For example, financial data held within your system may have a different retention period than medical records or education records held within your system, please be sure to list each of these retention periods. The VA records officer should be consulted

Version Date: October 1, 2022 Page 10 of 31 early in the development process to ensure that appropriate retention and destruction schedules are implemented. If the system is using cloud technology, will it be following the NARA approved retention length and schedule? This question is related to privacy control DM-2, Data Retention and Disposal.

This system is not a long-term storage and the information retained is short term, by default configured for up to 7 days and can be configured to retain for shorter period.

3.3 Has the retention schedule been approved by the VA records office and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)?

An approved records schedule must be obtained for any IT system that allows the retrieval of a record via a personal identifier. The VA records officer will assist in providing a proposed schedule. sThe schedule must be formally offered to NARA for official approval. Once NARA approves the proposed schedule, the VA records officer will notify the system owner. Please work with the system Privacy Officer and VA Records Officer to answer these questions. This question is related to privacy control DM-2, Data Retention and Disposal.

3.3a Are all records stored within the system of record indicated on an approved disposition authority?

The records for this system are maintained under the VA Records Control Schedule (RCS 10-1) 6000.2.c(1) with disposition authority N1-15-02-3, item 4 which permits the record to be destroyed when it is no longer needed for administrative or clinical operations. https://www.va.gov/vhapublications/rcs10/rcs10-1.pdf

3.3b Please indicate each records retention schedule, series, and disposition authority.

The records for this system are maintained under the VA Records Control Schedule (RCS 10-1) 6000.2.c(1) with disposition authority N1-15-02-3, item 4. https://www.va.gov/vhapublications/rcs10/rcs10-1.pdf

3.4 What are the procedures for the elimination or transfer of SPI?

Explain how records are destroyed, eliminated or transferred to NARA at the end of their mandatory retention period. Please give the details of the process. For example, are paper records shredded on site, or by a shredding company and accompanied by a certificate of destruction, etc.? This question is related to privacy control DM-2, Data Retention and Disposal.

There are no paper records and electronic records are purged every 7 days. The system is not creator of records.

Electronic data and files of any type, including Protected Health Information (PHI), Sensitive Personal Information (SPI), Human Resources records, and more are destroyed in accordance with VA Directive 6500 VA Cybersecurity Program (February 24, 2021) and VA Handbook 6500.1 Electronic Media Sanitization. When required, this data is deleted from their file location and then permanently deleted from the deleted items or Recycle bin. Magnetic media is wiped and sent out for destruction. Digital media is shredded or sent out for destruction. https://www.va.gov/vapubs/search_action.cfm?dType=1

3.5 Does the system, where feasible, use techniques to minimize the risk to privacy by using PII for research, testing, or training?

Organizations often use PII for testing new applications or information systems prior to deployment. Organizations also use PII for research purposes and for training. These uses of PII increase the risks associated with the unauthorized disclosure or misuse of the information. Please explain what controls have been implemented to protect PII used for testing, training and research. This question is related to privacy control DM-3, Minimization of PII Used in Testing, Training and Research.

This system will not be used for testing, training, or research.

3.6 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Retention of information

Discuss the risks associated with the length of time data is retained and what steps, if any, are currently being taken to mitigate those identified risks. (Work with your System ISSO to complete all Privacy Risk questions inside the document this section).

While we understand that establishing retention periods for records is a formal process, there are policy considerations behind how long a project keeps information. The longer a project retains information, the longer it needs to secure the information and assure its accuracy and integrity. The proposed schedule should match the requirements of the Privacy Act to keep the minimum amount of PII for the minimum amount of time, while meeting the Federal Records Act. The schedule should align with the stated purpose and mission of the system.

Consider the following FIPPs below to assist in providing a response:

<u>Principle of Minimization</u>: Does the project retain only the information necessary for its purpose? Is the PII retained only for as long as necessary and relevant to fulfill the specified purposes?

<u>Principle of Data Quality and Integrity:</u> Has the PIA described policies and procedures for how PII that is no longer relevant and necessary is purged? This question is related to privacy controls DM-1, Minimization of Personally Identifiable Information, and DM-2, Data Retention and Disposal.

Follow the format below:

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the information maintained by the system could be retained for longer than is necessary to fulfill the VA mission. Records held longer than required are at greater risk of being unintentionally released, breached, or exploited for reasons other than what is described in the privacy documentation associated with the information.

<u>Mitigation</u>: To mitigate the risk posed by information retention, the system will adhere to the VA RCS schedules for each category or data it maintains. When the retention data is reached for a record, the medical center will carefully dispose of the data by the determined method as described in question 3.4.

Section 4. Internal Sharing/Receiving/Transmitting and Disclosure

The following questions are intended to define the scope of information sharing/receiving/transmitting within VA.

4.1 With which internal organizations is information shared/received/transmitted? What information is shared/received/transmitted, and for what purpose? How is the information transmitted?

NOTE: Question 3.9 (second table) on Privacy Threshold Analysis should be used to answer this question.

Identify and list the names of any program offices, contractor-supported IT systems, and any other organization or IT system within VA with which information is shared.

State the purpose for the internal sharing. If you have specific authority to share the information, provide a citation to the authority.

For each interface with a system outside your program office, state what specific data elements (PII/PHI) are shared with the specific program office, contractor-supported IT system, and any other organization or IT system within VA.

Describe how the information is transmitted. For example, is the information transmitted electronically, by paper, or by some other means? Is the information shared in bulk, on a case-by-case basis, or does the sharing partner have direct access to the information? This question is related to privacy controls AP-2, Purpose Specification, AR-3, Privacy Requirements for Contractors and Service Providers, AR-8, Accounting of Disclosures, TR-1, Privacy Notice, and UL-1, Internal Use.

List the Program Office or IT System information is shared/received with	List the purpose of the information being shared /received with the specified program office or IT system	List the specific PII/PHI data elements that are processed (shared/received/transmitted) with the Program Office or IT system	Describe the method of transmittal
VISN PACS (Picture Archiving and Communication System)	Query/retrieve prior studies	 Name Date of Birth Gender Social Security Number (or Medical Record Number) Accession Number DICOM Images 	Query/retrieve on ports 104, 107, 2104, 5000
DICOM Compass Router	DICOM image Transfer	NameDate of Birth	DICOM Ports 104, 11112

Data Shared with Internal Organizations

Version Date: October 1, 2022

List the Program Office or IT System information is shared/received with	List the purpose of the information being shared /received with the specified program office or IT system	List the specific PII/PHI data elements that are processed (shared/received/transmitted) with the Program Office or IT system • Gender • Social Security Number	Describe the method of transmittal
		 or Medical Record (or Medical Record Number) Accession Number DICOM Images 	
Nuance Powerscribe360 (PS360)	Automatic quantification of findings sent to PS360	 Name Date of Birth Social Security Number (or Medical Record Number) Accession Number 	Ports 80, 443
Individual Veterans Health Administration facilities (VISNs 1- 23)	DICOM images and patient data	 Name Date of Birth Gender Social Security Number (or Medical Record Number) Accession Number DICOM Images 	DICOM Compass Router Ports 104, 11112

4.2 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Internal sharing and disclosure

Discuss the privacy risks associated with the sharing of information within the Department and what steps, if any, are currently being taken to mitigate those identified risks. (Work with your System ISSO to complete all Privacy Risk questions inside the document this section).

This question is related to privacy control UL-1, Internal Use.

Follow the format below:

<u>Privacy Risk:</u> There is a risk that information may be shared with unauthorized VA program or system or that data could be shared.

<u>Mitigation</u>: Safeguards implemented to ensure data is not sent to the wrong VA organization are employee security and privacy training and awareness and required reporting of suspicious activity.

Use of secure passwords, access for need-to-know basis', PIV Cards, PIN numbers, encryption, and access authorization are all measures that are utilized.

Section 5. External Sharing/Receiving and Disclosure

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

5.1 With which external organizations (outside VA) is information shared/received? What information is shared/received, and for what purpose? How is the information transmitted and what measures are taken to ensure it is secure?

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

NOTE: Question 3.10 on Privacy Threshold Analysis should be used to answer this question.

Identify and list the names of any Federal, State, or local government agency or private sector organization with which information is shared.

For each interface with a system outside VA, state what specific data elements (PII/PHI) are shared with each specific partner.

What legal mechanisms, authoritative agreements, documentation, or policies are in place detailing the extent of the sharing and the duties of each party? For example, is the sharing of data compatible with your SORN? Then list the SORN and the applicable routine use from the SORN. Is there a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Computer Matching Agreement (CMA), or law that mandates the sharing of this information?

Describe how the information is transmitted to entities external to VA and what security measures have been taken to protect it during transmission. This question is related to privacy control UL-2, Information Sharing with Third Parties

List External Program Office or IT System information is shared/received	List the purpose of information being shared / received / transmitted	List the specific PII/PHI data elements that are processed (shared/received/transmitted)with the Program or IT system	List the legal authority, binding agreement, SORN	List the method of transmission and the measures in place to
with	with the specified program		routine use, etc. that permit external	secure data

Data Shared with External Organizations

Version Date: October 1, 2022 Page 15 of 31

	office or IT system		sharing (can be more than one)	
Riverain Technologies	Remote service support	 Number of processors number of successful processing attempts prior information (available, number retrieved, success/failure) input/output queue timing processing length of time 	MOU/ISA	S2S VPN Connection

5.2 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: External sharing and disclosure

Discuss the privacy risks associated with the sharing of information outside the Department and what steps, if any, are currently being taken to mitigate those identified risks.

Discuss whether access controls have been implemented and whether audit logs are regularly reviewed to ensure appropriate sharing outside of the Department. For example, is there a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU), contract, or agreement in place with outside agencies or foreign governments.

Discuss how the sharing of information outside of the Department is compatible with the stated purpose and use of the original collection.

This question is related to privacy control AR-2, Privacy Impact and Risk Assessment, AR-3, Privacy Requirements for Contractors and Service Providers, and AR-4, Privacy Monitoring and Auditing

Follow the format below:

<u>**Privacy Risk:**</u> Information shared with the Vendor would be for remote service support which would include logs. Veteran PII/PHI is not intended to be disclosed. There is a risk that PII/PHI could be shared while troubleshooting problems with the system.

<u>Mitigation</u>: Safeguards implemented to ensure data is not shared inappropriately with organizations are employee security and privacy training and awareness and required reporting of suspicious activity. Standing letters for information exchange and memorandums of understanding between agencies and VA are in place to ensure that unauthorized disclosures are reported to VA.

Section 6. Notice

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

6.1 Was notice provided to the individual before collection of the information? If yes, please provide a copy of the notice as an Appendix-A 6.1 on the last page of the document. Also provide notice given to individuals by the source system (A notice may include a posted privacy policy, a Privacy Act notice on forms, or a system of records notice published in the Federal Register.) If notice was not provided, why not?

These questions are related to privacy control TR-1, Privacy Notice, and TR-2, System of Records Notices and Privacy Act Statements, and TR-3, Dissemination of Privacy Program Information.

6.1a This question is directed at the notice provided before collection of the information. This refers to whether the person is aware that his or her information is going to be collected. A notice may include a posted privacy policy, a Privacy Act statement on forms, or a SORN published in the Federal Register, Notice of Privacy Practice provided to individuals for VHA systems. If notice was provided in the Federal Register, provide the citation.

The VHA Notice of Privacy Practice (NOPP)

https://www.va.gov/vhapublications/ViewPublication.asp?pub_ID=9946

explains the collection and use of protected health information to individuals receiving health care from VA. The NOPP is mailed every three years or when there is a major change to all enrolled Veterans. Non-Veterans receiving care are provided the notice at the time of their encounter.

Notice is also provided in the Federal Register with the publication of the SORN 24VA10A7 "Patient Medical Record-VA", <u>https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-02/pdf/2020-21426.pdf</u>.

This Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) also serves as notice as required by the eGovernment Act of 2002, Pub.L. 107–347 §208(b)(1)(B)(iii), the Department of Veterans Affairs "after completion of the [PIA] under clause (ii), make the privacy impact assessment publicly available through the website of the agency, publication in the Federal Register, or other means."

6.1b If notice was not provided, explain why. If it was provided, attach a copy of the current notice.

Notice was provided as stated in 6.1a.

6.1c Describe how the notice provided for the collection of information is adequate to inform those affected by the system that their information has been collected and is being used appropriately. Provide information on any notice provided on forms or on Web sites associated with the collection.

Notice was provided as stated in 6.1a.

6.2 Do individuals have the opportunity and right to decline to provide information? If so, is a penalty or denial of service attached?

This question is directed at whether the person from or about whom information is collected can decline to provide the information and if so, whether a penalty or denial of service is attached. This question is related to privacy control IP-1, Consent, IP-2, Individual Access, and IP-3, Redress.

Information is requested when it is necessary to administer benefits to veterans and other potential beneficiaries. While an individual may choose not to provide information, this may prevent them from obtaining the benefits necessary to them.

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

This question is directed at whether an individual may provide consent for specific uses or the consent is given to cover all uses (current or potential) of his or her information. If specific consent is required, how would the individual consent to each use? This question is related to privacy control *IP-1*, Consent.

Individuals are provided with a copy of the Notice of Privacy Practices that indicates when information will be used without their consent and when they will be asked to provide consent. Information is used, accessed and disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act, 5 USC 552a, Title 38 USC 5701, Confidential Nature of Claims, Title USC 7332 and the HIPAA Privacy Rule 45 CFR.

Individuals or their legal representative may consent to the use or disclosure of information via a written request submitted to their facility Privacy Officer. Individuals also have the right to request a restriction to the use of their information. The written request must state what information and/or to whom the information is restricted and must include their signature and date of the request. The request is then forwarded to facility Privacy Officer for review and processing. Individuals may also request to Opt-Out of the facility directory during an inpatient admission. If the individual chooses to opt-out, information is not disclosed from the facility directory unless otherwise required by law.

6.4 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Notice

Describe the potential risks associated with potentially insufficient notice and what steps, if any, are currently being taken to mitigate those identified risks. (Work with your System ISSO to complete all Privacy Risk questions inside the document this section).

Consider the following FIPPs below to assist in providing a response:

<u>Principle of Transparency:</u> Has sufficient notice been provided to the individual?

<u>Principle of Use Limitation:</u> Is the information used only for the purpose for which notice was provided either directly to the individual or through a public notice? What procedures are in place to ensure that information is used only for the purpose articulated in the notice? This question is related to privacy control TR-1, Privacy Notice, AR-2, Privacy Impact and Risk Assessment, and UL-1, Internal Use. Follow the format below:

<u>Privacy Risk:</u> There is a risk that veterans and other members of the public will not know that the system exists or that it collects, maintains, and/or disseminates PII, PHI or PII/PHI about them.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated by the common practice of providing the Notice of Privacy Practice (NOPP) when Veterans are enrolled for health care. Employees and contractors are required to review, sign and abide by the National Rules of Behavior on a yearly basis as required by VA Handbook 6500 as well as complete annual mandatory Information Security and Privacy Awareness training. Additional mitigation is provided by making Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) available for review online, as discussed in question 6.1 and the Overview section of this PIA.

Section 7. Access, Redress, and Correction

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

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

These questions are related to privacy control IP-2, Individual Access, and AR-8, Accounting of Disclosures.

7.1a Cite any procedures or regulations your program has in place that allow access to information. These procedures, at a minimum, should include the agency's FOIA/Privacy Act practices, but may also include additional access provisions. For example, if your program has a customer satisfaction unit, that information, along with phone and email contact information, should be listed in this section in addition to the agency's procedures. See 5 CFR 294 and the VA FOIA Web page at http://www.foia.va.gov/ to obtain information about FOIA points of contact and information about agency FOIA processes.

There are several ways a veteran or other beneficiary may access information about them. The Department of Veterans' Affairs has created the MyHealthEVet program to allow online access to their medical records. More information on this program and how to sign up to participate can be found online at https://www.myhealth.va.gov/index.html. Veterans and other individuals may also request copies of their medical records and other records containing personal data from the medical facility's Release of Information (ROI) office.

VHA Directive 1605.01, Privacy and Release of Information, Paragraph 7 outlines policy and procedures for VHA and its staff to provide individuals with access to and copies of their PII in compliance with the Privacy Act and HIPAA Privacy Rule requirements. VHA also created VA form

10-5345a for use by individuals in requesting copies of their health information under right of access. VA Form 10-5345a is voluntary but does provide an easy way for individual to request their records

7.1b If the system is exempt from the access provisions of the Privacy Act, please explain the basis for the exemption or cite the source where this explanation may be found, for example, a Final Rule published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

The system is not exempt.

7.1c If the system is not a Privacy Act system, please explain what procedures and regulations are in place that covers an individual gaining access to his or her information.

This system does not have its own Privacy Act system of record, but the information is collected from the Veteran medical record and it may be obtained as described in section 7.1a above.

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

Describe the procedures and provide contact information for the appropriate person to whom such issues should be addressed. If the correction procedures are the same as those given in question 7.1, state as much. This question is related to privacy control IP-3, Redress, and IP-4, Complaint Management.

While there are no processes for amending information that is in this system, the information is obtained from the Veteran Medical record which can be amended. The VHA Notice of Privacy Practices informs individuals how to file an amendment request with VHA. A request for amendment of information contained in a system of records must be delivered to the System Manager, or designee, for the concerned VHA system of records, and the facility Privacy Officer, or designee, to be date stamped; and is filed appropriately. In reviewing requests to amend or correct records, the System Manager must be guided by the criteria set forth in VA regulation 38 CFR 1.579. That is, VA must maintain in its records only such information about an individual that is accurate, complete, timely, relevant, and necessary. Individuals have the right to review and change their contact or demographic information at time of appointment or upon arrival to the VA facility and/or submit a change of address request form to the facility business office for processing. If corrections are needed for legal name, date of birth, or Social Security Number (SSN) changes, Patient Registration would process the request requiring a valid driver's license, state identification, passport, military ID, or a letter from the Social Security Administration stating the changes and a wet signature from the individual requesting the change. The facility Privacy Officer reviews and approves these changes as well.

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

How are individuals made aware of the procedures for correcting his or her information? This may be through notice at collection or other similar means. This question is meant to address the risk that even if procedures exist to correct information, if an individual is not made fully aware of the existence of those procedures, then the benefits of the procedures are significantly weakened. This question is related to privacy control IP-3, Redress, and IP-4, Complaint Management.

Veterans are informed of the amendment process by many resources to include the VHA Notice of Privacy Practice (NOPP) which states:

Right to Request Amendment of Health Information. You have the right to request an amendment (correction) to your health information in our records if you believe it is incomplete, inaccurate, untimely, or unrelated to your care. You must submit your request in writing, specify the information that you want corrected, and provide a reason to support your request for amendment. All amendment requests should be submitted to the facility Privacy Officer at the VHA health care facility that maintains your information.

If your request for amendment is denied, you will be notified of this decision in writing and provided appeal rights. In response, you may do any of the following: • File an appeal

• File a "Statement of Disagreement"

• Ask that your initial request for amendment accompany all future disclosures of the disputed health information Individuals seeking information regarding access to and contesting of VA benefits records may write, call or visit the nearest VA regional office.

Notice of Privacy Practice (NOPP):

VHA Notice of Privacy Practices

VHA Handbook 1605.04: Notice of Privacy Practices

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

Redress is the process by which an individual gains access to his or her records and seeks corrections or amendments to those records. Redress may be provided through the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and also by other processes specific to a program, system, or group of systems. Example: Some projects allow users to directly access and correct/update their information online. This helps ensures data accuracy.

This question is related to privacy control IP-3, Redress, and IP-4, Complaint Management.

Formal redress via the amendment process is available to all individuals, as stated in questions 7.1-7.3 Redress is provided through the Privacy Act for the individual to view and request correction to the inaccurate or erroneous information. If the request is denied, the individual to appeal the decision by writing to the Office of General Counsel (024); Department of Veterans Affairs; 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.; Washington, D.C. 20420. The Privacy Act and HIPAA permit the individual to also complete a Statement of Disagreement to the information that was denied correction. The facility would be able to include a rebuttal to the Statement of Disagreement. The Statement of Disagreement, rebuttal, and denial letter would be attached to the information that was requested to be corrected and would be released with the information at any time the information was authorized for release. Veterans can also update their personal information through My HealtheVet (MHV). Information they can update includes things such as demographics and secure messaging. The

Version Date: October 1, 2022

Veterans can use MHV as required to agree to the terms of conditions of use and are responsible for the information that is stored and transmitted through the site. Also, Veterans are required to sign VA form 10-5345a before they have access to medical record information through MHV. This form covers the use of Secure Messaging as well. The Veteran assumes responsibility for any medical information available on MHV as well as information sent from them or to them through secure messaging. There is a separate set of terms and conditions that veterans must agree to before communicating via Secure Messaging. They must submit VA Form 10-5345a- MHV. My HealtheVet is a Department of Veterans Affairs computer system. This computer system, including all related equipment, networks, and network devices (specifically including Internet access) is provided only for authorized use. VA computer systems may be monitored for all lawful purposes, including ensuring that their use is authorized, managing the system, protecting against unauthorized access, and verifying security procedures, survivability, and operational security.

7.5 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Access, redress, and correction

Discuss what risks there currently are related to the Department's access, redress, and correction policies and procedures for this system and what, if any, steps have been taken to mitigate those risks. For example, if a project does not allow individual access, the risk of inaccurate data needs to be discussed in light of the purpose of the project. For example, providing access to ongoing law enforcement activities could negatively impact the program's effectiveness because the individuals involved might change their behavior. (Work with your System ISSO to complete all Privacy Risk questions inside the document this section).

Consider the following FIPPs below to assist in providing a response: <u>Principle of Individual Participation:</u> Is the individual provided with the ability to find out whether a project maintains a record relating to him?

<u>Principle of Individual Participation:</u> If access and/or correction is denied, then is the individual provided notice as to why the denial was made and how to challenge such a denial?

<u>Principle of Individual Participation:</u> Is there a mechanism by which an individual is able to prevent information about him obtained for one purpose from being used for other purposes without his knowledge? This question is related to privacy control IP-3, Redress.

Follow the format below:

<u>Privacy Risk:</u> There is a risk that members of the public will not know the relevant procedures for gaining access to, correcting, or contesting their information.

Mitigation: The system mitigates the risk of incorrect information in an individual's records by authenticating information when possible, using the resources discussed in question 1.5. Additionally, staff verifies information in medical records and corrects information identified as incorrect during each patient's medical appointments. As discussed in question 7.3, the NOPP, which every enrolled Veteran receives every three years or when there is a major change. The NOPP discusses the process for requesting an amendment to one's records. The VISN 4 facilities Release of

Information (ROI) office is available to assist Veterans with obtaining access to their health records and other records containing personal information. The Veterans' Health Administration (VHA) established MyHealthyVet program to provide Veterans remote access to their medical records. The Veteran must enroll and have access to the premium account to obtain access to all the available features. In addition, VHA Directive 1605.01 Privacy and Release of Information establishes procedures for Veterans to have their records amended where appropriate.

Section 8. 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?

No end user access is required and no user interface. System administrators only have access to the system for maintaining and troubleshooting purposes.

To gain administrator access, users must submit an ePAS request to gain access to the appropriate LCS security groups.

These questions are related to privacy control AR-7, Privacy-Enhanced System Design and Development.

8.1a Describe the process by which an individual receives access to the system.

System administrators must have an elevated privilege account (0 token) and must go through ePAS portal to be given access to the appropriate LCS security groups.

8.1b Identify users from other agencies who may have access to the system and under what roles these individuals have access to the system. Who establishes the criteria for what PII can be shared?

No external users need access to the system.

8.1c Describe the different roles in general terms that have been created to provide access to the system. For example, certain users may have "read-only" access while others may be permitted to make certain amendments or changes to the information.

Only system administrators access the system. No general or regular users.

8.2 Will VA contractors have access to the system and the PII? If yes, what involvement will contractors have with the design and maintenance of the system? Has a contractor confidentiality agreement, Business Associate Agreement (BAA), or a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) been developed for contractors who work on the system?

If so, how frequently are contracts reviewed and by whom? Describe the necessity of the access provided to contractors to the system and whether clearance is required. If Privacy Roles and Responsibilities have been established to restrict certain users to different access levels, please describe the roles and associated access levels. Explain the need for VA contractors to have access to the PII. This question is related to privacy control AR-3, Privacy Requirements for Contractors and Service Providers.

Riverain technical support team will have access to the system for installation and troubleshooting purposes. MOU/ISA has been established between VA and Riverain Technologies. MOU/ISA is reviewed annually by VA and Riverain Technologies.

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

VA offers privacy and security training. Each program or system may offer training specific to the program or system that touches on information handling procedures and sensitivity of information. Please describe how individuals who have access to PII are trained to handle it appropriately. This question is related to privacy control AR-5, Privacy Awareness and Training.

Annual VA Talent Management System (TMS) Privacy and Security training for system administrators.

8.4 Has Authorization and Accreditation (A&A) been completed for the system?

Yes

8.4a If Yes, provide:

- 1. The Security Plan Status: Complete
- 2. The System Security Plan Status Date: 5/30/2023
- 3. The Authorization Status: The system has been granted Provisional ATO on 5/30/2023.
- 4. The Authorization Date: May 30, 2023
- 5. The Authorization Termination Date: November 26, 2023
- 6. The Risk Review Completion Date: 5/30/2023
- 7. The FIPS 199 classification of the system (LOW/MODERATE/HIGH): MODERATE

Please note that all systems containing SPI are categorized at a minimum level of "moderate" under Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 199.

8.4b If No or In Process, provide your Initial Operating Capability (IOC) date.

The system has been authorized.

Section 9 – Technology Usage

The following questions are used to identify the technologies being used by the IT system or project.

9.1 Does the system use cloud technology? If so, what cloud model is being utilized?

If so, Does the system have a FedRAMP provisional or agency authorization? If the system does use cloud technology, but does not have FedRAMP authorization, explain how the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) solution was assessed and what FedRAMP documents and processes were used for the assessment in order to comply with VA Handbook 6517. Types of cloud models include: Software as a Service (SaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), Commercial off the Shelf (COTS), Desktop as a Service (DaaS), Mobile Backend as a Service (MBaaS), Information Technology Management as a Service (ITMaaS). This question is related to privacy control UL-1, Information Sharing with Third Parties.

Note: For systems utilizing the VA Enterprise Cloud (VAEC), no further responses are required after 9.1. (Refer to question 3.3.1 of the PTA)

The system will be hosted in VA Enterprise Cloud- Microsoft Azure. Cloud Model being utilized is Platform as a Service (PaaS).

9.2 Does the contract with the Cloud Service Provider, Contractors and VA customers establish who has ownership rights over data including PII? (Provide contract number and supporting information about PII/PHI from the contract). (*Refer to question 3.3.2 of the PTA*) This question is related to privacy control AR-3, Privacy Requirements for Contractors and Service Providers.

Please provide response here

9.3 Will the CSP collect any ancillary data and if so, who has ownership over the ancillary data?

Per NIST 800-144, cloud providers hold significant details about the accounts of cloud consumers that could be compromised and used in subsequent attacks. Ancillary data also involves information the cloud provider collects or produces about customer-related activity in the cloud. It includes data collected to meter and charge for consumption of resources, logs and audit trails, and other such metadata that is generated and accumulated within the cloud environment.

This question is related to privacy control DI-1, Data Quality.

Please provide response here

9.4 NIST 800-144 states, "Organizations are ultimately accountable for the security and privacy of data held by a cloud provider on their behalf." Is this principle described in contracts with customers? Why or why not?

What are the roles and responsibilities involved between the organization and cloud provider, particularly with respect to managing risks and ensuring organizational requirements are met? This question is related to privacy control AR-3, Privacy Requirements for Contractors and Service Providers.

Please provide response here

9.5 If the system is utilizing Robotics Process Automation (RPA), please describe the role of the bots.

Robotic Process Automation is the use of software scripts to perform tasks as an automated process that executes in parallel with or in place of human input. For example, will the automation move or touch PII/PHI information. RPA may also be referred to as "Bots" or Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Please provide response here

Section 10. References

Summary of Privacy Controls by Family

Summary of Privacy Controls by Family

ID	Privacy Controls
AP	Authority and Purpose
AP-1	Authority to Collect
AP-2	Purpose Specification
AR	Accountability, Audit, and Risk Management
AR-1	Governance and Privacy Program
AR-2	Privacy Impact and Risk Assessment
AR-3	Privacy Requirements for Contractors and Service Providers
AR-4	Privacy Monitoring and Auditing
AR-5	Privacy Awareness and Training
AR-7	Privacy-Enhanced System Design and Development
AR-8	Accounting of Disclosures
DI	Data Quality and Integrity
DI-1	Data Quality
DI-2	Data Integrity and Data Integrity Board
DM	Data Minimization and Retention
DM-1	Minimization of Personally Identifiable Information
DM-2	Data Retention and Disposal
DM-3	Minimization of PII Used in Testing, Training, and Research
IP	Individual Participation and Redress
IP-1	Consent
IP-2	Individual Access
IP-3	Redress
IP-4	Complaint Management
SE	Security
SE-1	Inventory of Personally Identifiable Information
SE-2	Privacy Incident Response
TR	Transparency
TR-1	Privacy Notice
TR-2	System of Records Notices and Privacy Act Statements
TR-3	Dissemination of Privacy Program Information
UL	Use Limitation

ID	Privacy Controls
UL-1	Internal Use
UL-2	Information Sharing with Third Parties

Signature of Responsible Officials

The individuals below attest that the information provided in this Privacy Impact Assessment is true and accurate.

Privacy Officer, Philip Cauthers

Information Systems Security Officer, Stuart Chase

Information Systems Owner, Temperance Leister

Version Date: October 1, 2022 Page 29 of 31

APPENDIX A-6.1

Please provide a link to the notice or verbiage referred to in Section 6 (a notice may include a posted privacy policy, a Privacy Act notice on forms).

The VHA Notice of Privacy Practice (NOPP) https://www.va.gov/vhapublications/ViewPublication.asp?pub_ID=9946

SORN 24VA10A7 "Patient Medical Record-VA", <u>https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-02/pdf/2020-21426.pdf</u>.

HELPFUL LINKS:

Record Control Schedules:

https://www.va.gov/vhapublications/rcs10/rcs10-1.pdf

General Records Schedule 1.1: Financial Management and Reporting Records (FSC):

https://www.archives.gov/files/records-mgmt/grs/grs01-1.pdf

National Archives (Federal Records Management):

https://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/grs

VHA Publications:

https://www.va.gov/vhapublications/publications.cfm?Pub=2

VA Privacy Service Privacy Hub:

https://dvagov.sharepoint.com/sites/OITPrivacyHub

Notice of Privacy Practice (NOPP):

VHA Notice of Privacy Practices

VHA Handbook 1605.04: Notice of Privacy Practices