



Information Technology Infrastructure Operations Department (ITIOD)

Azure-Commercial Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)

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1 PRIVACY POINT OF CONTACT

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2 PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is an analysis of how information is/will be handled:

- i. To ensure handling conforms to applicable legal, regulatory, and policy requirements regarding privacy,
- ii. To determine risks and effects of collecting, maintaining, and disseminating information in an identifiable form in an electronic information system, and
- iii. To examine and evaluate protections and alternative processes for handling information to mitigate potential privacy risks.

Privacy concerns are highest for systems that contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII). PII is defined as information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual. Because there are many types of information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, the term PII is necessarily broad.

For example, consider a person named Mary Jones. There are over 200 million results in an internet search for this name. But if we combine information such as a date of birth, the last four digits of a (or worse, an entire) Social Security Number, or a spouse's name, the number of persons to whom we could be referring begins to narrow quite rapidly. These types of information are considered identifiers. Identifiers that uniquely identify a person are the focus of privacy protection.



2.1 The Components of the System

contain PII
≺es



Name of component Dynamics 365	Describe the component (1 or 2 sentences) Dynamics 365 is Customer	Does this component contain PII	In what system of records (SORN) is this information stored	What is the Legal Authority for collection of this information 29 U.S.C. 1055,	Does this system share PII internally (please detail in question 9)
	(CRM) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software package developed by Microsoft and offered via a FedRAMP-authorized cloud service. The Dynamics 365 Software as a Service (SaaS) model allows users to coordinate workflows and develop metrics for business operations within an organization.			1303, 1310, 1321, 1322a, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1350; 1431, and 1432; 26 U.S.C. 6103; 44 U.S.C. 3101; 5 U.S.C. app. 105; 5 U.S.C. 301, 552(a), 552a(d), and 7101; 42 U.S.C. 2000e, et seq.; 44 U.S.C. 3101; 29 CFR 4003.1,4003	
	InTune is a cloud-based service in the enterprise mobility management (EMM) space that helps enable a PBGC workforce to be productive while keeping corporate data protected. With InTune, it is possible to manage the mobile devices used by the workforce to access company data, manage the mobile apps utilized by the workforce, protect company information by helping to control the way the workforce accesses and shares it, and ensures devices and apps are	Yes	PBGC-(26)	29 U.S.C. 1302; 44 U.S.C. 3101; 5 U.S.C. 301; 5 U.S.C. 6120 1302(b)(3); 5 U.S.C. 301; 44 U.S.C. 3101; 44 U.S.C. 3554 EO 13587 EO 13488,13467 EO 3356 5 C.F.R. 731 5 C.F.R. 731 COMB Circular A-130	Yes



Name of component	Describe the component (1 or 2 sentences)	Does this component contain PII	In what system of records (SORN) is this information stored	What is the Legal Authority for collection of this information	Does this system share PII internally (please detail in question 9)
	compliant with company security requirements.				
Power BI	Power BI is a suite of a collection of software services, apps, and connectors that work together to turn unrelated sources of data into sets of coherent, visually immersive, and interactive insights.	o Z	∀ X	N/A	N/A
Power BI Embedded	Power BI Embedded is a Microsoft cloud-based business intelligence solution that works from within Excel to analyze and visualize data.	o Z	N/A	N/A	A /A



2.2 The System as a Whole

1. Please describe the purpose of the system, when considered as a whole, please include if this is an existing system (either an annual recertification update or a major change).

Microsoft Azure for Commercial (Azure-C) is a public cloud platform that enables PBGC teams to quickly build, test, deploy, and manage applications, services, and product development across multiple datacenters within the United States. Azure-C provides all layers of cloud (IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS), however at this time only SaaS components are used; these include Microsoft Entra ID, Microsoft Entra Business to Consumer (B2C), Dynamics 365, InTune, Power BI and Power BI Embedded.

2. What are the Confidentiality, Availability, and Integrity ratings for the system as a whole?

Confidentiality Moderate Integrity Moderate Availability Moderate

3. List and discuss the sources from which the system collects PII (for instance, from an individual, another federal agency, etc.); the format in which PII is collected (for instance, via a form, face-to-face, phone, etc.); the notification given at time of collection from an individual regarding the Privacy Act and the ability to opt-out of collection (and the consequences of opting out). Include a copy of all forms and Privacy Act statements used to collect information.

PII is indirectly collected from PBGC employees, contractors, plan sponsors and administrators, participants/beneficiaries, and vendors. The format for collecting PII includes web interfaces such as MyPBA, eFiling Portal, and/or agency database. Individuals can opt out of this collection of PII as participants response on a PBGC form is voluntary. The eFiling Portal includes the Privacy Act Notice is located within the eFiling Portal.

4. Discuss any privacy controls that PBGC inherits from an external provider (cloud provider, third party provider, another government agency, etc.) If an Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or similar document is in place, please summarize the privacy applicable portions of that document.

No privacy controls are inherited from any external providers.

5. For the user roles in the system:



Role Name	Number of Users in that Role (AD)	Approver	Access Level (Read, Write, etc.)	Recertification Date
Privileged Users	18	Federal Managers /CORs	Access is role-based and is based in ACLs needed to perform duties as assigned	June 3, 2024
Individual Users	3,413	Federal Managers /CORs	Access is role-based and is based in ACLs needed to perform duties as assigned	June 3, 2024

6.	Does t	he	System	leverage	the	Enterprise	Access	Controls?	
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\boxtimes	Yes
П	No

- 7. Discuss the Physical, Technical, and Administrative controls that are employed to secure the PII in the system.
- Physical Controls* Physical security controls employed to secure the PII in the system include:
 - Physical Access Authorizations
 - Physical Access Control (Information System Access)
 - Access Control for Output Devices
 - Access Control for Transmission Medium
 - Monitoring Physical Access (Intrusion Alarms/Surveillance Equipment, Monitoring Physical Access to Information)
 - Visitor Access Records (Automated Records Maintenance/Review)
 - Emergency Lighting
 - Emergency Shutoff
 - Emergency Power
 - Fire Protection
 - Temperature and Humidity Control
 - Water Damage Protection (Automation Support)
 - Delivery and Removal
 - Alternate Worksite
 - Location of information System Components

*Physical Controls are provided by Cloud Service Provider (CSP)

- Technical Controls** Technical controls employed to secure the PII in the system include:
 - Password protection
 - Virtual Private Network (VPN)
 - Firewalls
 - Unique user identification names



- Encryption
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificates
- Access Enforcement
- Information Flow Enforcement
- Separation of Duties
- System Use Notification
- Wireless Access Restrictions
- Remote Access
- Non-Repudiation
- Time Stamps
- Audit Record Retention and Generation
- User Identification and Authentication
- Device Identification and Authentication

**Technical Controls are provided by both PBGC and Cloud Service Provider (CSP)

- Administrative Controls** All PBGC users are required to complete privacy training annually. Administrative controls employed to secure the PII in the system are provided by PBGC and include:
 - Periodic Security Audits
 - Regular Monitoring of User's Activities
 - Annual Security, Privacy, and Records Management Refresher Training
 - Backups Secured Offsite
 - Encryption of Backups containing sensitive data
 - Role-Based Training
 - Least Privilege Access
 - Mandatory on-boarding training for security, privacy, and Records management personnel

8. For the PII in the system, discuss the actual/intended uses of the PII; the steps taken to limit the PII collected to the minimum needed; and the reasons the PII is necessary and relevant.

All PII collection/storage/usage is in line with the SORNs for the specific applications and PBGC policies, procedures and directives. None of the PII that PBGC has hosted in Azure-C is specific to Azure-C, it's all specific to the application or department hosted by/stored in Azure-C.

9. Discuss the data flows within the system (include sources of data for data flowing into the system, destinations for data flowing out of the system, and any routine uses applicable to the system). For any information that is shared internally, be sure to discuss whether these

^{**}Administrative Controls are provided by PBGC



data interconnections are noted in CSAM. Be sure to include any MOU, ISA, or Interagency Agreements.

Microsoft Entra (B2C) cloud service within Azure Commercial has been inserted between Azure and login.gov (LG) process as a middle layer. B2C receives authentication information from LG using the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) protocol and then relays that information to MyPBA using Open Id Connect. When a user logs into the MyPBA portal using their credentials, a JSON web token is exchanged between MyPBA and Azure B2C where a custom policy transforms the JSON web token to SAML format. The SAML token is then exchanged between Azure B2C and login.gov to authenticate the user in login.gov. A JSON web token is sent back to MyPBA from Azure B2C to complete the authentication process.

Microsoft Entra ID provides authentication and authorization assurances. The user presents credentials to Entra ID. Entra ID multifactor authentication works by requiring two or more authentication methods. Entra ID authenticates and redirects the user to an on-premise server where the user is authenticated by using Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards.

Dynamics 365 relies on Entra ID to provide authentication and authorization assurance for all Dynamics 365 customer access and authentication attempts. Users at the Dynamics 365 portal are redirected to ENTRA ID to authenticate. Users after ENTRA ID authentication are redirected to ADFS server for authentication using their PIV cards. Data on PIV cards are validated by ENTRA ID ENTRA ID.Entra ID validates the User and redirects back to the Dynamics 365 application where they are provided access to Dynamics resources associated with their user identity.

(Dynamics 365 portal – ENTRA ID-ADFS-ENTRA ID – Dynamics 365). Case Legal Management System (CLMS) data repository in Microsoft Dataverse (Dynamic365 backend) is populated with data obtained from TeamConnect, Case management System (CMS), Standard Termination and Coverage Determination (STCD), Legal Management System (LMS), FileNet, file shares, and SharePoint. For MyPBA, authenticated users may conduct business transactions such as form submissions and data updates electronically with PBGC through the use of functions implemented within the Dynamics 365 SaaS. Users are authenticated by the Login.gov subsystem as augmented by the Business to Consumer (B2C) component of the Azure Commercial cloud offering.

InTune: InTune collects both personal and non-personal data from users. Enrollment set up personal and non-personal data secures devices so that it aligns with PBGC's policies. Data ingested into InTune ensures the efficient management of PBGC mobile devices.

10. Does the system leverage the commonly offered control for Accounting of Disclosure	s?
⊠ Yes □ No	

11. If your system collects, Social Security Numbers:



	 Please provide a justification for the collection, use, maintenance, and disposal of PII in the form of SSN? 					
Not Applicable						
	orized uses, as described in the "Reduction of Use of Social Security n PBGC" policy document?					
Not Applicable						
	., above is "Compelling Business Need," please provide a plan to SSNs, highlighting activities that can be completed in the next 12					
Not Applicable						
2.3 Privacy Office Review						
Name of Reviewer	Ashley Church					
Date Reviewed	Date Reviewed 9/20/2024					
Expiration Date	9/20/2025					
Result	☐ Approved with conditions (see below).					
	□ Denied					
(For Privacy Office Use						
-	s and compensating controls (or other mitigation steps).					
Enter description here.						



Discuss any conditior	ns on Approv	/al		
Enter description here.				
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