

6.6 Scheduling the Onsite Review

SSA will not schedule the onsite review until SSA approves the EIEP's SDP or the EIEPs stakeholders participating in the compliance review have agreed upon a schedule. There is no prescribed period for arranging the subsequent onsite review (***certification review*** for an EIEP requesting initial access to SSA-provided information for an initial agreement or ***compliance review*** for other EIEPs). Unless there are compelling circumstances precluding it; the onsite review will occur as soon as reasonably possible.

The scheduling of the onsite review may depend on additional factors including:

- a) the reason for submission of an SDP or CRQ,
- b) the severity of security issues, if any,
- c) circumstances of the previous review, if any, and
- d) SSA's workload and resource considerations.

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7. Additional Definitions

Back Button:

Refers to a button on a web browser's toolbar, the *backspace button* on a computer keyboard, a programmed keyboard button or mouse button, etc., that returns a user to a previously visited web page or application screen.

Breach:

Refers to actual loss, loss of control, compromise, unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized acquisition, unauthorized access, or any similar term referring to situations where unauthorized persons have access or potential access to PII or Covered Information, whether physical, electronic, or in spoken word or recording

Browsing:

Requests for or queries of SSA-provided information for purposes not related to the performance of official job duties

Choke Point:

The firewall between a local network and the Internet is a choke point in network security, because any attacker would have to come through that channel, which is typically protected and monitored.

Cloud Computing:

The term refers to Internet-based computing derived from the cloud drawing representing the Internet in computer network diagrams. Cloud computing providers deliver on-line and on-demand Internet services. Cloud Services normally use a browser or Web Server to deliver and store information.

Cloud Computing (NIST SP 800-145 Excerpt):

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models.

Essential Characteristics:

On-demand self-service - A consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service provider.

Broad network access - Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms (e.g., mobile phones, tablets, laptops, and workstations).

Resource pooling - The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand. There is a sense of location independence in that the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction (e.g., country, state, or datacenter). Examples of resources include storage, processing, memory, and network bandwidth.

Rapid elasticity - Capabilities can be elastically provisioned and released, in some cases automatically, to scale rapidly outward and inward commensurate with demand. To the consumer, the capabilities available for provisioning often appear to be unlimited and can be appropriated in any quantity at any time.

Measured service - Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability¹ at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth, and active user accounts). Resource usage can be monitored, controlled, and reported, providing transparency for both the provider and consumer of the utilized service.

Service Models:

Software as a Service (SaaS) - The capability provided to the consumer is to use the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure². The applications are accessible from various client devices through either a thin client interface, such as a web browser (e.g., web-based email), or a program interface. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, with the possible exception of limited user-specific application configuration settings.

Platform as a Service (PaaS) - The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider.³ The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) - The capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

Deployment Models:

Private cloud - The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use by a single organization comprising multiple consumers (e.g., business units). It may be owned, managed, and operated by the organization, a third party, or some combination of them, and it may exist on or off premises.

Community cloud - The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use by a specific

community of consumers from organizations that have shared concerns (e.g., mission, security requirements, policy, and compliance considerations). It may be owned, managed, and operated by one or more of the organizations in the community, a third party, or some combination of them, and it may exist on or off premises.

Public cloud - The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for open use by the general public. It may be owned, managed, and operated by a business, academic, or government organization, or some combination of them. It exists on the premises of the cloud provider.

Hybrid cloud - The cloud infrastructure is a composition of two or more distinct cloud infrastructures (private, community, or public) that remain unique entities, but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability (e.g., cloud bursting for load balancing between clouds).

1 Typically this is done on a pay-per-use or charge-per-use basis.

2 A cloud infrastructure is the collection of hardware and software that enables the five essential characteristics of cloud computing. The cloud infrastructure can be viewed as containing both a physical layer and an abstraction layer. The physical layer consists of the hardware resources that are necessary to support the cloud services being provided, and typically includes server, storage and network components. The abstraction layer consists of the software deployed across the physical layer, which manifests the essential cloud characteristics. Conceptually the abstraction layer sits above the physical layer.

3 This capability does not necessarily preclude the use of compatible programming languages, libraries, services, and tools from other sources.

Cloud Drive:

A cloud drive is a Web-based service that provides storage space on a remote server.

Cloud Audit:

Cloud Audit is a specification developed at Cisco Systems, Inc. that provides cloud computing service providers a standard way to present and share detailed, automated statistics about performance and security.

The Federal Risk and Authorization Program (FedRAMP):

FedRAMP is a risk management program that provides a standardized approach for assessing and monitoring the security of cloud products and services.

Commingling:

Commingling is the creation of a common database or repository that stores and maintains both SSA-provided information and preexisting EIEP PII.

Data Exchange:

Data Exchange is a logical transfer of information from one government entity's systems of records (SOR) to another agency's application or mainframe through a secure and exclusive connection.

Degaussing:

Degaussing is the method of using a "special device" (i.e., a device that generates a magnetic field) in order to disrupt magnetically recorded information. Degaussing can be effective for purging damaged media and media with exceptionally large storage capacities. Degaussing is not effective for purging non-magnetic media (e.g., optical discs).

Function:

One or more persons or organizational components assigned to serve a particular purpose, or perform a particular role. The purpose, activity, or role assigned to one or more persons or organizational components.

Hub:

As it relates to electronic data exchange with SSA, a hub is an organization, which serves as an electronic information conduit or distribution collection point. The term Hub is interchangeable with the terms "StateTransmission Component," "State Transfer Component," or "STC."

ICON:

Interstate Connection Network (various entities use 'Connectivity' rather than 'Connection')

IV & V:

Independent Verification and Validation

Legacy System:

A term usually referring to a corporate or organizational computer system or network that utilizes outmoded programming languages, software, and/or hardware that typically no longer receives support from the original vendors or developers.

Manual Transaction:

A user-initiated operation (also referred to as a "user-initiated transaction"). This is the opposite of a system-generated automated process.

Example: A user enters a client's information including the client's SSN and presses the "ENTER" key to acknowledge that input of data is complete. A new screen appears with multiple options, which include "VERIFY SSN" and "CONTINUE". The user has the option to verify the client's SSN or perform alternative actions.

Media Sanitization:

- f) Disposal: Refers to the discarding (e.g., recycling) media that contains no sensitive or confidential data.
- g) Overwriting/Clearing: This type of media sanitization is adequate for protecting information from a robust keyboard attack. Clearing must prevent retrieval of information by data, disk, or file recovery utilities. Clearing must be resistant to keystroke recovery attempts executed from standard input devices and from data scavenging tools. For example, overwriting is an acceptable method for clearing media. Deleting items, however, is not sufficient for clearing.

This process may include overwriting all addressable locations of the data, as well as its logical storage location (e.g., its file allocation table). The aim of the overwriting process is to replace or obfuscate existing information with random data. Most rewriteable media may be cleared by a single overwrite. This method of sanitization is not possible on unwriteable or damaged media.

- h) Purging: This type of media sanitization is a process that protects information from a laboratory attack. The terms *clearing* and *purging* are sometimes synonymous. However, for some media, clearing is not sufficient for purging (i.e., protecting data from a laboratory attack). Although most re-writeable media requires a single overwrite, purging may require multiple rewrites using different characters for each write cycle.

This is because a laboratory attack involves threats with the capability to employ non-standard assets (e.g., specialized hardware) to attempt data recovery on media outside of that media's normal operating environment.

- i) Degaussing is also an example of an acceptable method for purging magnetic media. The EIEP should destroy media if purging is not a viable method for sanitization.
- Destruction: Physical destruction of media is the most effective form of sanitization. Methods of destruction include burning, pulverizing, and shredding. Any residual medium should be able to withstand a laboratory attack.

Permission module:

A utility or subprogram within an application, which automatically enforces the relationship of a request for or query of SSA-provided information to an authorized process or transaction before initiating a transaction. The System will not allow a user to request information from SSA unless the EIEP's client system contains a record of the subject individual's SSN. A properly configured Permission Module also enforces referential integrity and prevents unauthorized random browsing of PII.

Screen Scraping:

Screen scraping is normally associated with the programmatic collection of visual data from a source. Originally, screen scraping referred to the practice of reading text data from a computer display terminal's screen. This involves reading the terminal's memory through its auxiliary port, or by connecting the terminal output port of one computer system to an input port on another. The term screen scraping is synonymous with the term bidirectional exchange of data.

A screen scraper might connect to a legacy system via Telnet, emulate the keystrokes needed to navigate the legacy user interface, process the resulting display output, extract the desired data, and pass it on to a modern system.

More modern screen scraping techniques include capturing the bitmap data from a screen and running it through an optical character reader engine, or in the case of graphical user interface applications, querying the graphical controls by programmatically obtaining references to their underlying programming objects.

Security Breach:

An act from outside an organization that bypasses or violates security policies, practices, or procedures.

Security Incident:

A security incident happens when a fact or event signifies the possibility that a breach of security may be taking place, or may have taken place. All threats are security incidents, but not all security incidents are threats.

Security Violation:

An act from within an organization that bypasses or disobeys security policies, practices, or procedures.

Sensitive data:

Sensitive data is a special category of personally identifiable information (PII) that has the potential to cause great harm to an individual, government agency, or program if abused, misused, or breached. It is sensitive information protected against unwarranted disclosure and carries specific criminal and civil penalties for an individual convicted of unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse. Protection of sensitive information usually involves specific classification or legal precedents that provide special protection for legal and ethical reasons.

Security Information Management (SIM):

SIM is software that automates the collection of event log data from security devices such as firewalls, proxy servers, intrusion detection systems and anti-virus software. The SIM translates the data into correlated and simplified formats.

SMDS (Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS):

SMDS is a telecommunications service that provides connectionless, high-performance, packet-switched data transport. Although not a protocol, it supports standard protocols and communications interfaces using current technology.

SSA-provided data/information:

Synonymous with "SSA-supplied data/information", defines information under the control of SSA provided to an external entity under the terms of an information exchange agreement with SSA. The following are examples of SSA-provided data/information:

- SSA's response to a request from an EIEP for information from SSA (e.g., date of death)
- SSA's response to a query from an EIEP for verification of an SSN

SSA data/information:

This term, sometimes used interchangeably with "SSA-provided data/information," denotes information under the control of SSA provided to an external entity under the terms of an information exchange agreement with SSA. However, "**SSA data/information**" also includes information provided to the EIEP by a source other than SSA, but which the EIEP attests to that SSA verified it, or the EIEP couples the information with data from SSA as to to certify the accuracy of the information. The following are examples of SSA information:

- SSA's response to a request from an EIEP for information from SSA (e.g., date of death)
- SSA's response to a query from an EIEP for verification of an SSN

Exhibit F, Attachment B

- Display by the EIEP of SSA's response to a query for verification of an SSN **and** the associated SSN provided by SSA
- Display by the EIEP of SSA's response to a query for verification of an SSN **and** the associated SSN provided to the EIEP by a source other than SSA
- Electronic records that contain only SSA's response to a query for verification of an SSN **and** the associated SSN whether provided to the EIEP by SSA or a source other than SSA

SSN:

Social Security Number

STC:

A State Transmission/Transfer Component is an organization, which performs as an electronic information conduit or collection point for one or more other entities (also referred to as a hub).

System-generated transaction:

A transaction automatically triggered by an automated system process.

Example: A user enters a client's information including the client's SSN on an input screen and presses the "ENTER" key to acknowledge that input of data is complete. An automated process then matches the SSN against the organization's database and when the systems finds no match, automatically sends an electronic request for verification of the SSN to SSA.

Systems process:

Systems Process refers to a software program module that runs in the background within an automated batch, online, or other process.

Third Party:

Third Party pertains to an entity (person or organization) provided access to SSA-provided information by an EIEP or other SSA business partner for which one or more of the following apply:

- is not stipulated access to SSA-provided information by an information-sharing agreement between an EIEP and SSA
- has no data exchange agreement with SSA
- SSA does not directly authorize access to SSA-provided information

Transaction-driven:

This term pertains to an automatically initiated online query of or request for SSA information by an automated transaction process (e.g., driver license issuance, etc.). The query or request will only occur the automated process meets prescribed conditions.

Uncontrolled transaction:

This term pertains to a transaction that falls outside a permission module. An uncontrolled transaction is not subject to a systematically enforced relationship between an authorized process or application and an existing client record.

8. Regulatory References

- Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publications
- Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12)
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publications
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, Appendix III, *Management of Federal Information Resources*
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memo M-06-16, *Protection of Sensitive Agency Information, June 23, 2006*
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memo M-07-16, *Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies May 22, 2007*
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memo M-07-17, *Safeguarding Against and Responding to the Breach of Personally Identifiable Information, May 22, 2007*
- Privacy Act of 1974, as amended

9. Frequently Asked Questions

(Click links for answers or additional information)

1. Q: What is a breach of data?
A: Refer to Security Breach, Security Incident, and Security Violation.
2. Q: What is employee browsing?
A: Requests for or queries of SSA-provided information for purposes not related to the performance of official job duties
3. Q: Okay, so the EIEP submitted the SDP. Can SSA schedule the Onsite

Exhibit F, Attachment B

Review?

A: Refer to Scheduling the Onsite Review.

4. Q: What is a “**Permission Module**?”

A: A utility or subprogram within an application, which automatically enforces the relationship of a request for or query of SSA-provided information to an authorized process or transaction before initiating a transaction. For example, if requests for verification of an SSN for issuance of a driver's license happens automatically from within a state driver's license application. The System will not allow a user to request information from SSA unless the EIEP's client system contains a record of the subject individual's SSN.

5. Q: What “**Screen Scraping**?”

A: Screen scraping is normally associated with the programmatic collection of visual data from a source. Originally, screen scraping referred to the practice of reading text data from a computer display terminal's screen. This involves reading the terminal's memory through its auxiliary port, or by connecting the terminal output port of one computer system to an input port on another. The term screen scraping is synonymous with the term bidirectional exchange of data.

A screen scraper might connect to a legacy system via Telnet, emulate the keystrokes needed to navigate the legacy user interface, process the resulting display output, extract the desired data, and pass it on to a modern system.

More modern screen scraping techniques include capturing the bitmap data from a screen and running it through an optical character reader engine, or in the case of graphical user interface applications, querying the graphical controls by programmatically obtaining references to their underlying programming objects.

6. Q: When does an EIEP have to submit an SDP?

A: Refer to When the SDP is Required.

7. Q: Does an EIEP have to submit an SDP when the agreement is renewed?

A: The EIEP does not have to submit an SDP **because** the agreement between the EIEP and SSA was renewed. There are, however, circumstances that require an EIEP to submit an SDP.

Refer to When the SDP is Required.

8. Q: Is it acceptable to save SSA-provided information with a verified indicator on a (EIEP) workstation if the EIEP uses an encrypted hard drive? If not, what options does the agency have?

A: There is no problem with an EIEP saving SSA-provided information on the encrypted hard drives of computers used to process SSA-provided information if the EIEP retains the information only as provided for in

Exhibit F, Attachment B

the EIEP's data-sharing agreement with SSA.
Refer to Data and Communications Security.

9. Q: Does SSA allow EIEPs to use caching of SSA-provided information on the EIEP's workstations?
A: Caching during processing is not a problem. However, SSA-provided information must clear from the cache when the user exits the application. Refer to Data and Communications Security.
10. Q: What does the term "interconnections to other systems" mean?
A: As used in SSA's system security requirements document, the term "interconnections" is the same as the term "connections."
11. Q: Is it acceptable to submit the SDP as a .PDF file?
A: No, it is not. The document must remain editable.
12. Q: Should the EIEP write the SDP from the standpoint of the EIEP SVES (or applicable data element) access itself, or from the standpoint of access to all data provided to the EIEP by SSA?
A: The SDP is to encompass the EIEP's entire electronic access to SSA-provided information as per the electronic data exchange agreement between the EIEP and SSA.
Refer to Developing the SDP.
13. Q: If the EIEP has a "transaction-driven" system, does the EIEP still need a permission module? If employees cannot initiate a query to SSA, why would the EIEP need the permission module?
A: "Transaction driven" means that queries submit requests automatically (and it might depend on the transaction). Depending on the system's design, queries might not be automatic or it may still permit manual transactions. A system may require manual transactions to correct an error. SSA does not prohibit manual transactions if an ATS properly tracks such transactions. If a "transaction-driven" system permits any type of alternate access, it still requires a permission module, even if it restricts users from performing manual transactions. If the system does **not** require the user to be in a particular application and/or the query to be for an existing record in the EIEP's system **before** the system will allow a query to go through to SSA, it would still need a permission module.
14. Q: What is an Onsite Compliance Review?
A: The Onsite Compliance Review is SSA's periodic site visits to its Electronic Information Exchange Partners (EIEP) to certify whether the EIEP's management, operational, and technical security measures for protecting data obtained electronically from SSA continue to conform to the terms of the EIEP's data sharing agreements with SSA and SSA's associated system security requirements and procedures.
Refer to the Compliance Review Program and Process.

15. Q: What are the criteria for performing an Onsite Compliance Review?
A: The following are criteria for performing the Onsite Compliance Review:
- EIEP initiating new access or new access method for obtaining information from SSA
 - EIEP's cyclical review (previous review was performed remotely)
 - EIEP has made significant change(s) in its operating or security platform involving SSA-provided information
 - EIEP experienced a breach of SSA-provided personally identifying information (PII)
 - EIEP has been determined to be high-risk
16. Q: What is a Remote Compliance Review?
A: The Remote Compliance Review is when SSA conducts the meetings remotely (e.g., via conference calls). SSA schedules conference calls with its EIEPs to determine whether the EIEPs technical, managerial, and operational security measures for protecting data obtained electronically from SSA continue to conform to the terms of the EIEP's data sharing agreements with SSA and SSA's associated system security requirements and procedures. Refer to the Compliance Review Program and Process.
17. Q: What are the criteria for performing a Remote Compliance Review?
A: The EIEP must satisfy the following criteria to qualify for a Remote Compliance Review:
- EIEP's cyclical review (SSA's previous review yielded no findings or the EIEP satisfactorily resolved cited findings)
 - EIEP has made no significant change(s) in its operating or security platform involving SSA-provided information
 - EIEP has not experienced a breach of SSA-provided personally identifying information (PII) since its previous compliance review.
 - SSA rates the EIEP as a low-risk agency or state

ATTACHMENT 5

SYSTEM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CMS HUB

Not Applicable

Security Certification Requirements for use of the SSA Data Set via the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' (CMS) Hub

The Social Security Administration (SSA) does not allow new data exchange partners to begin receiving data electronically until the Authorized State Agency submits an approved Security Design Plan (SDP). SSA's Office of Information Security (OIS) usually performs an onsite security review to verify and validate that the management, operational, and technical controls conform to the requirements of the signed agreements between SSA and the Authorized State Agency, as well as applicable Federal law and SSA's technical systems security requirements (Attachment 4 to the Information Exchange Agreement (IEA)). As it concerns the use of the *SSA Data Set* via the Hub, OIS will waive the initial SDP/Certification for an existing Authorized State Agency if it meets all the following criteria:

1. The Authorized State Agency already has a functioning CMS-approved Integrated Eligibility Verification System (IEVS).
2. The Authorized State Agency is already receiving data from the Hub to support the Medicaid program and/or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
3. The Authorized State Agency will only process requests for the *SSA Data Set* for administration of health or income maintenance programs approved by SSA through the Hub in conjunction with Insurance Affordability Programs eligibility determinations.
4. The Authorized State Agency agrees that the SSA security controls identified in the IEA and Attachment 4 to the IEA will prevail for all SSA data received by the State Agency, including the *SSA Data Set*.
5. The Authorized State Agency agrees that a significant vulnerability or risk in a security control, a data loss, or a security breach may result in a suspension or termination of the *SSA Data Set* through the Hub. In this case, at SSA's request, the Authorized State Agency agrees to immediately cease using the *SSA Data Set* for all SSA authorized health or income maintenance programs until the State Agency sufficiently mitigates or eliminates such risk(s) and/or vulnerabilities to SSA's data.
6. The Authorized State Agency agrees not to process verification requests through the Hub from a standalone application for health or income maintenance program requests that have no connection to Insurance Affordability Programs eligibility determinations.

In the event that an Authorized State Agency decides to implement a new integrated eligibility system or use a different Authorized State Agency to implement the health or income maintenance data exchange process through the Hub, the Authorized State Agency will submit to SSA's OIS an SDP and be approved/certified prior to receipt of the *SSA Data Set* through the Hub. The Authorized State Agency will adhere to the following criteria, in addition to those stated in the IEA, section C, Program Questionnaire:

1. The Authorized State Agency agrees to provide an attestation to SSA that it has received certification through the CMS Hub approval MARS-E process.
2. The Authorized State Agency attests that it operates and has a CMS-approved IEVS and the IEVS initiates the request for the *SSA Data Set* for the State Agency's administration of health or income maintenance programs approved by SSA through the Hub in conjunction with Insurance Affordability Programs eligibility determinations.



3. The Authorized State Agency uses a streamlined multi-benefit application. The Authorized State Agency agrees not to process verification requests through the Hub from a standalone application for health or income maintenance program requests that have no connection to Insurance Affordability Programs eligibility determinations.
4. The Authorized State Agency will not request the *SSA Data Set* through the Hub until it has successfully begun using the Hub for administration of Insurance Affordability Programs eligibility determinations. SSA will begin sending the *SSA Data Set* to the Authorized State Agency after the State Agency verifies that the Hub process works, as required by the CMS Hub approval MARS-E process.
5. The Authorized State Agency agrees to participate in SSA's SDP/Certification process prior to transmitting requests for the *SSA Data Set* through the Hub and to participate in SSA's triennial security compliance reviews on an ongoing basis.
6. The Authorized State Agency agrees that a significant vulnerability or risk in a security control, a data loss, or a security breach may result in a suspension or termination of the *SSA Data Set* through Hub. In this case, at SSA's request, the Authorized State Agency agrees to immediately cease using the *SSA Data Set* for all SSA authorized health or income maintenance programs until the State Agency sufficiently mitigates or eliminates such risk(s) and/or vulnerabilities to SSA's data.



ATTACHMENT 6

**WORKSHEET FOR REPORTING LOSS OR PORTENTIAL LOSS
OF PERSONALLY INDETIFIABLE INFORMATION**

09/27/06

Worksheet for Reporting Loss or Potential Loss of Personally Identifiable Information

1. Information about the individual making the report to the NCSC:

Name:			
Position:			
Deputy Commissioner Level Organization:			
Phone Numbers:			
Work:	Cell:	Home/Other:	
E-mail Address:			
Check one of the following:			
Management Official	Security Officer	Non-Management	

2. Information about the data that was lost/stolen:

Describe what was lost or stolen (e.g., case file, MBR data):

Which element(s) of PII did the data contain?

Name		Bank Account Info	
SSN		Medical/Health Information	
Date of Birth		Benefit Payment Info	
Place of Birth		Mother's Maiden Name	
Address		Other (describe):	

Estimated volume of records involved:

3. How was the data physically stored, packaged and/or contained?

Paper or Electronic? (circle one):

If Electronic, what type of device?

Laptop	Tablet	Backup Tape	Blackberry
Workstation	Server	CD/DVD	Blackberry Phone #
Hard Drive	Floppy Disk	USB Drive	
Other (describe):			

09/27/06

Additional Questions if Electronic:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
a. Was the device encrypted?			
b. Was the device password protected?			
c. If a laptop or tablet, was a VPN SmartCard lost?			
Cardholder's Name:			
Cardholder's SSA logon PIN:			
Hardware Make/Model:			
Hardware Serial Number:			

Additional Questions if Paper:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
a. Was the information in a locked briefcase?			
b. Was the information in a locked cabinet or drawer?			
c. Was the information in a locked vehicle trunk?			
d. Was the information redacted?			
e. Other circumstances:			

4. If the employee/contractor who was in possession of the data or to whom the data was assigned is not the person making the report to the NCSC (as listed in #1), information about this employee/contractor:

Name:			
Position:			
Deputy Commissioner Level Organization:			
Phone Numbers:			
Work:		Cell:	Home/Other:
E-mail Address:			

5. Circumstances of the loss:

- When was it lost/stolen?
- Brief description of how the loss/theft occurred:
- When was it reported to SSA management official (date and time)?

6. Have any other SSA components been contacted? If so, who? (Include deputy commissioner level, agency level, regional/associate level component names)

09/27/06

7. Which reports have been filed? (include FPS, local police, and SSA reports)

Report Filed	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Report Number</u>
Federal Protective Service			
Local Police			
	Yes	No	
SSA-3114 (Incident Alert)			
SSA-342 (Report of Survey)			
Other (describe)			

8. Other pertinent information (include actions under way, as well as any contacts with other agencies, law enforcement or the press):

