

PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(Rev 2/2026 – All Previous Editions Obsolete)

Please submit your responses to your Liaison Privacy Official.

All entries must be Times New Roman, 12pt, and start on the next line.

If you need further assistance, contact your LPO. A listing of the LPOs can be found here:

https://usepa.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/oei_Community/OISP/Privacy/LPODoc/LPO_Roster.docx

System Name: Emergency Management Portal (EMP)		System Owner: David Charbonneau	
Preparer: Thomas Reaves		Office: Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery	
Date: 07/29/2026		Phone: 202-566-0446	
Reason for Submittal:			
New: ☐	Revised: X	Annual Review: X	Rescindment: ☐
System Lifecycle Stage(s):			
Definition: ☐	Development/Acquisition: ☐	Implementation: X	
Operation & Maintenance: X	Rescindment/Decommission: ☐		
Note: New and Existing Systems require a PIA annually, when there is a significant modification to the system or where privacy risk has increased to the system. For examples of significant modifications, see OMB Circular A-130, Appendix 1, Section (c) (1) (a-f). The PIA must describe the risk associated with that action. For assistance in applying privacy risk see OMB Circular No. A-123, Section VII (A) (pgs. 44-45).			

Provide a general description/overview and purpose of the system:

EMP is an internal webpage-based gateway tool & security solution that houses a suite of 2 application modules and 4 software tools: Field Readiness (FR or FRM), Oil Database (OdB), EMBI (Emergency Management Business Intelligence) Reporting tool, Incident Management Handbook, EMPAdmin, and Document Library. The two-flagship database management application modules: Field Readiness and Oil Database are used during Emergency Response as well as in every day Regional & Headquarters' Field activities pertaining to Inspections, Removals, Monitoring, Laboratory examination, Compliance, Enforcement, etc. Both FR and OdB are capital management application modules used for Decision Support mission programs used for the management and tracking of Agency and non-Agency capital

resources such as readiness of human beings (FR) and proper operation of Petro-Chemical/Chemical facilities.

SO, ISSO, Office, Phone, and ATO Date are the only changes. Given time constraints, all other items have neither been reviewed for accuracy nor changed.

Section 1. Authorities and Other Requirements

1.1 What specific legal authorities and/or Executive Order(s) permit and define the collection of information by the system in question?

Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 03-579), Executive Order 13650, EPCRA, CERCLA, Water Act of 1984, National Contingency Plan Subpart J Product Schedule, Emergency Response & Clean-up Actions, Big Data Act, FISMA, Management of Government Technology, Clinger-Cohen Act, Program Management Integrity Assurance Act, Evidence Act, and FITARA.

1.2 Has a system security plan been completed for the information system(s) supporting the system? Does the system have, or will the system be issued an Authorization-to-Operate? When does the ATO expire?

Yes, a system security plan has been completed. The ATO expires May 31, 2027.

1.3 If the information is covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), provide the OMB Control number and the agency number for the collection. If there are multiple forms, include a list in an appendix.

No ICR required; there are no multiple forms.

1.4 Will the data be maintained or stored in a Cloud? If so, is the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) FEDRAMP approved? What type of service (PaaS, IaaS, SaaS, etc.) will the CSP provide?

No, not applicable. EMP is hosted by OCIO-ITOD-EHD at NCC-East, RTP North Carolina.

Section 2. Characterization of the Information

The following questions are intended to define the scope of the information requested and/or collected, as well as reasons for its collection.

2.1 Identify the information the system collects, uses, disseminates, or maintains (e.g., data elements, including name, address, DOB, SSN).

EMP systems, particularly the FR & OilDB application modules collect CBI/CUI (Confidential Business Intelligence/Controlled Unclassified Information) in the form of High Value Asset (HVA), Sensitive-Personal Identifiable Information (S-PII), Personal Identifiable Information (PII), and financial security data.

That information in FRM can consists of work & home address; work & personal email; work,

home, & cell phone numbers; work, personal, & emergency contact information including emergency contact name/relationship; medical data in the form of: fit-test, immunization, medical examination information, and DOB [for members of On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), Response SupportCorp (RSC), Scuba Divers, Water and Aircraft operators, Safety & Health Data Managers, Removal Management, Remedial Program Management, Response & CBRN Teams, Laboratory personnel, Environmental Teams, and CID (Agents, Inspectors, Compliance Officers)]; as well as specific Compliance & Law Enforcement data of EPA HQ's and Regional federated mission operational resources.

That information in OilDB consists of operator & company data such as: operator company name, operator contact name, operator address, geographical location, mailing address, owner company name, owner company contact name, owner company address, owner phone number, owner address, facility address for Petro (Oil) & chemical facilities; facility type data (Significant Substance-Harmful, SPCC, & FRP Facilities), chemical substance, storage type, storage size, spill data, hazardous material, high risk designations, closest body of water, fossil fuel wells, compliance status, court date(s), and Dodd-Frank security data.

2.2 What are the sources of the information and how is the information collected for the system?

Manual entry of all data will be done by Agency employees mostly Data Managers (Including SHEM), RSC Coordinators, Training Coordinators, CID Leads, Inspector Leads, Oil Program personnel, or Environmental Responders themselves (i.e., OSCs, Inspectors, Divers, etc.). Note: User profiles such as (Data) Managers or Coordinators have power-user permissions/rights which gives them access to a respective employee's records for that perspective Region(s) or AA-ship(s) in order to make updates etc... pertaining to programmatic operations.

2.3 Does the system use information from commercial sources or publicly available data? If so, explain why and how this information is used.

No, EMP system and its application modules do not.

2.4 Discuss how accuracy of the data is ensured.

Each Agency Region, AA-ship(s), or Program Office has Data Managers (Removal, RPM, CID, and/or SHEM), Coordinators (RSC or Training), or Oil program data entry personnel that verifies the accuracy of the data inputted into EMP-FRM.

2.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Characterization of the Information

Discuss the privacy risks identified for the specific data elements and for each risk explain how it was mitigated. Specific risks may be inherent in the sources or methods of collection, or the quality or quantity of information included

Privacy Risk:

Low (minimal). The data is voluntarily input by users directly or by a Data Manager or Supervisor on the employee's behalf. If any data is inaccurate users or data managers can simply update the data to the

correct information.

Mitigation:

1) Restriction of access to the privacy related information is restricted only to the user themselves and/or specific Data Managers within the Program Office or Region. 2) The list of data managers with this data access is small and restricted to a list that is pre-approved by SHEM, OEM (i.e., Response Support Corps (RSC)), OECA, Oil Program Leaders, and/or HQ or Regional program officials in the Agency.

Section 3. Access and Data Retention by the System

The following questions are intended to outline the access controls for the system and how long the system retains the information after the initial collection

3.1 Do the systems have access control levels within the system to prevent authorized users from accessing information they don't have a need to know? If so, what control levels have been put in place? If no controls are in place, why have they been omitted?

Yes, it has access control levels. User rights, permissions, and group designations are in place. Access control to user records is governed by security group membership, which is managed by the OEM's EMP System Owner and EMP Help Desk in conjunction with the process and procedures of the Agency's Enterprise Web Access Management system. Only Supervisors, Data Managers, Data Entry, RSC Coordinators, & Safety & Health leads have access to Personal, Medical, Emergency Contact, and facility information. Verify Oil Data Editors and Program Managers have access to update facilities.

3.2 In what policy/procedure are the access controls identified in 3.1, documented?

User rights, permissions, and group designations are in place for proper data access. The system determines who has access by group designations with permissions & rights assigned to each user by the contract developers directed by the TO-COR and/or System Manager of the web-based system.

The procedure is standard NCC Hosting policy and/or infrastructure for program office computer systems such as EMP to make system request calls to Agency Enterprise Authentication system in order to receive Organizational and Access/Authentication data pertaining to user(s) security roles.

3.3 Are there other components with assigned roles and responsibilities within the system?

No.

3.4 Who (internal and external parties) will have access to the data/information in the system? If contractors, are the appropriate Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses included in the contract?

EPA Employees (HQ's & Regional) and contract developers. EPA employees, such as users, Supervisors, Data Managers, & Coordinators have access to their own record. In addition,

Supervisors, Data Managers, & Coordinators have access to records of field operations employees within the system. When the user specifies their supervisor, that supervisor has access to the information. Oil Program Managers approve which Oil Program Data entry employees have access to oil/chemical facilities. Contract Developers develop, enhance, maintain, and troubleshoot the application code. NCC Hosting contractors deploy and back up the application system and its data.

Yes, (Title 48 USC) FAR & Privacy Act stipulations or clauses should be included in the GSA Interagency contract vehicle.

3.5 Explain how long and for what reasons the information is retained. Does the system have an EPA Records Control Schedule? If so, provide the schedule number.

Information is retained only as long as the 1) person is a member of either profile(s):
Job title,

Expertise & Skills, Special Teams or Groups, a member of physical field activity operations, or until the person has left EPA. 2) The facility information is kept for life for historical purposes whether operational or dormant. If dormant, the facility is disabled for data entry, there are times when a facility is brought back online by the same or new owner or operator.

Yes, the schedule number is EPA RS-0757.

3.6 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Retention

Discuss the risks associated with the length of time data is retained. How were those risks mitigated? The schedule should align the stated purpose and mission of the system

Privacy Risk:

Low (minimal); risk pertaining to the retention of human capital data where an employee has left the agency and the system's application modules still has the employee set as active of current.

Mitigation:

EMP system and Agency personnel perform bi-weekly to monthly reviews of personnel roster. When there is a discrepancy with the data, EMP and/or Agency personnel alert the system's helpdesk. After which the system personnel carry out actions to correct the discrepancy i.e., deactivating an employee who no longer is with the agency.

Section 4. Information Sharing

The following questions are intended to describe the scope of the system information sharing external to the Agency. External sharing encompasses sharing with other federal, state and local governments, and third-party private sector entities.

4.1 Is information shared outside of EPA as part of the normal agency operations? If

so, identify the organization(s), how the information is accessed and how it is to be used, and any agreements that apply.

No. (Only selected data is shared, by requestors actions, with OMS data share programs i.e. FTP-Secure (GoAnywhere server), Oracle Business Intelligence, or web-based application program interface for internal Agency usage i.e. EDG, FRS, etc).

4.2 Describe how the external sharing is compatible with the original purposes of the collection.

N/A, no data should be shared externally.

4.3 How does the system review and approve information sharing agreements, MOUs, new uses of the information, new access to the system by organizations within EPA and outside?

The System Manager, Information System Security Officer (ISSO), Information System Privacy Officer (ISPO), Project Officer, & TO-COR consults with other Agency professionals of like stature to discuss the request of usage of data for mission critical reasons, what data is (actually) needed, and how the data is to be extracted by the customer in accordance with statutes, policies, and an active SORN FRL-9926-37-OEI; EPA-HQ-OEI-2014- 0758; EPA-70.

4.4 Does the agreement place limitations on re-dissemination?

N/A.

4.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Information Sharing

Discuss the privacy risks associated with the sharing of information outside of the agency. How were those risks mitigated?

Privacy Risk:

None.

Mitigation:

We do not give access to this data to anyone outside the Agency. Access controls are in place to restrict access to the data to specific internal Agency personnel only. If an individual who has permission to access this data chooses to export the data and share it on their own, they are responsible for violating not just EMP guidelines but also US Federal Statutes including Privacy Act, Records Act, and various US Codes (USC) and/or Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

Section 5. Auditing and Accountability

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

5.1 How does the system ensure that the information is used as stated in Section 6.1?

EMP was developed to use the information in accordance with the practices on the PIA, PTA,

and National Privacy Program (NPP) On-site Review. Contract developers and EPA Agency employees are contractually constrained by the Security Policies &/or statutes, FAR, and Privacy Act statutes &/or clauses in their employment contracts.

To be transparent the EMP system and its application modules, FR and Odb are not able to make sure Agency employees use the data only inside in the system, as stated in 6.1; particularly if the data is exported out of EMP- FR directly (database connector) or indirectly (manual export). Unless the system data stays inside EMP, then EMP can contain and ensure the data is used as stated in 6.1. This is done through NCC and EMP's access controls that restrict access to the data at both the user and NCC data center level. In addition, behind the scenes the system has an Audit system in place to track user's creation and modification of data. EMP personnel review the Audit logs on periodic basis i.e., monthly, quarterly, and annually. Lastly, errors would flag and inhibit functionality if a user was trying to misuse the system.

5.2 Describe what privacy training is provided to users either generally or specifically relevant to the system/collection.

OLEM does not provide privacy training specifically for EMP's users concerning data collection before gaining access to the system. OLEM relies on the Agency's Information Security and Privacy Awareness Training that's taken annually by all EPA employees. Yet a link to the Privacy policy is located near the top of the FRM and OilDb input page near the personal and emergency contact information.

5.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Auditing and Accountability

Discuss the privacy risks associated with the technical and policy-based safeguards and security measures. How were those risks mitigated?

Privacy Risk:

Low (minimal) due to untimely audit of user usage.

Mitigation:

1) EMP personnel have developed a popup window to appear on the computer screen for Data Managers after they have logged into an EMP application module. 2) To improve or adhere to timely audits of user usage. One avenue of this is to construct a new (user assessable) feature to display an audit log of a user's activity.

Section 6. Uses of the Information

The following questions require a clear description of the system's use of information.

6.1 Describe how and why the system uses the information

List each use (internal and external to the Department) of the information collected or maintained. Provide a detailed response that states how and why the different data elements will be used. If Social Security numbers are collected, state why the SSN is necessary and how it was used.

The EMP system's application modules along with its associated reporting tool enable

approved users to review data on employees (human capital) to determine their level of readiness with respect to the requirements of (particular) every-day field operations, emergency response deployments, inspections, or exercises. This implementation of technology helps to determine the level of readiness for Agency human capital resources to respond to environmental incidents, to plan for future readiness or preparedness needs, to carry out everyday operation activities, and for programmatic performance measurement needs.

EMP system's Field Readiness serves as a web-based, centralized, nationally consistent platform for recording training completion, certifications, fitness tests, deployments, exercises, and medical examinations as well as immunizations & fit tests that are associated with everyday field operations, inspections, emergency response deployments, and health & safety statuses.

The personnel and emergency contact information are being collected so the personnel's supervisors can contact them in case of an environmental emergency or other field operation event that may require their involvement. Also, if personnel are activated or tasked i.e., RSC, N-IMAT, ERT, etc. the person's emergency contact information may be used in case of an emergency activity involving the individual.

The restricted medical information, i.e., fitness test, respiratory, immunization, physicals, etc. are collected to determine if the human capital is fit or medically cleared to deploy or work in the field for emergency environmental incidents and/or programmatic operations.

Regarding OilDB, it uses the operator and owner for the basis of responsible POC and federal reporting purposes for both functioning capital national & economic security investments.

6.2 How is the system designed to retrieve information by the user? Will it be retrieved by personal identifier? Yes: ☒ No: ☐ If yes, what identifier(s) will be used.

A personal identifier is a name, social security number or other identifying symbol assigned to an individual, i.e. any identifier unique to an individual. Or any identifier that can be linked or is linkable to an individual.

Information for FRM is designed to be retrieved by username, EPA email address, EPA organization, or EPA LAN Account. This is to view: certifications, training, exercises, response deployments, and restricted medical information. The personal identifier is the name.

Information for OilDB is designed to be retrieved by at least Facility name, Facility address (whether street, State, or Zip code), FRS or OilDB Facility ID #. This is to view conditions, court status, inspections, exercises, complaints, spill history, and environmental harm information. The identifier is the facility ID # or name.

6.3 What type of evaluation has been conducted on the probable or potential effect of the privacy of individuals whose information is maintained in the system of records?

The goal here is to look at the data collected, how you plan to use it, and to ensure that you have limited the access to the people who have a need to know in the performance of their official duties. What controls have you erected around the data, so that privacy is not invaded? ex. administrative control,

physical control, technical control.

The safeguards we have erected as internal controls around individual's data to protect their privacy are as follows:

- 1) Administrative control(s): only employees with Agency Human Resource and programmatic office authority and/or business needs have access to that data.
- 2) Physical control(s): only employees and contract employees who are apart of OMS/OITO/NCC Teams (Hosting, Middleware, Oracle Fusion Middleware, & Database) and are system administrators, with permissions and rights, control the physical access to that data which maintains its CBI/CUI privacy.
- 3) Technical control(s): restrictive permissions and rights covering system administrators and power user roles allow only contract developers, data managers, and individual users of the data, access to and control of the privacy of employees' data within EMP.

6.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to the Uses of Information

Describe any types of controls that may be in place to ensure that information is handled in accordance with the uses described above.

Privacy Risk:

Low (minimal); there is a low risk of data misuse in the application modules.

Mitigation:

EMP has procedures in place to regulate granting of user permissions and depending on permissions granted, the application allows or restricts access to the information. User rights, permissions, and group associations are in place. Access controls to user records are governed by user rights, permissions, and security group membership, which is managed by the OLEM's System Manager and EMP Help Desk after authentication and account validation via the Agency's Enterprise Web Access Management (EWAM) system. Besides users' ability to see their own data; Supervisors and Data Managers (i.e., Removal, RPM, & SHEM), and Coordinators (i.e., RSC & Training) have access to the Personal, Medical, and Emergency Contact information. Additionally, only Oil Program users can access & use the Oil facility data.

If no SORN is required, STOP HERE.

The National Privacy Program (NPP) will determine if a System of Records Notice (SORN) is required. If so, the following additional sections will be required.

Section 7. Notice

The following questions seek information about the system's notice to the individual about the information collected, the right to consent to uses of information, and the right to decline to provide information.

7.1 How does the system provide individuals notice prior to the collection of information? If notice is not provided, explain why not.

Any individual who wants to know whether this system of records contains a record about him or her, should make a written request to the Attn: Agency Privacy Officer, MC 2831T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20460, privacy@epa.gov.

7.2 What opportunities are available for individuals to consent to uses, decline to provide information, or opt-out of the collection or sharing of their information?

Request for access must be made in accordance with the procedures described in EPA's Privacy Act regulations at 40 CFR part 16. Requesters will be required to provide adequate identification such as driver's license, employee identification card, or other identifying document. Additional identification procedures may be required in some instances.

7.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Notice

Discuss how the notice provided corresponds to the purpose of the project and the stated uses. Discuss how the notice given for the initial collection is consistent with the stated use(s) of the information.

Describe how the project has mitigated the risks associated with potentially insufficient notice and opportunity to decline or consent.

Privacy Risk:

Low (minimal) risk of inadequate notice.

Mitigation:

The notice is placed on the portal page containing the data and the consent functionality was put into place in December 2017 as part of the FR 12.3 release.

Section 8. Redress

The following questions seek information about processes in place for individuals to seek redress which may include access to records about themselves, ensuring the accuracy of the information collected about them, and/or filing complaints.

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

Individuals seeking access to information in this system of records about themselves are required to provide adequate identification (e.g., driver's license, military identification card, employee badge or identification card). Additional identity verification procedures may be required, as warranted.

Requests must meet the requirements of EPA regulations that implement the Privacy Act of 1974, at 40 CFR part 16.

Access to the personal and emergency contact information is limited to the person himself/herself; the person's supervisor, as listed in EMP-FR; and the person's organizational Data Managers, RSC Coordinators and their specific designees.

8.2 What procedures are in place to allow the subject individual to correct inaccurate or erroneous information?

Requests for correction or amendment must identify the record to be changed and the corrective action sought. Complete EPA Privacy Act procedures are described in EPA's Privacy Act regulations at 40 CFR part 16.

8.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Redress

Discuss what, if any, redress program the project provides beyond the access and correction afforded under the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Privacy Risk:

Low (minimal) of users not being aware of how to correct inaccuracy of their data.

Mitigation:

There is appropriate process in place to correct inaccurately entered data. If there is something inaccurate/incorrect Supervisors, Regional Data Managers (Removal & SHEM), Coordinators (i.e., RSC, Training), and Oil Program Manager verify and will correct employee or facility Data or will ask a user to correct the data.

I attest as the Agency Privacy Officer that **Emergency Management Portal (EMP) System** Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) has been reviewed. The privacy implications have been adequately identified with appropriate mitigation statements included for implementation in the development or use of information technology systems.

Respectfully,

Lee Kelly
Agency Privacy Officer
Cybersecurity Planning & Risk Mgmt. Branch
EPA/OFA