



**Privacy Impact Assessment Update
for the**

**HSIN R3 User Accounts: Service
Provider within the National Information
Exchange Federation (NIEF)**

DHS/OPS/PIA-008(d)

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Abstract

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) maintains the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). HSIN is designed to facilitate the secure integration and interoperability of information-sharing resources among federal, state, local, tribal, private-sector, and other non-governmental stakeholders involved in identifying and preventing terrorism as well as undertaking incident management activities.¹ This Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) Update documents how OPS established new information sharing relationships under the National Information Exchange Federation (NIEF). This PIA details HSIN's new capability as a Service Provider within NIEF and with the Regional Information Sharing System (RISSNET) Program.

Overview

HSIN is a user-driven, web-based, information-sharing platform that connects all homeland security mission partners within a wide spectrum of homeland security mission areas. DHS mission partners rely on HSIN as a trusted environment that supports DHS missions by: 1) providing timely and accurate information related to detecting, preventing, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks and natural disasters; 2) providing timely and accurate information regarding vulnerabilities and threats, managing incidents to mitigate risks, and reducing post-incident loss of life and property; 3) providing near-real time collaboration and incident management; 4) facilitating information exchange for emergency management response and recovery operations; and 5) connecting disparate information users in a dynamic and diverse information exchange environment.

The DHS/OPS/PIA-008(c) HSIN R3 User Accounts: Identity Provider within the National Information Exchange Federation (NIEF) PIA² provides an overview of federation principles, trust frameworks, and the federal governance processes around federation. The same principles and regulations about federation apply to this updated PIA. This PIA update describes HSIN as not only an Identity Provider, but now a Service Provider within NIEF.

NIEF is a collection of agencies in the U.S. that have come together to share sensitive law enforcement information.³ A federation is the technology, standards, policies, and processes that allow an organization to trust digital identities, identity attributes, and credentials created and

¹ For a detailed description of the HSIN program generally and the associated privacy risks, please *see* DHS/OPS/PIA-007 – HSIN 3.0 Shared Spaces on the Sensitive But Unclassified Network PIA, *available at* http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy/privacy_pia_ops_hsin_sharespace_07252012.pdf and the DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA and subsequent updates, *available at* <http://www.dhs.gov/privacy-documents-office-operations-coordination-and-planning>.

² DHS/OPS/PIA-008(c) - HSIN Release 3 User Accounts: Identity Provider within the National Information Exchange Federation, *available at* <http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-update-ops-hsin-r3-user-accounts-interop-federation-february2014.pdf>.

³ For more information, please visit the National Identity Exchange Federation, *available at* <https://nief.gfipm.net/>.



issued by another organization. Federated information access with NIEF allows HSIN to enable, operate, maintain, enhance, and expand the secure, standards-based, inter- and intra-Departmental information sharing through the globally recognized Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) standard.⁴

Federated Identity Management Roles⁵

In this federated information sharing model identity credentials issued to a user by a particular service or entity are recognized by a broad range of other systems. A trust-enabled federation typically contains the following roles:

- **Relying Party (RP), or Service Provider (SP):** A web application that provides a service to the user, but has outsourced user authentication. This service thus “relies” on a third party to provide identity information.
- **Identity Provider (IdP):** An approved organizational entity with which the user has established his or her identity in accordance with OMB Memo 04-04 (E-Authentication guidance for Federal Agencies)⁶ and NIST 800-63-1 (Electronic Authentication Guideline).⁷ The IdP provides identity verification services to the RP/SP.
- **Discovery Service:** A means of finding an IdP that is acceptable to both the user and the RP/SP; this could be as simple as a drop-down menu on the RP/SP’s website.

HSIN as a Service Provider within NIEF

HSIN is already operating as an IdP within NIEF with RISSNET. This PIA addresses an update to the environment, wherein HSIN will now act as an RP/SP, allowing RISSNET users to access HSIN data without a separate log-on process. Thus, when a RISSNET user accesses HSIN, only the information required for the user to operate within HSIN is exchanged from RISSNET to HSIN during this transaction. Further information about NIEF, the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) data exchange, and a sample federation scenario can be found in the DHS/OPS/PIA-008(c) HSIN R3 User Accounts: Identity Provider within the National Information Exchange Federation (NIEF) PIA.

The benefits of HSIN operating as an RP/SP within NIEF means that HSIN does not need to provide full identity verification and credentialing services to NIEF users. This will save HSIN

⁴ GFIPM standards, *available at* <http://www.gfipm.net/deliverables/standards/>.

⁵ A federated identity is an identity system that allows the sharing of identity credentials, and for identity information to be asserted, by one or more identity providers, with multiple relying parties and trusted partners. *See* American Bar Association Identity Management Legal Task Force Confidential Discussion DRAFT, Solving the Legal Challenges of Online Identity Management PART 1 Identity Management Fundamentals and Terminology, December 30, 2011.

⁶ OMB Memo M-04-04, E-Authentication Guidance for Federal Agencies, *available at* <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/fy04/m04-04.pdf>.

⁷ NIST 800-63-1, Electronic Authentication Guideline, *available at* <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-63-1/SP-800-63-1.pdf>.



time, resources, and cost by leveraging existing trust relationships, governance, and processes implemented by NIEF to trust and accept identities asserted from NIEF IdPs, in this case RISSNET.

Additional benefits of joining NIEF as an RP/SP include an increased user base for HSIN and its community. The benefits from operating as an RP/SP within NIEF affects more than 95,000 users representing various criminal justice-related organizations who can access information resources (subject to the specific RP/SPs access control policy) without requiring the RP/SP to manage any additional user accounts.

Reason for the PIA Update

DHS is updating this PIA because HSIN is now serving as Service Provider within NIEF. This means that HSIN will now accept external users whose identities have been authenticated by a third party – in this case, RISSNET.

HSIN will allow users to use credentials issued by their organization to authenticate security to HSIN as the network continues to expand. This update specifically covers users with a RISSNET account accessing HSIN without being asked to provide another user name or password. This technique is called “Identity Federation” and is based on industry security standards such as Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and SAML. HSIN will trust RISSNET identities and allow their users to access HSIN without prompting them for new user names or passwords. However, HSIN may ask the user or RISSNET to provide additional information about the user since HSIN may require more information than RISSNET maintains to establish a HSIN account.

This capability (also known as Service Provider) is the exact inverse of the capability introduced in HSIN earlier in 2014, as described in the DHS/OPS/PIA-008(c) HSIN Release 3 User Accounts: Identity Provider within the National Information Exchange Federation PIA. HSIN users can currently access RISSNET with their HSIN account. The trust established to do this is exactly the same as what will be used to accept RISSNET accounts into HSIN.

Privacy Impact Analysis

In each of the below sections consider how the system has changed and what impact it has on the below fair information principles. In some cases there may be no changes and indicate as such.

Authorities and Other Requirements

Authorities have not changed from the original HSIN PIA. Of note, DHS recently established the DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication Records System of Records to account for the collection and maintenance of information associated with enrolling, issuing, and maintaining credentials (e.g., online account) for individuals seeking electronic access to DHS programs, services, and applications including when DHS uses a trusted third-party identity service provider.⁸

⁸ DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication System of Records, 79 FR 46857 (August 11, 2014), *available at*



HSIN’s collection and management of user attributes is now covered by the DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication Records SORN.

Characterization of the Information

In its new role as a Service Provider in NIEF, HSIN is collecting five (5) additional attributes:

- Federation ID
- User Distinguished Name (DN)
- FASC-N (Federal Agency Smart Credential Number)
- Accept Terms of Service
- Sworn Law Enforcement Officer Indicator

All user attribute information previously documented by the original DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA,⁹ updated with the five (5) new user attributes, are detailed in Appendix A.

The five new attributes are obtained from: the SAML assertion from RISSNET, the user’s acceptance of HSIN’s Terms of Service, or the user’s Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credential. Attributes asserted by RISSNET are collected and vetted by RISSNET, including Federation ID and Sworn Law Enforcement Officer (SLEO) Indicator. The new attributes are described as follows:

Attribute	Description	Attribute Detail
Federation ID	The persistent, federation-unique identifier for the user comprised of a federation part, an optional trusted broker part, identity provider (IdP) part, and a local ID part.	Identity provider implemented attribute that uniquely identifies a user from a federated partner.
USERDN	The unique identifier of the user associated with the user’s Personal PIV card.	The identifier includes the person’s common name, organization, organizational unit, and country code.
FASCN	FASC-N (Federal Agency Smart	The FASC-N incorporates

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-08-11/html/2014-18703.htm>.

⁹ DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA, available at

http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy/privacy_pia_ops_hsin_r3useraccounts_07252012.pdf.



	Credential Number), which uniquely identifies each Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card.	credibility, non-repudiation, and reciprocity, to uniquely identify each user so as to provide secure access management and physical access rights and privileges to users at Federal Government facilities and Federal Government secure information systems.
Accept Terms of Service	This is an indicator that the user has read and accepted the HSIN Terms of Service (TOS).	If the user does not accept the HSIN TOS, then the user is denied access to HSIN.
Sworn Law Enforcement Officer Indicator	<p>The user is a full time employee of a state-recognized law enforcement agency who is an authorized to make an arrest, or user certified by a State Certifying Authority (i.e., Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)), or equivalent.</p> <p>The user is a SLEO if the user is a full time employee of a state-recognized law enforcement agency, acting on behalf of a SLEO, in performance of the user's assigned duties.</p>	This attribute indicates the user has been verified to be a SLEO or has a role in supporting a SLEO and may be granted access to law enforcement sensitive information.

DHS does not have access to commercial identity verification information. Third-party identity service providers use a variety of verification techniques, commensurate with M-11-11¹⁰ and NIST SP 800-63¹¹ including knowledge-based authentication to generate a quiz containing questions that only the individual should be able to answer. The quiz is based on commercial identity verification information collected by companies from financial institutions, public records,

¹⁰ OMB Memo M-11-11, "Continued Implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12—Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors," (February 3, 2011), available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2011/m11-11.pdf>.

¹¹ NIST Special Publication 800-63, "Electronic Authentication Guideline," (August, 2013), available at <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-63-2.pdf>.



and other service providers. Information accessed by the third-parties includes information such as the individual's commercial transaction history, mortgage payments, or past addresses. DHS does not have access to the commercial identity verification information, the quiz questions asked of the individual, or the responses provided thereto; therefore this commercial information is not included in the DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication System of Records Notice. DHS receives assertions (e.g., pass or fail) and assertion references (e.g., transaction ID, date/time of the transaction, error codes) from the identity service provider to facilitate troubleshooting and system management.

The changes specified in this PIA are related to the five new attributes identified in the above sections. RISSNET asserts two of these attributes to HSIN under the guiding principles of NIEF. As such, RISSNET (acting as an approved IdP in NIEF) has implemented technology and processes to provide the accuracy of the data collected and stored about its users. RISSNET asserts these attributes to HSIN, which trusts that the attributes are accurate under the NIEF governance framework.

New risks based on HSIN's collection of new attributes from RISSNET include:¹²

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the attributes provided by RISSNET about the user are not valid.

Mitigation: RISSNET is a member of NIEF and as such must abide by its rules and regulations, including applicable OMB and NIST standards. HSIN trusts the Identity Providers that are a part of NIEF. Additionally, HSIN has an MOU developed directly with RISSNET outlining the roles and responsibilities of the two parties in exchanging data between each other.

Uses of the Information

HSIN is now serving as Service Provider within NIEF. HSIN will use the additional five attributes collected to uniquely identify a RISSNET or DHS PIV user, validate his or her identity, and authorize access to HSIN applications. In some cases these users create their own HSIN account; however, HSIN will allow users to use credentials issued by their organization to authenticate security to HSIN as the network continues to expand. This technique is called "Identity Federation" and is based on industry security standards such as PKI and SAML.

HSIN will trust RISSNET identities and allow their users to access HSIN without prompting them for new user names or passwords. However, HSIN may ask the user or RISSNET to provide additional information about the user since HSIN may require more information than RISSNET maintains to establish a HSIN account. DHS decreases the burden on its users and costs associated with managing credentials by permitting individuals to choose to reuse his or her

¹² Note the previous privacy risks identified in earlier updates for DHS/OPS/PIA-008 R3 User Accounts are still applicable.



credential obtained for one or more programs within DHS or elsewhere in the Federal Government with the individual's consent.

The risks, mitigations, and technical controls identified in the DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA sufficiently address the uses of information for the new attributes. The new attributes collected as part of this PIA are governed and protected in the same fashion as other attributes within HSIN. In addition, HSIN abides by the NIEF governance framework and has established an MOU with RISSNET describing the roles, responsibilities, and intended use of the respective systems.

Notice

DHS established the DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication Records System of Records to account for the collection and maintenance of information associated with enrolling, issuing, and maintaining credentials (e.g., online account) for individuals seeking electronic access to DHS programs, services, and applications including when DHS uses a trusted third-party identity service provider. HSIN's collection and management of user attributes is now covered by the DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication Records SORN.

When a user reads and accepts the HSIN Terms of Service the user is given notice of which attributes are collected and how they are used. This includes notice that the user's information will not be sold to any social media site, or other commercial entity. No additional notice is required because federation and PIV authentication users must accept the HSIN Terms of Service in order to be granted access to the HSIN Information Sharing platform. The HSIN Terms of Service includes acceptable use and what user information is collected, retained, and how it is used.

Data Retention by the project

Records are securely retained and disposed of in accordance with the NARA's General Records Schedule (GRS) 24, section 6, "User Identification, Profiles, Authorizations, and Password Files." Inactive records are destroyed or deleted six years after the user account is terminated or password is altered, or, on limited occasion, when no longer needed for investigative or security purposes. DHS retains the records for this time to ensure effective and efficient administration of the registration process over time, and to comply with any potential audit, legal, or investigative requirements that may arise in the normal course of the homeland security information environment's business.

In addition, in accordance with NIST SP-800-63-2, a record of the registration, history, and status of each token and credential (including revocation) is maintained by HSIN. While the identity record itself may not be retained beyond six years, if it is inactive or revoked, credential data may be maintained longer in order to comply with NIST requirements. Specifically, the record retention period of data for Level 2 and 3 credentials is seven years and six months beyond the expiration or revocation (whichever is later). The minimum record retention period for Level 4



credential data is ten years and six months beyond the expiration or revocations of the credential. The risks, mitigations, and technical controls identified in the DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA sufficiently address the retention of the new attributes for this PIA.

Information Sharing

There are no changes to the internal sharing and disclosure procedures described in the HSIN User Accounts PIA.

Redress

Redress procedures have not changed from previously published PIA versions. However, HSIN R3 User Account information is now covered under the newly established DHS/ALL-037 E-Authentication Records System of Records Notice. Users may follow the same access, correction, and amendment procedures described under previous PIA versions, or as described in the new SORN.

Auditing and Accountability

There are no changes to how the user information is used for authentication and authorization purposes in granting/receiving access to HSIN resources or disclosure procedures as described in the DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA. All HSIN personnel maintain standard DHS awareness training, including DHS Privacy Awareness training, which is available to all HSIN users, including RISSNET users.

There are no changes to the internal sharing and disclosure procedures described in the DHS/OPS/PIA-008 HSIN R3 User Accounts PIA.

Responsible Official

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Approval Signature

Original signed copy on file with DHS Privacy Office

Karen Neuman
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Department of Homeland Security



Appendix A

Full list of User Attribute Information Collected and Maintained by HSIN R3:

Information Collected	Included in the Original R3 User Accounts PIA?
FederationID	No
UserDN	No
FASCN	No
Accept Terms of Service	No – Information collected in the Terms of Service is not PII
Sworn Law Enforcement Officer Indicator	No
First Name	Yes
Middle Initial	Yes
Last Name	Yes
Name Prefix	No
Name Suffix	No
Primary E-mail	Yes
Phone Number	Yes
U.S. Citizenship	Yes
Security Question	Yes
Security Answer	Yes
OTP – Email	Yes
OTP – SMS	Yes
OTP – IVR	Yes
Organization	Yes
Display Name	Yes
Job Title	Yes
Users Assigned Agency	Yes
Supervisor Name	Yes
Supervisor Telephone Number	Yes
Supervisor Email Address	Yes
Supervisor Organization	Yes



Identity Provider ID	No
Local ID	No
Public Safety Officer Indicator	No



Appendix B

HSIN has established a series of information sharing relationships, by means of federated access, with new system partners to advance the development of the greater homeland security information sharing environment. The following partners have entered into agreement to federate access, both as Identity and Service Providers, with HSIN.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP): The FBI's Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) is a gateway that provides law enforcement agencies, intelligence groups, and criminal justice entities access to beneficial resources. These resources strengthen case development for investigators, and enhance information sharing between agencies in one centralized location. Through federated access, LEEP users can access HSIN without being prompted to establish a new username and password. HSIN users can access LEEP without being prompted to establish a new username and password. *(Approved October 20, 2014)*

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC): EPIC supports United States law enforcement and interdiction components through the timely analysis and dissemination of intelligence and illicit drug and alien movements, and criminal organizations responsible for these illegal activities, within the United States, on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, across the Caribbean, and from other points of origin within the Western Hemisphere en route to the United States. Through federated access, EPIC users can access HSIN without being prompted to establish a new username and password and all other HSIN users can access EPIC without being prompted to establish a new username and password. *(Approved May 29, 2015)*

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) Office for Bombing Prevention Technical Resource for Bombing Prevention (TRIPwire): TRIPwire is a Department of Homeland Security online, collaborative information-sharing and resource portal for: bomb squads, first responders, military personnel, government officials, intelligence analysts, and select private sector security professionals. TRIPwire is a secure, restricted-access information-sharing network, TRIPwire is available at no cost to registered subscribers and features a publicly accessible homepage with valuable preparedness information for the whole community. Through federated access, TRIPwire users can access to HSIN without being prompted to establish a new username and password and all other HSIN users can access TRIPwire without being prompted to establish a new username and password. *(Approved September 30, 2015)*

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection Gateway (IP Gateway): The IP Gateway serves as the single interface through which DHS partners can access a large range of integrated infrastructure protection tools and information to conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments and risk analysis. This, in turn, enables homeland security partners to quickly identify relevant vulnerability and consequence data in



support of event planning, incident preparedness, and response efforts. IP Gateway will trust HSIN federation identities and allow HSIN users to access IP Gateway without prompting them to establish a new username and password, provided they complete the IP Gateway user registration process. IP Gateway users who do not have an existing HSIN user account will be required to complete the HSIN Registration process. During this process, HSIN may require more information than IP Gateway maintains to establish a HSIN account; HSIN may ask the IP Gateway user to provide additional information, such as completing the identity proofing questions and helpdesk password reset questions. *(Approved October 30, 2015)*

Personal Identity Verification Interoperability (PIV-I): In addition to the establishment of a series of information sharing relationships with new system partners by means of federated access, HSIN is enhancing this interoperability capability to accept the PIV-I for authentication to HSIN for state and local users. PIV-I is a trusted identity and credentialing standard developed by the federal government for non-federal issuers. Non-federal entities that elect to conform to the PIV-I standard are trusted by and interoperable with federal agencies, such as DHS, at assurance levels 1-3 (such authentications assurance levels are described fully by OMB M 04-04). By accepting the PIV-I card this will provide state and local HSIN users easier and more convenient access to participate in meaningful information sharing within HSIN. The following state and local partners have entered into agreement to federate access through PIV-I credentials with HSIN:

1. **West Virginia:** The West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WV DHSEM) provides protective of life and property by providing coordination, guidance, support, and assistance to local emergency managers and first responders across the state of West Virginia. WV DHSEM PIV-I cards are issued through vendor NextgenID. Their NextgenID ID*TRUST Smart Cards are tested and approved for FIPS 140-2 and FIPS 201, both meeting the specifications for the Government Common Access Card (CAC) and Personal Identity Verification (PIV). *(Approved April 21, 2016)*

Department of Defense (DoD) Common Access Card (CAC): HSIN has extended system access through the acceptance of DoD CAC as a secure authentication method. The DoD CAC is the standard identification for active duty uniformed service personnel, Selected Reserve, DoD civilian employees, and eligible DoD contractor personnel. It is also the principal card used to enable physical access to buildings and controlled spaces, and it provides access to DoD computer networks and systems. Through the addition of DoD CAC as a method of authentication, registered HSIN users who hold DoD CACs will have the option to link their card with their HSIN account for future login to the system. *(Approved July 19, 2016)*

National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS): NCPS is managed within the NPPD Office of Cybersecurity & Communications, Network Security Deployment (NSD) Division. NCPS delivers a range of capabilities, including intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and



information sharing. NSD is leveraging HSIN as part of the NCPS information sharing capability to enable the sharing of cybersecurity attack indicators and vulnerabilities with Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial governments, and other stakeholders, and to provide those entities with DHS information and tools regarding cybersecurity. NCPS will trust HSIN federation identities and allow HSIN users to access NCPS without prompting them to establish a new username and password. However, HSIN may require more information than NCPS maintains to establish a HSIN account; HSIN may ask an NCPS user or NCPS to provide additional information about the user. HSIN will not collect any information that is not normally collected during the HSIN registration process. Any information collection will only be used to provide access to HSIN. *(Approved February 9, 2017)*

Integrated Maritime Domain Environment-Coastal Surveillance System (IMDE-CSS):

IMDE-CSS is a DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) Borders and Maritime Domain initiative that integrates sensor, analytics, and visualization technologies to: (1) aid federal, state, and local maritime intelligence and law enforcement partners' ability to identify and dismiss benign vessels; and (2) allow users to conduct further analysis and investigation on vessels performing suspicious activities and events. The HSIN and IMDE-CSS federation will provide services that are necessary for the transfer of coastal surveillance data from various source providers to other homeland security entities via the HSIN platform. IMDE-CSS will trust HSIN federation identities and allow HSIN users to access IMDE-CSS without prompting them to establish a new username and password. However, HSIN may require more information than IMDE-CSS maintains to establish a HSIN account; HSIN may ask an IMDE-CSS authority or S&T to provide additional information about the user. HSIN will not collect any information that is not normally collected during the HSIN registration process. Any information collection will only be used to provide access to HSIN. *(Approved August 15, 2017)*

DHS Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII): The DHS Geospatial Management Office's (GMO) GII portal provides homeland security operators nationwide, a secure, reliable platform and the tools needed for geospatial analysis, visualization, mapping, and collaboration on diverse sets of mission-critical data. HSIN acts as the Identity Provider for the GMO's GII portal, meaning that the GMO trusts HSIN identities and allows users to access the GII portal and any associated application(s) without being asked to provide another username and password. The HSIN and GII federation also enables HSIN users access to the GII's geospatial mapping capabilities available within HSIN Communities of Interest (COI); data provided for the capability is provided and owned by the GMO. Any registration information collected on users will only be used to provide identity authentication to HSIN and the GMO through the federation. HSIN will not collect any information that is not normally collected during the HSIN registration process. Any information collection will only be used to provide access to HSIN. *(Approved September 12, 2017)*



Appendix C

The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) has expanded its interoperability functionality through the development of a solution that allows its federated partners to access information on HSIN and other federated systems by permitting them to search across HSIN itself and other federated systems through technology referred to as Federated Search.

An authenticated user of a federated partner system that also employs an attribute-based federated search and is part of the same trust framework as HSIN can send a search request for information from within the partner's system. The search request will contain attributes that describe details about the federated user (e.g., sworn law enforcement, from a known agency, has access to the criminal history database that is available within their home agency). The user will only see the HSIN content to which he or she currently has access.

The following federated partners are included in the program:

Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISSNET™): RISSNET™ is a secure sensitive but unclassified (SBU) law enforcement information sharing cloud provider. RISSNET™ connects disparate state, local, and federal systems. Agencies can connect to RISSNET, share information and intelligence.