SECTION I

Department of the Interior <u>Privacy Impact Assessment</u>

Name of Project: Redesign and Consolidation of the Fee Billing and Collection System (FEEBACS), Audit Fee Billing and Collection System (AFBACS) and Civil Penalty and Control System (CPACS). The name of the consolidated system is: the Coal Fee Collection Management System (CFCMS).

Bureau: Office of Surface Mining (OSM)

Project's Unique ID:

A. CONTACT INFORMATION:

5) Who is the Bureau/Office Privacy Act Officer who reviewed this document? (Name, organization, and contact information).

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B SYSTEM APPLICATION/GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Does this system contain any personal information about individuals?

This system may contain Social Security Number(s) (SSN) from some small coal companies without an Employer Identification Number (EIN). They may use an individual SSN for a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) on their quarterly Coal Reclamation Fee report (OSM-1 Form). The OMB Approval number for this form is no.1029-0063, it expires December, 2008. Coal companies use this form to report coal production, mine type and Abandoned Mine Land (AML) fees due. This is required under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977, as amended.

a. Is this information identifiable to the individual¹?

OSM collects and stores coal company permit data. The system may include some individual SSNs for small company owners, who chose to use their individual SSN as a company TIN when they file their quarterly Coal Reclamation Fee Report (OSM-1 Form). The TIN is a reference to the company, not the individual.

b. Is the information about individual members of the public?

The system hassome small coal company owners who chose to use their individual SSN as their company TIN. The TIN is a reference to the company, not the individual.

c. Is the information about employees?

NO.

[&]quot;Identifiable Form" - According to the OMB Memo M-03-22, this means information in an IT system or online collection: (i) that directly identifies an individual (e.g., name, address, social security number or other identifying number or code, telephone number, e-mail address, etc.) or (ii) by which an agency intends to identify specific individuals in conjunction with other data elements, i.e., indirect identification. (These data elements may include a combination of gender, race, birth date, geographic indicator, and other descriptors).

2. What is the purpose of the system/application?

The purpose of the FEEBACS Redesign System is to collect and store coal company permit data reported to OSM, DFM on the quarterly OSM-1 Form. This system supports various aspects of OSM's fee compliance program such as:

- Maintaining reported coal-mining operations' activity and Abandoned Mine Land (AML) fees due,
- · Accounting, billing, payment processing, debt collection functions, and/or
- The civil penalty enforcement program.

The fee compliance program is a mission critical program in OSM. This program collects over \$284 million a year in reclamation fees that are deposited into the AML Fund.

3. What legal authority authorizes the purchase or development of this system/application?

Title IV of SMCRA, as amended.

C: DATA in the SYSTEM:

1. What categories of individuals are covered in the system?

The purpose of the system is to collect and store company coal permit data. The system may include SSNs for small coal companies who use their individual SSN as a company TIN when they file their quarterly OSM-1 report.

2. What are the sources of the information in the system?

a. Is the source of the information from the individual or is it taken from another source? If not directly from the individual, then what other source?

The sources of information are the reporting entities for coal companies reporting quarterly coal permit production and mine type to OSM. Some of the small companies may choose to use their individual SSN for a TIN on their quarterly report to OSM.

b. What Federal agencies are providing data for use in the system?

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) provides MSHA numbers for mine sites and/or coal operators. These MSHA numbers are reported on the quarterly OSM-1 form by the coal companies and stored in the system.

c. What Tribal, State and local agencies are providing data for use in the system?

The state regulatory agencies that provide new coal mining permit data to the system, through OSM's Applicant Violator System (AVS) are:
Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The Tribal regulatory agencies that provide new coal permit data to the system are: the Crow Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, and the Navajo Nation.

d. From what other third party sources will data be collected?

None.

e. What information will be collected from the employee and the public?

None.

D ATTRIBUTES OF THE DATA:

1. Is the use of the data both relevant and necessary to the purpose for which the system is being designed?

Yes, the use of the data is relevant under SMCRA and necessary to accomplish OSM's mission.

2. Will the system derive new data or create previously unavailable data about an individual through aggregation from the information collected, and how will this be maintained and filed?

The system will not derive new data or create previously unavailable data about an individual through aggregation from the information collected.

3. Will the new data be placed in the individual's record?

OSM's system stores coal permit/company data records. We do not collect or store records on individuals.

4. Can the system make determinations about employees/public that would not be possible without the new data?

N/A. This system does not collect or store employees/public data.

10. What opportunities do individuals have to decline to provide information (i.e., where providing information is voluntary) or to consent to particular uses of the information (other than required or authorized uses), and how individuals can grant consent.)

The only individual information in the system was voluntarily provided by a small company owner, who chose to use an individual SSN as their company's TIN. The company owner had the opportunity to get a company TIN and not provide their individual SSN.