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PRIVACY THRESHOLD ANALYSIS (PTA)

This form will be used to determine whether a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA), System of Records Notice (SORN), or other privacy compliance documentation is required under the E-Government Act of 2002, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Privacy Act of 1974, or DHS policy.

<u>Please complete this form and send it to your Component Privacy Office</u>. If you are unsure of your Component Privacy Office contact information, please visit https://www.dhs.gov/privacy-office-contacts. If you do not have a Component Privacy Office, please send the PTA to the DHS Privacy Office:

Senior Director, Privacy Compliance DHS Privacy Office U.S. Department of Homeland Security Washington, DC 20528 202-343-1717

PIA@hq.dhs.gov

Your Component Privacy Office will submit the PTA on behalf of your office. Upon receipt from your Component Privacy Office, the DHS Privacy Office will review this form. If a PIA, SORN, or other privacy compliance documentation is required, your Component Privacy Office, in consultation with the DHS Privacy Office, will send you a copy of the template to complete and return.

For more information about the DHS Privacy compliance process, please see https://www.dhs.gov/compliance. A copy of the template is available on DHS Connect at or directly from the DHS

Privacy Office via email: PIA@hq.dhs.gov or phone: 202-343-1717.



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PRIVACY THRESHOLD ANALYSIS (PTA)

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Project, Program, or System Name: Traveler Verification Service – Internal (TVS-I)			
Component or Office:	Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	Office or Program:	Office of Field Operations (OFO)/Planning, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PPAE)
FISMA Name (if applicable):	Traveler Verification Service- Internal (TVS-I)	FISMA Number (if applicable):	CBP-07727-MAJ-07727
Type of Project or Program:	System	Project or program status:	Operational
Date first developed:	January 10, 2018	Pilot launch date:	N/A
Date of last PTA update	December 7, 2020	Pilot end date:	N/A
ATO Status (if applicable):1	Ongoing Authorization (OA)	Expected ATO/ATP/OA date (if applicable):	April 17, 2024

PROJECT, PROGRAM, OR SYSTEM MANAGER

Name:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)		
Office:	OFO/PPAE	Title:	Director
Phone:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)	Email:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) @cbp.dhs.gov

INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY OFFICER (ISSO) (IF APPLICABLE)

Name:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)		<u> </u>
Phone:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)	Email:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Dcbp.dhs.go

(b)	(7)((E))
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¹ The DHS OCIO has implemented a streamlined approach to authorizing an Authority to Operate (ATO), allowing for rapid deployment of new IT systems and initiate using the latest technologies as quickly as possible. This approach is used for selected information systems that meet the required eligibility criteria in order to be operational and connect to the network. For more information, see



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SPECIFIC PTA QUESTIONS

1. Reason for submitting the PTA: Renewal PTA

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is submitting this renewal PTA for the Traveler Verification Service – Internal (TVS-I). CBP previously submitted a PTA for TVS-I that was approved by DHS Privacy in August 2021. No significant changes to TVS-I have occurred since the last PTA. However, this PTA will clarify the difference between TVS and TVS-I, and more comprehensively describe TVS-I.

TVS-I is a parallel system to the main system, TVS, for which a separate PTA and PIA have been approved. Under the Federal Information Systems Management Act (FISMA), TVS and TVS-I have separate system security plans that have been approved as part of the Certification and Accreditation (C&A) process. The most recent Authority to Operate (ATO) for TVS was completed on December 9, 2020. TVS-I achieved Ongoing Authorization March 9, 2019.

Background

In 2017, CBP deployed TVS initially to provide facial comparison matching for travelers departing on international flights at airports throughout the United States. TVS utilizes facial comparison matching to verify the identities of travelers on international flights and uses an external US-East-1 cloud environment for facial matching. Although TVS was initially deployed to serve as the primary facial comparison tool for identity verification in the biometric entry exit process, TVS has since expanded to as tool used throughout CBP to support other identity verification and law enforcement purposes.

TVS and TVS- I

TVS and TVS-I are the matching services in the respective external and internal environments. The TVS external environment allows CBP's commercial clients (i.e., airlines, cruise lines) to call TVS matching services via a public ".com" endpoint. While TVS-I allows CBP's internal DHS clients (i.e., CBP, TSA) to call TVS matching services on the DHS/CBP network via ".gov" endpoint. TVS and TVS-I use different technical stacks TVS (b)(7)(E) versus TVS-I (microservices)³ but the functionality for the matching services is the same. TVS-I also includes the TVS Data Store (RDS, S3, Open Search), Event Driven Architecture (real-time data feed ingestion (APIS manifests, data sources), and TVS Album Construction (orchestration of creating and maintaining galleries). Under the TVS-I process, historical images of individuals are ingested via the TVS Event Driven Architecture services and biometrically templatized and stored in the TVS Data Store. The TVS Album Construction orchestrates the galleries being built based on specific use cases using the previously stored templates, and temporarily stored³ for use by the TVS and TVS-I matching services. For example, an Air Entry gallery is built based on an APIS manifest which TVS

² This is projected to be migrated to a .gov by the end of CY 2024.

⁽b)(7)(E) is a serverless compute service for running code without having to provision or manage the server.



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Album Construction uses to generate a list of incoming travelers to a POE, TVS builds a gallery using photographs of past encounters or from other CBP holdings prior to inbound travelers arriving in the U.S.)⁴

TVS-I Uses Cases

TVS-I is used internally within DHS for the below use cases. Each of these uses cases are comprehensively covered in separate PTAs.

CBP Uses

- ACE Truck Mod Using facial recognition to support remote primary inspection for FAST and
 empty trucks and relay the decision from the command center to the primary officer. Used by
 Truck Mod team (CSPD).
- Simplified Arrival (Air Entry) Use of TVS to identify travelers against galleries of known identities based on the manifests for all incoming flights for that day (using APIS manifests)
- Simplified Arrival (Air Pre-Clearance) Use of TVS to identify travelers against pre-clearance
 inbound flight port galleries. Primarily used by PSPD and TASPD ATS Mobile for primary
 processing.
- Simplified Arrival (Land Pedestrian Bus) Use of TVS to identify travelers on the buses arriving
 at POE, using port galleries to match. Primarily used by SA-Ped and TASPD ATS Mobile for
 primary processing.
- Simplified Arrival (Land Pedestrian Entry) Use of TVS 1:1. Primarily used by SA-Ped for primary processing.
- Simplified Arrival (Land Vehicle Entry) Use TVS package verify and 1 to BigN SENTRI gallery for technology demo at Stanton St. El Paso.
- Simplified Arrival (Pre-Departure Inspection) Use of TVS to identify travelers against predeparture inspection port galleries. Primarily used by PSPD for pre-departure inspections.
- Simplified Arrival (Sea Entry) Use of TVS to identify travelers against inbound seaport
 galleries. Includes Cargo CREW vessels. Primarily used by PSPD and TASPD ATS Mobile for
 primary processing.
- CBP One Using TVS as part of CBP One background process to invalidate duplication Opt-In requests for appointments. Using TVS BigN to identify travelers against the Advanced Traveler gallery.
- ESTA Use of TVS to Verify 1:1 for ESTA verification.

⁴ These images include photographs captured by CBP during the entry inspection, photographs from U.S. passports, U.S. visas, and photographs from other DHS encounters.



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- Global Entry Mobile/Totems Use of TVS to identify travelers against inbound flight port galleries at a GE Kiosk machine.
- IRS-NG Intelligence Reporting System Next Generation. Case management system that allows the users to collaborate and analyze information with intelligence value and the ability to create and publish Informational and Intelligence Products (IPs). Uses TVS Verify, Identify, and TVS In a Box/Bring Your Own Data for SAAW Photo Line-Up.
- Mobile Passport Control Use of TVS to identify travelers against inbound flight port galleries via MPC application on traveler's phone.
- **BE-Mobile** Use of TVS to identify travelers against inbound flight port galleries via mobile app.
- SASQ (b)(7)(E) Allows users to do a TVS BigN search within Super Query.

 (b)(7)(E)

 (b)(7)(E)
- Unified Processing Used by Mobile Intake/E3 to search border detainees against TVS BigN.
- UPAX Targeting TVS will check all imminent travelers against the TVS BigN derog holdings
 and send any possible matches to UPAX Targeting for vetting. During primary entry processing,
 run TVS Verify encounters against TVS BigN derog holdings to check for any derogs
- USEC (Secondary) Allows users to search travelers in secondary against TVS BigN.
- Vault Access (SPVAA) Use TVS to create customized gallery for matching SPO who needs to access seized property vault.
 (b)(7)(E)

DHS Use Cases

- Transportation Security Administration (TSA) TSA has partnered with CBP to utilize facial
 comparison services provided by TVS for Pre-Check travelers that opt-in to the process. Once a
 traveler opts in, TSA will provide CBP with traveler's Known Traveler Number (KTN) which
 allows TVS to pull the traveler's photos on file to add to the specific port gallery. Upon arrival at
 the TSA security check, the TSA will capture a photograph of the traveler and use TVS-I to match
 it against the gallery.
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) CBP via the TVS-I environment is exposing the Verify (1:1) service for ICE's use in its Mobile Check-in Application. This allows for a trusted subset of individuals to be able to submit a selfie to the mobile application which will pull their encounter photo and submit them to the TVS service for matching. In this scenario, the probe photo is matched against an ICE-specific gallery. The probe photograph will not be matched against CBP holdings.



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	☐ This project does not collect, collect, maintain, use, or disseminate any personally identifiable information ⁵	
	☑ Members of the public	
2. From whom does the Project, Program, or System collect, maintain, use, or disseminate information?	☑ U.S. Persons (U.S citizens or lawful permanent residents)	
Please check all that apply.	■ Non-U.S. Persons	
	☐ DHS Employees/Contractors (list Components): Click here to enter text.	
	☐ Other federal employees or contractors (list agencies): Click here to enter text.	
	⊠ No	
2(a) Is information meant to be collected from or about	□ 8 USC § 1367 protected individuals (e.g., T, U, VAWA) ⁶	
sensitive/protected populations?	☐ Refugees/Asylees	
	☐ Other. Please list: <i>Click here to enter text</i> .	
3. What specific information about individuals is collected, maintained, used, or disseminated?		
TVS-I temporarily stores the photo template with t	he photograph ID/traveler ID.	
3(a) Does this Project, Program, or System collect, maintain, use, or disseminate Social Security numbers (SSN) or other types of stand-alone sensitive information? ⁷ If applicable, check all that apply.		

⁵ DHS defines personal information as "Personally Identifiable Information" or PII, which is any information that permits the identity of an individual to be directly or indirectly inferred, including any information that is linked or linkable to that individual, regardless of whether the individual is a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, visitor to the U.S., or employee or contractor to the Department. "Sensitive PII" is PII, which if lost, compromised, or disclosed without authorization, could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual. For the purposes of this PTA, SPII and PII are treated the same.

⁶ This involves the following types of individuals: T nonimmigrant status (Victims of Human Trafficking), U nonimmigrant status (Victims of Criminal Activity), or Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). For more information about 1367 populations, please see: DHS Management Directive 002-02, Implementation of Section 1367 Information Provisions, available at

7 Sensitive PII (or sensitive information) is PII that if lost, compromised, or disclosed without authorization, could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual. More information can be found in the DHS Handbook for Safeguarding Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information, available at https://www.dhs.gov/publication/handbook-safeguarding-sensitive-personally-identifiable-information.



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☐ Social Security number	☐ Social Media Handle/ID		
☐ Alien Number (A-Number)	☐ Driver's License/State ID Number		
☐ Tax Identification Number	☐ Biometric identifiers (e.g., FIN, EID)		
☐ Visa Number	☑ Biometrics.8 Please list modalities (e.g.,		
☐ Passport Number	fingerprints, DNA, iris scans): Facial Photograph		
☐ Bank Account, Credit Card, or other financial account number	☐ Other. Please list: Click here to enter text.		
3(b) Please provide the specific legal basis	N/A		
for the collection of SSN:	1011		
	ctions and/or fulfill requirements of the Project,		
System, or Program, please explain why it is N/A	necessary and how it will be used.		
3(d) If the Project, Program, or System requires the use of SSN, what actions are being taken to abide by Privacy Policy Instruction 047-01-010, SSN Collection and Use Reduction, which requires the use of privacy-enhancing SSN alternatives when there are technological, legal, or regulatory limitations to eliminating the SSN? Note: even if you are properly authorized to collect SSNs, you are required to use an alternate unique identifier. If there are technological, legal, or regulatory limitations to eliminating the SSN, privacy-enhancing alternatives should be taken, such as masking, truncating, or encrypting the SSN, or blocking the display of SSNs in hard copy or digital formats.			
N/A			
	 ☑ By a unique identifier.¹⁰ Please list all unique identifiers used: Facial image template, TECS system-generated 		
4. How does the Project, Program, or	unique ID (APIS ID), APIS manifest information		
System retrieve information?	(Last, First, and Middle Name; date of birth; travel		
	document number and country of issuance)		
	☐ By a non-unique identifier or other means. Please		
	describe:		

⁸ If related to IDENT/HART and applicable, please complete all Data Access Request Analysis (DARA) requirements. This form provides privacy analysis for DHS' IDENT, soon to be HART. The form replaces a PTA where IDENT is a service provider for component records. PRIV uses this form to better understand how data is currently shared, will be shared and how data protection within IDENT will be accomplished. IDENT is a biometrics service provider and any component or agency submitting data to IDENT is a data provider.

 $^{^9}$ See https://www.dhs.gov/publication/privacy-policy-instruction-047-01-010-ssn-collection-and-use-reduction.

¹⁰ Generally, a unique identifier is considered any type of "personally identifiable information," meaning any information that permits the identity of an individual to be directly or indirectly inferred, including any other information which is linked or linkable to that individual regardless of whether the individual is a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, visitor to the U.S., or employee or contractor to the Department.



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TVS-I temporarily stores the photo template with the photo ID/traveler ID for the life of the gallery. Typically for an Air Entry gallery, that would be 12 hours, but could be longer depending on if there are any flight delays which could extend that time. CBP temporarily retains facial images of non-immigrant aliens and lawful permanent residents for no more than 14 days for confirmation of travelers' identities, evaluation of the technology, assurance of accuracy of the algorithms, and system audits. CBP does not retain photos of U.S. citizens, once their identities have been confirmed. Photos of in-scope travelers are retained in IDENT for up to 75 years, consistent with existing CBP records that are housed in IDENT in accordance with the BCI SORN. CBP continues to work with NARA to develop the appropriate retention schedule. CBP Records and Information Management (RIM) Office advised that a NARA-approved retention schedule was only required for U.S. citizen photos. CBP is currently updating the required forms before resubmitting them to NARA for approval. Deletion of traveler Drougraphs/templates is verified during routine data analysis. CBP audits stakeholders periodically to ensure adherence to the retention policy. Furthermore, CBP's cloud service caches the data. The cache time is set via configuration within the cloud service provider's managed service. Additionally, the data cache is in an encrypted form and the cloud service provider does not have the encryption keys.	11 See	(b)(7)(E)	
the photo ID/traveler ID for the life of the gallery. Typically for an Air Entry gallery, that would be 12 hours, but could be longer depending on if there are any flight delays which could extend that time. 5. What is the records retention schedule(s) for the information collected for each category type (include the records schedule number)? If no schedule has been approved, please provide proposed schedule or plans to determine it. Note: If no records schedule is in place or are unsure of the applicable records schedule, please reach out to the appropriate Records Management Office. II DENT in accordance with the BCI SORN. CBP continues to work with NARA to develop the appropriate retention schedule. CBP Records and Information Management (RIM) Office advised that a NARA-approved retention schedule was only required for U.S. citizen photos. CBP is currently updating the required forms before resubmitting them to NARA for approval. Deletion of traveler photographs/templates is verified during routine data analysis. CBP audits stakeholders periodically to ensure adherence to the retention schedule (e.g., technical/automatic purge, manual audit)?	6,		□ No.
the photo ID/traveler ID for the life of the gallery. Typically for an Air Entry gallery, that would be 12 hours, but could be longer depending on if there are any flight delays which could extend that time. CBP temporarily retains facial images of non-immigrant aliens and lawful permanent residents for no more than 14 days for confirmation of travelers' identities, evaluation of the technology, assurance of accuracy of the algorithms, and system audits. CBP does not retain photos of U.S. citizens, once their identities have been confirmed. Photos of in-scope travelers are retained in IDENT for up to 75 years, consistent with existing CBP records that are housed in IDENT in accordance with the BCI SORN. CBP continues to work with NARA to develop the appropriate Records Management Office. It appropriate retention schedule. CBP Records and Information Management (RIM) Office advised that a NARA-approved retention schedule was only required for U.S. citizen photos. CBP is currently updating the required forms before resubmitting		System ensure that records are disposed of or deleted in accordance with the retention schedule (e.g., technical/automatic purge, manual audit)?	verified during routine data analysis. CBP audits stakeholders periodically to ensure adherence to the retention policy. Furthermore, CBP's cloud service caches the data. The cache time is set via configuration within the cloud service provider's managed service. Additionally, the data cache is in an encrypted form and the cloud service provider
	Note: I	schedule(s) for the information collected for each category type (include the records schedule number)? If no schedule has been approved, please provide proposed schedule or plans to determine it. If no records schedule is in place or are unsure applicable records schedule, please reach out to	the photo ID/traveler ID for the life of the gallery. Typically for an Air Entry gallery, that would be 12 hours, but could be longer depending on if there are any flight delays which could extend that time. CBP temporarily retains facial images of non-immigrant aliens and lawful permanent residents for no more than 14 days for confirmation of travelers' identities, evaluation of the technology, assurance of accuracy of the algorithms, and system audits. CBP does not retain photos of U.S. citizens, once their identities have been confirmed. Photos of in-scope travelers are retained in IDENT for up to 75 years, consistent with existing CBP records that are housed in IDENT in accordance with the BCI SORN. CBP continues to work with NARA to develop the appropriate retention schedule. CBP Records and Information Management (RIM) Office advised that a NARA-approved retention schedule was only required for U.S. citizen photos. CBP is currently updating the required forms before resubmitting



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	other DHS/Component projects, programs, or systems? ¹²	Yes. If yes, please list:
		TVS-I is used by ICE and TSA
7.	Does this Project, Program, or System connect, receive, or share PII with any	☑ No.
	external (non-DHS) government or non-government partners or systems?	☐ Yes. If yes, please list:
		Click here to enter text.
8.	Is this sharing pursuant to new or existing information sharing agreement (MOU, MOA, LOI, RTA, etc.)? If applicable, please provide agreement as	N/A Please describe applicable information sharing governance in place: Click here to enter text.
	an attachment.	
9.	Does the Project, Program, or System or have a mechanism to track external disclosures of an individual's PII?	☐ No. What steps will be taken to develop and maintain the accounting: Click here to enter text. ☑ Yes. In what format is the accounting maintained: CBP implemented Audit and monitoring tools like SIEM tool – Splunk, to ensure Auditing controls are met.
10.	Does this Project, Program, or System use or collect data involving or from	☐ Social Media
	any of the following technologies:	☐ Advanced analytics ¹³
		☐ Live PII data for testing
		⊠ No

¹² PII may be shared, received, or connected to other DHS systems directly, automatically, or by manual processes. Often, these systems are listed as "interconnected systems" in IACS.

¹³ The autonomous or semi-autonomous examination of Personally Identifiable Information using sophisticated techniques and tools to draw conclusions. Advanced Analytics could include human-developed or machine-developed algorithms and encompasses, but is not limited to, the following: data mining, pattern and trend analysis, complex event processing, machine learning or deep learning, artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, big data analytics.



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☑ Yes. If yes, please elaborate: Click here to enter text.
No.☐ Yes. If yes, please elaborate: Click here to enter text.
Yes. If yes, please reach out to the DHS Compliance Assurance Program Office (CAPO) for independent review and approval of this effort. 16
■ Yes. If yes, please list: <i>Click here to enter text</i> .

(C) the purpose of the queries, searches, or other analyses is not solely-

(i) the detection of fraud, waste, or abuse in a Government agency or program; or

(ii) the security of a Government computer system.

¹⁴ Is this a program involving pattern-based queries, searches, or other analyses of one or more electronic databases, where—

⁽A) a department or agency of the Federal Government, or a non-Federal entity acting on behalf of the Federal Government, is conducting the queries, searches, or other analyses to discover or locate a predictive pattern or anomaly indicative of terrorist or criminal activity on the part of any individual or individuals;

⁽B) the queries, searches, or other analyses are not subject-based and do not use personal identifiers of a specific individual, or inputs associated with a specific individual or group of individuals, to retrieve information from the database or databases; and

¹⁵ Human subject means a living individual about whom an investigator conducting research: (1) obtains information or biospecimens through intervention or interaction with the individual, and uses, studies, or analyzes the information or biospecimens; or (2) obtains, uses, studies, analyzes, or generates identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens.

¹⁶ For more information about CAPO and their points of contact, please see: https://www.dhs.gov/orgs/STCSSites/SitePages/Home.aspx?orgid=36. For more information about the protection of human subjects, please see DHS Directive 026-04: https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/mgmt/general-science-and-innovation/mgmt-dir_026-04-protection-of-human-subjects_revision-01.pdf.



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14. Is there a FIPS 199 determination? ¹⁷	□ No.
	Yes. Please indicate the determinations for each of the following:
	Confidentiality: ☐ Low Moderate ☐ High ☐ Undefined
	Integrity: ☐ Low ☑ Moderate ☐ High ☐ Undefined
	Availability: ☐ Low Moderate ☐ High ☐ Undefined

¹⁷ FIPS 199 is the Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems and is used to establish security categories of information systems. For more information, see https://www.nist.gov/itl/fips-general-information.



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PRIVACY THRESHOLD REVIEW

(TO BE COMPLETED BY COMPONENT PRIVACY OFFICE)

Component Privacy Office Reviewer:	(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)
PRIVCATS ID Number:	0016942
Date submitted to Component Privacy Office:	April 17, 2024
Concurrence from other Component Reviewers involved (if applicable):	Click here to enter text.
Date submitted to DHS Privacy Office:	Click here to enter a date.

Component Privacy Office Recommendation:

Please include recommendation below, including what new privacy compliance documentation is needed, as well as any specific privacy risks/mitigations, as necessary.

(b)(5)

(TO BE COMPLETED BY THE DHS PRIVACY OFFICE)

DHS Privacy Office Reviewer:	(b)(6)
DHS Privacy Office Approver (if applicable):	Click here to enter text.
PRIVCATS ID Number:	0016942
Date adjudicated by DHS Privacy Office:	April 22, 2024
PTA Expiration Date:	April 22, 2027

DESIGNATION

Privacy Sensitive System:	Yes
Category of System:	System If "other" is selected, please describe: Click here to enter text.
Determination: ☑ Project, Program, System in compliance with full coverage.	



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☐ Project, Program, System in compliance with interim coverage.		
	Project, Program, System in compliance until changes implemented.	
	☐ Project, Program, System not in compliance.	
PIA:	System covered by existing PIA	
FIA:	DHS/CBP/PIA-056 Traveler Verification Service	
SORN:	System covered by existing SORN	
SORIA.	DHS/CBP-007 Border Crossing Information (BCI), December 13, 2016, 81 FR 89957	
Please desc	cy Office Comments: ribe rationale for privacy compliance determination above, and any further action(s) that en by Component.	
	(b)(5)	