



Privacy Act Statement for

APPLICANT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

PURPOSES

The information you provide is being collected to determine your qualifications, suitability, and availability for employment with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Board") or, if you are a current Board employee, for transfer or promotion.

AUTHORITY

Sections 10 and 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 244 and 248(l)) give the Board the authority to recruit, examine, and evaluate applicants' qualifications for employment with the Board. The information you submit is necessary for performing these functions.

EFFECTS OF NONDISCLOSURE

Applying for employment with the Board is voluntary. If you choose to apply for employment with the Board (including for existing Board staff applying for other positions at the Board), you will be asked to provide information that is mandatory (for example, qualifications and position for which you are applying) and optional (for example, certifications, professional licenses, schedule preferences, and some work/personal details). It is in your interest to provide complete information as omission of information means you may not receive full consideration for a position for which this information is needed.

ROUTINE USES

The information you provide will be stored in the system of records entitled "BGFRS-1: FRB—Recruiting and Placement Records." All or part of the information may be disclosed outside of the Board in order to disclose information to any source from which additional information is requested (to the extent necessary to identify the individual, inform the source of the purpose(s) of the request, and identify the type of information requested), when necessary to obtain information relevant to a Board decision to hire or retain an employee, issue a security clearance, conduct a security or suitability investigation of an individual, classify jobs, let a contract, or issue a license, grant, or other benefit. In addition, all or part of the information may be disclosed outside of the Board in order:

1. to disclose information for enforcement, statutory, and regulatory purposes. Information may be disclosed to the appropriate federal, state, local, foreign, or self-regulatory organization or agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, implementing, issuing, or carrying out a statute, rule, regulation, order, policy, or license if the information may be relevant to a potential violation of civil or criminal law, rule, regulation, order, policy, or license;
2. to disclose information to another agency or a Federal Reserve Bank. Information may be disclosed to a federal agency in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of government, or to a Federal Reserve Bank, in connection with the hiring, retaining, or assigning of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, the conducting of a security or suitability investigation of an individual, the classifying of jobs, the letting of a contract, the issuance of a license, grant, or other benefits by the receiving entity, or the lawful statutory, administrative, or investigative purpose of the receiving entity to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the receiving entity's decision on the matter;
3. to disclose information to a member of Congress. Information may be disclosed to a congressional office in response to an inquiry from the congressional office made at the request of the individual to whom the record pertains;

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4. to disclose information to the Department of Justice, a court, an adjudicative body or administrative tribunal, or a party in litigation. Information may be disclosed to the Department of Justice, a court, an adjudicative body or administrative tribunal, a party in litigation, or a witness if the Board (or in the case of an OIG system, the OIG) determines, in its sole discretion, that the information is relevant and necessary to the matter;
 5. to disclose information to federal, state, local, and professional licensing boards. Information may be disclosed to federal, state, local, foreign, and professional licensing boards, including a bar association, a Board of Medical Examiners, a state board of accountancy, or a similar governmental or nongovernment entity that maintains records concerning the issuance, retention, or revocation of licenses, certifications, or registrations relevant to practicing an occupation, profession, or specialty;
 6. to disclose information to the EEOC, MSPB, OGE, and OSC. Information may be disclosed to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of Government Ethics, or the Office of Special Counsel to the extent determined to be relevant and necessary to carrying out their authorized functions;
 7. to disclose information to contractors, agents, and others. Information may be disclosed to contractors, agents, or others performing work on a contract, service, cooperative agreement, job, or other activity for the Board and who have a need to access the information in the performance of their duties or activities for the Board;
 8. to disclose information to labor relations panels. Information may be disclosed to the Federal Reserve Board Labor Relations Panel or the Federal Reserve Banks Labor Relations Panel in connection with the investigation and resolution of allegations of unfair labor practices or other matters within the jurisdiction of the relevant panel when requested; and
 9. to disclose information where security or confidentiality has been compromised. Information may be disclosed when (1) it is suspected or confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Board has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interest, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Board or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure is made to such agencies, entities, and persons who are reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Board's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.