Authorizing Citations: Authority, Use & Confidentiality Referenced in Memoranda of Understanding; Rules and State & Federal Statutes

Lynae Hammer
Wyoming Department of Workforce Services
Research & Planning

July 20, 2015

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Carl D. Perkins Career	Sec. 118	Public Law 109-
and Technical	(a) NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—From funds appropriated under subsection (g), the	270 Sec. 118 and
Education Act of	Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, is authorized—	Sec. 124 (c) (15-
2006	(1) to provide assistance to an entity to enable the entity—	17)
	(A) to provide technical assistance to State entities designated under	
	subsection (c) to enable the State entities to carry out the activities	
	described in such subsection;	
	(B) to disseminate information that promotes the replication of high quality	
	practices described in subsection (c); and	
	(C) to develop and disseminate products and services related to the	
	activities described in subsection (c); and	
	(2) to award grants to States that designate State entities in accordance with	
	subsection (c) to enable the State entities to carry out the State level	
	activities described in such subsection.	
	(b) STATE APPLICATION.—	
	(1) IN GENERAL.—A jointly designated State entity described in subsection (c)	
	that desires to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application	
	to the Secretary at the same time the State submits its State plan under section 122, in such manner, and accompanied by such additional	
	information, as the Secretary may reasonably require.	
	(2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a	
	description of how the jointly designated State entity described in subsection	
	(c) will provide information based on trends provided pursuant to section 15	
	of the Wagner-Peyser Act to inform program development.	
	(c) STATE LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—In order for a State to receive a grant under this	
	section, the eligible agency and the Governor of the State shall jointly designate	
	an entity in the State—	
	(1) to provide support for career guidance and academic counseling programs	
	designed to promote improved career and education decision making by	
	students (and parents, as appropriate) regarding education (including	
	postsecondary education) and training options and preparations for high	
	skill, high wage, or high demand occupations and non-traditional fields;	
	(2) to make available to students, parents, teachers, administrators, faculty,	
	and career guidance and academic counselors, and to improve	
	accessibility with respect to, information and planning resources that	
	relate academic and career and technical educational preparation to	
	career goals and expectations;	
	(3) to provide academic and career and technical education teachers, faculty,	
	administrators, and career guidance and academic counselors with the	
	knowledge, skills, and occupational information needed to assist parents	
	and students, especially special populations, with career exploration,	
	educational opportunities, education financing, and exposure to high skill,	
	high wage, or high demand occupations and non-traditional fields,	
	including occupations and fields requiring a baccalaureate degree;	
	(4) to assist appropriate State entities in tailoring career related educational	
	resources and training for use by such entities, including information on	
	high skill, high wage, or high demand occupations in current or emerging	
	professions and on career ladder information;	
	(5) to improve coordination and communication among administrators and	
	planners of programs authorized by this Act and by section 15 of the	
	Wagner-Peyser Act at the Federal, State, and local levels to ensure	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Carl D. Perkins Career	nonduplication of efforts and the appropriate use of shared information	Public Law 109-
and Technical	and data;	270 Sec. 118 and
Education Act of	(6) to provide ongoing means for customers, such as students and parents, to	Sec. 124 (c) (15-
2006	provide comments and feedback on products and services and to update	17)
	resources, as appropriate, to better meet customer requirements; and	
	(7) to provide readily available occupational information such as—	
	(A) information relative to employment sectors;	
	(B) information on occupation supply and demand; and	
	(C) other information provided pursuant to section 15 of the Wagner-	
	Peyser Act as the jointly designated State entity considers relevant.	
	(d) NONDUPLICATION.—	
	(1) WAGNER-PEYSER ACT.—The jointly designated State entity described	
	under subsection (c) may use funds provided under subsection (a)(2) to	
	supplement activities under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act to the	
	extent such activities do not duplicate activities assisted under such	
	section.	
	(2) PUBLIC LAW 105–220.—None of the functions and activities assisted	
	under this section shall duplicate the functions and activities carried out	
	under Public Law 105–220.	
	(e) FUNDING RULE.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this section, the	
	Federal entity designated under subsection (a) shall use—	
	(1) not less than 85 percent to carry out subsection (c); and	
	(2) not more than 15 percent to carry out subsection (a).	
	(f) REPORT.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies,	
	shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, an annual	
	report that includes— (1) a description of activities assisted under this section during the prior program	
	year;	
	(2) a description of the specific products and services assisted under this section	
	that were delivered in the prior program year; and	
	(3) an assessment of the extent to which States have effectively coordinated	
	activities assisted under this section with activities authorized under section	
	15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act.	
	(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be	
	appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each	
	of the fiscal years 2007 through 2012.	
	Sec. 124	
	(15) developing and enhancing data systems to collect and analyze data on	
	secondary and postsecondary academic and employment outcomes;	
	(16) improving—	
	(A) the recruitment and retention of career and technical education	
	teachers, faculty, administrators, and career guidance and academic	
	counselors, including individuals in groups underrepresented in the	
	teaching profession; and	
	(B) the transition to teaching from business and industry, including small	
	business; and	
	(17) support for occupational and employment information resources, such	
	as those described in section 118.	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
School Finance Amendments; Hathaway Student Scholarship Longitudinal Study	 (a) For the period commencing July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2010, one hundred thirty-five thousand dollars (\$135,000.00) is appropriated from the school foundation program account to the department of education to conduct a study of the long term effects of the Hathaway student scholarship program on students in Wyoming high schools. Using a random sampling of students beginning grade nine (9), the study shall track the following three (3) student cohorts for at least ten (10) years after high school graduation: A cohort group comprised of students beginning grade nine (9) in the school year immediately preceding the school year in which the Hathaway student scholarship program was implemented; A cohort group comprised of students beginning grade nine (9) in the school year in the first or second school year following the initial school year in which the Hathaway student scholarship program was implemented; and A cohort group comprised of students beginning grade nine (9) in the first or second school year following the initial school year in which the entire success curriculum was implemented pursuant to W.S. 21-16-1307. The size of the sampling under subsection (a) of this section shall be sufficiently large to enable a statistically significant sample size. Individual student information used within the study under this section shall be confidential and the department shall ensure appropriate student confidentiality measures are incorporated in the conduct of the study. Tracking of students shall not include the use of a social security number without the written permission of the student or his parent or legal guardian if the student is under the age of majority, may withdraw permission to use his social security number by providing written notice to the department of education. Factors to be tracked and information gathered for the study shall include but not be limited to: Academic achievement; The Hathaway s	Session Laws of Wyoming 2008, Chapter 95, Section 9
Appropriations Act , 2012; Authority to collect data under the WDQI Grant	section 171(c)(2) of the WIA, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013, and which shall not be subject to the requirements of section 171(c)(4)(D).	Division F(3)(D) as amended by PL 112-175

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Employment	(a) SYSTEM CONTENT.—	29 USC § 49/-2
Statistics; Analysis of	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in accordance with the provisions of this	(a)(1) & (e)
the labor market;	section, shall oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous	
Collection of data	improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system of employment	
under Workforce	statistics that includes—	
Investment Act; State	(A) statistical data from cooperative statistical survey and projection programs	
Responsibilities and	and data from administrative reporting systems that, taken together,	
Duties	enumerate, estimate, and project employment opportunities and	
	conditions at national, State, and local levels in a timely manner, including	
	statistics on—	
	(i) employment and unemployment status of national, State, and local	
	populations, including self-employed, part-time, and seasonal workers;	
	(ii) industrial distribution of occupations, as well as current and projected	
	employment opportunities, wages, benefits (where data is available),	
	and skill trends by occupation and industry, with particular attention	
	paid to State and local conditions;	
	(iii) the incidence of, industrial and geographical location of, and number	
	of workers displaced by, permanent layoffs and plant closings; and	
	(iv) employment and earnings information maintained in a longitudinal	
	manner to be used for research and program evaluation;	
	(B) information on State and local employment opportunities, and other	
	appropriate statistical data related to labor market dynamics, which—	
	(i) shall be current and comprehensive;	
	(ii) shall meet the needs identified through the consultations described in	
	subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (e)(2); and	
	(iii) shall meet the needs for the information identified in section 134(d);	
	(C) technical standards (which the Secretary shall publish annually) for data	
	and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) that, at a	
	minimum, meet the criteria of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code;	
	(D) procedures to ensure compatibility and additivity of the data and	
	information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) from national, State,	
	and local levels;	
	(E) procedures to support standardization and aggregation of data from	
	administrative reporting systems described in subparagraph (A) of	
	employment-related programs;	
	(F) analysis of data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) for	
	uses such as—	
	(i) national, State, and local policymaking;	
	(ii) implementation of Federal policies (including allocation formulas);	
	(iii) program planning and evaluation; and	
	(iv) researching labor market dynamics; (G) wide dissemination of such data, information, and analysis in a user	
	(G) wide dissemination of such data, information, and analysis in a user- friendly manner and voluntary technical standards for dissemination	
	mechanisms; and	
	(H) programs of—	
	(i) training for effective data dissemination;	
	(ii) research and demonstration;	
	(iii) and programs and technical assistance.	
	יוון מווע פוספומוווים מווע נפנוווונמו מסטוסנמוונים.	
	(e) State responsibilities	
	(1) Designation of State agency	
	In order to receive Federal financial assistance under this section, the	
	Governor of a State shall—	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Employment	(A) designate a single State agency to be responsible for the management of	29 USC § 49/-2
Statistics; Analysis of	the portions of the employment statistics system described in subsection	(a)(1) & (e)
the labor market;	(a) of this section that comprise a statewide employment statistics system	
Collection of data	and for the State's participation in the development of the annual plan; and	
under Workforce	(B) establish a process for the oversight of such system.	
Investment Act; State		
Responsibilities and	(2) Duties	
Duties	In order to receive Federal financial assistance under this section, the State	
Daties	agency shall—	
	(A) consult with State and local employers, participants, and local workforce	
	investment boards about the labor market relevance of the data to be	
	collected and disseminated through the statewide employment statistics	
	system;	
	(B) consult with State educational agencies and local educational agencies	
	concerning the provision of employment statistics in order to meet the	
	needs of secondary school and postsecondary school students who seek	
	such information;	
	(C) collect and disseminate for the system, on behalf of the State and localities	
	in the State, the information and data described in subparagraphs (A) and	
	(B) of subsection (a)(1) of this section;	
	(D) maintain and continuously improve the statewide employment statistics	
	system in accordance with this section;	
	(E) perform contract and grant responsibilities for data collection, analysis, and	
	dissemination for such system;	
	(F) conduct such other data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities as	
	will ensure an effective statewide employment statistics system;	
	(G) actively seek the participation of other State and local agencies in data	
	collection, analysis, and dissemination activities in order to ensure	
	complementarity, compatibility, and usefulness of data;	
	(H) participate in the development of the annual plan described in subsection	
	(c) of this section; and	
	(I) utilize the quarterly records described in section 136(f)(2) of the Workforce	
	Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2871(f)(2)] to assist the State and other	
	States in measuring State progress on State performance measures.	
Performance	(e) EVALUATION OF STATE PROGRAMS.—	29 USC § 2871(e)
Accountability	(1) IN GENERAL.—Using funds made available under this subtitle, the State, in	, ,
System; Evaluation of	coordination with local boards in the State, shall conduct ongoing evaluation	
workforce	studies of workforce investment activities carried out in the State under this	
development	subtitle in order to promote, establish, implement, and utilize methods for	
programs	continuously improving the activities in order to achieve high-level	
p. 68. as	performance within, and high-level outcomes from, the statewide workforce	
	investment system. To the maximum extent practicable, the State shall	
	coordinate the evaluations with the evaluations provided for by the Secretary	
	under section 172.	
	(2) DESIGN.—The evaluation studies conducted under this subsection shall be	
	designed in conjunction with the State board and local boards and shall	
	include analysis of customer feedback and outcome and process measures in	
	the statewide workforce investment system. The studies may include use of	
	control groups.	
	- '	
	(3) RESULTS.—The State shall periodically prepare and submit to the State board,	
	and local boards in the State, reports containing the results of evaluation	
	studies conducted under this subsection, to promote the efficiency and	
	effectiveness of the statewide workforce investment system in improving	
	employability for jobseekers and competitiveness for employers.	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Health Insurance	(i) Standard: Uses and disclosures for research purposes—	45 CFR Part
Portability and	(1)Permitted uses and disclosures. A covered entity may use or disclose protected	164.512(i)
Accountability Act of	health information for research, regardless of the source of funding of the	
1996(HIPAA);	research, provided that:	
Regulations for the	(i) Board approval of a waiver of authorization. The covered entity obtains	
use and disclosure of	documentation that an alteration to or waiver, in whole or in part, of the	
Protected Health	individual authorization required by § 164.508 for use or disclosure of protected	
Information(PHI) for	health information has been approved by either:	
research purposes	(A) An Institutional Review Board (IRB), established in accordance with 7 CFR	
	lc.107, 10 CFR <u>745.107</u> , CFR 1230.107, 15 CFR <u>27.107</u> , CFR 1028.107, 21	
	CFR <u>56.107</u> , CFR 225.107, 24 CFR <u>60.107</u> , CFR 46.107, 32 CFR <u>219.107</u> , CFR	
	97.107, 38 CFR <u>16.107</u> , CFR 26.107, 45 CFR <u>46.107</u> , CFR 690.107, or 49 CFR	
	<u>11.107</u> ; or	
	(B) A privacy board that:	
	(1) Has members with varying backgrounds and appropriate professional	
	competency as necessary to review the effect of the research protocol on	
	the individual's privacy rights and related interests;	
	(2) Includes at least one member who is not affiliated with the covered	
	entity, not affiliated with any entity conducting or sponsoring the	
	research, and not related to any person who is affiliated with any of such	
	entities; and	
	(3) Does not have any member participating in a review of any project in	
	which the member has a conflict of interest.	
	(ii) Reviews preparatory to research. The covered entity obtains from the	
	researcher representations that:	
	(A) Use or disclosure is sought solely to review protected health information as	
	necessary to prepare a research protocol or for similar purposes preparatory	
	to research;	
	(B) No protected health information is to be removed from the covered entity	
	by the researcher in the course of the review; and	
	(C) The protected health information for which use or access is sought is	
	necessary for the research purposes.	
	(2) Documentation of waiver approval. For a use or disclosure to be permitted	
	based on documentation of approval of an alteration or waiver, under paragraph	
	(i)(1)(i) of this section, the documentation must include all of the following:	
	(i) <i>Identification and date of action.</i> A statement identifying the IRB or privacy	
	board and the date on which the alteration or waiver of authorization was	
	approved;	
	(ii) Waiver criteria. A statement that the IRB or privacy board has determined that the alteration or waiver, in whole or in part, of authorization satisfies the	
	following criteria:	
	(A) The use or disclosure of protected health information involves no more	
	than a minimal risk to the privacy of individuals, based on, at least, the	
	presence of the following elements;	
	(1) An adequate plan to protect the identifiers from improper use and	
	disclosure;	
	(2) An adequate plan to destroy the identifiers at the earliest opportunity	
	consistent with conduct of the research, unless there is a health or	
	research justification for retaining the identifiers or such retention is	
	otherwise required by law; and	
	(3) Adequate written assurances that the protected health information will	
	not be reused or disclosed to any other person or entity, except as	
	required by law, for authorized oversight of the research study, or for	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Health Insurance	other research for which the use or disclosure of protected health	45 CFR Part
Portability and	information would be permitted by this subpart;	164.512(i)
Accountability Act of	(B) The research could not practicably be conducted without the waiver or	
1996(HIPAA);	alteration; and	
Regulations for the	(C) The research could not practicably be conducted without access to and use	
use and disclosure of	of the protected health information.	
Protected Health	(iii) Protected health information needed. A brief description of the protected	
Information(PHI) for	health information for which use or access has been determined to be necessary	
research purposes	by the IRB or privacy board has determined, pursuant to paragraph (i)(2)(ii)(C) of this section;	
	(iv) Review and approval procedures. A statement that the alteration or waiver	
	of authorization has been reviewed and approved under either normal or	
	expedited review procedures, as follows:	
	(A) An IRB must follow the requirements of the Common Rule, including the	
	normal review procedures (7 CFR <u>1c.108(b)</u> , CFR 745.108(b), 14 CFR	
	1230.108(b), CFR 27.108(b), 16 CFR 1028.108(b), CFR 56.108(b), 22 CFR	
	225.108(b), CFR 60.108(b), 28 CFR 46.108(b), CFR 219.108(b), 34 CFR	
	97.108(b), CFR 16.108(b), 40 CFR 26.108(b), CFR 46.108(b), 45 CFR 690.108(b),	
	or 49 CFR 11.108(b)) or the expedited review procedures (7 CFR <u>1c.110</u> , CFR	
	745.110, 14 CFR 1230.110, CFR 27.110, 16 CFR 1028.110, CFR 56.110, 22 CFR	
	225.110, CFR 60.110, 28 CFR 46.110, CFR 219.110, 34 CFR <u>97.110</u> , CFR 16.110,	
	40 CFR <u>26.110</u> , CFR 46.110, 45 CFR <u>690.110</u> , or 49 CFR 11.110);	
	(B) A privacy board must review the proposed research at convened meetings	
	at which a majority of the privacy board members are present, including at	
	least one member who satisfies the criterion stated in paragraph (i)(1)(i)(B)(2)	
	of this section, and the alteration or waiver of authorization must be approved	
	by the majority of the privacy board members present at the meeting, unless	
	the privacy board elects to use an expedited review procedure in accordance	
	with paragraph (i)(2)(iv)(C) of this section;	
	(C) A privacy board may use an expedited review procedure if the research	
	involves no more than minimal risk to the privacy of the individuals who are	
	the subject of the protected health information for which use or disclosure is	
	being sought. If the privacy board elects to use an expedited review	
	procedure, the review and approval of the alteration or waiver of	
	authorization may be carried out by the chair of the privacy board, or by one	
	or more members of the privacy board as designated by the chair; and	
	(v) Required signature. The documentation of the alteration or waiver of	
	authorization must be signed by the chair or other member, as designated by the	
	chair, of the IRB or the privacy board, as applicable.	00 1100 101 - 1-1
The Workforce	A) In General-No officer or employee of the Federal Government or agent of the	29 USC 49I-2 (2)
Investment Act of	Federal Government may-	(A)
1998; Information to	(i) use any submission that is furnished for exclusively statistical purposes under	
be confidential	the provisions of this section for any purpose other than the statistical purposes	
	for which the submission is furnished;	
	(ii) make any publication or media transmittal of the data contained in the	
	submission described in clause (i) that permits information concerning individual	
	subjects to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means; or	
	(iii) permit anyone other than a sworn officer, employee, or agent of any Federal	
	department or agency, or a contractor (including an employee of a contractor) of	
	such department or agency, to examine an individual submission described in	
	clause (i); without the consent of the individual, agency, or other person who is the subject of	
	the submission or provides that submission.	
	the submission of provides that submission.	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Privacy Protection	(a) CONDITIONS OF DISCLOSURE.—No agency shall disclose any record which is	5 USC § 552a
Act of 1974 as	contained in a system of records by any means of communication to any person,	
amended by the	or to another agency, except pursuant to a written request by, or with the prior	
Computer Matching	written consent of, the individual to whom the record pertains, unless disclosure	
and Privacy	of the record would be—	
Protection Act of	(1) to those officers and employees of the agency which maintains the record	
1988; Data collected	who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties;	
may not be disclosed	(2) required under section 552 of this title;	
by the agency	(3) for a routine use as defined in subsection (a)(7) of this section and described	
	under subsection (e)(4)(D) of this section;	
	(4) to the Bureau of the Census for purposes of planning or carrying out a census	
	or survey or related activity pursuant to the provisions of title 13;	
	(5) to a recipient who has provided the agency with advance adequate written	
	assurance that the record will be used solely as a statistical research or	
	reporting record, and the record is to be transferred in a form that is not	
	individually identifiable;	
	(6) to the National Archives and Records Administration as a record which has	
	sufficient historical or other value to warrant its continued preservation by the	
	United States Government, or for evaluation by the Archivist of the United States or the designee of the Archivist to determine whether the record has	
	such value;	
	(7) to another agency or to an instrumentality of any governmental jurisdiction	
	within or under the control of the United States for a civil or criminal law	
	enforcement activity if the activity is authorized by law, and if the head of the	
	agency or instrumentality has made a written request to the agency which	
	maintains the record specifying the particular portion desired and the law	
	enforcement activity for which the record is sought;	
	(8) to a person pursuant to a showing of compelling circumstances affecting the	
	health or safety of an individual if upon such disclosure notification is	
	transmitted to the last known address of such individual;	
	(9) to either House of Congress, or, to the extent of matter within its jurisdiction,	
	any committee or subcommittee thereof, any joint committee of Congress or	
	subcommittee of any such joint committee;	
	(10) to the Comptroller General, or any of his authorized representatives, in the	
	course of the performance of the duties of the Government Accountability Office;	
	(11) pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or	
	(12) to a consumer reporting agency in accordance with section 3711(e) of title 31.	
Confidential	(a) USE OF STATISTICAL DATA OR INFORMATION.—Data or information acquired	Public Law 107-
Information	by an agency under a pledge of confidentiality and for exclusively statistical	347 §512(a-b)
Protection and	purposes shall be used by officers, employees, or agents of the agency	, ,
Statistical Efficiency	exclusively for statistical purposes.	
Act (CIPSEA);	(b) DISCLOSURE OF STATISTICAL DATA OR INFORMATION.—	
Limitations on Use	(1) Data or information acquired by an agency under a pledge of	
and Disclosure of	confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes shall not be disclosed by	
Data and	an agency in identifiable form, for any use other than an exclusively	
Information; Data	statistical purpose, except with the informed consent of the respondent.	
may only be used for	(2) A disclosure pursuant to paragraph (1) is authorized only when the head	
statistical purposes	of the agency approves such disclosure and the disclosure is not	
and may not be	prohibited by any other law.	
disclosed in identifiable form	(3) This section does not restrict or diminish any confidentiality protections in	
identifiable form	law that otherwise apply to data or information acquired by an agency under a pledge of confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes.	
	under a piedae or confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes.	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Topic Unemployment Compensation Confidentiality and Disclosure Requirements	Provisions 603.4 What is the confidentiality requirement of Federal UC law? (a) Statute. Section 303(a)(1) of the SSA (42 U.S.C. 503(a)(1)) provides that, for the purposes of certification of payment of granted funds to a State under Section 302(a) (42 U.S.C. 502(a)), State law must include provision for such methods of administration as are found by the Secretary of Labor to be reasonably calculated to insure full payment of unemployment compensation when due. (b) Interpretation. The Department of Labor interprets Section 303(a)(1), SSA, to mean that "methods of administration" that are reasonably calculated to insure the full payment of UC when due must include provision for maintaining the confidentiality of any UC information which reveals the name or any identifying particular about any individual or any past or present employer or employing unit, or which could foreseeably be combined with other publicly available information to reveal any such particulars, and must include provision for barring the disclosure of any such information, except as provided in this part. (c) Application. Each State law must contain provisions that are interpreted and applied consistently with the interpretation in paragraph (b) of this section and with this subpart, and must provide penalties for any disclosure of confidential UC information that is inconsistent with any provision of this subpart. (iii) An educational agency or institution may disclose personally identifiable	Citation 20 CFR 603.4 34CFR99.31(a)
conditions is prior consent not required to disclose information?	 (iii) An educational agency of institution may disclose personally identifiable information under paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section, and a State or local educational authority or agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section may redisclose personally identifiable information under paragraph (a)(6)(i) and (a)(6)(ii) of this section, only if— (C) The educational agency or institution or the State or local educational authority or agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section enters into a written agreement with the organization that— Specifies the purpose, scope, and duration of the study or studies and the information to be disclosed; Requires the organization to use personally identifiable information from education records only to meet the purpose or purposes of the study as stated in the written agreement; Requires the organization to conduct the study in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students, as defined in this part, by anyone other than representatives of the organization with legitimate interests; and Requires the organization to destroy all personally identifiable information when the information is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted and specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed. 	(6)(iii)(C)
Confidentiality of information; Disclosure of data outside of department	27-3-603. Confidentiality of information. Except as otherwise provided, information maintained pursuant to this act shall not be disclosed in a manner which reveals the identity of the employing unit or individual. The confidentiality limitations of this section do not apply to transfers of information between the divisions of the department of workforce services so long as the transfer of information is not restricted by federal law, rule or contract. Any employee who discloses information outside of the department in violation of federal or state law may be terminated without progressive discipline.	W.S. 27-3-603

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Wyoming Medical Practice Act; Protected action and communication; Data is confidential even in custody of other agencies	(h) The confidentiality of all documents and information described in this section shall exist and continue regardless of whether the confidential material is in the custody of any agency of the United States or any other agency of the state of Wyoming with whom the board has cooperated or is cooperating in an investigation.	W.S. 33-26- 408(h)
Report to governor; statistics and information; Use of data collected for statistical purposes in Wyoming	 27-2-105. Report to governor; statistics and information required. (a) The department of workforce services shall collect, classify, have printed and submit to the governor in its annual report the following statistics: (i) The hours of labor and number of sex engaged in manual labor; (ii) The aggregate and average daily wages classified by sex and occupation; (iii) The number and character of accidents; (iv) The working conditions of all industrial establishments (including manufacturing establishments, hotels, stores, workshops, theaters, halls and other places where labor is employed); (v) Other information relating to industrial, economic, social, educational, moral and sanitary conditions of the workers; and (vi) The results of its inspection of industrial establishments. 	W.S. 27-2-105(a)
Workforce Investment Act of 1998; Planning and Delivery of workforce development programs	 (a) IN GENERAL.—For a State to be eligible to receive an allotment under section 127 or 132, or to receive financial assistance under the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), the Governor of the State shall submit to the Secretary for consideration by the Secretary, a single State plan (referred to in this title as the "State plan") that outlines a 5-year strategy for the statewide workforce investment system of the State and that meets the requirements of section 111 and this section. (b) CONTENTS.—The State plan shall include— (1) a description of the State board, including a description of the manner in which such board collaborated in the development of the State plan and a description of how the board will continue to collaborate in carrying out the functions described in section 111(d); (2) a description of State-imposed requirements for the statewide workforce investment system; (3) a description of the State performance accountability system developed for the workforce investment activities to be carried out through the statewide workforce investment system, that includes information identifying State performance measures as described in section 136(b)(3)(A)(ii); (4) information describing— (A) the needs of the State with regard to current and projected employment opportunities, by occupation; (B) the job skills necessary to obtain such employment opportunities; (C) the skills and economic development needs of the State; and (D) the type and availability of workforce investment activities in the State. 	Public Law 105- 220, Sec112 (a)- (b)(1-4)
American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009; State Applications; Improving Collection & Use of Data	IMPROVING COLLECTION AND USE OF DATA.—The State will establish a longitudinal data system that includes the elements described in section 6401(e)(2)(D) of the America COMPETES Act (20 U.S.C. 9871).	Public Law 111-5, Sec. 14005(d)(3)

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Education	(d) For purposes of supporting the data monitoring process within the education	Enrolled Act No.
Accountability Data	resource block grant model, and to support other education information	29 Section
Systems; Data	data needs and analysis, up to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00)	326(d), 2012
collection and	is appropriated from the deferred account for the period commencing on the	
analysis	effective date of this section and ending June 30, 2014, to DWS R&P, to	
	_	
	conduct data collection and analysis necessary for the education resource	
	block grant model monitoring process as required under W.S. 21-13-309(u),	
	and to assist with the collection and analysis of data necessary for the long	
	term effects of the Hathaway student scholarship program on Wyoming high	
	school students and other data collection and analysis efforts which may be	
	required to carry out this section.	
Institutional and	(a) Information dissemination activities	20 USC §
financial assistance	1. Each eligible institution participating in any program under this subchapter	1092(a)(1)(R)
information for	and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 shall carry out	
students; Authority	information dissemination activities for prospective and enrolled students	
to collect	(including those attending or planning to attend less than full time)	
employment data of	regarding the institution and all financial assistance under this subchapter	
graduates	and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42. The information	
	required by this section shall be produced and be made readily available	
	upon request, through appropriate publications, mailings, and electronic	
	media, to an enrolled student and to any prospective student. Each eligible	
	institution shall, on an annual basis, provide to all enrolled students a list of	
	the information that is required to be provided by institutions to students	
	by this section and section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act [20	
	U.S.C. 1232g] (commonly known as the "Family Educational Rights and	
	Privacy Act of 1974"), together with a statement of the procedures	
	required to obtain such information. The information required by this	
	section shall accurately describe—	
	(R) the placement in employment of, and types of employment obtained	
	by, graduates of the institution's degree or certificate programs,	
	gathered from such sources as alumni surveys, student satisfaction	
	surveys, the National Survey of Student Engagement, the Community	
	College Survey of Student Engagement, State data systems, or other	
Family Educational	relevant sources;	20 USC
Family Educational	b) Release of education records; parental consent requirement; exceptions;	
Rights and Privacy Act; Right of privacy	compliance with judicial orders and subpoenas; audit and evaluation of federally- supported education programs; recordkeeping	§1232g(b)(1)(F)
regarding grades,	(1) No funds shall be made available under any applicable program to any	
enrollment, billing	educational agency or institution which has a policy or practice of	
information, and	permitting the release of education records (or personally identifiable	
other student records	information contained therein other than directory information, as defined	
other student records	in paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of this section) of students without the	
	written consent of their parents to any individual, agency, or organization,	
	other than to the following—	
	(F) organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, educational	
	agencies or institutions for the purpose of developing, validating, or	
	administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, and	
	improving instruction, if such studies are conducted in such a manner as	
	will not permit the personal identification of students and their parents	
	by persons other than representatives of such organizations and such	
	information will be destroyed when no longer needed for the purpose	
	for which it is conducted	

State Directory of New Hires; Other uses of new hire information State agencies operating employment security and workers' compensation programs shall have access to information reported by employers pursuant to "Subsection (b)" of this section for the purposes of administering such programs. 29 USC 9703 (b) 17 to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society, through—	Topic	Provisions	Citation
State agencies operating employment security and workers' compensation programs shall have access to information reported by employers pursuant to "Subsection (b)" of this section for the purposes of administering such programs. Rehabilitation Act of 1973; The analysis and evaluation of Vocational Rehabilitation Rehabilitation Rehabilitation Rehabilitation National Institute of Standards and Technology; Recommended Security Controls for an information system or a system-of-systems are an area or information systems of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational for their information systems: What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information and information systems: What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization hat identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization information system or an appl	State Directory of	(3) Administration of employment security and workers' compensation	42 USC
ses of new hire information programs shall have access to information reported by employers pursuant to "Subsection (b)" of this section for the purposes of administering such programs. (b) Purpose The purposes of this chapter are— (b) Purpose The purposes of this chapter are— (controls of Pocational Rehabilitation of Vocational Rehabilitation (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title 1 of the Workforce Investment systems implemented in accordance with title 1 of the Workforce Investment systems implemented in accordance with title 1 of the Workforce Investment systems implemented in accordance with title 1 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Technology; Recommended State-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Information of a papropriate security controls for an information system or a system of systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be system and its information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising		State agencies energing ampleument security and werkers' company the	§653a(h)(3)
Rehabilitation Act of 1973; The analysis and evaluation of Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973; The analysis and evaluation of Vocational Rehabilitation 40 (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title 1 of the Workforce Investment Systems implemented in accordance with title 1 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation: National Institute of Standards and Technology; Recommended State-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Technology; Recommended System of a system of systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be system and its information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems of the organization	uses of new hire		
(b) Purpose The purposes of this chapter are— (1) to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society, through— (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Technology; The selection and implementation of appropriate security controls for an information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? National Institute of Standards and the Nation Security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? NIST Special Publication 800-33 Revision 3 NIST Specia	information		
1973; The analysis and evaluation of Vocational Rehabilitation Rehabilitation (1) to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society, through— (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title I of the Workforce investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Technology; Recommended Security Controls for Security Controls for an information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information and information systems. The security controls for an information system (Appendix G), complement the security program in the program management controls (Appendix G) to program for the organization wide information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information system	Dahahilitatian Ast of		20.1100
self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society, through— (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information system and reessential for managing informati			
Through— (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Fechnology; The selection and implementation of appropriate security controls for an information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information asystems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security contr			3/01(p)(1)(A)
Rehabilitation (A) statewide workforce investment systems implemented in accordance with title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and information systems or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information sec			
title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.] that include, as integral components, comprehensive and coordinated state-of-the-art programs of vocational rehabilitation; National Institute of Standards and Technology; Information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, rising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are e		_	
National Institute of Standards and information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount	Renabilitation		
National Institute of Standards and Information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the systems and organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix G) possing on the organization-wide information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
National Institute of Standards and Face of Standards and information of appropriate security controls for an information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		·	
information system or a system-of-systems are important tasks that can have major implications on the operations and assets of an organization as well as the welfare of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
Technology; Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations Organizations Organizations Organizations 1 what security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
of individuals and the Nation. Security controls are the management, operational, and technical safeguards or countermeasures employed within an organizational information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information severity requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: organizational organizational organizations are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? organizations or		·	53 Revision 3
information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the systems and system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
systems and system and its information. There are several important questions that should be answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount	•		
answered by organizational officials when addressing the security considerations for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
for their information systems: • What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount	1 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 What security controls are needed to adequately mitigate the risk incurred by the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount 	Organizations		
the use of information and information systems in the execution of organizational missions and business functions? • Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		·	
 organizational missions and business functions? Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount 			
 Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic plan for their implementation? What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount 		·	
plan for their implementation? • What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
• What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		Have the selected security controls been implemented or is there a realistic	
confidence) that the selected security controls, as implemented, are effective in their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		·	
their application? The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		 What is the desired or required level of assurance (i.e., grounds for 	
The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
of an effective information security program for the organization that identifies, mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		their application?	
mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		The answers to these questions are not given in isolation but rather in the context	
from its information and information systems. The security controls defined in this publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount			
publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		mitigates as deemed necessary, and monitors on an ongoing basis, risks arising	
information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
defined and documented information security program. The program management controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		publication and recommended for use by organizations in protecting their	
controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system (Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		information systems should be employed in conjunction with and as part of a well-	
(Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		., -	
requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		controls (Appendix G), complement the security controls for an information system	
essential for managing information security programs. It is of paramount		(Appendix F) by focusing on the organization-wide information security	
		requirements that are independent of any particular information system and are	
the manufacture of the form of the affinishment of the first of the fi			
importance that responsible officials understand the risks and other factors that		importance that responsible officials understand the risks and other factors that	
could adversely affect organizational operations and assets, individuals, other			
organizations, and the Nation.10 These officials must also understand the current		organizations, and the Nation.10 These officials must also understand the current	
status of their security programs and the security controls planned or in place to			
protect their information and information systems in order to make informed		protect their information and information systems in order to make informed	
judgments and investments that mitigate risks to an acceptable level. The ultimate		judgments and investments that mitigate risks to an acceptable level. The ultimate	
objective is to conduct the day-to-day operations of the organization and to		objective is to conduct the day-to-day operations of the organization and to	
accomplish the organization's stated missions and business functions with what the		accomplish the organization's stated missions and business functions with what the	
OMB Circular A-130 defines as adequate security, or security commensurate with		OMB Circular A-130 defines as adequate security, or security commensurate with	
risk resulting from the unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption,		·	
the state of the s		modification, or destruction of information.	

Topic	Provisions	Citation
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994; Protection of Privacy of Information In State Motor Vehicle Records; Drivers' license records may only be used for statistical reports	 (b) PERMISSIBLE USES.—Personal information referred to in subsection (a) shall be disclosed for use in connection with matters of motor vehicle or driver safety and theft, motor vehicle emissions, motor vehicle product alterations, recalls, or advisories, performance monitoring of motor vehicles and dealers by motor vehicle manufacturers, and removal of non-owner records from the original owner records of motor vehicle manufacturers to carry out the purposes of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act, the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act, the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992, and the Clean Air Act, and may be disclosed as follows: (5) For use in research activities, and for use in producing statistical reports, so long as the personal information is not published, redisclosed, or used to contact individuals. 	Public Law 103- 322 §2721(b)(5)

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the grantee and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantee, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.