

Privacy Act Statement for INFORMATION PROVIDED TO INFOARMOR FOR IDENTITY THEFT PROTECTION SERVICES

PURPOSES

The information you provide is being collected and maintained to administer the Board's identity theft protection services. Specifically, InfoArmor, a Federal Reserve System vendor specializing in the provision of identity theft protection services, is collecting the information to maintain and administer identity theft protection services, including credit monitoring services, for eligible Board employees and dependents.

AUTHORITY

Sections 10 and 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 244 and 248) give the Board the authority to administer the Board's benefits programs for its employees. The information you submit will be used in connection with these programs.

EFFECTS OF NONDISCLOSURE

The Board is providing a base level identity theft benefit in which all eligible active employees are automatically enrolled. The Board is also providing an additional suite of identity theft protection services, including credit monitoring, for which employees can voluntarily enroll. Applying for the additional suite of identity theft protection services is optional. If you choose to apply for the additional suite of services, you will be asked to provide additional optional information for yourself, and, if you choose, your dependents (for example, first and last name, address, social security number, date of birth, phone number, email address, credit card information, or social media credentials). Providing the optional information is necessary in order to gain access to the additional services.

ROUTINE USES

The information you provide will be stored in the system of records entitled "BGFRS-29: FRB—Benefit Records." All or part of the information may be disclosed outside of the Board in order:

1. to disclose information for enforcement, statutory, and regulatory purposes. Information may be disclosed to the appropriate federal, state, local, foreign, or self-regulatory organization or agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, implementing, issuing, or carrying out a statute, rule, regulation, order, policy, or license if the information may be relevant to a potential violation of civil or criminal law, rule, regulation, order, policy, or license;
2. to disclose information to another agency or a Federal Reserve Bank. Information may be disclosed to a federal agency in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of government, or to a Federal Reserve Bank, in connection with the hiring, retaining, or assigning of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, the conducting of a security or suitability investigation of an individual, the classifying of jobs, the letting of a contract, the issuance of a license, grant, or other benefits by the receiving entity, or the lawful statutory, administrative, or investigative purpose of the receiving entity to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the receiving entity's decision on the matter;
3. to disclose information to a member of Congress. Information may be disclosed to a congressional office in response to an inquiry from the congressional office made at the request of the individual to whom the record pertains;
4. to disclose information to the Department of Justice, a court, an adjudicative body or administrative tribunal, or a party in litigation. Information may be disclosed to the Department of Justice, a court, an adjudicative body or administrative tribunal, a party in litigation, or a witness if the Board (or in the case of an OIG system, the OIG) determines, in its sole discretion, that the information is relevant and necessary to the matter;
5. to disclose information to the EEOC, MSPB, OGE, and OSC. Information may be disclosed to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of Government Ethics, or the Office of Special Counsel to the extent determined to be relevant and necessary to carrying out their authorized functions;
6. to disclose information to contractors, agents, and others. Information may be disclosed to contractors, agents, or others performing work on a contract, service, cooperative agreement, job, or other activity for the Board and who have a need to access the information in the performance of their duties or activities for the Board;

7. to disclose information to labor relations panels. Information may be disclosed to the Federal Reserve Board Labor Relations Panel or the Federal Reserve Banks Labor Relations Panel in connection with the investigation and resolution of allegations of unfair labor practices or other matters within the jurisdiction of the relevant panel when requested; and
8. to disclose information where security or confidentiality has been compromised. Information may be disclosed when (1) it is suspected or confirmed that the security or confidentiality of information in the system of records has been compromised; (2) the Board has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed compromise there is a risk of harm to economic or property interest, identity theft or fraud, or harm to the security or integrity of this system or other systems or programs (whether maintained by the Board or another agency or entity) that rely upon the compromised information; and (3) the disclosure is made to such agencies, entities, and persons who are reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Board's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed compromise and prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.
9. to disclose information to the Board's Thrift Plan, the Board's Group Life Insurance administrators, Department of Labor, Department of Veterans Affairs, Social Security Administration, Department of Defense, a Federal Reserve Bank, or any federal agencies that have special civilian employee retirement programs; or to a national, state, county, municipal or other publically recognized charitable or income security administration agency (e.g., state unemployment-compensation agencies), when necessary to adjudicate a claim under the retirement, insurance, unemployment, or health benefits programs of the Board, a Federal Reserve Bank, or any agency cited above, or to an agency to conduct an analytical study or audit of benefits being paid under such programs;
10. to disclose information to the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program information necessary to verify election, declination, or waiver of regular and/or optional life insurance coverage, eligibility for payment of a claim for life insurance, or a Thrift Savings Program (TSP) election change and designation of beneficiary;
11. to disclose information to health insurance carriers that provide a health benefits plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program information that is necessary to verify eligibility for payment of a claim for health benefits; and
12. to disclose information to the executor of an individual's estate, the government entity probating a will, a designated beneficiary, or to any person who is responsible for the care of an individual to the extent necessary when the individual to whom the record pertains is deceased, or mentally incompetent, or under other legal disability, and to disclose information to an individual's emergency contact when necessary to assist that individual in obtaining any employment benefit or any working condition, such as accommodations under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

INFORMATION REGARDING DISCLOSURE OF YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER UNDER PUBLIC LAW 93-579
SECTION 7(B), IF APPLICABLE

Disclosure by you of your Social Security Number (SSN) is optional to obtain the services, benefits, or processes that you are seeking. Solicitation of the SSN by the Board is authorized under provisions of Executive Order 9397, dated November 22, 1943. The SSN is used as an identifier throughout your federal career from the time of application through retirement. The SSN is required to activate features of InfoArmor's identity theft protection credit monitoring services (continuous credit monitoring at credit bureaus, credit alerts, credit reports, and credit scores) and high risk transaction monitoring (for example pay-day loans, banks, and medical insurance providers). The use of the SSN is made necessary because of the large number of individuals who have identical names and birth dates, and whose identities can only be distinguished by the SSN.