

## Privacy and Personnel Information Management Council Links

[Center for Democracy and Technology](#) (CDT) works to promote democratic values and constitutional liberties in the digital age. With expertise in law, technology, and policy, CDT seeks practical solutions to enhance free expression and privacy in global communications technologies. CDT is dedicated to building consensus among all parties interested in the future of the Internet and other new communications media. Their mission is to conceptualize, develop, and implement public policies to preserve and enhance free expression, privacy, open access, and other democratic values in the new and increasingly integrated communications medium. CDT pursues its mission through research and public policy development in a consensus-building process based on convening and operating broad-based working groups composed of public interest and commercial representatives of divergent views to explore solutions to critical policy issues.

[Cybercrime.gov](#) is the website for the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) of the U.S. Department of Justice. CCIPS is responsible for implementing the Department's national strategies in combating computer and intellectual property crimes worldwide. The Computer Crime Initiative is a comprehensive program designed to combat electronic penetrations, data thefts, and cyber attacks on critical information systems. CCIPS prevents, investigates, and prosecutes computer crimes by working with other government agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, and foreign counterparts. Also gives information on how to report internet-related crimes, listing which crimes are reported to which agency. Contains links to many computer and internet crime resources.

[Electronic Frontier Foundation](#) (EFF) is the first line of defense against attacks on technologies of freedom from the Internet to the iPod. EFF works to protect civil liberties in the networked world. EFF broke new ground when it was founded in 1990—well before the Internet was on most people's radar—and continues to confront cutting-edge issues defending free speech, privacy, innovation, and consumer rights today. From the beginning, EFF has championed the public interest in every critical battle affecting digital rights. Blending the expertise of lawyers, policy analysts, activists, and technologists, EFF achieves significant victories on behalf of consumers and the general public. EFF fights for freedom primarily in the courts, bringing and defending lawsuits even when that means taking on the US government or large corporations.

[Electronic Privacy Information Center](#) (EPIC) is a public interest research center in Washington, D.C. It was established in 1994 to focus public attention on emerging civil liberties issues and to protect privacy, the First Amendment, and constitutional values. In the information age, EPIC pursues a wide range of activities, including policy research, public education, conferences, litigation, publications, and advocacy.

[Federal Trade Commission](#) (FTC) enforces the laws that prohibit business practices that are anticompetitive, deceptive, or unfair to consumers. This website is a one-stop national resource to learn about the crime of identity theft. It provides detailed information to help protect consumers from identity theft, and the steps to take if it occurs. It is also a comprehensive reference center with access to specific laws, contact information, and resources from state and federal government agencies.

[Federal Trade Commission Privacy Page](#) is educating consumers and businesses about the importance of personal information privacy, including the security of personal information. Under the FTC Act, the Commission guards against unfairness and deception by enforcing

companies' privacy promises about how they collect , use and secure consumers' personal information. Website includes information on Unfairness and Deception, Financial Privacy, Credit Reporting, and Children's Privacy.

[Global Internet Liberty Campaign](#) (GILC) was formed at the annual meeting of the Internet Society in Montreal. Members of the coalition include the American Civil Liberties Union, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, Human Rights Watch, the Internet Society, Privacy International, the Association des Utilisateurs d'Internet, and other civil liberties and human rights organizations. The GILC advocates prohibiting prior censorship of on-line communication.

[International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators](#) (IAFCI) is a non-profit international organization that provides services and an environment within which information about financial fraud, fraud investigation and fraud prevention methods can be collected, exchanged and taught for the common good of the financial payment industry and our global society.

[NFC Global, LLC](#) (NFC) provides products and services focused on combating fraud and reducing risk. NFC began in 1982 as Willox and Associates, targeting fraud in the insurance industry. Later known as National Fraud Investigation Center, the company began expanding its focus to assist corporate, government, and individual clients in combating economic crime by developing proactive and reactive programs. Today, NFC Global is a leader in providing international due diligence, investigations and risk consulting services to corporations and governments around the world.

[Online Privacy Alliance](#) (OPA) is a diverse group of corporations and associations who have come together to introduce and promote business-wide actions that create an environment of trust and foster the protection of individuals' privacy online. The OPA will lead and support self-regulatory initiatives that create an environment of trust and that foster the protection of individuals' privacy online and in electronic commerce.

[Pew Internet and American Life Project](#) produces reports that explore the impact of the Internet on families, communities, work and home, daily life, education, health care, and civic and political life. The Project aims to be an authoritative source on the evolution of the Internet through collection of data and analysis of real-world developments as they affect the virtual world. The Project releases 15-20 pieces of research a year, varying in size, scope, and ambition.

[The Privacy Exchange](#) focuses on consumer relationships with business and industry in credit, consumer reporting, financial services, insurance, telecommunications, health and medicine, pharmaceuticals, information services and direct marketing (both off and online). Employee-employer and citizen-government relationships are not covered, except for issues of trans-border data flow. It is an online global resource for consumer privacy and data protection laws, practices, issues, trends and developments worldwide.

[The Privacy Foundation](#) is based in Denver, Colorado and services a worldwide audience through publishing research findings at its Internet web site, [www.privacyfoundation.org](http://www.privacyfoundation.org), as well as public seminars on timely privacy issues. The Foundation is affiliated with the University of Denver through the Privacy Center at the University of Denver. The Foundation conducts research and educates the public about technologies that affect personal privacy when improperly implemented. Wireless, digital television, satellite, biometric, and Internet technologies enhance the possible tracking of individuals in ways never before imaginable. The Privacy Foundation was formed to research the privacy and security implications of this highly networked world.

[Privacy International](#) (PI) is a human rights group formed in 1990 as a watchdog on surveillance and privacy invasions by governments and corporations. PI is based in London, England, and has an office in Washington, D.C. PI has conducted campaigns and research throughout the world on issues ranging from wiretapping and national security, to ID cards, video surveillance, data matching, medical privacy, and freedom of information and expression.

[Privacy Rights Clearinghouse](#) (PRC) is a nonprofit consumer organization with a two-part mission -- consumer information and consumer advocacy. The PRC's goals include: raising consumers' awareness of how technology affects personal privacy; providing practical tips on privacy protection: responding to privacy-related complaints from consumers; and advocating for consumers' privacy rights in the local, state, and federal arenas.

[Social Security Administration](#) manages the Nation's social insurance program – consisting of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs – commonly known as Social Security. Also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind and disabled. Assigns Social Security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their Social Security numbers. This site contains information on Identity Theft and how to protect your social security number. Shows that anyone who intentionally uses the Social Security number of another person to establish a new identity or defraud the government is breaking the law. SSA is working to ensure that Social Security numbers are less accessible by strengthening the processes for issuing new Social Security numbers and replacement Social Security cards. Additionally, they are working with other federal agencies to find ways to detect and prevent identity theft.

[Society for Human Resource Management](#) (SHRM) is the world's largest association devoted to human resource management. Representing more than 200,000 individual members, the Society's mission is to serve the needs of HR professionals by providing the most essential and comprehensive resources available. As an influential voice, the Society's mission is also to advance the human resource profession to ensure that HR is recognized as an essential partner in developing and executing organizational strategy.

[TRUSTe Privacy Central](#) is an independent, nonprofit enabling trust based on privacy for personal information on the Internet. They certify and monitor web site privacy and email policies, monitor practices, and resolve thousands of consumer privacy problems every year. TRUSTe is an independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to enabling individuals and organizations to establish trusting relationships based on respect for personal identity and information in the evolving networked world.

[U.S. Department of Justice](#) (DOJ) serves as council for its citizens. It represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. Through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents, DOJ plays a key role in protection against criminals and subversion, ensuring healthy business competition, safeguarding the consumer, and enforcing drug, immigration and naturalization laws. This page is an overview of identity theft and fraud. Includes definitions of identity theft and identity fraud. Also had tips on how to avoid becoming a victim, and what to do if you are a victim of identity theft.

[Fair Credit Reporting Act \(FCRA\)](#) is an American federal law that regulates the collection, dissemination, and use of consumer credit information. "Consumer reporting agencies," which are entities that collect and disseminate information about consumers to be used for credit evaluation and certain other purposes, have a number of responsibilities under FCRA, including the obligation to provide a consumer with information about him or her in the agency's files and to take steps to verify the accuracy of information disputed by a consumer. Companies that provide information to consumer reporting agencies also have specific legal obligations, including the duty to investigate disputed information. Also, users of the information for credit, insurance, or employment purposes must notify the consumer when an adverse action is taken on the basis of such reports. Further, users must identify the company that provided the report, so that the accuracy and completeness of the report may be verified or contested by the consumer.

["Using Consumer Reports: What Employers Should Know"](#) is information from the FTC that tells employers that they may use consumer reports when they hire new employees and when they evaluate employees for promotion, reassignment, and retention — as long as they comply with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA).