



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Work Plan

Updated February 8, 2013

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**Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau**

Overview

This work plan presents the major initiatives and priorities on which the Office of Inspector General (OIG) plans to focus to assist the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) in fulfilling their responsibilities to the American people. Our statutory mandates continue to be our highest priority and require a large portion of our staff resources. With our remaining resources, we focus on those programs and operations that pose the highest risk to achieving the Board's and the CFPB's strategic goals, objectives, and priorities; meeting budgetary and financial commitments; and complying with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

This work plan is updated approximately every two weeks. Projects are categorized as *planned*, *work in progress*, or *completed*. Entries for planned projects include the calendar quarter in which the project is projected to start, and entries for work in progress include the calendar quarter in which the project is expected to be completed. Completed projects are those completed since our last *Semiannual Report to Congress*, which covered the six-month period ending September 30, 2012. Entries for completed projects include a link to the full report or to the summary posted on the OIG website.

All OIG reports can be found at http://www.federalreserve.gov/oig/oig_rpt_2013.htm, and the Semiannual Report to Congress can be found at http://www.federalreserve.gov/oig/files/OIG_Semi_Annual_Report_September2012.pdf.

It is important to recognize that the OIG may be required to perform unanticipated work based on congressional requests, OIG Hotline complaints, new statutory mandates, or other inputs. Such work, as well as resource constraints, may result in the deferral, cancellation, or modification of projects. Our effectiveness depends on our flexibility to address other priorities as they arise.

For congressional, media, or other inquiries, please contact John Manibusan at 202-973-5043.

Table of Contents

Board

[Planned Projects](#)
[Work in Progress](#)
[Completed Projects](#)

CFPB

[Planned Projects](#)
[Work in Progress](#)
[Completed Projects](#)

Board—Planned Projects

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Project Name	Board—Planned Project Description	Planned Start Date
<p>Inspection of Federal Reserve Bank Controls for Safeguarding Confidential and Sensitive Information Relating to Financial Institution Supervision (including Personally Identifiable Information (PII)) and the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)</p>	<p>Reducing the risk of inappropriate or inadvertent disclosure of confidential and sensitive information is vital because security breaches could have serious impacts on financial markets, supervised institutions and their customers, and the Federal Reserve System. The FOMC is responsible for overseeing open market operations, the principal tool of national monetary policy. Federal Reserve Banks conduct safety and soundness and consumer compliance examinations at state-chartered member banks under delegated authority from the Board. During financial institution examinations, Federal Reserve Bank staff accesses and analyzes information that is confidential and sensitive and that may include PII. PII is information that identifies or describes a particular individual and may include an individual's name, birth date, account numbers, place of birth, driver's license number, passwords or security codes, or any other personal information that can be linked to an individual. The overall objective of this inspection, which will include each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, is to evaluate policies, procedures, practices, and controls to safeguard confidential and sensitive information relating to financial institution supervision (including PII) and the FOMC.</p>	<p>First quarter 2013</p>
<p>Oversight of Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Services</p>	<p>To support the Federal Reserve's mission of fostering the integrity, efficiency, and accessibility of U.S. dollar payment and settlement systems, the Board's Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems performs ongoing analysis of the operations, rules, and risk-management practices of payment, clearing, and settlement services. In addition, Federal Reserve Banks provide key services, such as check clearing, automated clearing house services, wire transfers, and securities transfers. Furthermore, the Monetary Control Act of 1980 requires the Board to approve the fees associated with providing these services in order to recover costs. We will perform an initial scoping analysis to obtain a broad-based overview of the Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems' oversight of the Federal Reserve Banks' payment, clearing, and settlement services, including the pricing of these services. The results of this effort will help us determine more narrowly focused reviews of this important oversight function.</p>	<p>First quarter 2013</p>
<p>Evaluation of Auditable Activities at the Board and the CFPB</p>	<p>To support a risk-based audit approach at the OIG, we will evaluate activities at the Board and the CFPB with the objective of identifying areas of risk and vulnerability. This analysis will facilitate an update of the OIG's audit universe and the scheduling of a multiyear general plan.</p>	<p>Second quarter 2013</p>

Project Name	Board—Planned Project Description	Planned Start Date
Failed Bank Reviews	<p>Section 38(k) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act, requires that the Inspector General of the appropriate federal banking agency review the agency's supervision of a failed institution when the associated losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund are above the materiality threshold or are at or below the threshold but exhibit unusual circumstances warranting an in-depth review. In such cases, the Inspector General must prepare a report in a manner consistent with the requirements of a material loss review. For losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund that occur between January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2013, a \$150 million threshold will apply.</p>	As necessary

Board—Work in Progress

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Project Name	Board—Work in Progress Description	Planned Completion Date
Audit of the Board's Purchase Card Program	The Board's purchase card program is part of a governmentwide charge card program administered by the General Services Administration to reduce the administrative cost of acquiring low-cost, standard items. The purchase card program streamlines business processes for certain government purchases as well as the processes for certifying and approving purchases. The Board adopted the use of purchase cards in 1995. The objectives of our audit are to (1) assess the effectiveness of controls for issuing cards and ensuring proper use, (2) determine whether controls are adequate to ensure cardholder compliance with Board policies and procedures, and (3) assess whether controls are adequate to prevent and detect improper or fraudulent use of purchase cards.	First quarter 2013
Audit of Planning and Contracting for the Martin Building Renovations and Necessary Relocation of Staff	The Martin Building renovation project is one of the Board's largest contracting efforts and will require significant space planning and relocation of staff. This initial audit effort will allow the OIG to gain an understanding of the project, the Board's relevant internal controls, and adherence to Board policies and procedures. In regard to the renovation project, we plan to identify key process controls for managing the project and contracting for work, including the invoice and payment process for contractor billings. In regard to the Board's space planning, we plan to review the process for space estimation to determine how needs are identified, communicated, and assessed, as well as compliance with the Board's leasing policies and procedures.	First quarter 2013
Board Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and Independent Auditors' Report	The OIG contracted with an independent public accounting firm to audit the 2012 financial statements of the Board. The OIG oversees the activities of the independent public accounting firm to ensure compliance with generally accepted government auditing standards and Public Company Accounting Oversight Board auditing standards related to internal controls over financial reporting.	First quarter 2013

Project Name	Board—Work in Progress Description	Planned Completion Date
Evaluation of the Board's Emergency Preparedness for Unexpected Emergency Events	The mission of the Law Enforcement Unit's Safety and Emergency Preparedness Bureau is to "[a]ssure the productive engagement of all Board employees in developing, communicating and educating staff on emergency preparedness, occupational safety standards so they can respond to any man made or natural emergency." Consistent with this mission, the Board has developed a crisis management structure that serves as a basic framework and provides guidance to employees across a number of scenarios while allowing for flexibility depending on the specific nature of the emergency. However, the emergency response to the August 2011 earthquake identified a number of potential communication problems and a need to enhance coordination with neighboring federal agencies. Our review will evaluate the readiness of the Board to respond to similar events, including actions the Board has taken from lessons learned during the August 2011 emergency and its communication to employees since this incident.	First quarter 2013
Evaluation of the Board's Policies, Procedures, and Practices Associated with Agency-sponsored Conferences	The Board periodically sponsors conferences, meetings, and symposiums, collectively referred to as "conferences." As an independent agency, the Board is not required to follow conference-spending criteria applicable to most other government agencies. Accordingly, we have initiated an evaluation of the policies and procedures that have been established by the Board related to agency-sponsored conference activities. Our overall objective is to assess the Board's policies, procedures, and practices associated with conference-related activities and expenses.	First quarter 2013
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and Independent Auditors' Report	The OIG contracted with an independent public accounting firm to audit the 2012 financial statements of the FFIEC. (The Board performs the accounting function for the FFIEC.) The OIG oversees the activities of the independent public accounting firm to ensure compliance with generally accepted government auditing standards.	First quarter 2013
In-depth Review of the Failure of Bank of Whitman (Whitman)	In September 2011, we determined that the failure of Whitman, headquartered in Colfax, Washington, presented unusual circumstances warranting an in-depth review because, among other factors, (1) senior bank officials allegedly colluded with other banks in a scheme designed to increase capital and (2) a borrower with whom Whitman had a substantial relationship was allegedly involved in a Ponzi scheme, which may have involved the use of bank funds. Whitman was also cited for several violations of the state of Washington's legal lending limit, including loans made to this borrower.	First quarter 2013
Review of the Board's Adherence to the Small Entity Compliance Guide Requirements in the Small Business Regulatory Fairness Enforcement Act of 1996	This review was initiated in response to a hotline complaint that outlined several concerns related to the Board's rulemaking process, including whether the Board adhered to the small entity compliance guide requirements contained in the Small Business Regulatory Fairness Enforcement Act of 1996. It is important to note that the Dodd-Frank Act generally transferred the primary rulemaking authority related to federal consumer financial laws from the Board to the CFPB on July 21, 2011. However, the Board does retain limited rulemaking authority for some consumer protection rules that might affect small entities.	First quarter 2013

Project Name	Board—Work in Progress Description	Planned Completion Date
Security Control Review of the National Examination Database System	The National Examination Database system is listed as a major application on the Board's Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 inventory for the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation. Our specific control review objective is to evaluate the adequacy of certain control techniques designed to protect data in the system from unauthorized access, modification, destruction, or disclosure. We will use the Board's Information Security Program, Federal Information Security Management Act requirements, and applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines as criteria.	First quarter 2013
Status of the Transfer of Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) Functions	Title III of the Dodd-Frank Act required the Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the OTS to jointly prepare a plan to efficiently and effectively transfer OTS functions to the Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. The Inspectors General (IGs) of these agencies are required to report on the status of this plan's implementation every six months following the issuance of the initial IG report that summarized the IGs' original review of the plan. The Board is still undertaking certain aspects of the plan; accordingly, we are conducting a review and will report results in March 2013.	First quarter 2013
Audit of the Board's Internal Control Processes	Establishing and maintaining effective internal controls is key to accomplishing agency missions, achieving program results, and complying with applicable laws and regulations. Based on our scoping work performed of the Management Division's internal control processes and on the information obtained from our initial benchmarking, we are conducting an audit of the Board's internal control processes across divisions. Our objective is to assess the processes for establishing, maintaining, and monitoring internal controls within the Board.	Second quarter 2013
In-depth Review of the Failure of Waccamaw Bank	In September 2012, we determined that the failure of Waccamaw Bank, located in Whiteville, North Carolina, presented unusual circumstances warranting an in-depth review. First, we identified a material transaction that significantly changed the bank's risk profile and financial condition, but about which management was not forthcoming in describing key details in discussions with examiners. Second, the bank appealed FRB Richmond examiner guidance concerning the proper accounting treatment for the material transaction within the Reserve Bank. The appeal ultimately reached the highest level of appellate review by a Board Governor. Finally, we noted a unique situation surrounding the chief executive officer and president's departure from the institution.	Second quarter 2013
Review of the Federal Reserve's Supervisory Activities Related to the Recent Loss at JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s Chief Investment Office	The OIG has initiated a review of the Federal Reserve's supervisory activities related to the recent loss at JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s Chief Investment Office. Our objectives are to (1) assess the effectiveness of the Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's consolidated and other supervisory activities regarding JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s Chief Investment Office and (2) identify lessons learned for enhancing future supervisory activities.	Second quarter 2013

Project Name	Board—Work in Progress Description	Planned Completion Date
Security Control Review of Commercial Data Exchange Services	The data exchange services are listed on the Board's Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 inventory as a third-party application maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation. Our specific control review objective is to evaluate the adequacy of certain control techniques designed to protect data in the system from unauthorized access, modification, destruction, or disclosure. We will use the Board's Information Security Program, Federal Information Security Management Act requirements, and applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines as criteria.	Second quarter 2013
Audit of the Board's Data Center Relocation	The Board's data center operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to monitor the operation of the Board's mainframe and the status of the file servers and other critical components of the Board's distributed network. The Board is transitioning to a new data center because the critical cooling capacity of the existing data center has been stressed during peak summer loads, and its critical power capacity is expected to be insufficient by 2013. We plan to focus on reviewing costs associated with the new data center and ensuring that physical and environmental controls are implemented.	Third quarter 2013
Audit of the Statistics and Reserves (STAR) System	STAR is the central computer application used by the statistics function at the Federal Reserve Banks and the Board to collect and edit over 75 periodic statistical reports from financial institutions. These data reports are subsequently delivered to end-users at the Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Trading Desk, and the Federal Reserve Banks' Economic Research and Banking Supervision divisions for use in performing their duties regarding monetary policy and supervision and regulation of financial institutions. STAR is also used by the Federal Reserve System's Reserve Administration function to calculate reserve requirements, monitor reserve balances, and perform other activities. In addition, STAR also produces reserve account information that can be used by depository institutions to manage their accounts effectively. The current technology is being updated to better support business needs and to include a server-based environment and support by the Federal Reserve System's National IT. The plan is to begin decommissioning the legacy STAR system in 2014. Our anticipated audit focus includes the adequacy and internal controls of the development process for the new system, including the cost and schedule. In addition, we will determine how security controls are being built into the system.	Third quarter 2013
Inspection of the Board's Law Enforcement Unit (LEU)	The USA Patriot Act of 2001 granted the Board certain federal law enforcement authorities for Federal Reserve protection officers and special agents. The Board's <i>Uniform Regulations for Federal Reserve Law Enforcement Officers</i> designates the OIG as the External Oversight Function that is responsible for conducting periodic evaluations of the Board's law enforcement programs and operations. To fulfill our External Oversight Function responsibility, we are conducting an inspection of the Board's LEU to assess compliance with the <i>Uniform Regulations for Federal Reserve Law Enforcement Officers</i> , Board and LEU internal policies and procedures, applicable laws, and law enforcement best practices. We will coordinate the development of our inspection methodology with the Board's Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems, which serves as the External Oversight Function for the Reserve Banks' Law Enforcement Program.	Third quarter 2013

Board—Completed Projects

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Project Name	Board—Completed Project Description	Report Issue Date (Click on the date to access the report.)
No Changes Recommended to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Exemption Included in the Amended Federal Reserve Act	Section 1103 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Federal Reserve Act to establish mandatory disclosure dates for information concerning the borrowers and counterparties participating in emergency credit facilities, discount window lending programs, and open market operations that are authorized or conducted by the Board or a Federal Reserve Bank. Prior to these mandatory release dates, the amended Federal Reserve Act provides that this information is exempt from disclosure under FOIA. As required by section 1103 of the Dodd-Frank Act, the OIG studied the impact that this FOIA exemption has had on the ability of the public to access information about the Board's administration of the facilities, programs, and operations noted above.	January 2013
Security Control Review of Contingency Planning Controls for the Information Technology General Support System (IT GSS)	We completed a security control review of contingency planning controls provided by the Board's IT GSS. Our audit objective was to determine whether the Board is maintaining a contingency program for the IT GSS that is generally consistent with National Institute of Standards and Technology and Office of Management and Budget guidance.	December 2012
2012 Audit of the Board's Information Security Program	The Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) requires that each agency Inspector General conduct an annual independent evaluation of that agency's information security. We completed an audit of the information security programs and practices of the Board. Based on FISMA's requirements, our specific audit objectives were to evaluate (1) the Board's compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines and (2) the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for a subset of the Board's information systems.	November 2012

CFPB—Planned Projects

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Project Name	CFPB—Planned Project Description	Planned Start Date
Audit of the CFPB's Contract Management Process	In accordance with section 1011(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB is required to comply with "all federal laws dealing with public or federal contracts." Accordingly, the CFPB's procurement process is subject to the requirements established by the Federal Acquisition Regulation, which is the primary regulation for all federal executive agencies in their acquisition of supplies and services. This review is planned as a follow-up to the current evaluation of the CFPB's contract solicitation and selection process. Our focus will be on the CFPB's contract management processes, compliance with applicable rules established by the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and the effectiveness of the CFPB's internal controls related to contract management.	First quarter 2013
Audit of the CFPB's Processes Related to Initiating, Reviewing, and Approving Expenditure Requests	The 2011 independent audit of the CFPB's operations and budget, required annually by amendments to the Dodd-Frank Act under section 1573(a) of the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, found that the CFPB had "limited specific written policies and procedures related to . . . initiating, reviewing, and approving expenditure requests." The focus of this project will be to further analyze the internal controls process for expenditure requests.	First quarter 2013
Evaluation of the Coordination between the CFPB and Other Regulatory Agencies for Bank and Nonbank Supervision	To minimize regulatory burden, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the CFPB to coordinate its supervisory activities with the supervisory activities conducted by prudential regulators and state financial regulatory authorities, including consultation regarding their respective (1) requirements regarding reports to be submitted by the banks or nonbank entities and (2) schedules for examining banks or nonbank entities. Our focus will be on the progress the CFPB has made in coordinating with primary regulators in scheduling examinations, obtaining prior examination documentation for scoping purposes, and obtaining/sharing information relevant to CFPB examinations.	First quarter 2013
Evaluation of Auditable Activities at the CFPB and the Board	To support a risk-based audit approach at the OIG, we will evaluate activities at the CFPB and the Board with the objective of identifying areas of risk and vulnerability. This analysis will facilitate an update of the OIG's audit universe and the scheduling of a multiyear general plan.	Second quarter 2013

CFPB—Work in Progress

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Project Name	CFPB—Work in Progress Description	Planned Completion Date
Evaluation of the CFPB's Annual Budget Process	As an independent agency within the Federal Reserve System, the CFPB is funded principally by the Federal Reserve System in amounts determined by the CFPB Director as necessary to carry out the agency's operations, subject to limits established in the Dodd-Frank Act. These transferred funds are not subject to the congressional appropriations process. The CFPB prepared and publicly issued budget documents for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Our objectives are to evaluate the extent to which the CFPB's budget process facilitates the achievement of the agency's goals and performance objectives and demonstrates the agency's commitment to transparency.	First quarter 2013
Evaluation of the CFPB's Contract Solicitation and Selection Process	The CFPB established a procurement function and has been entering into contracts for goods and services. Accordingly, we are conducting an evaluation of certain aspects of the CFPB's contracting process. This evaluation's objective is to determine whether the CFPB's contract solicitation and selection processes and practices are compliant with applicable rules established by the Federal Acquisition Regulation. We plan to focus on a specific contract type, which we will select after an assessment of the CFPB's overall contracting activities to date.	First quarter 2013
Evaluation of the CFPB's Policies, Procedures, and Practices Associated with Agency-sponsored Conferences	The OIG has begun an evaluation of the CFPB's policies, procedures, and practices associated with agency-sponsored conferences. The objectives of this evaluation are to determine (1) the CFPB's management controls, policies, procedures, and practices associated with agency-sponsored conferences and (2) whether the CFPB's conference-related expenses and practices comply with applicable policies and procedures.	First quarter 2013
Security Control Review of the CFPB's Consumer Response System (CRS)	We are performing a security control review of the CRS. The CRS is a contractor-operated system used by the CFPB to collect, investigate, and respond to consumer complaints regarding certain financial products and services. It is listed on the CFPB's Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 inventory as a major application. Our specific control objective is to evaluate the adequacy of selected security controls and techniques for protecting data in the CRS from unauthorized access, modification, destruction, or disclosure. We will use the CFPB's information security program, Federal Information Security Management Act requirements, and applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines as criteria.	First quarter 2013
Evaluation of the CFPB's Integration of Enforcement Attorneys into Examinations	The OIG is conducting an evaluation of the CFPB's integration of enforcement attorneys into its examinations of banking and nonbanking institutions' compliance with applicable consumer protection laws and regulations. Our objectives are to assess (1) the potential risks associated with this examination approach and (2) the effectiveness of any safeguards that the CFPB has adopted to mitigate the potential risks associated with this examination approach.	Second quarter 2013

Project Name	CFPB—Work in Progress Description	Planned Completion Date
Evaluation of the CFPB's Compliance with Section 1100G	Section 1100G of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the CFPB to describe the impact of any proposed rule on the cost of credit for small entities. As a part of this requirement, the CFPB must perform a regulatory flexibility analysis that includes a description of (1) any projected increase in the cost of credit for small entities, (2) any significant alternatives to the proposed rule that accomplish the stated objectives of applicable statutes and that minimize any increase in the cost of credit for small entities, and (3) advice and recommendations of representatives of small entities relating to issues associated with the projected increases or alternatives. Our overall objective is to assess the CFPB's compliance with the section 1100G requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act and will include an evaluation of the CFPB's process for analyzing the impact of any proposed rule on the cost of credit for small businesses.	Third quarter 2013
Evaluation of the CFPB's Hiring Process	In accordance with section 1013(a)(1)(B) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Director of the CFPB "is authorized to employ attorneys, compliance examiners, compliance supervision analysts, economists, statisticians, and other employees as may be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the Bureau." This evaluation was initiated in response to the CFPB's volume of hiring and its establishment of field offices. The focus of the evaluation is to assess the efficiency and timeliness of the CFPB's hiring process, as well as its compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.	Third quarter 2013
Evaluation of the CFPB Supervision Program	The CFPB's Division of Supervision, Enforcement, and Fair Lending implemented its Supervision program for large banks and nonbanks. Based on the authority granted by the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB started examinations for large banks in July 21, 2011, and nonbanks on January 5, 2012 (after a permanent director was appointed). Our objectives are to (1) review key program elements, including policies and procedures, examination guidance, and controls to promote consistent and timely reporting; (2) assess the approach for staffing examinations; and (3) assess the training program for examination staff.	Third quarter 2013

CFPB—Completed Projects

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Project Name	CFPB—Completed Project Description	Report Issue Date (Click on the date to access the report.)
2012 Audit of the CFPB's Information Security Program	The Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) requires that each agency Inspector General conduct an annual independent evaluation of its agency's information security program. We completed an audit of the information security programs and practices of the CFPB. Based on FISMA's requirements, our specific audit objectives were to evaluate (1) the CFPB's compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines and (2) the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for a subset of the CFPB's information systems.	November 2012



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

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