

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE****Office of the Secretary****32 CFR Part 275**

[Docket ID: DOD-2018-OS-0026]

RIN 0790-AK01

**Right to Financial Privacy Act****AGENCY:** Department of Defense.**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** This proposed rule describes the procedures that the Department of Defense (DoD) is proposing to follow when seeking access to customer records maintained by financial institutions. These updates are required to fulfill DoD's responsibilities under the Right to Financial Privacy Act.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by December 28, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by docket number and/or RIN number and title, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Department of Defense, Office of the Chief Management Officer, Directorate of Oversight and Compliance, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Mailbox #24, Suite 08D09, Alexandria, VA 22350-1700.

*Instructions:* All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) for this document. The general policy is for submissions to be made available for public viewing at <http://www.regulations.gov> without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Cindy Allard, (703) 571-0086.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Authority and Background**

The Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, Public Law No. 95-630, was enacted to provide the financial records of financial institution customers a reasonable amount of privacy from federal government scrutiny. The Act, which became effective in March 1979, establishes specific procedures that government authorities must follow when requesting a customer's financial records from a bank or other financial institution. It also imposes duties and limitations on financial institutions prior to the release of information sought by government agencies. In addition, the act generally requires that customers receive:

- A written notice of the federal authority's intent to obtain financial records
- An explanation of the purpose for which the records are sought
- A statement describing procedures to follow if the customer does not wish such records or information to be made available

Certain exceptions allow for delayed notice or no customer notice at all. Prior to passage of the Act, bank customers were not informed that their personal financial records were being turned over to a government authority and could not challenge government access to the records. In *United States v. Miller* (425 U.S. 435 (1976)), the Supreme Court held that because financial records are maintained by a financial institution, the records belong to the institution rather than the customer; therefore, the customer has no protectable legal interest in the bank's records and cannot limit government access to those records. It was principally in response to this decision that the Right to Financial Privacy Act was enacted.

**Coverage**

Coverage under the Act specifically extends to customers of financial institutions. A customer is defined as any person or authorized representative of that person who uses or has used any service of a financial institution. The definition also includes any person for whom the financial institution acts as a fiduciary. Corporations and partnerships of six or more individuals are not considered customers for purposes of the Act.

**Requirements**

To obtain access to, copies of, or information contained in a customer's financial records, a government authority, generally, must first obtain one of the following:

- An authorization, signed and dated by the customer, that identifies the records, the reasons the records are being requested, and the customer's rights under the Act
- An administrative subpoena or summons
- A search warrant
- A judicial subpoena
- A formal written request by a government agency (to be used only if no administrative summons or subpoena authority is available)

A financial institution may not release a customer's financial records until the government authority seeking the records certifies in writing that it has complied with the applicable provision of the Act. In addition, the institution

must maintain a record of all instances in which a customer's records are disclosed to a government authority pursuant to customer authorization. The records should include the date, the name of the government authority, and an identification of the records disclosed. Generally, the customer has a right to inspect the records. Although there are no specific record-retention requirements in the act, financial institutions should retain copies of all administrative and judicial subpoenas, search warrants, and formal written requests given to them by federal government agencies or departments along with the written certification required. A financial institution must begin assembling the required information upon receipt of the agency's summons or subpoena or a judicial subpoena and must be prepared to deliver the records upon receipt of the written certificate of compliance.

**Cost Reimbursement**

With certain exceptions, government entities must reimburse financial institutions for the cost of providing the information. This reimbursement may include costs for assembling or providing records, reproduction and transportation costs, or any other costs reasonably necessary or incurred in gathering and delivering the requested information. The Federal Reserve Board's Regulation S establishes rates and the conditions under which these payments may be made <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2009-09-30/pdf/E9-23407.pdf>.

**Exceptions to Notice and Certification Requirements**

In general, exceptions to the notice and certification requirements cover situations pertinent to routine banking business, information requested by supervisory agencies, and requests subject to other statutory requirements. Specific exceptions include records:

- Submitted by financial institutions to any court or agency when perfecting a security interest, proving a claim in bankruptcy, or collecting a debt for itself or a fiduciary
- Requested by a supervisory agency in connection with its supervisory, regulatory, or monetary functions.
- Sought in accordance with procedures authorized by the Internal Revenue Code (records that are intended to be accessed by procedures authorized by the Tax Reform Act of 1976)
- Required to be reported in accordance with any federal statute (or rule promulgated thereunder, such as the Bank Secrecy Act)

- Requested by the Government Accountability Office for an authorized proceeding, investigation, examination, or audit directed at a federal agency
- Subject to a subpoena issued in conjunction with proceedings before a grand jury (with the exception of cost reimbursement and the restricted use of grand jury information)
- Requested by a government authority subject to a lawsuit involving the bank customer (the records may be obtained under the Federal Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure)

The Act also allows financial institutions to:

- Release records that are not individually identifiable with a particular customer
- Notify law enforcement officials if it has information relevant to a violation of the law

#### **Exceptions to Notice Requirements but Not to Certification Requirements**

In certain cases, the Act does not require the customer to be notified of the request but still requires the federal agency requesting the information to certify in writing that it has complied with all applicable provisions of the act. Exceptions to the notice provisions include:

- Instances in which a financial institution, rather than a customer, is being investigated
- Requests for records incidental to the processing of a government loan, loan guaranty, loan insurance agreement, or default on a government guaranteed or government-insured loan (in this case, the federal agency must give the loan applicant a notice of the government's rights to access financial records when the customer initially applies for the loan. The financial institution is then required to keep a record of all disclosures made to government authorities, and the customer is entitled to inspect this record).
- Instances in which the government is engaging in authorized foreign intelligence activities or the Secret Service is carrying out its protective functions

Although the Securities and Exchange Commission is covered by the Act, it can obtain customer records from an institution without prior notice to the customer by obtaining an order from a U.S. district court. The agency must, however, provide the certificate of compliance to the institution along with the court order prohibiting disclosure of the fact that the documents have been obtained. The court order will set a

delay-of-notification date, after which the customer will be notified by the institution that the SEC has obtained his or her records.

#### **Delayed-Notice Requirements**

Under certain circumstances, a government entity may request a court order delaying the customer notice for up to ninety days. This delay may be granted if the court finds that earlier notice would result in endangering the life or physical safety of any person, flight from prosecution, destruction of or tampering with evidence, or intimidation of potential witnesses or would otherwise seriously jeopardize or unduly delay an investigation, trial, or official proceeding. Delayed notice of up to ninety days is also allowed for search warrants.

#### **Civil Liability**

A customer may collect civil penalties from any government agency or department that obtains, or any financial institution or employee of the institution who discloses, information in violation of the act. These penalties include:

- Actual damages,
- \$100, regardless of the volume of records involved,
- Court costs and reasonable attorney's fees, and
- Such punitive damages as the court may allow for willful or intentional violations. An action may be brought up to three years after the date of the violation or the date the violation was discovered. A financial institution that relies in good faith on a federal agency's certification may not be held liable to a customer for the disclosure of financial records.

#### **Description of Proposed Changes**

DoD's current rule was last updated on May 4, 2006 (71 FR 26221). DoD's proposed revisions seek to only include content relating to those instances when the Department submits "formal written requests" to financial institutions for customer records, as described by 12 U.S.C. 3408. The final rule will apply DoD-wide to provide consistent implementation across all components. When the final rule is published one component-level rule at 32 CFR part 504 will be rescinded.

#### **Expected Costs and Benefits**

The primary benefit to a DoD-wide rule is consistent implementation across the DoD's responsibilities under the Act. The Act requires DoD to reimburse a financial institution for such costs as are reasonably necessary and which have been directly incurred based on the

rates of reimbursement established by the Federal Reserve Board in 12 CFR part 219.3. The average cost of reimbursement from DoD to financial institutions over the past five years is \$4,328 and the Department does not anticipate an increase with the finalization of this rule. DoD has not paid any civil penalties associated with this rule as discussed in the Civil Liability section of the rule. DoD welcomes comments on the costs associated with implementation of the Act.

#### **Regulatory Procedures**

##### **Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review" and Executive Order 13563, "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review"**

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distribute impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rulemaking has been designated a "significant regulatory action," although not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the proposed rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

##### **Executive Order 13771, "Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs"**

This proposed rule is not expected to be subject to the requirements of E.O. 13771 (82 CFR 9339, February 3, 2017) because this proposed rule is expected to result in no more than *de minimis* costs.

##### **Public Law 104-4, "Unfunded Mandates Reform Act" (2 U.S.C. Ch. 25)**

This proposed rule is not subject to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act because it does not contain a federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100M or more in any one year.

##### **Public Law 96-354, "Regulatory Flexibility Act" (5 U.S.C. Ch. 6)**

It has been certified that 32 CFR part 275 is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it does not have a significant economic

impact on a substantial number of small entities.

#### Public Law 96–511, “Paperwork Reduction Act” (44 U.S.C. Ch. 35)

It has been certified that 32 CFR part 275 does not impose reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

#### Executive Order 13132, “Federalism”

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on state and local governments, preempts state law, or otherwise has federalism implications. This proposed rule will not have a substantial effect on state and local governments, or otherwise have federalism implications.

#### List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 275

Banks, banking; credit; Privacy.

Accordingly, 32 CFR part 275 is proposed to be revised to read as follows:

### PART 275—RIGHT TO FINANCIAL PRIVACY ACT

Sec.

- 275.1 Purpose.
- 275.2 Definitions.
- 275.3 Authorization.
- 275.4 Formal written request.
- 275.5 Certification.
- 275.6 Cost reimbursement.

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 3401, *et seq.*

#### § 275.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this regulation is to authorize DoD Components to request financial records from a financial institution pursuant to the formal written request procedure authorized by section 1108 of the Act and to set forth the conditions under which such requests may be made.

#### § 275.2 Definitions.

The terms used in this part have the same meaning as similar terms used in the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, Title XI of Public Law 95–630.

*Act* means the *Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978*.

*DoD Components* means the law enforcement activities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the

Department of Defense (hereafter referred to as the “DoD Components”).

#### § 275.3 Authorization.

The DoD Components are authorized to request financial records of any customer from a financial institution pursuant to a formal written request under the Act only if:

(a) No administrative summons or subpoena authority reasonably appears to be available to the DoD Component to obtain financial records for the purpose for which the records are sought;

(b) There is reason to believe that the records sought are relevant to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry and will further that inquiry;

(c) The request is issued by a supervisory official of a grade designated by the head of the DoD Component. Officials so designated shall not delegate this authority to others;

(d) The request adheres to the requirements set forth in § 275.4 of this part; and

(e) The notice requirements required by section 1108(4) of the Act, or the requirements pertaining to the delay of notice in section 1109 of the Act, and described in 275.3(e) (1) through (e)(5) are satisfied, except in situations (*e.g.*, section 1113(g)) where no notice is required.

(1) The notice requirements are satisfied when a copy of the request has been served on the customer or mailed to the customer’s last known address on or before the date on which the request was made to the financial institution together with the following notice which shall state with reasonable specificity the nature of the law enforcement inquiry: “Records or information concerning your transactions held by the financial institution named in the attached request are being sought by the Department of Defense [or the specific DoD Component] in accordance with the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 for the following purpose:”

(2) Within ten days of service or within fourteen days of mailing of a subpoena, summons, or formal written request, a customer may file a motion to quash an administrative summons or judicial subpoena, or an application to enjoin a Government authority from obtaining financial records pursuant to a formal written request, with copies served upon the Government authority. A motion to quash a judicial subpoena shall be filed in the court that issued the subpoena. A motion to quash an administrative summons or an application to enjoin a Government

authority from obtaining records pursuant to a formal written request shall be filed in the appropriate United States District Court. Such motion or application shall contain an affidavit or sworn statement stating:

(i) That the applicant is a customer of the financial institution from which financial records pertaining to said customer have been sought; and

(ii) The applicant’s reasons for believing that the financial records sought are not relevant to the legitimate law enforcement inquiry stated by the Government authority in its notice, or that there has not been substantial compliance within the provisions of Public Law 95–630.

Service shall be made upon a Government authority by delivering or mailing by registered or certified mail a copy of the papers to the person, office, or department specified in the notice which the customer has received a request.

(3) If you desire that such records or information not be made available you must:

(i) Fill out the accompanying motion paper and sworn statement or write one of your own, stating that you are the customer whose records are being requested by the Government and either giving the reasons you believe that the records are not relevant to the legitimate law enforcement inquiry stated in this notice or any other legal basis for objecting to the release of the records.

(ii) File the motion and statement by mailing or delivering them to the clerk at an appropriate United States District Court.

(iii) Serve the Government authority requesting the records by mailing or delivering a copy of your motion and statement to the Government authority.

(iv) Be prepared to go to court and present your position in further detail.

(v) You do not need to have a lawyer, although you may wish to employ one to represent you and protect your rights.

(4) If you do not follow the above procedures, upon the expiration of ten days from the date of service or fourteen days from the date of mailing of the notice, the records or information requested therein may be made available. The records may be transferred to other Government authorities for legitimate law enforcement inquiries, in which event you will be notified after the transfer.

(5) Also, the records or information requested therein may be made available if ten days have expired from the date of service or fourteen days from the date of mailing of the notice and within such time period you have not filed a sworn statement and an

application to enjoin the Government authority in an appropriate court, or the customer challenge provisions.

#### § 275.4 Formal written request.

(a) The formal written request must be in the form of a letter or memorandum to an appropriate official of the financial institution from which financial records are requested. The request shall be signed by the issuing official, and shall set forth that official's name, title, business address, and business phone number. The request shall also contain the following:

(1) The identity of the customer or customers to whom the records pertain;

(2) A reasonable description of the records sought; and

(3) Such additional information which may be appropriate—*e.g.*, the date when the opportunity for the customer to challenge the formal written request expires, the date on which the DoD Component expects to present a certificate of compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act, the name and title of the individual (if known) to whom disclosure is to be made.

(b) In cases where customer notice is delayed by court order, a copy of the court order must be attached to the formal written request.

#### § 275.5 Certification.

Before obtaining the requested records pursuant to a formal written request described in § 275.4 of this part, an official of a rank designated by the head of the requesting DoD Component shall certify in writing to the financial institution that the DoD Component has complied with the applicable provisions of the Act.

#### § 275.6 Cost reimbursement.

Cost reimbursement to financial institutions for providing financial records will be made consistent with title 12, Code of Federal Regulations, part 219.3, subpart A.

Dated: October 22, 2018.

**Shelly E. Finke,**

*Alternate OSD Federal Register, Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 2018–23396 Filed 10–26–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 5001–06–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R02–OAR–2018–0621, FRL–9985–87–Region 2]

### Approval of Source-Specific Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Jersey

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve source-specific revisions to the New Jersey State Implementation Plan (SIP) for 8-hour ozone for Paulsboro Refining, Buckeye Port Reading Terminal, Buckeye Pennsauken Terminal, and Phillips 66 Company's Linden facility. The source-specific SIPs address the Reasonably Available Control Technology for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for external floating roof tanks. The intended effect of these revisions is to address how facilities should meet state regulatory obligations for external floating roof tanks that store VOCs with vapor pressure three (3) or more pounds per square inch absolute to be equipped with a domed roof.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before November 28, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID number EPA–R02–OAR–2018–0621, at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or withdrawn. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, such as the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Linda Longo, Air Programs Branch,

Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10007–1866, (212) 637–3565, or by email at [longo.linda@epa.gov](mailto:longo.linda@epa.gov).

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##### I. Background

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposes to approve revisions to the New Jersey State Implementation Plan (SIP) for attainment and maintenance of the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the following major volatile organic compound (VOC) facilities: Paulsboro Refining, Buckeye Port Reading Terminal, Buckeye Pennsauken Terminal, and Phillips 66 Company's Linden facility. Specifically, under New Jersey Administrative Code (NJAC), Title 7, Chapter 27, Subchapter 16 (“Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution by Volatile Organic Compound”), Section 2 (“VOC Stationary Storage Tanks”), all external floating roof tanks (EFRTs) in Range III with vapor pressure three (3) or more pounds per square inch absolute (psia) and that were in existence on May 18, 2009 must be equipped with a domed roof the first time the tank is degassed after May 19, 2009, and by no later than May 1, 2020. *See* NJAC 7:27–16.2(J)(4). In addition, NJAC 7:27–16.17(a–q) establishes procedures and standards for alternative and facility-specific VOC control requirements. The four relevant facilities were in existence on May 18, 2009, and so absent the currently proposed SIP revisions would be required to dome all EFRTs in accordance with NJAC 7:27–16.2(J)(4), which has already been approved by the EPA into the New Jersey SIP. *See* 75 FR 45483 (August 3, 2010). However, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) reviewed and approved for these facilities alternative VOC control plans and respective Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT), *i.e.*, analysis of the lowest economically feasible emission limitation, for their EFRTs.

Following NJDEP's review and approval, the EPA reviewed the four facilities' alternative VOC control plans and RACT analyses that include (1)