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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

12 CFR Part 1204

RIN 2590-AA46

Privacy Act Implementation

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Interim final regulation with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) is issuing this interim final regulation with a request for comments on changes to its existing Privacy Act regulation. The changes to the existing Privacy Act regulation provide the procedures and guidelines under which FHFA and FHFA Office of Inspector General (FHFA-OIG) will implement the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552a) (Privacy Act). The interim final regulation describes the policies and procedures whereby individuals may obtain notification of whether an FHFA or FHFA-OIG system of records contains information about the individual and, if so, how to access or amend a record under the Privacy Act.

DATES: The interim final regulation is effective August 19, 2011. FHFA will accept comments on the interim final regulation on or before October 18, 2011. For additional information, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: You may submit your comments on the interim final regulation, identified by "RIN 2590-AA46," by any one of the following methods:

- *E-mail:* Comments to Alfred M. Pollard, General Counsel, may be sent by e-mail to RegComments@fhfa.gov. Please include "RIN 2590-AA46" in the subject line of the message.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the

instructions for submitting comments. If you submit your comment to the Federal eRulemaking Portal, please also send it by e-mail to FHFA at RegComments@fhfa.gov to ensure timely receipt by FHFA. Include the following information in the subject line of your submission: "Comments/RIN 2590-AA46."

- *U.S. Mail Service, United Parcel Service, Federal Express, or other commercial delivery service to:* Alfred M. Pollard, General Counsel, Attention: Comments/RIN 2590-AA46, Federal Housing Finance Agency, Fourth Floor, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20552. *Please note that all mail sent to FHFA via the U.S. Mail service is routed through a national irradiation facility, a process that may delay delivery by approximately two weeks. For any time-sensitive correspondence, please plan accordingly.*

- *Hand Delivery/Courier to:* Alfred M. Pollard, General Counsel, Attention: Comments/RIN 2590-AA46, Federal Housing Finance Agency, Fourth Floor, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20552. The package must be logged at the Guard Desk, First Floor, on business days between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stacy J. Easter, Privacy Act Officer, telephone (202) 414-3762; David A. Lee, Senior Agency Official for Privacy, telephone (202) 414-3804, (not toll-free numbers), Federal Housing Finance Agency, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20552. The telephone number for the Telecommunications Device for the Deaf is (800) 877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Comments

FHFA is issuing an amendment to 12 CFR part 1204 to include language concerning Privacy Act requests as they relate to FHFA-OIG, as well as to clarify and update the existing regulation. FHFA invites comments on all aspects of the interim final regulation and will take all comments into consideration before issuing a final regulation. All submissions received must include the agency name or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) for this rulemaking. Copies of all comments received will be posted without change on the FHFA Web site, <http://www.fhfa.gov>, and will include any personal information provided. In addition, copies of all comments received will be available for

examination by the public on business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Federal Housing Finance Agency, Fourth Floor, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20552. To make an appointment to inspect comments, please call the Office of General Counsel at (202) 414-6924.

II. Effective Date and Request for Comments

FHFA has concluded that good cause exists, under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3), to waive the notice-and-comment and delayed effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act and to proceed with this interim final regulation. The changes to part 1204 primarily cover how FHFA-OIG will implement the Privacy Act and make clarifying and general updates to the existing regulation, but do not fundamentally change the regulation's nature or scope. Further, in light of the significant need for immediate guidance regarding FHFA-OIG's role in the Privacy Act process, FHFA has determined that notice-and-comment rulemaking is impracticable and contrary to public policy. Nevertheless, FHFA is providing the public with a 60-day period following publication of this document to submit comments on the interim final regulation.

III. Background

A. Establishment of the Federal Housing Finance Agency

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), Public Law 110-289, 122 Stat. 2654, amended the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (Safety and Soundness Act) (12 U.S.C. 4501 *et seq.*) and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1421-1449) to establish FHFA as an independent agency of the Federal Government to ensure that the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Banks (collectively, the regulated entities) are capitalized adequately; foster liquid, efficient, competitive and resilient national housing finance markets; operate in a safe and sound manner; comply with the Safety and Soundness Act and all rules, regulations, guidelines and orders issued under the Safety and Soundness Act, and the regulated entities' respective authorizing statutes; carry out

their missions through activities consistent with the aforementioned authorities; and the activities and operations of the regulated entities are consistent with the public interest.

In 2009 FHFA issued a final regulation on the Privacy Act at 12 CFR part 1204 (74 FR 33907 (July 14, 2009)). The final regulation provided the procedures and guidelines under which FHFA would implement the Privacy Act. FHFA-OIG did not exist when the regulation was adopted, but came into existence the following year (2010). This interim final regulation amends FHFA's 2009 Privacy Act regulation by adding provisions on how FHFA-OIG will implement the Privacy Act as well as to clarify and update the existing regulation.

B. Establishment of the Office of Inspector General for the Federal Housing Finance Agency

Section 1105 of HERA amended the Safety and Soundness Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, by specifying that there shall be established an Inspector General within FHFA. See 12 U.S.C. 4517(d). Among other duties, FHFA-OIG is responsible for conducting audits, evaluations, and investigations of FHFA's programs and operations; recommending policies that promote economy and efficiency in the administration of FHFA's programs and operations; and preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in FHFA's programs and operations.

C. Privacy Act

The Privacy Act serves to balance the Federal Government's need to maintain information about individuals while protecting individuals against unwarranted invasions of privacy stemming from Federal agencies' collection, maintenance, use, security, and disclosure of personal information about them that is contained in systems of records. The Privacy Act requires each Federal agency to publish regulations describing its Privacy Act procedures and any system of records it exempts from provisions of the Privacy Act, including the reasons for the exemption. Pursuant to the Privacy Act, FHFA and FHFA-OIG will inform the public of each system of records it maintains by separately publishing notices of each system of records in the **Federal Register** and also on the FHFA Web site at <http://www.fhfa.gov>. The notices will describe the standards for FHFA and FHFA-OIG employees regarding collection, use, maintenance, or disclosure of records in the system and identify whether information in the

system is exempt from provisions of the Privacy Act. The system manager responsible for the system will also be identified and any other contact information will be included. Moreover, notices will provide individuals with detailed information regarding the exercise of their rights, such as how to determine whether a system contains a record pertaining to them, how to access those records, how to seek to amend or correct information in a record about them, and how to contest adverse determinations with respect to such a record.

IV. Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 1204.1 Why did FHFA issue this regulation?

This section describes the purpose of the regulation, which is to implement the Privacy Act, and explains general policies and procedures for individuals requesting access to records, requesting amendments or corrections to records, and requesting an accounting of disclosures of records. In addition, there are minor editorial changes to the existing regulation for clarity and consistency purposes, as well as to notify the public that this regulation applies to FHFA-OIG.

Section 1204.2 What do the terms in this regulation mean?

This section sets forth definitions of select terms in this part and includes new definitions, as well as definitions relating to FHFA-OIG.

Section 1204.3 How do I make a Privacy Act request?

This section is amended to explain what an individual must do to submit a valid request to FHFA or FHFA-OIG for access to records, to amend or correct records, or for an accounting of disclosures of records. It also describes the information an individual must provide to FHFA or FHFA-OIG so that FHFA or FHFA-OIG may identify the records sought and determine whether the request can be granted.

Section 1204.4 How will FHFA or FHFA-OIG respond to my Privacy Act request?

This section describes the period of time within which FHFA or FHFA-OIG will respond to requests. It also explains that FHFA or FHFA-OIG will grant or deny requests in writing, provide reasons if a request is denied in whole or in part, and explain the right of appeal. In addition, there are minor editorial changes to the existing regulation for clarity and consistency purposes.

Section 1204.5 What if I am dissatisfied with the response to my Privacy Act request?

This section describes when and how an individual may appeal an FHFA or FHFA-OIG determination on a Privacy Act request and how and within what period of time FHFA or FHFA-OIG will make a determination on an appeal. In addition, minor editorial changes have been made for clarity and consistency purposes.

Section 1204.6 What does it cost to get records under the Privacy Act?

This section explains that requesters are expected to pay fees for the duplication of requested records.

Section 1204.7 Are there any exemptions from the Privacy Act?

This section explains that certain exemptions from the Privacy Act exist, explains how those exemptions are made effective, what the effect of an exemption is, and how to determine whether an exemption applies. In particular, this section details those FHFA-OIG records that are potentially exempt from the Privacy Act. In addition, minor editorial changes have been made for clarity and consistency purposes.

Section 1204.8 How are records secured?

This section explains how FHFA and FHFA-OIG generally protect records under the Privacy Act.

Section 1204.9 Does FHFA or FHFA-OIG collect and use Social Security numbers?

This section explains that FHFA and FHFA-OIG collect Social Security numbers only when authorized and describes the conditions under which they may be collected.

Section 1204.10 What are FHFA and FHFA-OIG employee responsibilities under the Privacy Act?

This section lists the responsibilities of FHFA employees under the Privacy Act.

Section 1204.11 May FHFA-OIG obtain Privacy Act records from other federal agencies for law enforcement purposes?

This is a new section. This section explains that the FHFA Inspector General or designee may obtain records under the Privacy Act from other Federal agencies for law enforcement purposes.

Regulatory Impacts

Paperwork Reduction Act

The interim final regulation does not contain any information collection requirement that requires the approval of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires that a regulation that has a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, small businesses, or small organizations include an initial regulatory flexibility analysis describing the regulation's impact on small entities. Such an analysis need not be undertaken if the agency has certified that the regulation does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. 5 U.S.C. 605(b). FHFA has considered the impact of the interim final regulation under the Regulatory Flexibility Act. FHFA certifies that the regulation is not likely to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small business entities because the regulation is applicable to the internal operations and legal obligations of FHFA and FHFA-OIG.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1204

Amendment, Appeals, Correction, Disclosure, Exemptions, Fees, Privacy, Privacy Act, Records, Requests, Social Security numbers.

Authority and Issuance

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, FHFA revises part 1204 of chapter XII of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 1204—PRIVACY ACT IMPLEMENTATION

Sec.

1204.1 Why did FHFA issue this part?

1204.2 What do the terms in this part mean?

1204.3 How do I make a Privacy Act request?

1204.4 How will FHFA or FHFA-OIG respond to my Privacy Act request?

1204.5 What if I am dissatisfied with the response to my Privacy Act request?

1204.6 What does it cost to get records under the Privacy Act?

1204.7 Are there any exemptions from the Privacy Act?

1204.8 How are records secured?

1204.9 Does FHFA or FHFA-OIG collect and use Social Security numbers?

1204.10 What are FHFA and FHFA-OIG employee responsibilities under the Privacy Act?

1204.11 May FHFA-OIG obtain Privacy Act records from other Federal agencies for law enforcement purposes?

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a.

§ 1204.1 Why did FHFA issue this part?

The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) issued this part to—

(a) Implement the Privacy Act, a Federal law that helps protect private information about individuals that Federal agencies collect or maintain. You should read this part together with the Privacy Act, which provides additional information about records maintained on individuals;

(b) Establish rules that apply to all FHFA and FHFA Office of Inspector General (FHFA-OIG) maintained systems of records retrievable by an individual's name or other personal identifier;

(c) Describe procedures through which you may request access to records, request amendment or correction of those records, or request an accounting of disclosures of those records by FHFA or FHFA-OIG;

(d) Inform you, that when it is appropriate to do so, FHFA or FHFA-OIG automatically processes a Privacy Act request for access to records under both the Privacy Act and FOIA, following the rules contained in this part and in FHFA's Freedom of Information Act regulation at part 1202 of this title so that you will receive the maximum amount of information available to you by law;

(e) Notify you that this part does not entitle you to any service or to the disclosure of any record to which you are not entitled under the Privacy Act. It also does not, and may not be relied upon, to create any substantive or procedural right or benefit enforceable against FHFA or FHFA-OIG; and

(f) Notify you that this part applies to both FHFA and FHFA-OIG.

§ 1204.2 What do the terms in this part mean?

The following definitions apply to the terms used in this part—

Access means making a record available to a subject individual.

Amendment means any correction of, addition to, or deletion from a record.

Court means any entity conducting a legal proceeding.

Days, unless stated as "calendar days," are working days and do not include Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays. If the last day of any period prescribed herein falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, the last day of the period will be the next working day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday.

FHFA means the Federal Housing Finance Agency and includes its predecessor agencies, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) and the Federal Housing Finance Board (FHFB).

FHFA-OIG means the Office of Inspector General for FHFA.

FOIA means the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552).

Individual means a natural person who is either a citizen of the United States of America or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

Maintain includes collect, use, disseminate, or control.

Privacy Act means the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552a).

Privacy Act Appeals Officer means a person designated by the FHFA Director to process appeals of denials of requests for or seeking amendment of records maintained by FHFA under the Privacy Act. For appeals pertaining to records maintained by FHFA-OIG, *Privacy Act Appeals Officer* means a person designated by the FHFA Inspector General to process appeals of denials of requests for or seeking amendment of records maintained by FHFA-OIG under the Privacy Act.

Privacy Act Officer means a person designated by the FHFA Director who has primary responsibility for privacy and data protection policy and is authorized to process requests for or amendment of records maintained by FHFA under the Privacy Act. For requests pertaining to records maintained by FHFA-OIG, *Privacy Act Officer* means a person designated by the FHFA Inspector General to process requests for or amendment of records maintained by FHFA-OIG under the Privacy Act.

Record means any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that FHFA or FHFA-OIG maintains within a system of records, including, but not limited to, the individual's name, an identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print, or photograph.

Routine use means the purposes for which records and information contained in a system of records may be disclosed by FHFA or FHFA-OIG without the consent of the subject of the record. Routine uses for records are identified in each system of records notice. Routine use does not include disclosure that subsection (b) of the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a(b)) otherwise permits.

Senior Agency Official for Privacy means a person designated by the FHFA

Director who has the authority and responsibility to oversee and supervise the FHFA privacy program and implementation of the Privacy Act.

System of Records means a group of records FHFA or FHFA-OIG maintains or controls from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. Single records or groups of records that are not retrieved by a personal identifier are not part of a system of records.

System of Records Notice means a notice published in the **Federal Register** which announces the creation, deletion, or amendment of one or more system of records. System of records notices are also used to identify a system of records' routine uses.

§ 1204.3 How do I make a Privacy Act request?

(a) *What is a valid request?* In general, a Privacy Act request can be made on your own behalf for records or information about you. You can make a Privacy Act request on behalf of another individual as the parent or guardian of a minor, or as the guardian of someone determined by a court to be incompetent. You also may request access to another individual's record or information if you have that individual's written consent, unless other conditions of disclosure apply.

(b) *How and where do I make a request?* Your request must be in writing. Regardless of whether your request seeks records from FHFA, FHFA-OIG, or both, you may appear in person to submit your written request to the FHFA Privacy Act Officer, or send your written request to the FHFA Privacy Act Officer by electronic mail, mail, delivery service, or facsimile. The electronic mail address is: privacy@fhfa.gov. For mail or delivery service, the address is: FHFA Privacy Act Officer, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20552. The facsimile number is (202) 414-6425. Requests for FHFA-OIG maintained records will be forwarded to FHFA-OIG for processing and direct response. You can help FHFA and FHFA-OIG process your request by marking electronic mail, letters, or facsimiles and the subject line, envelope, or facsimile cover sheet with "Privacy Act Request." FHFA's "Privacy Act Reference Guide," which is available on FHFA's Web site, <http://www.fhfa.gov>, provides additional information to assist you in making your request.

(c) *What must the request include?* You must describe the record that you

want in enough detail to enable either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer to locate the system of records containing it with a reasonable amount of effort. Include specific information about each record sought, such as the time period in which you believe it was compiled, the name or identifying number of each system of records in which you believe it is kept, and the date, title or name, author, recipient, or subject matter of the record. As a general rule, the more specific you are about the record that you want, the more likely FHFA or FHFA-OIG will be able to locate it in response to your request.

(d) *How do I request amendment or correction of a record?* If you are requesting an amendment or correction of any FHFA or FHFA-OIG record, identify each particular record in question and the system of records in which the record is located, describe the amendment or correction that you want, and state why you believe that the record is not accurate, relevant, timely, or complete. You may submit any documentation that you think would be helpful, including an annotated copy of the record.

(e) *How do I request for an accounting of disclosures?* If you are requesting an accounting of disclosures by FHFA or FHFA-OIG of a record to another person, organization, or Federal agency, you must identify each particular record in question. An accounting generally includes the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure, as well as the name and address of the person, organization, or Federal agency to which the disclosure was made, subject to § 1204.7.

(f) *Must I verify my identity?* Yes. When making requests under the Privacy Act, your request must verify your identity to protect your privacy or the privacy of the individual on whose behalf you are acting. If you make a Privacy Act request and you do not follow these identity verification procedures, FHFA or FHFA-OIG cannot and will not process your request.

(1) *How do I verify my identity?* To verify your identity, you must state your full name, current address, and date and place of birth. In order to help identify and locate the records you request, you also may, at your option, include your Social Security number. If you make your request in person and your identity is not known to either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer, you must provide either two forms of unexpired identification with photographs issued by a federal, state, or local government agency or entity (*i.e.* passport, passport card, driver's

license, ID card, etc.), or one form of unexpired identification with a photograph issued by a federal, state, or local government agency or entity (*i.e.* passport, passport card, driver's license, ID card, etc.) and a properly authenticated birth certificate. If you make your request by mail, your signature either must be notarized or submitted under 28 U.S.C. 1746, a law that permits statements to be made under penalty of perjury as a substitute for notarization. You may fulfill this requirement by having your signature on your request letter witnessed by a notary or by including the following statement just before the signature on your request letter: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on [date]. [Signature]."

(2) *How do I verify parentage or guardianship?* If you make a Privacy Act request as the parent or guardian of a minor, or as the guardian of someone determined by a court to be incompetent, with respect to records or information about that individual, you must establish—

(i) The identity of the individual who is the subject of the record, by stating the individual's name, current address, date and place of birth, and, at your option, the Social Security number of the individual;

(ii) Your own identity, as required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section;

(iii) That you are the parent or guardian of the individual, which you may prove by providing a properly authenticated copy of the individual's birth certificate showing your parentage or a properly authenticated court order establishing your guardianship; and

(iv) That you are acting on behalf of the individual in making the request.

§ 1204.4 How will FHFA or FHFA-OIG respond to my Privacy Act request?

(a) *How will FHFA or FHFA-OIG locate the requested records?* FHFA or FHFA-OIG will search to determine if requested records exist in the system of records it owns or controls. You can find FHFA and FHFA-OIG system of records notices on our Web site at <http://www.fhfa.gov>. You can also find descriptions of OFHEO and FHFB system of records that have not yet been superseded on the FHFA Web site. A description of the system of records also is available in the "Privacy Act Issuances" compilation published by the Office of the Federal Register of the National Archives and Records Administration. You can access the "Privacy Act Issuances" compilation in most large reference and university libraries or electronically at the

Government Printing Office Web site at: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/privacyact/index.html>. You also can request a copy of FHFA or FHFA-OIG system of records from the Privacy Act Officer.

(b) *How long does FHFA or FHFA-OIG have to respond?* Either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer generally will respond to your request in writing within 20 days after receiving it, if it meets the § 1204.3 requirements. For requests to amend a record, either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer will respond within 10 days after receipt of the request to amend. FHFA or FHFA-OIG may extend the response time in unusual circumstances, such as when consultation is needed with another Federal agency (if that agency is subject to the Privacy Act) about a record or to retrieve a record shipped offsite for storage. If you submit your written request in person, either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer may disclose records or information to you directly and create a written record of the grant of the request. If you are to be accompanied by another person when accessing your record or any information pertaining to you, FHFA or FHFA-OIG may require your written authorization before permitting access or discussing the record in the presence of the other person.

(c) *What will the FHFA or FHFA-OIG response include?* The written response will include a determination to grant or deny your request in whole or in part, a brief explanation of the reasons for the determination, and the amount of the fee charged, if any, under § 1204.6. If you are granted a request to access a record, FHFA or FHFA-OIG will make the record available to you. If you are granted a request to amend or correct a record, the response will describe any amendments or corrections made and advise you of your right to obtain a copy of the amended or corrected record.

(d) *What is an adverse determination?* An adverse determination is a determination on a Privacy Act request that—

(1) Withholds any requested record in whole or in part;

(2) Denies a request for an amendment or correction of a record in whole or in part;

(3) Declines to provide a requested accounting of disclosures;

(4) Advises that a requested record does not exist or cannot be located; or

(5) Finds what has been requested is not a record subject to the Privacy Act.

(e) *What will be stated in a response that includes an adverse determination?* If an adverse determination is made with respect to your request, either the

FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer's written response under this section will identify the person responsible for the adverse determination, state that the adverse determination is not a final action of FHFA or FHFA-OIG, and state that you may appeal the adverse determination under § 1204.5.

§ 1204.5 What if I am dissatisfied with the response to my Privacy Act request?

(a) *May I appeal the response?* You may appeal any adverse determination made in response to your Privacy Act request. If you wish to seek review by a court of any adverse determination or denial of a request, you must first appeal it under this section.

(b) *How do I appeal the response?*—

(1) You may appeal by submitting in writing, a statement of the reasons you believe the adverse determination should be overturned. FHFA or FHFA-OIG must receive your written appeal within 30 calendar days of the date of the adverse determination under § 1204.4. Your written appeal may include as much or as little related information as you wish, as long as it clearly identifies the determination (including the request number, if known) that you are appealing.

(2) If FHFA or FHFA-OIG denied your request in whole or in part, you may appeal the denial by writing directly to the FHFA Privacy Act Appeals Officer through electronic mail, mail, delivery service, or facsimile. The electronic mail address is:

privacy@fhfa.gov. For mail or express mail, the address is: FHFA Privacy Act Appeals Officer, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20552. The facsimile number is: (202) 414-8917. For appeals of FHFA-OIG denials, whether in whole or in part, the appeal must be clearly marked by adding "FHFA-OIG" after "Privacy Act Appeal." All appeals from denials, in whole or in part, made by FHFA-OIG will be forwarded to the FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer for processing and direct response. You can help FHFA and FHFA-OIG process your appeal by marking electronic mail, letters, or facsimiles and the subject line, envelope, or facsimile cover sheet with "Privacy Act Appeal." FHFA's "Privacy Act Reference Guide," which is available on FHFA's Web site, <http://www.fhfa.gov>, provides additional information to assist you in making your appeal. FHFA or FHFA-OIG ordinarily will not act on an appeal if the Privacy Act request becomes a matter of litigation.

(3) If you need more time to file your appeal, you may request an extension of

time of no more than ten (10) calendar days in which to file your appeal, but only if your request is made within the original 30-calendar day time period for filing the appeal. Granting an extension is in the sole discretion of either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer.

(c) *Who has the authority to grant or deny appeals?* For appeals from the FHFA Privacy Act Officer, the FHFA Privacy Act Appeals Officer is authorized to act on your appeal. For appeals from the FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Officer, the FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer is authorized to act on your appeal.

(d) *When will FHFA or FHFA-OIG respond to my appeal?* FHFA or FHFA-OIG generally will respond to you in writing within 30 days of receipt of an appeal that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, unless for good cause shown, the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer extends the response time.

(e) *What will the FHFA or FHFA-OIG response include?* The written response will include the determination of either the FHFA or FHFA-OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer, whether to grant or deny your appeal in whole or in part, a brief explanation of the reasons for the determination, and information about the Privacy Act provisions for court review of the determination.

(1) If your appeal concerns a request for access to records or information and the appeal determination grants your access, the records or information, if any, will be made available to you.

(2)(i) If your appeal concerns an amendment or correction of a record and the appeal determination grants your request for an amendment or correction, the response will describe any amendment or correction made to the record and advise you of your right to obtain a copy of the amended or corrected record under this part. FHFA or FHFA-OIG will notify all persons, organizations, or Federal agencies to which it previously disclosed the record, if an accounting of that disclosure was made, that the record has been amended or corrected. Whenever the record is subsequently disclosed, the record will be disclosed as amended or corrected.

(ii) If the response to your appeal denies your request for an amendment or correction to a record, the response will advise you of your right to file a Statement of Disagreement under paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) *What is a Statement of Disagreement?*—(1) A Statement of Disagreement is a concise written statement in which you clearly identify

each part of any record that you dispute and explain your reason(s) for disagreeing with either the FHFA or FHFA–OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer's denial, in whole or in part, of your appeal requesting amendment or correction. Your Statement of Disagreement must be received by either the FHFA or FHFA–OIG Privacy Act Officer within 30 calendar days of either the FHFA or FHFA–OIG Privacy Act Appeals Officer's denial, in whole or in part, of your appeal concerning amendment or correction of a record. FHFA and FHFA–OIG will place your Statement of Disagreement in the system of records in which the disputed record is maintained. FHFA and FHFA–OIG may also append a concise statement of its reason(s) for denying the request for an amendment or correction of the record.

(2) FHFA and FHFA–OIG will notify all persons, organizations, and Federal agencies to which it previously disclosed the disputed record, if an accounting of that disclosure was made, that the record is disputed and provide your Statement of Disagreement and the FHFA or FHFA–OIG concise statement, if any. Whenever the disputed record is subsequently disclosed, a copy of your Statement of Disagreement and the FHFA or FHFA–OIG concise statement, if any, will also be disclosed.

§ 1204.6 What does it cost to get records under the Privacy Act?

(a) *Must I agree to pay fees?* Your Privacy Act request is your agreement to pay all applicable fees, unless you specify a limit on the amount of fees you agree to pay. FHFA or FHFA–OIG will not exceed the specified limit without your written agreement.

(b) *How does FHFA or FHFA–OIG calculate fees?* FHFA and FHFA–OIG will charge a fee for duplication of a record under the Privacy Act in the same way it charges for duplication of records under FOIA in 12 CFR 1202.11. There are no fees to search for or review records.

§ 1204.7 Are there any exemptions from the Privacy Act?

(a) *What is a Privacy Act exemption?* The Privacy Act authorizes the Director and the FHFA Inspector General to exempt records or information in a system of records from some of the Privacy Act requirements, if the Director or the FHFA Inspector General, as appropriate, determines that the exemption is necessary.

(b) *How do I know if the records or information I want are exempt?*—(1) Each system of records notice will advise you if the Director or the FHFA

Inspector General has determined records or information in records are exempt from Privacy Act requirements. If the Director or the FHFA Inspector General has claimed an exemption for a system of records, the system of records notice will identify the exemption and the provisions of the Privacy Act from which the system is exempt.

(2) Until superseded by FHFA or FHFA–OIG systems of records, the following OFHEO and FHFB systems of records are, under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) or (k)(5), exempt from the Privacy Act requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(4)(I), and (f)—

(i) OFHEO–11 Litigation and Enforcement Information System; and

(ii) FHFB–5 Agency Personnel Investigative Records.

(c) *What exemptions potentially apply to FHFA–OIG records?* Unless the FHFA Inspector General, his or her designee, or a statute specifically authorizes disclosure, FHFA–OIG will not release records of matters that are subject to the following exemptions—

(1) To the extent that the systems of records entitled “FHFA–OIG Audit Files Database,” “FHFA–OIG Investigative & Evaluative Files Database,” “FHFA–OIG Investigative & Evaluative MIS Database,” “FHFA–OIG Hotline Database,” and “FHFA–OIG Correspondence Database” contain any information compiled by FHFA–OIG for the purpose of criminal law enforcement investigations, such information falls within the scope of exemption (j)(2) of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), and therefore these systems of records are exempt from the requirements of the following subsections of the Privacy Act to that extent, for the reasons stated in paragraphs (1)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), because release of an accounting of disclosures to an individual who is the subject of an investigation or evaluation could reveal the nature and scope of the investigation or evaluation and could result in the altering or destruction of evidence, improper influencing of witnesses, and other evasive actions that could impede or compromise the investigation or evaluation.

(ii) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1), because release of investigative or evaluative records to an individual who is the subject of an investigation or evaluation could interfere with pending or prospective law enforcement proceedings, constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties, reveal the identity of confidential sources, or reveal sensitive

investigative or evaluative techniques and procedures.

(iii) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(2), because amendment or correction of investigative or evaluative records could interfere with pending or prospective law enforcement proceedings, or could impose an impossible administrative and investigative or evaluative burden by requiring FHFA–OIG to continuously retrograde its investigations or evaluations attempting to resolve questions of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness.

(iv) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1), because it is often impossible to determine relevance or necessity of information in the early stages of an investigation or evaluation. The value of such information is a question of judgment and timing; what appears relevant and necessary when collected may ultimately be evaluated and viewed as irrelevant and unnecessary to an investigation or evaluation. In addition, FHFA–OIG may obtain information concerning the violation of laws other than those within the scope of its jurisdiction. In the interest of effective law enforcement, FHFA–OIG should retain this information because it may aid in establishing patterns of unlawful activity and provide leads for other law enforcement agencies. Further, in obtaining evidence during an investigation or evaluation, information may be provided to FHFA–OIG that relates to matters incidental to the main purpose of the investigation or evaluation, but which may be pertinent to the investigative or evaluative jurisdiction of another agency. Such information cannot readily be identified.

(v) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(2), because in a law enforcement investigation or an evaluation it is usually counterproductive to collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject thereof. It is not always feasible to rely upon the subject of an investigation or evaluation as a source for information which may implicate him or her in illegal activities. In addition, collecting information directly from the subject could seriously compromise an investigation or evaluation by prematurely revealing its nature and scope, or could provide the subject with an opportunity to conceal criminal activities, or intimidate potential sources, in order to avoid apprehension.

(vi) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3), because providing such notice to the subject of an investigation or evaluation, or to other individual sources, could seriously compromise the investigation or evaluation by prematurely revealing

its nature and scope, or could inhibit cooperation, permit the subject to evade apprehension, or cause interference with undercover activities.

(2) To the extent that the systems of records entitled “FHFA–OIG Audit Files Database,” “FHFA–OIG Investigative & Evaluative Files Database,” “FHFA–OIG Investigative & Evaluative MIS Database,” “FHFA–OIG Hotline Database,” and “FHFA–OIG Correspondence Database,” contain information compiled by FHFA–OIG for the purpose of criminal law enforcement investigations, such information falls within the scope of exemption (k)(2) of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), and therefore these systems of records are exempt from the requirements of the following subsections of the Privacy Act to that extent, for the reasons stated in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), because release of an accounting of disclosures to an individual who is the subject of an investigation or evaluation could reveal the nature and scope of the investigation or evaluation and could result in the altering or destruction of evidence, improper influencing of witnesses, and other evasive actions that could impede or compromise the investigation or evaluation.

(ii) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1), because release of investigative or evaluative records to an individual who is the subject of an investigation or evaluation could interfere with pending or prospective law enforcement proceedings, constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties, reveal the identity of confidential sources, or reveal sensitive investigative or evaluative techniques and procedures.

(iii) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(2), because amendment or correction of investigative or evaluative records could interfere with pending or prospective law enforcement proceedings, or could impose an impossible administrative and investigative or evaluative burden by requiring FHFA–OIG to continuously retrograde its investigations or evaluations attempting to resolve questions of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness.

(iv) From 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1), because it is often impossible to determine relevance or necessity of information in the early stages of an investigation or evaluation. The value of such information is a question of judgment and timing; what appears relevant and necessary when collected may ultimately be evaluated and viewed as irrelevant and unnecessary to an

investigation or evaluation. In addition, FHFA–OIG may obtain information concerning the violation of laws other than those within the scope of its jurisdiction. In the interest of effective law enforcement, FHFA–OIG should retain this information because it may aid in establishing patterns of unlawful activity and provide leads for other law enforcement agencies. Further, in obtaining evidence during an investigation or evaluation, information may be provided to FHFA–OIG that relates to matters incidental to the main purpose of the investigation or evaluation but which may be pertinent to the investigative or evaluative jurisdiction of another agency. Such information cannot readily be identified.

(3) To the extent that the systems of records entitled “FHFA–OIG Audit Files Database,” “FHFA–OIG Investigative & Evaluative Files Database,” “FHFA–OIG Investigative & Evaluative MIS Database,” “FHFA–OIG Hotline Database,” and “FHFA–OIG Correspondence Database” contain any investigatory material compiled by FHFA–OIG for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or Federal contracts, the release of which would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence, such information falls within the scope of exemption (k)(5) of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), and therefore these systems of records are exempt from the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of the Privacy Act to that extent, because release would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise of confidentiality. Revealing the identity of a confidential source could impede future cooperation by sources, and could result in harassment or harm to such sources.

§ 1204.8 How are records secured?

(a) *What controls must FHFA and FHFA–OIG have in place?* FHFA and FHFA–OIG must establish administrative and physical controls to prevent unauthorized access to their systems of records, unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of records, and physical damage to or destruction of records. The stringency of these controls corresponds to the sensitivity of the records that the controls protect. At a minimum, the administrative and physical controls must ensure that—

(1) Records are protected from public view;

(2) The area in which records are kept is supervised during business hours to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to them;

(3) Records are inaccessible to unauthorized persons outside of business hours; and

(4) Records are not disclosed to unauthorized persons or under unauthorized circumstances in either oral or written form.

(b) *Is access to records restricted?* Access to records is restricted to authorized employees who require access in order to perform their official duties.

§ 1204.9 Does FHFA or FHFA–OIG collect and use Social Security numbers?

FHFA and FHFA–OIG collect Social Security numbers only when it is necessary and authorized. At least annually, the FHFA Privacy Act Officer or the Senior Agency Official for Privacy will inform employees who are authorized to collect information that—

(a) Individuals may not be denied any right, benefit, or privilege as a result of refusing to provide their Social Security numbers, unless the collection is authorized either by a statute or by a regulation issued prior to 1975; and

(b) They must inform individuals who are asked to provide their Social Security numbers—

(1) If providing a Social Security number is mandatory or voluntary;

(2) If any statutory or regulatory authority authorizes collection of a Social Security number; and

(3) The uses that will be made of the Social Security number.

§ 1204.10 What are FHFA and FHFA–OIG employee responsibilities under the Privacy Act?

At least annually, the FHFA Privacy Act Officer or the Senior Agency Official for Privacy will inform employees about the provisions of the Privacy Act, including the Privacy Act’s civil liability and criminal penalty provisions. Unless otherwise permitted by law, an authorized FHFA or FHFA–OIG employee shall—

(a) Collect from individuals only information that is relevant and necessary to discharge FHFA or FHFA–OIG responsibilities;

(b) Collect information about an individual directly from that individual whenever practicable;

(c) Inform each individual from whom information is collected of—

(1) The legal authority to collect the information and whether providing it is mandatory or voluntary;

(2) The principal purpose for which FHFA or FHFA–OIG intends to use the information;

(3) The routine uses FHFA or FHFA–OIG may make of the information; and

(4) The effects on the individual, if any, of not providing the information.

(d) Ensure that the employee's office does not maintain a system of records without public notice and notify appropriate officials of the existence or development of any system of records that is not the subject of a current or planned public notice;

(e) Maintain all records that are used in making any determination about an individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to ensure fairness to the individual in the determination;

(f) Except for disclosures made under FOIA, make reasonable efforts, prior to disseminating any record about an individual, to ensure that the record is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete;

(g) When required by the Privacy Act, maintain an accounting in the specified form of all disclosures of records by FHFA or FHFA–OIG to persons, organizations, or Federal agencies;

(h) Maintain and use records with care to prevent the unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of a record to anyone; and

(i) Notify the appropriate official of any record that contains information that the Privacy Act does not permit FHFA or FHFA–OIG to maintain.

§ 1204.11 May FHFA–OIG obtain Privacy Act records from other Federal agencies for law enforcement purposes?

(a) The FHFA Inspector General is authorized under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, to make written requests under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(7) for transfer of records maintained by other Federal agencies which are necessary to carry out an authorized law enforcement activity under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

(b) The FHFA Inspector General delegates the authority under paragraph (a) of this section to the following FHFA–OIG officials—

(1) Principal Deputy Inspector General;

(2) Deputy Inspector General for Audits;

(3) Deputy Inspector General for Investigations;

(4) Deputy Inspector General for Evaluations; and

(5) Deputy Inspector General for Administration.

(c) The officials listed in paragraph (b) of this section may not further delegate or re-delegate the authority described in paragraph (a) of this section.

Dated: August 11, 2011.

Edward J. DeMarco,

Acting Director, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 886

[Docket No. FDA–2011–M–0570]

Medical Devices; Ophthalmic Devices; Classification of the Eyelid Thermal Pulsation System

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the eyelid thermal pulsation system into class II (special controls). The Agency is classifying the device into class II (special controls) in order to provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device.

DATES: This rule is effective September 19, 2011. The classification was effective on June 28, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marc Robboy, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 2256, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–6860.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In accordance with section 513(f)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)), devices that were not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976 (the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976), generally referred to as postamendments devices, are classified automatically by statute into class III without any FDA rulemaking process. These devices remain in class III and require premarket approval, unless and until the device is classified or reclassified into class I or II, or FDA issues an order finding the device to be substantially equivalent, in accordance with section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)), to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. The Agency determines whether new devices are substantially equivalent to predicate devices by means of premarket notification procedures in

section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 of the regulations (21 CFR part 807).

Section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act provides that any person who submits a premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act for a device that has not previously been classified may, within 30 days after receiving an order classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, request FDA to classify the device under the criteria set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. FDA will, within 60 days of receiving this request, classify the device by written order. This classification will be the initial classification of the device. Within 30 days after the issuance of an order classifying the device, FDA must publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing this classification.

In accordance with section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, FDA issued an order on July 12, 2010, classifying the LipiFlow® Thermal Pulsation System into class III, because it was not substantially equivalent to a device that was introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or a device which was subsequently reclassified into class I or class II. On August 6, 2010, TearScience, Inc., submitted a petition requesting classification of the LipiFlow® Thermal Pulsation System under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act. The manufacturer recommended that the device be classified into class II. (Ref. 1)

In accordance with section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act, FDA reviewed the petition in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. FDA classifies devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use. After review of the information submitted in the petition, FDA determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA believes these special controls will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

The device is assigned the generic name eyelid thermal pulsation system, and it is identified as an electrically-powered device intended for use in the application of localized heat and pressure therapy to the eyelids. The device is used in adult patients with chronic cystic conditions of the eyelids,