

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

2138 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

(202) 225-6906
judiciary.house.gov

June 12, 2023

Mr. Jamie Dimon
Chief Executive Officer
JPMorgan Chase & Co.
370 Park Ave
New York City, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Dimon:

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government are conducting oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its receipt of information about American citizens from private entities. An FBI whistleblower has disclosed that following the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, Bank of America (BoA) provided the FBI—voluntarily and without any legal process—with a list of individuals who had made transactions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with a BoA credit or debit card between January 5 and January 7, 2021.¹ Based on this information, we are evaluating whether other financial institutions similarly provided federal law enforcement with private customer data with legal process. We appreciate your full cooperation.

In a transcribed interview, retired FBI Supervisory Intelligence Analyst George Hill testified that BoA, “with no directive from the FBI, data-mined its customer base” and compiled a list of BoA customers who used a BoA product during a specified date range.² Mr. Hill further noted that “on top of that list, they put anyone who had purchased a firearm during any date.”³ Mr. Hill also testified that the list that BoA provided targeted transactions in Washington D.C. and the surrounding area.⁴

Mr. Hill’s testimony was later corroborated by his former supervisor, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Boston Field Office, Joseph Bonavolonta. Mr. Bonavolonta testified that “in essence” BoA provided an “aggregated . . . list of individuals that were supposedly living up in the New England area who . . . either had potentially made . . . certain credit card purchases . . . for hotel reservations or plane tickets, or potential purchases at certain gun stores” on or around

¹ Transcribed Interview of Mr. George Hill 74-75 (Feb. 7, 2023).

² *Id.* at 74.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

Mr. Jamie Dimon

June 12, 2023

Page 2

January 6, 2021.⁵ Mr. Bonavolonta also stated that the customer data was sent to other FBI field offices across the country.⁶

We find this testimony alarming. According to veteran FBI employees, without any legal process, a major financial institution provided the private financial information of Americans to the most powerful law enforcement entity in the country. This information appears to have had no individualized nexus to particularized criminal conduct but was rather a data dump of customers' transactions over a three-day period. This information undoubtedly included private details about individuals who had nothing at all to do with the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Congress has an important interest in ensuring that Americans' private information is protected from collection by federal law enforcement agencies without proper due process.⁷ The Committee and Select Subcommittee must understand if, how, and to what extent financial institutions, including JPMorgan Chase, worked with the FBI to collect Americans' private data. As we continue our oversight, we ask that you please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among JP Morgan Chase & Co. officials, employees, or consultants referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement entities, including but not limited to the FBI, concerning the use of a JP Morgan Chase & Co. product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
2. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among JP Morgan Chase & Co. officials, employees, or consultants and the FBI referring or relating to the provision of financial records to the FBI concerning the use of a JP Morgan Chase & Co. product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
3. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among JP Morgan Chase & Co. officials, employees, or consultants and federal law enforcement agencies referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement concerning the use of a JP Morgan Chase & Co. product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

Please produce all documents and information as soon as possible but no later than 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2023.

⁵ Transcribed Interview of Mr. Joseph Bonavolonta at 13 (May 4, 2023).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *See, e.g.*, 12 U.S.C. § 3403(a) ("No financial institution, or officer, employees, or agent of a financial institution, may provide to any Government authority access to or copies of, or the information contained in, the financial records of any customer except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.").

Mr. Jamie Dimon

June 12, 2023

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This letter serves as a formal request to preserve all existing and future records and materials relating to the topics addressed in this letter. You should construe this preservation notice as an instruction to take all reasonable steps to prevent the destruction or alteration, whether intentionally or negligently, of all documents, communications, and other information, including electronic information and metadata, that are or may be responsive to this congressional inquiry. This instruction includes all electronic messages sent using your official and personal accounts or devices, including records created using text messages, phone-based message applications, or encryption software.

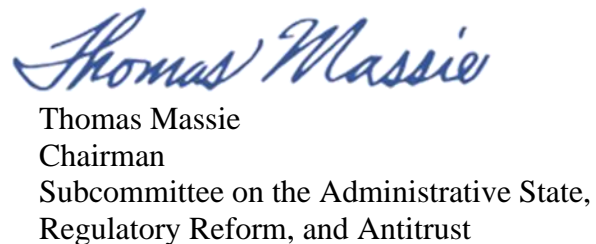
Pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction to conduct oversight of matters concerning “civil liberties” to inform potential legislative reforms.⁸ In addition, H. Res. 12 authorizes the Committee’s Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government to investigate “issues related to the violation of the civil liberties of citizens of the United States.”⁹ H. Res. 12 also authorizes the Select Subcommittee to investigate “how executive branch agencies work with, obtain information from, and provide information to the private sector, non-profit entities, or other government agencies to facilitate action against American citizens.”¹⁰

If you have any questions about this matter, please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-6906. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Jordan
Chairman



Thomas Massie
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Administrative State,
Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust

cc: The Honorable Jerrold L. Nadler, Ranking Member

⁸ Rules of the House of Representatives R. X (2023)

⁹ H. Res. 12 § 1(b)(1).

¹⁰ *Id.*

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June 12, 2023

Ms. Jane Fraser
Chief Executive Officer
Citigroup
388 Greenwich St.
New York City, NY 10013

Dear Ms. Fraser:

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government are conducting oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its receipt of information about American citizens from private entities. An FBI whistleblower has disclosed that following the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, Bank of America (BoA) provided the FBI—voluntarily and without any legal process—with a list of individuals who had made transactions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with a BoA credit or debit card between January 5 and January 7, 2021.¹ Based on this information, we are evaluating whether other financial institutions similarly provided federal law enforcement with private customer data with legal process. We appreciate your full cooperation.

In a transcribed interview, retired FBI Supervisory Intelligence Analyst George Hill testified that BoA, “with no directive from the FBI, data-mined its customer base” and compiled a list of BoA customers who used a BoA product during a specified date range.² Mr. Hill further noted that “on top of that list, they put anyone who had purchased a firearm during any date.”³ Mr. Hill also testified that the list that BoA provided targeted transactions in Washington D.C. and the surrounding area.⁴

Mr. Hill’s testimony was later corroborated by his former supervisor, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Boston Field Office, Joseph Bonavolonta. Mr. Bonavolonta testified that “in essence” BoA provided an “aggregated . . . list of individuals that were supposedly living up in the New England area who . . . either had potentially made . . . certain credit card purchases . . . for hotel reservations or plane tickets, or potential purchases at certain gun stores” on or around

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January 6, 2021.⁵ Mr. Bonavolonta also stated that the customer data was sent to other FBI field offices across the country.⁶

We find this testimony alarming. According to veteran FBI employees, without any legal process, a major financial institution provided the private financial information of Americans to the most powerful law enforcement entity in the country. This information appears to have had no individualized nexus to particularized criminal conduct but was rather a data dump of customers' transactions over a three-day period. This information undoubtedly included private details about individuals who had nothing at all to do with the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Congress has an important interest in ensuring that Americans' private information is protected from collection by federal law enforcement agencies without proper due process.⁷ The Committee and Select Subcommittee must understand if, how, and to what extent financial institutions, including Citigroup, worked with the FBI to collect Americans' private data. As we continue our oversight, we ask that you please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Citigroup officials, employees, or consultants referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement entities, including but not limited to the FBI, concerning the use of a Citigroup product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
2. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Citigroup officials, employees, or consultants and the FBI referring or relating to the provision of financial records to the FBI concerning the use of a Citigroup product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
3. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Citigroup officials, employees, or consultants and federal law enforcement agencies referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement concerning the use of a Citigroup product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

Please produce all documents and information as soon as possible but no later than 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2023.

This letter serves as a formal request to preserve all existing and future records and materials relating to the topics addressed in this letter. You should construe this preservation

⁵ Transcribed Interview of Mr. Joseph Bonavolonta at 13 (May 4, 2023).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *See, e.g.*, 12 U.S.C. § 3403(a) (“No financial institution, or officer, employees, or agent of a financial institution, may provide to any Government authority access to or copies of, or the information contained in, the financial records of any customer except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.”).

Ms. Jane Fraser

June 12, 2023

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Pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction to conduct oversight of matters concerning “civil liberties” to inform potential legislative reforms.⁸ In addition, H. Res. 12 authorizes the Committee’s Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government to investigate “issues related to the violation of the civil liberties of citizens of the United States.”⁹ H. Res. 12 also authorizes the Select Subcommittee to investigate “how executive branch agencies work with, obtain information from, and provide information to the private sector, non-profit entities, or other government agencies to facilitate action against American citizens.”¹⁰

If you have any questions about this matter, please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-6906. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Jordan
Chairman



Thomas Massie
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Administrative State,
Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust

cc: The Honorable Jerrold L. Nadler, Ranking Member

⁸ Rules of the House of Representatives R. X (2023)

⁹ H. Res. 12 § 1(b)(1).

¹⁰ *Id.*

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June 12, 2023

Mr. William H. Rogers Jr.
Chief Executive Officer
Truist Financial Corporation
214 N. Tryon St.
Charlotte, NC 28202

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government are conducting oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its receipt of information about American citizens from private entities. An FBI whistleblower has disclosed that following the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, Bank of America (BoA) provided the FBI—voluntarily and without any legal process—with a list of individuals who had made transactions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with a BoA credit or debit card between January 5 and January 7, 2021.¹ Based on this information, we are evaluating whether other financial institutions similarly provided federal law enforcement with private customer data with legal process. We appreciate your full cooperation.

In a transcribed interview, retired FBI Supervisory Intelligence Analyst George Hill testified that BoA, “with no directive from the FBI, data-mined its customer base” and compiled a list of BoA customers who used a BoA product during a specified date range.² Mr. Hill further noted that “on top of that list, they put anyone who had purchased a firearm during any date.”³ Mr. Hill also testified that the list that BoA provided targeted transactions in Washington D.C. and the surrounding area.⁴

Mr. Hill’s testimony was later corroborated by his former supervisor, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Boston Field Office, Joseph Bonavolonta. Mr. Bonavolonta testified that “in essence” BoA provided an “aggregated . . . list of individuals that were supposedly living up in the New England area who . . . either had potentially made . . . certain credit card purchases . . . for hotel reservations or plane tickets, or potential purchases at certain gun stores” on or around

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Mr. William H. Rogers Jr.

June 12, 2023

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January 6, 2021.⁵ Mr. Bonavolonta also stated that the customer data was sent to other FBI field offices across the country.⁶

We find this testimony alarming. According to veteran FBI employees, without any legal process, a major financial institution provided the private financial information of Americans to the most powerful law enforcement entity in the country. This information appears to have had no individualized nexus to particularized criminal conduct but was rather a data dump of customers' transactions over a three-day period. This information undoubtedly included private details about individuals who had nothing at all to do with the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Congress has an important interest in ensuring that Americans' private information is protected from collection by federal law enforcement agencies without proper due process.⁷ The Committee and Select Subcommittee must understand if, how, and to what extent financial institutions, including Truist Financial Corporation, worked with the FBI to collect Americans' private data. As we continue our oversight, we ask that you please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Truist Financial Corporation officials, employees, or consultants referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement entities, including but not limited to the FBI, concerning the use of a Truist Financial Corporation product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
2. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Truist Financial Corporation officials, employees, or consultants and the FBI referring or relating to the provision of financial records to the FBI concerning the use of a Truist Financial Corporation product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
3. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Truist Financial Corporation officials, employees, or consultants and federal law enforcement agencies referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement concerning the use of a Truist Financial Corporation product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

Please produce all documents and information as soon as possible but no later than 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2023.

⁵ Transcribed Interview of Mr. Joseph Bonavolonta at 13 (May 4, 2023).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *See, e.g.*, 12 U.S.C. § 3403(a) ("No financial institution, or officer, employees, or agent of a financial institution, may provide to any Government authority access to or copies of, or the information contained in, the financial records of any customer except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.").

Mr. William H. Rogers Jr.

June 12, 2023

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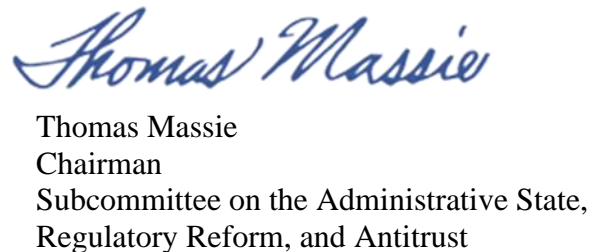
Pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction to conduct oversight of matters concerning “civil liberties” to inform potential legislative reforms.⁸ In addition, H. Res. 12 authorizes the Committee’s Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government to investigate “issues related to the violation of the civil liberties of citizens of the United States.”⁹ H. Res. 12 also authorizes the Select Subcommittee to investigate “how executive branch agencies work with, obtain information from, and provide information to the private sector, non-profit entities, or other government agencies to facilitate action against American citizens.”¹⁰

If you have any questions about this matter, please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-6906. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Jordan
Chairman



Thomas Massie
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Administrative State,
Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust

cc: The Honorable Jerrold L. Nadler, Ranking Member

⁸ Rules of the House of Representatives R. X (2023)

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June 12, 2023

Mr. Charles W. Scharf
Chief Executive Officer
Wells Fargo
420 Montgomery St.
San Francisco, CA 94104

Dear Mr. Scharf:

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government are conducting oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its receipt of information about American citizens from private entities. An FBI whistleblower has disclosed that following the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, Bank of America (BoA) provided the FBI—voluntarily and without any legal process—with a list of individuals who had made transactions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with a BoA credit or debit card between January 5 and January 7, 2021.¹ Based on this information, we are evaluating whether other financial institutions similarly provided federal law enforcement with private customer data with legal process. We appreciate your full cooperation.

In a transcribed interview, retired FBI Supervisory Intelligence Analyst George Hill testified that BoA, “with no directive from the FBI, data-mined its customer base” and compiled a list of BoA customers who used a BoA product during a specified date range.² Mr. Hill further noted that “on top of that list, they put anyone who had purchased a firearm during any date.”³ Mr. Hill also testified that the list that BoA provided targeted transactions in Washington D.C. and the surrounding area.⁴

Mr. Hill’s testimony was later corroborated by his former supervisor, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Boston Field Office, Joseph Bonavolonta. Mr. Bonavolonta testified that “in essence” BoA provided an “aggregated . . . list of individuals that were supposedly living up in the New England area who . . . either had potentially made . . . certain credit card purchases . . . for hotel reservations or plane tickets, or potential purchases at certain gun stores” on or around

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January 6, 2021.⁵ Mr. Bonavolonta also stated that the customer data was sent to other FBI field offices across the country.⁶

We find this testimony alarming. According to veteran FBI employees, without any legal process, a major financial institution provided the private financial information of Americans to the most powerful law enforcement entity in the country. This information appears to have had no individualized nexus to particularized criminal conduct but was rather a data dump of customers' transactions over a three-day period. This information undoubtedly included private details about individuals who had nothing at all to do with the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Congress has an important interest in ensuring that Americans' private information is protected from collection by federal law enforcement agencies without proper due process.⁷ The Committee and Select Subcommittee must understand if, how, and to what extent financial institutions, including Wells Fargo, worked with the FBI to collect Americans' private data. As we continue our oversight, we ask that you please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Wells Fargo officials, employees, or consultants referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement entities, including but not limited to the FBI, concerning the use of a Wells Fargo product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
2. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among Wells Fargo officials, employees, or consultants and the FBI referring or relating to the provision of financial records to the FBI concerning the use of a Wells Fargo product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
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Please produce all documents and information as soon as possible but no later than 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2023.

⁵ Transcribed Interview of Mr. Joseph Bonavolonta at 13 (May 4, 2023).

⁶ *Id.*

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Mr. Charles W. Scharf

June 12, 2023

Page 3

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Pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction to conduct oversight of matters concerning “civil liberties” to inform potential legislative reforms.⁸ In addition, H. Res. 12 authorizes the Committee’s Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government to investigate “issues related to the violation of the civil liberties of citizens of the United States.”⁹ H. Res. 12 also authorizes the Select Subcommittee to investigate “how executive branch agencies work with, obtain information from, and provide information to the private sector, non-profit entities, or other government agencies to facilitate action against American citizens.”¹⁰

If you have any questions about this matter, please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-6906. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Jordan
Chairman



Thomas Massie
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Administrative State,
Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust

cc: The Honorable Jerrold L. Nadler, Ranking Member

⁸ Rules of the House of Representatives R. X (2023)

⁹ H. Res. 12 § 1(b)(1).

¹⁰ *Id.*

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

(202) 225-6906
judiciary.house.gov

June 12, 2023

Mr. Andrew Cecere
Chief Executive Officer
U.S. Bancorp
800 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55402-7014

Dear Mr. Cecere:

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government are conducting oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its receipt of information about American citizens from private entities. An FBI whistleblower has disclosed that following the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, Bank of America (BoA) provided the FBI—voluntarily and without any legal process—with a list of individuals who had made transactions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with a BoA credit or debit card between January 5 and January 7, 2021.¹ Based on this information, we are evaluating whether other financial institutions similarly provided federal law enforcement with private customer data with legal process. We appreciate your full cooperation.

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Mr. Hill’s testimony was later corroborated by his former supervisor, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Boston Field Office, Joseph Bonavolonta. Mr. Bonavolonta testified that “in essence” BoA provided an “aggregated . . . list of individuals that were supposedly living up in the New England area who . . . either had potentially made . . . certain credit card purchases . . . for hotel reservations or plane tickets, or potential purchases at certain gun stores” on or around

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We find this testimony alarming. According to veteran FBI employees, without any legal process, a major financial institution provided the private financial information of Americans to the most powerful law enforcement entity in the country. This information appears to have had no individualized nexus to particularized criminal conduct but was rather a data dump of customers' transactions over a three-day period. This information undoubtedly included private details about individuals who had nothing at all to do with the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Congress has an important interest in ensuring that Americans' private information is protected from collection by federal law enforcement agencies without proper due process.⁷ The Committee and Select Subcommittee must understand if, how, and to what extent financial institutions, including U.S. Bancorp, worked with the FBI to collect Americans' private data. As we continue our oversight, we ask that you please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among U.S. Bancorp officials, employees, or consultants referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement entities, including but not limited to the FBI, concerning the use of a U.S. Bancorp product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
2. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among U.S. Bancorp officials, employees, or consultants and the FBI referring or relating to the provision of financial records to the FBI concerning the use of a U.S. Bancorp product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
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Please produce all documents and information as soon as possible but no later than 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2023.

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Mr. Andrew Cecere

June 12, 2023

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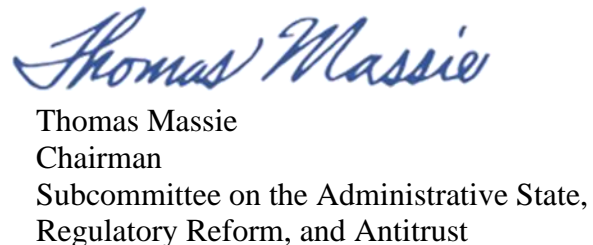
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Sincerely,



Jim Jordan
Chairman



Thomas Massie
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Administrative State,
Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust

cc: The Honorable Jerrold L. Nadler, Ranking Member

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judiciary.house.gov

June 12, 2023

Mr. William S. Demchak
Chief Executive Officer
PNC Financial Services
249 Fifth Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-27073

Dear Mr. Demchak:

The Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government are conducting oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its receipt of information about American citizens from private entities. An FBI whistleblower has disclosed that following the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, Bank of America (BoA) provided the FBI—voluntarily and without any legal process—with a list of individuals who had made transactions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with a BoA credit or debit card between January 5 and January 7, 2021.¹ Based on this information, we are evaluating whether other financial institutions similarly provided federal law enforcement with private customer data with legal process. We appreciate your full cooperation.

In a transcribed interview, retired FBI Supervisory Intelligence Analyst George Hill testified that BoA, “with no directive from the FBI, data-mined its customer base” and compiled a list of BoA customers who used a BoA product during a specified date range.² Mr. Hill further noted that “on top of that list, they put anyone who had purchased a firearm during any date.”³ Mr. Hill also testified that the list that BoA provided targeted transactions in Washington D.C. and the surrounding area.⁴

Mr. Hill’s testimony was later corroborated by his former supervisor, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Boston Field Office, Joseph Bonavolonta. Mr. Bonavolonta testified that “in essence” BoA provided an “aggregated . . . list of individuals that were supposedly living up in the New England area who . . . either had potentially made . . . certain credit card purchases . . . for hotel reservations or plane tickets, or potential purchases at certain gun stores” on or around

¹ Transcribed Interview of Mr. George Hill 74-75 (Feb. 7, 2023).

² *Id.* at 74.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

January 6, 2021.⁵ Mr. Bonavolonta also stated that the customer data was sent to other FBI field offices across the country.⁶

We find this testimony alarming. According to veteran FBI employees, without any legal process, a major financial institution provided the private financial information of Americans to the most powerful law enforcement entity in the country. This information appears to have had no individualized nexus to particularized criminal conduct but was rather a data dump of customers' transactions over a three-day period. This information undoubtedly included private details about individuals who had nothing at all to do with the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Congress has an important interest in ensuring that Americans' private information is protected from collection by federal law enforcement agencies without proper due process.⁷ The Committee and Select Subcommittee must understand if, how, and to what extent financial institutions, including PNC Financial Services, worked with the FBI to collect Americans' private data. As we continue our oversight, we ask that you please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among PNC Financial Services officials, employees, or consultants referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement entities, including but not limited to the FBI, concerning the use of a PNC Financial Services product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
2. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among PNC Financial Services officials, employees, or consultants and the FBI referring or relating to the provision of financial records to the FBI concerning the use of a PNC Financial Services product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
3. All documents and communications from January 1, 2021, to the present between or among PNC Financial Services officials, employees, or consultants and federal law enforcement agencies referring or relating to the provision of financial records to federal law enforcement concerning the use of a PNC Financial Services product between January 5, 2021, and January 7, 2021, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

Please produce all documents and information as soon as possible but no later than 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2023.

⁵ Transcribed Interview of Mr. Joseph Bonavolonta at 13 (May 4, 2023).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *See, e.g.*, 12 U.S.C. § 3403(a) (“No financial institution, or officer, employees, or agent of a financial institution, may provide to any Government authority access to or copies of, or the information contained in, the financial records of any customer except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.”).

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This letter serves as a formal request to preserve all existing and future records and materials relating to the topics addressed in this letter. You should construe this preservation notice as an instruction to take all reasonable steps to prevent the destruction or alteration, whether intentionally or negligently, of all documents, communications, and other information, including electronic information and metadata, that are or may be responsive to this congressional inquiry. This instruction includes all electronic messages sent using your official and personal accounts or devices, including records created using text messages, phone-based message applications, or encryption software.

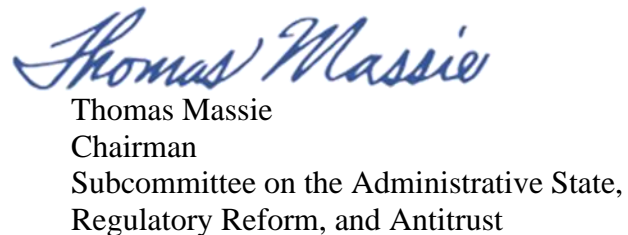
Pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction to conduct oversight of matters concerning “civil liberties” to inform potential legislative reforms.⁸ In addition, H. Res. 12 authorizes the Committee’s Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government to investigate “issues related to the violation of the civil liberties of citizens of the United States.”⁹ H. Res. 12 also authorizes the Select Subcommittee to investigate “how executive branch agencies work with, obtain information from, and provide information to the private sector, non-profit entities, or other government agencies to facilitate action against American citizens.”¹⁰

If you have any questions about this matter, please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-6906. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Jordan
Chairman



Thomas Massie
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Administrative State,
Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust

cc: The Honorable Jerrold L. Nadler, Ranking Member

⁸ Rules of the House of Representatives R. X (2023)

⁹ H. Res. 12 § 1(b)(1).

¹⁰ *Id.*