

-CITE-

5 USC Sec. 552

01/03/2007

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 5 - GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

PART I - THE AGENCIES GENERALLY

CHAPTER 5 - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER II - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

-HEAD-

Sec. 552. Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders,

records, and proceedings

-STATUTE-

(a) Each agency shall make available to the public information as

follows:

(1) Each agency shall separately state and currently publish in

the Federal Register for the guidance of the public -

(A) descriptions of its central and field organization and the

established places at which, the employees (and in the case of a

uniformed service, the members) from whom, and the methods

whereby, the public may obtain information, make submittals or

requests, or obtain decisions;

(B) statements of the general course and method by which its functions are channeled and determined, including the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available;

(C) rules of procedure, descriptions of forms available or the places at which forms may be obtained, and instructions as to the scope and contents of all papers, reports, or examinations;

(D) substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general policy or interpretations of general applicability formulated and adopted by the agency; and

(E) each amendment, revision, or repeal of the foregoing.

Except to the extent that a person has actual and timely notice of the terms thereof, a person may not in any manner be required to resort to, or be adversely affected by, a matter required to be published in the Federal Register and not so published. For the purpose of this paragraph, matter reasonably available to the class of persons affected thereby is deemed published in the Federal Register when incorporated by reference therein with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register.

(2) Each agency, in accordance with published rules, shall make

available for public inspection and copying -

(A) final opinions, including concurring and dissenting

opinions, as well as orders, made in the adjudication of cases;

(B) those statements of policy and interpretations which have

been adopted by the agency and are not published in the Federal

Register;

(C) administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that

affect a member of the public;

(D) copies of all records, regardless of form or format, which

have been released to any person under paragraph (3) and which,

because of the nature of their subject matter, the agency

determines have become or are likely to become the subject of

subsequent requests for substantially the same records; and

(E) a general index of the records referred to under

subparagraph (D);

unless the materials are promptly published and copies offered for

sale. For records created on or after November 1, 1996, within one

year after such date, each agency shall make such records

available, including by computer telecommunications or, if computer

telecommunications means have not been established by the agency,

by other electronic means. To the extent required to prevent a

clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, an agency may

delete identifying details when it makes available or publishes an
opinion, statement of policy, interpretation, staff manual,
instruction, or copies of records referred to in subparagraph (D).

However, in each case the justification for the deletion shall be
explained fully in writing, and the extent of such deletion shall
be indicated on the portion of the record which is made available
or published, unless including that indication would harm an
interest protected by the exemption in subsection (b) under which
the deletion is made. If technically feasible, the extent of the
deletion shall be indicated at the place in the record where the

deletion was made. Each agency shall also maintain and make

available for public inspection and copying current indexes

providing identifying information for the public as to any matter

issued, adopted, or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and required by

this paragraph to be made available or published. Each agency shall

promptly publish, quarterly or more frequently, and distribute (by

sale or otherwise) copies of each index or supplements thereto

unless it determines by order published in the Federal Register

that the publication would be unnecessary and impracticable, in

which case the agency shall nonetheless provide copies of such

index on request at a cost not to exceed the direct cost of

duplication. Each agency shall make the index referred to in

subparagraph (E) available by computer telecommunications by

December 31, 1999. A final order, opinion, statement of policy,

interpretation, or staff manual or instruction that affects a

member of the public may be relied on, used, or cited as precedent

by an agency against a party other than an agency only if -

(i) it has been indexed and either made available or published

as provided by this paragraph; or

(ii) the party has actual and timely notice of the terms

thereof.

(3) (A) Except with respect to the records made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, and except as provided in subparagraph (E), each agency, upon any request for records which (i) reasonably describes such records and (ii) is made in accordance with published rules stating the time, place, fees (if any), and procedures to be followed, shall make the records promptly available to any person.

(B) In making any record available to a person under this paragraph, an agency shall provide the record in any form or format requested by the person if the record is readily reproducible by the agency in that form or format. Each agency shall make

reasonable efforts to maintain its records in forms or formats that are reproducible for purposes of this section.

(C) In responding under this paragraph to a request for records, an agency shall make reasonable efforts to search for the records in electronic form or format, except when such efforts would significantly interfere with the operation of the agency's automated information system.

(D) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "search" means to review, manually or by automated means, agency records for the purpose of locating those records which are responsive to a

request.

(E) An agency, or part of an agency, that is an element of the intelligence community (as that term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4))) shall not make any record available under this paragraph to -

(i) any government entity, other than a State, territory, commonwealth, or district of the United States, or any subdivision thereof; or

(ii) a representative of a government entity described in clause (i).

(4) (A) (i) In order to carry out the provisions of this section,

each agency shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, specifying the schedule of fees applicable to the processing of requests under this section and establishing procedures and guidelines for determining when such fees should be waived or reduced. Such schedule shall conform to the guidelines which shall be promulgated, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and which shall provide for a uniform schedule of fees for all agencies.

(ii) Such agency regulations shall provide that -

(I) fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document search, duplication, and review, when records are requested for commercial use;

(II) fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by an educational or noncommercial scientific institution, whose purpose is scholarly or scientific research; or a representative of the news media; and

(III) for any request not described in (I) or (II), fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document search and duplication.

(iii) Documents shall be furnished without any charge or at a charge reduced below the fees established under clause (ii) if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(iv) Fee schedules shall provide for the recovery of only the direct costs of search, duplication, or review. Review costs shall include only the direct costs incurred during the initial examination of a document for the purposes of determining whether

the documents must be disclosed under this section and for the purposes of withholding any portions exempt from disclosure under this section. Review costs may not include any costs incurred in resolving issues of law or policy that may be raised in the course of processing a request under this section. No fee may be charged by any agency under this section -

- (I) if the costs of routine collection and processing of the fee are likely to equal or exceed the amount of the fee; or
- (II) for any request described in clause (ii) (II) or (III) of this subparagraph for the first two hours of search time or for the first one hundred pages of duplication.

(v) No agency may require advance payment of any fee unless the requester has previously failed to pay fees in a timely fashion, or the agency has determined that the fee will exceed \$250.

(vi) Nothing in this subparagraph shall supersede fees chargeable under a statute specifically providing for setting the level of fees for particular types of records.

(vii) In any action by a requester regarding the waiver of fees under this section, the court shall determine the matter de novo:

Provided, That the court's review of the matter shall be limited to the record before the agency.

(B) On complaint, the district court of the United States in the district in which the complainant resides, or has his principal place of business, or in which the agency records are situated, or in the District of Columbia, has jurisdiction to enjoin the agency from withholding agency records and to order the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant. In such a case the court shall determine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of such agency records in camera to determine whether such records or any part thereof shall be withheld under any of the exemptions set forth in subsection (b) of this section, and the burden is on the agency to sustain its action. In addition to any

other matters to which a court accords substantial weight, a court shall accord substantial weight to an affidavit of an agency concerning the agency's determination as to technical feasibility under paragraph (2) (C) and subsection (b) and reproducibility under paragraph (3) (B).

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the defendant shall serve an answer or otherwise plead to any complaint made under this subsection within thirty days after service upon the defendant of the pleading in which such complaint is made, unless the court otherwise directs for good cause shown.

[(D) Repealed. Pub. L. 98-620, title IV, Sec. 402(2), Nov. 8, 1984, 98 Stat. 3357.]

(E) The court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any case under this section in which the complainant has substantially prevailed.

(F) Whenever the court orders the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant and assesses against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs, and the court additionally issues a written finding that the circumstances surrounding the withholding raise

questions whether agency personnel acted arbitrarily or capriciously with respect to the withholding, the Special Counsel shall promptly initiate a proceeding to determine whether disciplinary action is warranted against the officer or employee who was primarily responsible for the withholding. The Special Counsel, after investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, shall submit his findings and recommendations to the administrative authority of the agency concerned and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations to the officer or employee or his representative. The administrative authority shall

take the corrective action that the Special Counsel recommends.

(G) In the event of noncompliance with the order of the court,

the district court may punish for contempt the responsible

employee, and in the case of a uniformed service, the responsible

member.

(5) Each agency having more than one member shall maintain and

make available for public inspection a record of the final votes of

each member in every agency proceeding.

(6) (A) Each agency, upon any request for records made under

paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, shall -

(i) determine within 20 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and

legal public holidays) after the receipt of any such request

whether to comply with such request and shall immediately notify

the person making such request of such determination and the

reasons therefor, and of the right of such person to appeal to

the head of the agency any adverse determination; and

(ii) make a determination with respect to any appeal within

twenty days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public

holidays) after the receipt of such appeal. If on appeal the

denial of the request for records is in whole or in part upheld,

the agency shall notify the person making such request of the

provisions for judicial review of that determination under

paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(B) (i) In unusual circumstances as specified in this

subparagraph, the time limits prescribed in either clause (i) or

clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) may be extended by written notice

to the person making such request setting forth the unusual

circumstances for such extension and the date on which a

determination is expected to be dispatched. No such notice shall

specify a date that would result in an extension for more than ten

working days, except as provided in clause (ii) of this

subparagraph.

(ii) With respect to a request for which a written notice under clause (i) extends the time limits prescribed under clause (i) of subparagraph (A), the agency shall notify the person making the request if the request cannot be processed within the time limit specified in that clause and shall provide the person an opportunity to limit the scope of the request so that it may be processed within that time limit or an opportunity to arrange with the agency an alternative time frame for processing the request or a modified request. Refusal by the person to reasonably modify the request or arrange such an alternative time frame shall be

considered as a factor in determining whether exceptional

circumstances exist for purposes of subparagraph (C).

(iii) As used in this subparagraph, "unusual circumstances"

means, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper

processing of the particular requests -

(I) the need to search for and collect the requested records

from field facilities or other establishments that are separate

from the office processing the request;

(II) the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine

a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records which are

demanding in a single request; or

(III) the need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the agency having substantial subject-matter interest therein.

(iv) Each agency may promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, providing for the aggregation of certain requests by the same requestor, or by a group of requestors acting in concert, if the agency reasonably believes that such requests actually constitute a single request, which would

otherwise satisfy the unusual circumstances specified in this

subparagraph, and the requests involve clearly related matters.

Multiple requests involving unrelated matters shall not be

aggregated.

(C) (i) Any person making a request to any agency for records

under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection shall be deemed

to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to such

request if the agency fails to comply with the applicable time

limit provisions of this paragraph. If the Government can show

exceptional circumstances exist and that the agency is exercising

due diligence in responding to the request, the court may retain

jurisdiction and allow the agency additional time to complete its

review of the records. Upon any determination by an agency to

comply with a request for records, the records shall be made

promptly available to such person making such request. Any

notification of denial of any request for records under this

subsection shall set forth the names and titles or positions of

each person responsible for the denial of such request.

(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "exceptional

circumstances" does not include a delay that results from a

predictable agency workload of requests under this section, unless

the agency demonstrates reasonable progress in reducing its backlog
of pending requests.

(iii) Refusal by a person to reasonably modify the scope of a
request or arrange an alternative time frame for processing a
request (or a modified request) under clause (ii) after being given
an opportunity to do so by the agency to whom the person made the
request shall be considered as a factor in determining whether
exceptional circumstances exist for purposes of this subparagraph.

(D) (i) Each agency may promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice
and receipt of public comment, providing for multitrack processing
of requests for records based on the amount of work or time (or

both) involved in processing requests.

(ii) Regulations under this subparagraph may provide a person making a request that does not qualify for the fastest multitrack processing an opportunity to limit the scope of the request in order to qualify for faster processing.

(iii) This subparagraph shall not be considered to affect the requirement under subparagraph (C) to exercise due diligence.

(E) (i) Each agency shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, providing for expedited processing of requests for records -

(I) in cases in which the person requesting the records

demonstrates a compelling need; and

(II) in other cases determined by the agency.

(ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), regulations under this

subparagraph must ensure -

(I) that a determination of whether to provide expedited

processing shall be made, and notice of the determination shall

be provided to the person making the request, within 10 days

after the date of the request; and

(II) expeditious consideration of administrative appeals of

such determinations of whether to provide expedited processing.

(iii) An agency shall process as soon as practicable any request for records to which the agency has granted expedited processing under this subparagraph. Agency action to deny or affirm denial of a request for expedited processing pursuant to this subparagraph, and failure by an agency to respond in a timely manner to such a request shall be subject to judicial review under paragraph (4), except that the judicial review shall be based on the record before the agency at the time of the determination.

(iv) A district court of the United States shall not have jurisdiction to review an agency denial of expedited processing of a request for records after the agency has provided a complete

response to the request.

(v) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "compelling need"

means -

(I) that a failure to obtain requested records on an expedited

basis under this paragraph could reasonably be expected to pose

an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an

individual; or

(II) with respect to a request made by a person primarily

engaged in disseminating information, urgency to inform the

public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity.

(vi) A demonstration of a compelling need by a person making a request for expedited processing shall be made by a statement certified by such person to be true and correct to the best of such person's knowledge and belief.

(F) In denying a request for records, in whole or in part, an agency shall make a reasonable effort to estimate the volume of any requested matter the provision of which is denied, and shall provide any such estimate to the person making the request, unless providing such estimate would harm an interest protected by the exemption in subsection (b) pursuant to which the denial is made.

(b) This section does not apply to matters that are -

(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;

(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (B) establishes

particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types

of matters to be withheld;

(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information

obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which

would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in

litigation with the agency;

(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the

disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted

invasion of personal privacy;

(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement

purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by

criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or

condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an
agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial
institutions; or

(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including
maps, concerning wells.

Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to
any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions
which are exempt under this subsection. The amount of information
deleted shall be indicated on the released portion of the record,
unless including that indication would harm an interest protected

by the exemption in this subsection under which the deletion is made. If technically feasible, the amount of the information deleted shall be indicated at the place in the record where such deletion is made.

(c) (1) Whenever a request is made which involves access to records described in subsection (b) (7) (A) and -

(A) the investigation or proceeding involves a possible violation of criminal law; and

(B) there is reason to believe that (i) the subject of the investigation or proceeding is not aware of its pendency, and

(ii) disclosure of the existence of the records could reasonably

be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings,
the agency may, during only such time as that circumstance
continues, treat the records as not subject to the requirements of
this section.

(2) Whenever informant records maintained by a criminal law
enforcement agency under an informant's name or personal identifier
are requested by a third party according to the informant's name or
personal identifier, the agency may treat the records as not
subject to the requirements of this section unless the informant's
status as an informant has been officially confirmed.

(3) Whenever a request is made which involves access to records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation pertaining to foreign intelligence or counterintelligence, or international terrorism, and the existence of the records is classified information as provided in subsection (b) (1), the Bureau may, as long as the existence of the records remains classified information, treat the records as not subject to the requirements of this section.

(d) This section does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of records to the public, except as specifically stated in this section. This section is not authority

to withhold information from Congress.

(e) (1) On or before February 1 of each year, each agency shall submit to the Attorney General of the United States a report which shall cover the preceding fiscal year and which shall include -

(A) the number of determinations made by the agency not to comply with requests for records made to such agency under subsection (a) and the reasons for each such determination;

(B) (i) the number of appeals made by persons under subsection (a) (6), the result of such appeals, and the reason for the action upon each appeal that results in a denial of information; and

(ii) a complete list of all statutes that the agency relies upon to authorize the agency to withhold information under subsection (b) (3), a description of whether a court has upheld the decision of the agency to withhold information under each such statute, and a concise description of the scope of any information withheld;

(C) the number of requests for records pending before the agency as of September 30 of the preceding year, and the median number of days that such requests had been pending before the agency as of that date;

(D) the number of requests for records received by the agency

and the number of requests which the agency processed;

(E) the median number of days taken by the agency to process

different types of requests;

(F) the total amount of fees collected by the agency for

processing requests; and

(G) the number of full-time staff of the agency devoted to

processing requests for records under this section, and the total

amount expended by the agency for processing such requests.

(2) Each agency shall make each such report available to the

public including by computer telecommunications, or if computer

telecommunications means have not been established by the agency,

by other electronic means.

(3) The Attorney General of the United States shall make each report which has been made available by electronic means available at a single electronic access point. The Attorney General of the United States shall notify the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on Governmental Affairs and the Judiciary of the Senate, no later than April 1 of the year in which each such report is

issued, that such reports are available by electronic means.

(4) The Attorney General of the United States, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall develop reporting and performance guidelines in connection with reports required by this subsection by October 1, 1997, and may establish additional requirements for such reports as the Attorney General determines may be useful.

(5) The Attorney General of the United States shall submit an annual report on or before April 1 of each calendar year which shall include for the prior calendar year a listing of the number of cases arising under this section, the exemption involved in each

case, the disposition of such case, and the cost, fees, and penalties assessed under subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G) of subsection (a) (4). Such report shall also include a description of the efforts undertaken by the Department of Justice to encourage agency compliance with this section.

(f) For purposes of this section, the term -

(1) "agency" as defined in section 551(1) of this title

includes any executive department, military department,

Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or

other establishment in the executive branch of the Government

(including the Executive Office of the President), or any

independent regulatory agency; and

(2) "record" and any other term used in this section in

reference to information includes any information that would be

an agency record subject to the requirements of this section when

maintained by an agency in any format, including an electronic

format.

(g) The head of each agency shall prepare and make publicly

available upon request, reference material or a guide for

requesting records or information from the agency, subject to the

exemptions in subsection (b), including -

(1) an index of all major information systems of the agency;

(2) a description of major information and record locator

systems maintained by the agency; and

(3) a handbook for obtaining various types and categories of

public information from the agency pursuant to chapter 35 of

title 44, and under this section.

-SOURCE-

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 383; Pub. L. 90-23, Sec.

1, June 5, 1967, 81 Stat. 54; Pub. L. 93-502, Secs. 1-3, Nov. 21,

1974, 88 Stat. 1561-1564; Pub. L. 94-409, Sec. 5(b), Sept. 13,

1976, 90 Stat. 1247; Pub. L. 95-454, title IX, Sec. 906(a)(10),

Oct. 13, 1978, 92 Stat. 1225; Pub. L. 98-620, title IV, Sec.

402(2), Nov. 8, 1984, 98 Stat. 3357; Pub. L. 99-570, title I, Secs.

1802, 1803, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-48, 3207-49; Pub. L. 104-

231, Secs. 3-11, Oct. 2, 1996, 110 Stat. 3049-3054; Pub. L. 107-

306, title III, Sec. 312, Nov. 27, 2002, 116 Stat. 2390.)

-MISC1-

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

1966 ACT

Derivation

U.S. Code

Revised Statutes and

5 U.S.C. 1002.

June 11, 1946, ch. 324,

Sec. 3, 60 Stat. 238.

In subsection (b) (3), the words "formulated and" are omitted as surplusage. In the last sentence of subsection (b), the words "in any manner" are omitted as surplusage since the prohibition is all inclusive.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface

to the report.

1967 ACT

Section 1 [of Pub. L. 90-23] amends section 552 of title 5,

United States Code, to reflect Public Law 89-487.

In subsection (a)(1)(A), the words "employees (and in the case of a uniformed service, the member)" are substituted for "officer" to retain the coverage of Public Law 89-487 and to conform to the definitions in 5 U.S.C. 2101, 2104, and 2105.

In the last sentence of subsection (a)(2), the words "A final order * * * may be relied on * * * only if" are substituted for "No

final order * * * may be relied upon * * * unless"; and the words

"a party other than an agency" and "the party" are substituted for

"a private party" and "the private party", respectively, on

authority of the definition of "private party" in 5 App. U.S.C.

1002 (g) .

In subsection (a) (3), the words "the responsible employee, and in

the case of a uniformed service, the responsible member" are

substituted for "the responsible officers" to retain the coverage

of Public Law 89-487 and to conform to the definitions in 5 U.S.C.

2101, 2104, and 2105.

In subsection (a) (4), the words "shall maintain and make

available for public inspection a record" are substituted for

"shall keep a record * * * and that record shall be available for

public inspection".

In subsection (b) (5) and (7), the words "a party other than an agency" are substituted for "a private party" on authority of the definition of "private party" in 5 App. U.S.C. 1002(g).

In subsection (c), the words "This section does not authorize" and "This section is not authority" are substituted for "Nothing in this section authorizes" and "nor shall this section be authority", respectively.

5 App. U.S.C. 1002(g), defining "private party" to mean a party other than an agency, is omitted since the words "party other than an agency" are substituted for the words "private party" wherever they appear in revised 5 U.S.C. 552.

5 App. U.S.C. 1002(h), prescribing the effective date, is omitted as unnecessary. That effective date is prescribed by section 4 of this bill.

-COD-

CODIFICATION

Section 552 of former Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees, was transferred to section 2243

of Title 7, Agriculture.

-MISC2-

AMENDMENTS

2002 - Subsec. (a) (3) (A). Pub. L. 107-306, Sec. 312(1), inserted

"and except as provided in subparagraph (E)," after "of this

subsection,".

Subsec. (a) (3) (E). Pub. L. 107-306, Sec. 312(2), added subpar.

(E).

1996 - Subsec. (a) (2). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 4(4), (5), in first

sentence struck out "and" at end of subpar. (B) and inserted

subpars. (D) and (E).

Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 4(7), inserted after first sentence "For records created on or after November 1, 1996, within one year after such date, each agency shall make such records available, including by computer telecommunications or, if computer telecommunications means have not been established by the agency, by other electronic means."

Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 4(1), in second sentence substituted "staff manual, instruction, or copies of records referred to in subparagraph (D)" for "or staff manual or instruction".

Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 4(2), inserted before period at end of

third sentence ", and the extent of such deletion shall be

indicated on the portion of the record which is made available or

published, unless including that indication would harm an interest

protected by the exemption in subsection (b) under which the

deletion is made".

Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 4(3), inserted after third sentence "If

technically feasible, the extent of the deletion shall be indicated

at the place in the record where the deletion was made."

Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 4(6), which directed the insertion of the

following new sentence after the fifth sentence "Each agency shall

make the index referred to in subparagraph (E) available by

computer telecommunications by December 31, 1999.", was executed by

making the insertion after the sixth sentence, to reflect the

probable intent of Congress and the addition of a new sentence by

section 4(3) of Pub. L. 104-231.

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 5, inserted subpar. (A)

designation after "(3)", redesignated subpars. (A) and (B) as cls.

(i) and (ii), respectively, and added subpars. (B) to (D).

Subsec. (a)(4)(B). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 6, inserted at end "In

addition to any other matters to which a court accords substantial

weight, a court shall accord substantial weight to an affidavit of

an agency concerning the agency's determination as to technical

feasibility under paragraph (2)(C) and subsection (b) and

reproducibility under paragraph (3)(B)."

Subsec. (a)(6)(A)(i). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 8(b), substituted "20

days" for "ten days".

Subsec. (a)(6)(B). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 7(b), amended subpar.

(B) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (B) read as follows: "In

unusual circumstances as specified in this subparagraph, the time

limits prescribed in either clause (i) or clause (ii) of

subparagraph (A) may be extended by written notice to the person

making such request setting forth the reasons for such extension

and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched.

No such notice shall specify a date that would result in an

extension for more than ten working days. As used in this

subparagraph, 'unusual circumstances' means, but only to the extent

reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular

request -

"(i) the need to search for and collect the requested records

from field facilities or other establishments that are separate

from the office processing the request;

"(ii) the need to search for, collect, and appropriately

examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records

which are demanded in a single request; or

"(iii) the need for consultation, which shall be conducted with

all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial

interest in the determination of the request or among two or more

components of the agency having substantial subject-matter

interest therein."

Subsec. (a) (6) (C). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 7(c), designated

existing provisions as cl. (i) and added cls. (ii) and (iii).

Subsec. (a) (6) (D). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 7(a), added subpar. (D).

Subsec. (a) (6) (E), (F). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 8(a), (c), added

subpars. (E) and (F).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 9, inserted at end of closing

provisions "The amount of information deleted shall be indicated on

the released portion of the record, unless including that

indication would harm an interest protected by the exemption in

this subsection under which the deletion is made. If technically

feasible, the amount of the information deleted shall be indicated

at the place in the record where such deletion is made."

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 10, amended subsec. (e)

generally, revising and restating provisions relating to reports to

Congress.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 3, amended subsec. (f)

generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (f) read as follows: "For

purposes of this section, the term 'agency' as defined in section

551(1) of this title includes any executive department, military

department, Government corporation, Government controlled

corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the

Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or

any independent regulatory agency."

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 104-231, Sec. 11, added subsec. (g).

1986 - Subsec. (a)(4)(A). Pub. L. 99-570, Sec. 1803, amended

subpar. (A) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (A) read as

follows: "In order to carry out the provisions of this section,

each agency shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and

receipt of public comment, specifying a uniform schedule of fees

applicable to all constituent units of such agency. Such fees shall

be limited to reasonable standard charges for document search and

duplication and provide for recovery of only the direct costs of

such search and duplication. Documents shall be furnished without

charge or at a reduced charge where the agency determines that

waiver or reduction of the fee is in the public interest because

furnishing the information can be considered as primarily

benefiting the general public."

Subsec. (b) (7). Pub. L. 99-570, Sec. 1802(a), amended par. (7)

generally. Prior to amendment, par. (7) read as follows:

"investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, but

only to the extent that the production of such records would (A)

interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) deprive a person of a

right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) constitute

an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) disclose the

identity of a confidential source and, in the case of a record

compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a
criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful
national security intelligence investigation, confidential
information furnished only by the confidential source, (E) disclose
investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life
or physical safety of law enforcement personnel;".

Subsecs. (c) to (f). Pub. L. 99-570, Sec. 1802(b), added subsec.

(c) and redesignated former subsecs. (c) to (e) as (d) to (f),

respectively.

1984 - Subsec. (a)(4)(D). Pub. L. 98-620 repealed subpar. (D)

which provided for precedence on the docket and expeditious

disposition of district court proceedings authorized by subsec.

(a).

1978 - Subsec. (a) (4) (F). Pub. L. 95-454 substituted references

to the Special Counsel for references to the Civil Service

Commission wherever appearing and reference to his findings for

reference to its findings.

1976 - Subsec. (b) (3). Pub. L. 94-409 inserted provision

excluding section 552b of this title from applicability of

exemption from disclosure and provision setting forth conditions

for statute specifically exempting disclosure.

1974 - Subsec. (a) (2). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 1(a), substituted

provisions relating to maintenance and availability of current

indexes, for provisions relating to maintenance and availability of

a current index, and inserted provisions relating to publication

and distribution of copies of indexes or supplements thereto.

Subsec. (a) (3). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 1(b) (1), substituted

provisions requiring requests to reasonably describe records for

provisions requiring requests, for identifiable records, and struck

out provisions setting forth procedures to enjoin agencies from

withholding the requested records and ordering their production.

Subsec. (a) (4), (5). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 1(b) (2), added par. (4)

and redesignated former par. (4) as (5).

Subsec. (a) (6). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 1(c), added par. (6).

Subsec. (b) (1). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 2(a), designated existing provisions as cl. (A), substituted "authorized under criteria

established by an" for "required by", and added cl. (B).

Subsec. (b) (7). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 2(b), substituted provisions relating to exemption for investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, for provisions relating to exemption for investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes.

Subsec. (b), foll. par. (9). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 2(c), inserted

provision relating to availability of segregable portion of

records.

Subsecs. (d), (e). Pub. L. 93-502, Sec. 3, added subsecs. (d) and

(e).

1967 - Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 90-23 substituted introductory

statement requiring every agency to make available to the public

certain information for former introductory provision excepting

from disclosure (1) any function of the United States requiring

secrecy in the public interest or (2) any matter relating to

internal management of an agency, covered in subsec. (b) (1) and (2)

of this section.

Subsec. (a) (1). Pub. L. 90-23 incorporated provisions of: former

subsec. (b) (1) in (A), inserting requirement of publication of

names of officers as sources of information and provision for

public to obtain decisions, and striking out publication

requirement for delegations by the agency of final authority;

former subsec. (b) (2), introductory part, in (B); former subsec.

(b) (2), concluding part, in (C), inserting publication requirement

for rules of procedure and descriptions of forms available or the

places at which forms may be obtained; former subsec. (b) (3),

introductory part, in (D), inserting requirement of general

applicability of substantive rules and interpretations, added

clause (E), substituted exemption of any person from failure to

resort to any matter or from being adversely affected by any matter

required to be published in the Federal Register but not so

published for former subsec. (b) (3), concluding part, excepting

from publication rules addressed to and served upon named persons

in accordance with laws and final sentence reading "A person may

not be required to resort to organization or procedure not so

published" and inserted provision deeming matter, which is

reasonably available, as published in the Federal Register when

such matter is incorporated by reference in the Federal Register

with the approval of its Director.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 90-23 incorporated provisions of former subsec. (c), provided for public copying of records, struck out requirement of agency publication of final opinions or orders and authority for secrecy and withholding of opinions and orders required for good cause to be held confidential and not cited as precedents, latter provision now superseded by subsec. (b) of this section, designated existing subsec. (c) as clause (A), including provision for availability of concurring and dissenting opinions, inserted provisions for availability of policy statements and

interpretations in clause (B) and staff manuals and instructions in
clause (C), deletion of personal identifications from records to
protect personal privacy with written justification therefor, and
provision for indexing and prohibition of use of records not
indexed against any private party without actual and timely notice
of the terms thereof.

Subsec. (a) (3). Pub. L. 90-23 incorporated provisions of former
subsec. (d) and substituted provisions requiring identifiable
agency records to be made available to any person upon request and
compliance with rules as to time, place, and procedure for
inspection, and payment of fees and provisions for Federal district

court proceedings de novo for enforcement by contempt of

noncompliance with court's orders with the burden on the agency and

docket precedence for such proceedings for former provisions

requiring matters of official record to be made available to

persons properly and directly concerned except information held

confidential for good cause shown, the latter provision superseded

by subsec. (b) of this section.

Subsec. (a) (4). Pub. L. 90-23 added par. (4).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 90-23 added subsec. (b) which superseded

provisions excepting from disclosure any function of the United

States requiring secrecy in the public interest or any matter

relating to internal management of an agency, formerly contained in

former subsec. (a), final opinions or orders required for good

cause to be held confidential and not cited as precedents, formerly

contained in subsec. (c), and information held confidential for

good cause found, contained in former subsec. (d) of this section.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 90-23 added subsec. (c).

-CHANGE-

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Governmental Affairs of Senate changed to Committee

on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of Senate, effective

Jan. 4, 2005, by Senate Resolution No. 445, One Hundred Eighth

Congress, Oct. 9, 2004.

Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of House of

Representatives changed to Committee on Government Reform of House

of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Sixth

Congress, Jan. 6, 1999.

-MISC3-

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Section 12 of Pub. L. 104-231 provided that:

"(a) In General. - Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act

[amending this section and enacting provisions set out as notes

below] shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment

of this Act [Oct. 2, 1996].

"(b) Provisions Effective on Enactment [sic]. - Sections 7 and 8

[amending this section] shall take effect one year after the date

of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 2, 1996]."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Section 1804 of Pub. L. 99-570 provided that:

"(a) The amendments made by section 1802 [amending this section]

shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 27,

1986], and shall apply with respect to any requests for records,

whether or not the request was made prior to such date, and shall

apply to any civil action pending on such date.

"(b) (1) The amendments made by section 1803 [amending this section] shall be effective 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 27, 1986], except that regulations to implement such amendments shall be promulgated by such 180th day.

"(2) The amendments made by section 1803 [amending this section] shall apply with respect to any requests for records, whether or not the request was made prior to such date, and shall apply to any civil action pending on such date, except that review charges

applicable to records requested for commercial use shall not be applied by an agency to requests made before the effective date specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection or before the agency has finally issued its regulations."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-620 not applicable to cases pending on Nov. 8, 1984, see section 403 of Pub. L. 98-620, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1657 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1978 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 95-454 effective 90 days after Oct. 13,

1978, see section 907 of Pub. L. 95-454, set out as a note under

section 1101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1976 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 94-409 effective 180 days after Sept. 13,

1976, see section 6 of Pub. L. 94-409, set out as an Effective Date

note under section 552b of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Section 4 of Pub. L. 93-502 provided that: "The amendments made

by this Act [amending this section] shall take effect on the

ninetieth day beginning after the date of enactment of this Act

[Nov. 21, 1974]."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1967 AMENDMENT

Section 4 of Pub. L. 90-23 provided that: "This Act [amending this section] shall be effective July 4, 1967, or on the date of enactment [June 5, 1967], whichever is later."

SHORT TITLE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Section 1 of Pub. L. 104-231 provided that: "This Act [amending this section and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the 'Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996'."

SHORT TITLE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Section 1801 of Pub. L. 99-570 provided that: "This subtitle

[subtitle N (Secs. 1801-1804) of title I of Pub. L. 99-570,

amending this section and enacting provisions set out as a note

under this section] may be cited as the 'Freedom of Information

Reform Act of 1986'."

SHORT TITLE

This section is popularly known as the "Freedom of Information

Act".

NONDISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF COMMERCIAL SATELLITE

OPERATIONS

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title IX, Sec. 914, Oct. 28, 2004, 118

Stat. 2029, provided that:

"(a) Mandatory Disclosure Requirements Inapplicable. - The requirements to make information available under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to land remote sensing information.

"(b) Land Remote Sensing Information Defined. - In this section, the term 'land remote sensing information' -

"(1) means any data that -

"(A) are collected by land remote sensing; and

"(B) are prohibited from sale to customers other than the

United States Government and United States Government-approved

customers for reasons of national security pursuant to the

terms of an operating license issued pursuant to the Land

Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.); and

"(2) includes any imagery and other product that is derived

from such data and which is prohibited from sale to customers

other than the United States Government and United States

Government-approved customers for reasons of national security

pursuant to the terms of an operating license described in

paragraph (1) (B) .

"(c) State or Local Government Disclosures. - Land remote sensing

information provided by the head of a department or agency of the

United States to a State, local, or tribal government may not be

made available to the general public under any State, local, or

tribal law relating to the disclosure of information or records.

"(d) Safeguarding Information. - The head of each department or

agency of the United States having land remote sensing information

within that department or agency or providing such information to a

State, local, or tribal government shall take such actions,

commensurate with the sensitivity of that information, as are

necessary to protect that information from disclosure other than in

accordance with this section and other applicable law.

"(e) Additional Definition. - In this section, the term 'land remote sensing' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 5602).

"(f) Disclosure to Congress. - Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the withholding of information from the appropriate committees of Congress."

DISCLOSURE OF ARSON, EXPLOSIVE, OR FIREARM RECORDS

Pub. L. 108-7, div. J, title VI, Sec. 644, Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 473, provided that: "No funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be available to take any action based upon any provision of 5 U.S.C. 552 with

respect to records collected or maintained pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
846(b), 923(g) (3) or 923(g) (7), or provided by Federal, State,
local, or foreign law enforcement agencies in connection with arson
or explosives incidents or the tracing of a firearm, except that
such records may continue to be disclosed to the extent and in the
manner that records so collected, maintained, or obtained have been
disclosed under 5 U.S.C. 552 prior to the date of the enactment of
this Act [Feb. 20, 2003]."

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON JAPANESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

Pub. L. 106-567, title VIII, Dec. 27, 2000, 114 Stat. 2864, as

amended by Pub. L. 108-199, div. H, Sec. 163, Jan. 23, 2004, 118

Stat. 452; Pub. L. 109-5, Sec. 1, Mar. 25, 2005, 119 Stat. 19,

provided that:

"SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

"This title may be cited as the 'Japanese Imperial Government
Disclosure Act of 2000'.

"SEC. 802. DESIGNATION.

"(a) Definitions. - In this section:

"(1) Agency. - The term 'agency' has the meaning given such
term under section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

"(2) Interagency group. - The term 'Interagency Group' means

the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records

Interagency Working Group established under subsection (b).

"(3) Japanese imperial government records. - The term 'Japanese Imperial Government records' means classified records or portions of records that pertain to any person with respect to whom the United States Government, in its sole discretion, has grounds to believe ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the experimentation on, and persecution of, any person because of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion, during the period beginning September 18, 1931, and ending on December 31,

1948, under the direction of, or in association with -

"(A) the Japanese Imperial Government;

"(B) any government in any area occupied by the military

forces of the Japanese Imperial Government;

"(C) any government established with the assistance or

cooperation of the Japanese Imperial Government; or

"(D) any government which was an ally of the Japanese

Imperial Government.

"(4) Record. - The term 'record' means a Japanese Imperial

Government record.

"(b) Establishment of Interagency Group. -

"(1) In general. - Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 27, 2000], the President shall designate the Working Group established under the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act (Public Law 105-246; 5 U.S.C. 552 note) to also carry out the purposes of this title with respect to Japanese Imperial Government records, and that Working Group shall remain in existence for 6 years after the date on which this title takes effect. Such Working Group is redesignated as the 'Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group'.

"(2) Membership. - [Amended Pub. L. 105-246, set out as a note

below.]

"(c) Functions. - Not later than 1 year after the date of the

enactment of this Act [Dec. 27, 2000], the Interagency Group shall,

to the greatest extent possible consistent with section 803 -

"(1) locate, identify, inventory, recommend for

declassification, and make available to the public at the

National Archives and Records Administration, all classified

Japanese Imperial Government records of the United States;

"(2) coordinate with agencies and take such actions as

necessary to expedite the release of such records to the public;

and

"(3) submit a report to Congress, including the Committee on Government Reform and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, describing all such records, the disposition of such records, and the activities of the Interagency Group and agencies under this section.

"(d) Funding. - There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

"SEC. 803. REQUIREMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS.

"(a) Release of Records. - Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d), the Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group shall release in their entirety Japanese Imperial Government records.

"(b) Exemptions. - An agency head may exempt from release under subsection (a) specific information, that would -

"(1) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

"(2) reveal the identity of a confidential human source, or reveal information about an intelligence source or method when the unauthorized disclosure of that source or method would damage

the national security interests of the United States;

"(3) reveal information that would assist in the development or
use of weapons of mass destruction;

"(4) reveal information that would impair United States
cryptologic systems or activities;

"(5) reveal information that would impair the application of
state-of-the-art technology within a United States weapon system;

"(6) reveal United States military war plans that remain in
effect;

"(7) reveal information that would impair relations between the

United States and a foreign government, or undermine ongoing

diplomatic activities of the United States;

"(8) reveal information that would impair the current ability
of United States Government officials to protect the President,
Vice President, and other officials for whom protection services
are authorized in the interest of national security;

"(9) reveal information that would impair current national
security emergency preparedness plans; or

"(10) violate a treaty or other international agreement.

"(c) Applications of Exemptions. -

"(1) In general. - In applying the exemptions provided in

paragraphs (2) through (10) of subsection (b), there shall be a presumption that the public interest will be served by disclosure and release of the records of the Japanese Imperial Government.

The exemption may be asserted only when the head of the agency that maintains the records determines that disclosure and release would be harmful to a specific interest identified in the exemption. An agency head who makes such a determination shall promptly report it to the committees of Congress with appropriate jurisdiction, including the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee

on Government Reform and the Permanent Select Committee on

Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

"(2) Application of title 5. - A determination by an agency

head to apply an exemption provided in paragraphs (2) through (9)

of subsection (b) shall be subject to the same standard of review

that applies in the case of records withheld under section

552(b) (1) of title 5, United States Code.

"(d) Records Related to Investigations or Prosecutions. - This

section shall not apply to records -

"(1) related to or supporting any active or inactive

investigation, inquiry, or prosecution by the Office of Special

Investigations of the Department of Justice; or

"(2) solely in the possession, custody, or control of the

Office of Special Investigations.

"SEC. 804. EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF REQUESTS FOR JAPANESE IMPERIAL

GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

"For purposes of expedited processing under section 552(a)(6)(E)

of title 5, United States Code, any person who was persecuted in

the manner described in section 802(a)(3) and who requests a

Japanese Imperial Government record shall be deemed to have a

compelling need for such record.

"SEC. 805. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"The provisions of this title shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 27, 2000]."

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE

Pub. L. 105-246, Oct. 8, 1998, 112 Stat. 1859, as amended by Pub. L. 106-567, Sec. 802(b)(2), Dec. 27, 2000, 114 Stat. 2865, provided that:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act'.

"SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF NAZI WAR CRIMINAL RECORDS INTERAGENCY

WORKING GROUP.

"(a) Definitions. - In this section the term -

"(1) 'agency' has the meaning given such term under section 551 of title 5, United States Code;

"(2) 'Interagency Group' means the Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group [redesignated Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group, see section 802(b) (1) of Pub. L. 106-567, set out above] established under subsection (b);

"(3) 'Nazi war criminal records' has the meaning given such term under section 3 of this Act; and

"(4) 'record' means a Nazi war criminal record.

"(b) Establishment of Interagency Group. -

"(1) In general. - Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 8, 1998], the President shall establish the Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group, which shall remain in existence for 3 years after the date the Interagency Group is established.

"(2) Membership. - The President shall appoint to the Interagency Group individuals whom the President determines will most completely and effectively carry out the functions of the Interagency Group within the time limitations provided in this

section, including the Director of the Holocaust Museum, the

Historian of the Department of State, the Archivist of the United

States, the head of any other agency the President considers

appropriate, and no more than 4 other persons who shall be

members of the public, of whom 3 shall be persons appointed under

the provisions of this Act in effect on October 8, 1998..[sic]

The head of an agency appointed by the President may designate an

appropriate officer to serve on the Interagency Group in lieu of

the head of such agency.

"(3) Initial meeting. - Not later than 90 days after the date

of enactment of this Act, the Interagency Group shall hold an

initial meeting and begin the functions required under this

section.

"(c) Functions. - Not later than 1 year after the date of

enactment of this Act [Oct. 8, 1998], the Interagency Group shall,

to the greatest extent possible consistent with section 3 of this

Act -

"(1) locate, identify, inventory, recommend for

declassification, and make available to the public at the

National Archives and Records Administration, all classified Nazi

war criminal records of the United States;

"(2) coordinate with agencies and take such actions as necessary to expedite the release of such records to the public;

and

"(3) submit a report to Congress, including the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight [now Committee on Government Reform] of the House of Representatives, describing all such records, the disposition of such records, and the activities of the Interagency Group and agencies under this section.

"(d) Funding. - There are authorized to be appropriated such sums

as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS REGARDING PERSONS

WHO COMMITTED NAZI WAR CRIMES.

"(a) Nazi War Criminal Records. - For purposes of this Act, the

term 'Nazi war criminal records' means classified records or

portions of records that -

"(1) pertain to any person with respect to whom the United

States Government, in its sole discretion, has grounds to believe

ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the

persecution of any person because of race, religion, national

origin, or political opinion, during the period beginning on

March 23, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945, under the direction

of, or in association with -

"(A) the Nazi government of Germany;

"(B) any government in any area occupied by the military

forces of the Nazi government of Germany;

"(C) any government established with the assistance or

cooperation of the Nazi government of Germany; or

"(D) any government which was an ally of the Nazi government

of Germany; or

"(2) pertain to any transaction as to which the United States

Government, in its sole discretion, has grounds to believe -

"(A) involved assets taken from persecuted persons during the period beginning on March 23, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945, by, under the direction of, on behalf of, or under authority granted by the Nazi government of Germany or any nation then allied with that government; and

"(B) such transaction was completed without the assent of the owners of those assets or their heirs or assigns or other legitimate representatives.

"(b) Release of Records. -

"(1) In general. - Subject to paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), the

Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group shall release

in their entirety Nazi war criminal records that are described in

subsection (a).

"(2) Exception for privacy, etc. - An agency head may exempt

from release under paragraph (1) specific information, that would

-

"(A) constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal

privacy;

"(B) reveal the identity of a confidential human source, or

reveal information about the application of an intelligence

source or method, or reveal the identity of a human

intelligence source when the unauthorized disclosure of that

source would clearly and demonstrably damage the national

security interests of the United States;

"(C) reveal information that would assist in the development

or use of weapons of mass destruction;

"(D) reveal information that would impair United States

cryptologic systems or activities;

"(E) reveal information that would impair the application of

state-of-the-art technology within a United States weapon

system;

"(F) reveal actual United States military war plans that
remain in effect;

"(G) reveal information that would seriously and demonstrably
impair relations between the United States and a foreign
government, or seriously and demonstrably undermine ongoing
diplomatic activities of the United States;

"(H) reveal information that would clearly and demonstrably
impair the current ability of United States Government
officials to protect the President, Vice President, and other
officials for whom protection services, in the interest of

national security, are authorized;

"(I) reveal information that would seriously and demonstrably

impair current national security emergency preparedness plans;

or

"(J) violate a treaty or international agreement.

"(3) Application of exemptions. -

"(A) In general. - In applying the exemptions listed in

subparagraphs (B) through (J) of paragraph (2), there shall be

a presumption that the public interest in the release of Nazi

war criminal records will be served by disclosure and release

of the records. Assertion of such exemption may only be made

when the agency head determines that disclosure and release would be harmful to a specific interest identified in the exemption. An agency head who makes such a determination shall promptly report it to the committees of Congress with appropriate jurisdiction, including the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight [now Committee on Government Reform] of the House of Representatives. The exemptions set forth in paragraph (2) shall constitute the only authority pursuant to which an agency head may exempt records otherwise subject to release under

paragraph (1).

"(B) Application of title 5. - A determination by an agency

head to apply an exemption listed in subparagraphs (B) through

(I) of paragraph (2) shall be subject to the same standard of

review that applies in the case of records withheld under

section 552(b) (1) of title 5, United States Code.

"(4) Limitation on application. - This subsection shall not

apply to records -

"(A) related to or supporting any active or inactive

investigation, inquiry, or prosecution by the Office of Special

Investigations of the Department of Justice; or

"(B) solely in the possession, custody, or control of that
office.

"(c) Inapplicability of National Security Act of 1947 Exemption. -

Section 701(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.

431[(a)]) shall not apply to any operational file, or any portion

of any operational file, that constitutes a Nazi war criminal

record under section 3 of this Act.

"SEC. 4. EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF FOIA REQUESTS FOR NAZI WAR

CRIMINAL RECORDS.

"(a) Expedited Processing. - For purposes of expedited processing

under section 552(a)(6)(E) of title 5, United States Code, any

requester of a Nazi war criminal record shall be deemed to have a

compelling need for such record.

"(b) Requester. - For purposes of this section, the term

'requester' means any person who was persecuted in the manner

described under section 3(a)(1) of this Act who requests a Nazi war

criminal record.

"SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect

on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act

[Oct. 8, 1998]."

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE; PUBLIC ACCESS TO
INFORMATION IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT

Section 2 of Pub. L. 104-231 provided that:

"(a) Findings. - The Congress finds that -

"(1) the purpose of section 552 of title 5, United States Code,
popularly known as the Freedom of Information Act, is to require
agencies of the Federal Government to make certain agency
information available for public inspection and copying and to
establish and enable enforcement of the right of any person to
obtain access to the records of such agencies, subject to
statutory exemptions, for any public or private purpose;

"(2) since the enactment of the Freedom of Information Act in 1966, and the amendments enacted in 1974 and 1986, the Freedom of Information Act has been a valuable means through which any person can learn how the Federal Government operates;

"(3) the Freedom of Information Act has led to the disclosure of waste, fraud, abuse, and wrongdoing in the Federal Government;

"(4) the Freedom of Information Act has led to the identification of unsafe consumer products, harmful drugs, and serious health hazards;

"(5) Government agencies increasingly use computers to conduct

agency business and to store publicly valuable agency records and

information; and

"(6) Government agencies should use new technology to enhance

public access to agency records and information.

"(b) Purposes. - The purposes of this Act [see Short Title of

1996 Amendment note above] are to -

"(1) foster democracy by ensuring public access to agency

records and information;

"(2) improve public access to agency records and information;

"(3) ensure agency compliance with statutory time limits; and

"(4) maximize the usefulness of agency records and information

collected, maintained, used, retained, and disseminated by the

Federal Government."

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN OPEN SKIES TREATY

DATA

Pub. L. 103-236, title V, Sec. 533, Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 480,

provided that:

"(a) In General. - Data with respect to a foreign country

collected by sensors during observation flights conducted in

connection with the Treaty on Open Skies, including flights

conducted prior to entry into force of the treaty, shall be exempt

from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act -

"(1) if the country has not disclosed the data to the public;

and

"(2) if the country has not, acting through the Open Skies

Consultative Commission or any other diplomatic channel,

authorized the United States to disclose the data to the public.

"(b) Statutory Construction. - This section constitutes a

specific exemption within the meaning of section 552(b)(3) of title

5, United States Code.

"(c) Definitions. - For the purposes of this section -

"(1) the term 'Freedom of Information Act' means the provisions

of section 552 of title 5, United States Code;

"(2) the term 'Open Skies Consultative Commission' means the commission established pursuant to Article X of the Treaty on Open Skies; and

"(3) the term 'Treaty on Open Skies' means the Treaty on Open Skies, signed at Helsinki on March 24, 1992."

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CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

For provisions relating to a response to a request for information under this section when the fact of its existence or

nonexistence is itself classified or when it was originally

classified by another agency, see Ex. Ord. No. 12958, Sec. 3.7,

Apr. 17, 1995, 60 F.R. 19835, set out as a note under section 435

of Title 50, War and National Defense.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12174

Ex. Ord. No. 12174, Nov. 30, 1979, 44 F.R. 69609, which related

to minimizing Federal paperwork, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12291,

Feb. 17, 1981, 46 F.R. 13193, formerly set out as a note under

section 601 of this title.

EX. ORD. NO. 12600. PREDISCLOSURE NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR

CONFIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

Ex. Ord. No. 12600, June 23, 1987, 52 F.R. 23781, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution
and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to
provide predisclosure notification procedures under the Freedom of
Information Act [5 U.S.C. 552] concerning confidential commercial
information, and to make existing agency notification provisions
more uniform, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The head of each Executive department and agency
subject to the Freedom of Information Act [5 U.S.C. 552] shall, to
the extent permitted by law, establish procedures to notify
submitters of records containing confidential commercial

information as described in section 3 of this Order, when those records are requested under the Freedom of Information Act [FOIA], 5 U.S.C. 552, as amended, if after reviewing the request, the responsive records, and any appeal by the requester, the department or agency determines that it may be required to disclose the records. Such notice requires that an agency use good-faith efforts to advise submitters of confidential commercial information of the procedures established under this Order. Further, where notification of a voluminous number of submitters is required, such notification may be accomplished by posting or publishing the

notice in a place reasonably calculated to accomplish notification.

Sec. 2. For purposes of this Order, the following definitions

apply:

(a) "Confidential commercial information" means records provided

to the government by a submitter that arguably contain material

exempt from release under Exemption 4 of the Freedom of Information

Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (4), because disclosure could reasonably be

expected to cause substantial competitive harm.

(b) "Submitter" means any person or entity who provides

confidential commercial information to the government. The term

"submitter" includes, but is not limited to, corporations, state

governments, and foreign governments.

Sec. 3. (a) For confidential commercial information submitted prior to January 1, 1988, the head of each Executive department or agency shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide a submitter with notice pursuant to section 1 whenever:

(i) the records are less than 10 years old and the information has been designated by the submitter as confidential commercial information; or

(ii) the department or agency has reason to believe that disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to cause

substantial competitive harm.

(b) For confidential commercial information submitted on or after January 1, 1988, the head of each Executive department or agency shall, to the extent permitted by law, establish procedures to permit submitters of confidential commercial information to designate, at the time the information is submitted to the Federal government or a reasonable time thereafter, any information the disclosure of which the submitter claims could reasonably be expected to cause substantial competitive harm. Such agency procedures may provide for the expiration, after a specified period of time or changes in circumstances, of designations of competitive

harm made by submitters. Additionally, such procedures may permit

the agency to designate specific classes of information that will

be treated by the agency as if the information had been so

designated by the submitter. The head of each Executive department

or agency shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the

submitter notice in accordance with section 1 of this Order

whenever the department or agency determines that it may be

required to disclose records:

(i) designated pursuant to this subsection; or

(ii) the disclosure of which the department or agency has reason

to believe could reasonably be expected to cause substantial

competitive harm.

Sec. 4. When notification is made pursuant to section 1, each agency's procedures shall, to the extent permitted by law, afford the submitter a reasonable period of time in which the submitter or its designee may object to the disclosure of any specified portion of the information and to state all grounds upon which disclosure is opposed.

Sec. 5. Each agency shall give careful consideration to all such specified grounds for nondisclosure prior to making an administrative determination of the issue. In all instances when

the agency determines to disclose the requested records, its procedures shall provide that the agency give the submitter a written statement briefly explaining why the submitter's objections are not sustained. Such statement shall, to the extent permitted by law, be provided a reasonable number of days prior to a specified disclosure date.

Sec. 6. Whenever a FOIA requester brings suit seeking to compel disclosure of confidential commercial information, each agency's procedures shall require that the submitter be promptly notified.

Sec. 7. The designation and notification procedures required by

this Order shall be established by regulations, after notice and public comment. If similar procedures or regulations already exist, they should be reviewed for conformity and revised where necessary. Existing procedures or regulations need not be modified if they are in compliance with this Order.

Sec. 8. The notice requirements of this Order need not be

followed if:

(a) The agency determines that the information should not be disclosed;

(b) The information has been published or has been officially made available to the public;

(c) Disclosure of the information is required by law (other than 5 U.S.C. 552);

(d) The disclosure is required by an agency rule that (1) was adopted pursuant to notice and public comment, (2) specifies narrow classes of records submitted to the agency that are to be released under the Freedom of Information Act [5 U.S.C. 552], and (3) provides in exceptional circumstances for notice when the submitter provides written justification, at the time the information is submitted or a reasonable time thereafter, that disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to cause substantial

competitive harm;

(e) The information requested is not designated by the submitter as exempt from disclosure in accordance with agency regulations promulgated pursuant to section 7, when the submitter had an opportunity to do so at the time of submission of the information or a reasonable time thereafter, unless the agency has substantial reason to believe that disclosure of the information would result in competitive harm; or

(f) The designation made by the submitter in accordance with agency regulations promulgated pursuant to section 7 appears obviously frivolous; except that, in such case, the agency must

provide the submitter with written notice of any final

administrative disclosure determination within a reasonable number

of days prior to the specified disclosure date.

Sec. 9. Whenever an agency notifies a submitter that it may be

required to disclose information pursuant to section 1 of this

Order, the agency shall also notify the requester that notice and

an opportunity to comment are being provided the submitter.

Whenever an agency notifies a submitter of a final decision

pursuant to section 5 of this Order, the agency shall also notify

the requester.

Sec. 10. This Order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal government, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

Ronald Reagan.

EX. ORD. NO. 13110. NAZI WAR CRIMES AND JAPANESE IMPERIAL

GOVERNMENT RECORDS INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP

Ex. Ord. No. 13110, Jan. 11, 1999, 64 F.R. 2419, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution

and the laws of the United States of America, including the Nazi

War Crimes Disclosure Act (Public Law 105-246) (the "Act") [5

U.S.C. 552 note], it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of Working Group. There is hereby

established the Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group

[now Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records

Interagency Working Group] (Working Group). The function of the

Group shall be to locate, inventory, recommend for

declassification, and make available to the public at the National

Archives and Records Administration all classified Nazi war

criminal records of the United States, subject to certain

designated exceptions as provided in the Act. The Working Group

shall coordinate with agencies and take such actions as necessary

to expedite the release of such records to the public.

Sec. 2. Schedule. The Working Group should complete its work to the greatest extent possible and report to the Congress within 1 year.

Sec. 3. Membership. (a) The Working Group shall be composed of the following members:

(1) Archivist of the United States (who shall serve as Chair of the Working Group);

(2) Secretary of Defense;

(3) Attorney General;

(4) Director of Central Intelligence;

(5) Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(6) Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

(7) Historian of the Department of State; and

(8) Three other persons appointed by the President.

(b) The Senior Director for Records and Access Management of the

National Security Council will serve as the liaison to and attend

the meetings of the Working Group. Members of the Working Group who

are full-time Federal officials may serve on the Working Group

through designees.

Sec. 4. Administration. (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the National Archives and Records Administration shall provide the Working Group with funding, administrative services, facilities, staff, and other support services necessary for the performance of the functions of the Working Group.

(b) The Working Group shall terminate 3 years from the date of this Executive order.

William J. Clinton.

EX. ORD. NO. 13392. IMPROVING AGENCY DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Ex. Ord. No. 13392, Dec. 14, 2005, 70 F.R. 75373, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution
and the laws of the United States of America, and to ensure
appropriate agency disclosure of information, and consistent with
the goals of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, it is
hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy.

(a) The effective functioning of our constitutional democracy
depends upon the participation in public life of a citizenry that
is well informed. For nearly four decades, the Freedom of

Information Act (FOIA) [5 U.S.C. 552] has provided an important means through which the public can obtain information regarding the activities of Federal agencies. Under the FOIA, the public can obtain records from any Federal agency, subject to the exemptions enacted by the Congress to protect information that must be held in confidence for the Government to function effectively or for other purposes.

(b) FOIA requesters are seeking a service from the Federal Government and should be treated as such. Accordingly, in responding to a FOIA request, agencies shall respond courteously and appropriately. Moreover, agencies shall provide FOIA

requesters, and the public in general, with citizen-centered ways to learn about the FOIA process, about agency records that are publicly available (e.g., on the agency's website), and about the status of a person's FOIA request and appropriate information about the agency's response.

(c) Agency FOIA operations shall be both results-oriented and produce results. Accordingly, agencies shall process requests under the FOIA in an efficient and appropriate manner and achieve tangible, measurable improvements in FOIA processing. When an agency's FOIA program does not produce such results, it should be

reformed, consistent with available resources appropriated by the

Congress and applicable law, to increase efficiency and better

reflect the policy goals and objectives of this order.

(d) A citizen-centered and results-oriented approach will improve

service and performance, thereby strengthening compliance with the

FOIA, and will help avoid disputes and related litigation.

Sec. 2. Agency Chief FOIA Officers.

(a) Designation. The head of each agency shall designate within

30 days of the date of this order a senior official of such agency

(at the Assistant Secretary or equivalent level), to serve as the

Chief FOIA Officer of that agency. The head of the agency shall

promptly notify the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

(OMB Director) and the Attorney General of such designation and of

any changes thereafter in such designation.

(b) General Duties. The Chief FOIA Officer of each agency shall,

subject to the authority of the head of the agency:

(i) have agency-wide responsibility for efficient and appropriate

compliance with the FOIA;

(ii) monitor FOIA implementation throughout the agency, including

through the use of meetings with the public to the extent deemed

appropriate by the agency's Chief FOIA Officer, and keep the head

of the agency, the chief legal officer of the agency, and the

Attorney General appropriately informed of the agency's performance

in implementing the FOIA, including the extent to which the agency

meets the milestones in the agency's plan under section 3(b) of

this order and training and reporting standards established

consistent with applicable law and this order;

(iii) recommend to the head of the agency such adjustments to

agency practices, policies, personnel, and funding as may be

necessary to carry out the policy set forth in section 1 of this

order;

(iv) review and report, through the head of the agency, at such

times and in such formats as the Attorney General may direct, on

the agency's performance in implementing the FOIA; and

(v) facilitate public understanding of the purposes of the FOIA's

statutory exemptions by including concise descriptions of the

exemptions in both the agency's FOIA handbook issued under section

552(g) of title 5, United States Code, and the agency's annual FOIA

report, and by providing an overview, where appropriate, of certain

general categories of agency records to which those exemptions

apply.

(c) FOIA Requester Service Center and FOIA Public Liaisons. In

order to ensure appropriate communication with FOIA requesters:

(i) Each agency shall establish one or more FOIA Requester

Service Centers (Center), as appropriate, which shall serve as the

first place that a FOIA requester can contact to seek information

concerning the status of the person's FOIA request and appropriate

information about the agency's FOIA response. The Center shall

include appropriate staff to receive and respond to inquiries from

FOIA requesters;

(ii) The agency Chief FOIA Officer shall designate one or more

agency officials, as appropriate, as FOIA Public Liaisons, who may

serve in the Center or who may serve in a separate office. FOIA

Public Liaisons shall serve as supervisory officials to whom a FOIA

requester can raise concerns about the service the FOIA requester

has received from the Center, following an initial response from

the Center staff. FOIA Public Liaisons shall seek to ensure a

service-oriented response to FOIA requests and FOIA-related

inquiries. For example, the FOIA Public Liaison shall assist, as

appropriate, in reducing delays, increasing transparency and

understanding of the status of requests, and resolving disputes.

FOIA Public Liaisons shall report to the agency Chief FOIA Officer

on their activities and shall perform their duties consistent with

applicable law and agency regulations;

(iii) In addition to the services to FOIA requesters provided by the Center and FOIA Public Liaisons, the agency Chief FOIA Officer shall also consider what other FOIA-related assistance to the public should appropriately be provided by the agency;

(iv) In establishing the Centers and designating FOIA Public Liaisons, the agency shall use, as appropriate, existing agency staff and resources. A Center shall have appropriate staff to receive and respond to inquiries from FOIA requesters;

(v) As determined by the agency Chief FOIA Officer, in consultation with the FOIA Public Liaisons, each agency shall post

appropriate information about its Center or Centers on the agency's

website, including contact information for its FOIA Public

Liaisons. In the case of an agency without a website, the agency

shall publish the information on the Firstgov.gov website or, in

the case of any agency with neither a website nor the capability to

post on the Firstgov.gov website, in the Federal Register; and

(vi) The agency Chief FOIA Officer shall ensure that the agency

has in place a method (or methods), including through the use of

the Center, to receive and respond promptly and appropriately to

inquiries from FOIA requesters about the status of their requests.

The Chief FOIA Officer shall also consider, in consultation with the FOIA Public Liaisons, as appropriate, whether the agency's implementation of other means (such as tracking numbers for requests, or an agency telephone or Internet hotline) would be appropriate for responding to status inquiries.

Sec. 3. Review, Plan, and Report.

(a) Review. Each agency's Chief FOIA Officer shall conduct a review of the agency's FOIA operations to determine whether agency practices are consistent with the policies set forth in section 1 of this order. In conducting this review, the Chief FOIA Officer shall:

(i) evaluate, with reference to numerical and statistical

benchmarks where appropriate, the agency's administration of the

FOIA, including the agency's expenditure of resources on FOIA

compliance and the extent to which, if any, requests for records

have not been responded to within the statutory time limit

(backlog);

(ii) review the processes and practices by which the agency

assists and informs the public regarding the FOIA process;

(iii) examine the agency's:

(A) use of information technology in responding to FOIA

requests, including without limitation the tracking of FOIA

requests and communication with requesters;

(B) practices with respect to requests for expedited

processing; and

(C) implementation of multi-track processing if used by such

agency;

(iv) review the agency's policies and practices relating to the

availability of public information through websites and other

means, including the use of websites to make available the records

described in section 552(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code; and

(v) identify ways to eliminate or reduce its FOIA backlog,

consistent with available resources and taking into consideration

the volume and complexity of the FOIA requests pending with the

agency.

(b) Plan.

(i) Each agency's Chief FOIA Officer shall develop, in

consultation as appropriate with the staff of the agency (including

the FOIA Public Liaisons), the Attorney General, and the OMB

Director, an agency-specific plan to ensure that the agency's

administration of the FOIA is in accordance with applicable law and

the policies set forth in section 1 of this order. The plan, which

shall be submitted to the head of the agency for approval, shall

address the agency's implementation of the FOIA during fiscal years

2006 and 2007.

(ii) The plan shall include specific activities that the agency

will implement to eliminate or reduce the agency's FOIA backlog,

including (as applicable) changes that will make the processing of

FOIA requests more streamlined and effective, as well as increased

reliance on the dissemination of records that can be made available

to the public through a website or other means that do not require

the public to make a request for the records under the FOIA.

(iii) The plan shall also include activities to increase public

awareness of FOIA processing, including as appropriate, expanded

use of the agency's Center and its FOIA Public Liaisons.

(iv) The plan shall also include, taking appropriate account of

the resources available to the agency and the mission of the

agency, concrete milestones, with specific timetables and outcomes

to be achieved, by which the head of the agency, after consultation

with the OMB Director, shall measure and evaluate the agency's

success in the implementation of the plan.

(c) Agency Reports to the Attorney General and OMB Director.

(i) The head of each agency shall submit a report, no later than

6 months from the date of this order, to the Attorney General and the OMB Director that summarizes the results of the review under section 3(a) of this order and encloses a copy of the agency's plan under section 3(b) of this order. The agency shall publish a copy of the agency's report on the agency's website or, in the case of an agency without a website, on the Firstgov.gov website, or, in the case of any agency with neither a website nor the capability to publish on the Firstgov.gov website, in the Federal Register.

(ii) The head of each agency shall include in the agency's annual FOIA reports for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 a report on the agency's development and implementation of its plan under section

3(b) of this order and on the agency's performance in meeting the milestones set forth in that plan, consistent with any related guidelines the Attorney General may issue under section 552(e) of title 5, United States Code.

(iii) If the agency does not meet a milestone in its plan, the

head of the agency shall:

(A) identify this deficiency in the annual FOIA report to the

Attorney General;

(B) explain in the annual report the reasons for the agency's

failure to meet the milestone;

(C) outline in the annual report the steps that the agency has already taken, and will be taking, to address the deficiency; and

(D) report this deficiency to the President's Management Council.

Sec. 4. Attorney General.

(a) Report. The Attorney General, using the reports submitted by the agencies under subsection 3(c)(i) of this order and the information submitted by agencies in their annual FOIA reports for fiscal year 2005, shall submit to the President, no later than 10 months from the date of this order, a report on agency FOIA implementation. The Attorney General shall consult the OMB Director

in the preparation of the report and shall include in the report

appropriate recommendations on administrative or other agency

actions for continued agency dissemination and release of public

information. The Attorney General shall thereafter submit two

further annual reports, by June 1, 2007, and June 1, 2008, that

provide the President with an update on the agencies'

implementation of the FOIA and of their plans under section 3(b) of

this order.

(b) Guidance. The Attorney General shall issue such instructions

and guidance to the heads of departments and agencies as may be

appropriate to implement sections 3(b) and 3(c) of this order.

Sec. 5. OMB Director. The OMB Director may issue such instructions to the heads of agencies as are necessary to implement this order, other than sections 3(b) and 3(c) of this order.

Sec. 6. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) the term "agency" has the same meaning as the term "agency" under section 552(f)(1) of title 5, United States Code; and

(b) the term "record" has the same meaning as the term "record" under section 552(f)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 7. General Provisions.

(a) The agency reviews under section 3(a) of this order and

agency plans under section 3(b) of this order shall be conducted

and developed in accordance with applicable law and applicable

guidance issued by the President, the Attorney General, and the OMB

Director, including the laws and guidance regarding information

technology and the dissemination of information.

(b) This order:

(i) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable

law and subject to the availability of appropriations;

(ii) shall not be construed to impair or otherwise affect the

functions of the OMB Director relating to budget, legislative, or

administrative proposals; and

(iii) is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

George W. Bush.