

(3) Between enlisted members which are unduly familiar and do not respect differences in rank and grade where a direct senior-subordinate supervisory relationship exists.

(c) Violation of this article may result in administrative or punitive action. This article applies in its entirety to all regular and reserve personnel.

§ 700.1166 Sexual harassment.

(a) Sexual harassment will not be condoned or tolerated in the Department of the Navy. It is a form of arbitrary discrimination which is unprofessional, unmilitary, and which adversely affects morale and discipline and ultimately the mission effectiveness of the command involved.

(b) Personnel who use implicit or explicit sexual behavior to control, influence or affect the career, promotion opportunities, duty assignments or pay of any other person are engaging in sexual harassment. Naval personnel who make deliberate or repeated offensive verbal comments, gestures or physical contact of a sexual nature in the work environment are also engaging in sexual harassment.

§ 700.1167 Supremacist activity.

No person in the naval service shall participate in any organization that espouses supremacist causes; attempts to create illegal discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, religion, or national origin; advocates the use of force or violence against the Government of the United States or the Government of any state, territory, district, or possession thereof, or the Government of any subdivision therein; or otherwise engages in efforts to deprive individuals of their civil rights. The term "participate", as used in this article, includes acts or conduct, performed alone or in concert with another, such as demonstrating, rallying, fundraising, recruiting, training, or organizing or leading such organizations. The term "participate" also includes engaging in any other activities in relation to such organizations or in furtherance of the objectives of such organizations when such activities are detrimental to good order, discipline, or mission accomplishment.

PART 701—AVAILABILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY RECORDS AND PUBLICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY DOCUMENTS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552.

SOURCE: 64 FR 49850, Sept. 14, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program

§ 701.1 Purpose.

Subparts A, B, C, and D of this part issue policies and procedures for implementing the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), and Department of Defense Directives 5400.7 and 5400.7-R series¹, Department of Defense Freedom of Information Act Program, (See 32 CFR part 286) and promote uniformity in the Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program.

§ 701.2 Navy FOIA website/FOIA handbook.

(a) The Navy FOIA website (<http://www.ogc.secnav.hq.navy.mil/foia/index.html>) is an excellent resource for requesters and FOIA coordinators. It provides connectivity to the Navy's official website, to other FOIA and non-FOIA websites, and to the Navy's electronic reading rooms.

(b) FOIA requesters are encouraged to visit the Navy FOIA website prior to filing a request. It features a FOIA Handbook which provides: guidance on how and where to submit requests; what's releasable/what's not; addresses for frequently requested information; time limits and addresses for filing appeals, etc. FOIA requesters may also use the electronic FOIA request form on the website to seek access to records originated by the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) or the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO).

¹Copies may be obtained if needed from the Navy FOIA Website at <http://www.ogc.secnav.hq.navy.mil/foia/index.html>

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§ 701.3 Applicability.

(a) Subparts A, B, C, and D of this part apply throughout the Department of the Navy (DON) and take precedence over other DON instructions, which may serve to supplement it [i.e., Public Affairs Regulations, Security Classification Regulations, Navy Regulations, Marine Corps Orders, etc.]. Further, issuance of supplementary instructions by DON activities, deemed essential to the accommodation of perceived requirements peculiar to those activities, may not conflict.

(b) The FOIA applies to “records” maintained by “agencies” within the Executive Branch of the Federal government, including the Executive Office of the President and independent regulatory agencies. It states that “any person” (U.S. citizen; foreigner, whether living inside or outside the United States; partnerships; corporations; associations; and foreign and domestic governments) has the right enforceable by law, to access Federal agency records, except to the extent that such records (or portions thereof) are protected from disclosure by one or more of the nine FOIA exemptions or one of three special law enforcement exclusions.

(c) Neither Federal agencies nor fugitives from justice may use the FOIA to access agency records.

(d) The Department of Defense (DoD) FOIA directive states that the FOIA programs of the U.S. Atlantic Command and the U.S. Pacific Command fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense and not the Department of the Navy. This policy represents an exception to the policies directed under DoD Directive 5100.3, “Support of the Headquarters of Unified, Specified, and Subordinate Commands.”

§ 701.4 Responsibility and authority.

(a) The Head, DON PA/FOIA Policy Branch [CNO (N09B30)] has been delegated the responsibility for managing the DON’s FOIA program, which includes setting FOIA policy and administering, supervising, and overseeing the execution of the 5 U.S.C. 552 and Department of Defense Directives 5400.7 and 5400.7-R series, Department

of Defense Freedom of Information Act Program (see 32 CFR part 286).

(1) As principal DON FOIA policy official, CNO (N09B30) issues SECNAV Instruction 5720.42; oversees the administration of the DON FOIA program; issues and disseminates FOIA policy; oversees the Navy FOIA website; represents the DON at all meetings, symposiums, and conferences that address FOIA matters; writes the Navy’s FOIA Handbook; serves on FOIA boards and committees; serves as principal policy advisor and oversight official on all FOIA matters; prepares the DON Annual FOIA Report for submission to the Attorney General; reviews all FOIA appeals to determine trends that impact on the DON; reviews all FOIA litigation matters involving the DON and apprises the Director, Freedom of Information and Security Review, DoD of same; responds to depositions and litigation regarding DON FOIA policy Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5820.8A, Release of Information for Litigation Purposes and Testimony by DON Personnel; reviews/analyzes all proposed FOIA legislation to determine its impact on the DON; develops a Navy-wide FOIA training program and serves as training oversight manager; conducts staff assistance visits/reviews within the DON to ensure compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552 and this part; reviews all SECNAV and Operations Navy instructions/forms that address FOIA; and oversees the processing of FOIA requests received by SECNAV and Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), to ensure responses are complete, timely, and accurate. Additionally, N09B30 works closely with other DoD and DON officials to ensure they are aware of highly visible and/or sensitive FOIA requests being processed by the DON.

(2) SECNAV has delegated Initial Denial Authority (IDA) to N09B30 for requests at the Secretariat and OPNAV level.

(b) The Commandant of the Marine Corps is delegated responsibility for administering and supervising the execution of this instruction within the Marine Corps. To accomplish this task, the Director of Administrative Resource Management (Code ARAD) serves as the FOIA Coordinator for Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, and

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assists CNO (N09B30) in promoting the Department of the Navy FOIA Program by issuing a Marine Corps FOIA Handbook; utilizing the Marine Corps FOIA website to disseminate FOIA information; consolidating its activities Annual FOIA Reports and submitting it to CNO (N09B30); maintaining a current list of Marine Corps FOIA coordinators, etc.

(c) The DON Chief Information Officer (DONCIO) is responsible for preparing and making publicly available upon request an index of all DON major information systems and a description of major information and record locator systems maintained by the Department of the Navy as required by 5 U.S.C. 552 and DoD 5400.7-R, "DoD Freedom of Information Act Program."

(d) FOIA coordinators will:

(1) Implement and administer a local FOIA program under this instruction; serve as principal point of contact on FOIA matters; issue a command/activity instruction that implements SECNAVINST 5740.42F by reference and highlights only those areas unique to the command/activity (i.e., designate the command/activity's FOIA Coordinator and IDA; address internal FOIA processing procedures; and address command/activity level FOIA reporting requirements); receive and track FOIA requests to ensure responses are made in compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552 and DoD Directives 5400.7 and 5400.7-R and this part; provide general awareness training to command/activity personnel on the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552 and this instruction; collect and compile FOIA statistics and submit a consolidated Annual FOIA Report to Echelon 2 FOIA coordinator for consolidation; provide guidance on how to process FOIA requests; and provide guidance on the scope of FOIA exemptions.

(2) Additionally, CMC (ARAD) and Echelon 2 FOIA coordinators will:

(i) Ensure that reading room materials are placed in the activity's electronic reading room and that the activity's website is linked to the Navy FOIA website and the activity's reading room is linked to the Navy's FOIA reading room lobby. Documents placed in the reading room shall also be indexed as a Government Information

Locator Service (GILS) record, as this will serve as an index of available records.

(ii) Review proposed legislation and policy recommendations that impact the FOIA and provide comments to CNO (N09B30).

(iii) Review SECNAVINST 5720.42F and provide recommended changes/comments to CNO (N09B30).

(iv) Routinely conduct random staff assistance visits/reviews/self-evaluations within the command and lower echelon commands to ensure compliance with FOIA.

(v) Collect and compile command and feeder reports for the Annual FOIA Report and provide a consolidated report to CNO (N09B30).

(vi) Maintain a listing of their subordinate activities' FOIA coordinators to include full name, address, and telephone (office and fax) and place on their website.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (d)(2)(vi): Do not place names of FOIA coordinators who are overseas, routinely deployable or in sensitive units on the website. Instead just list "FOIA Coordinator"

(vii) Notify CNO (N09B30) of any change of name, address, office code and zip code, telephone and facsimile number, and/or e-mail address of Echelon 2 FOIA Coordinators.

(viii) Conduct overview training to ensure all personnel are knowledgeable of the FOIA and its requirements. See § 701.12.

(ix) Work closely with the activity webmaster to ensure that information placed on the activity's website does not violate references in paragraphs (a), (c) and (f).

(e) *Initial Denial Authorities (IDAs)*. The following officials are delegated to serve as Initial Denial Authorities, on behalf of SECNAV (see § 701.30 for definition):

(1) Under Secretary of the Navy; Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy; Assistant Secretaries of the Navy (ASNs) and their principal deputy assistants; Assistant for Administration (SECNAV); Director, Administrative Division (SECNAV); Special Assistant for Legal and Legislative Affairs (SECNAV); Director, Office of Program Appraisal (SECNAV); DONCIO; Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business

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Utilization (SECNAV); Chief of Information (CHINFO); Director, Navy International Programs Office; Chief of Legislative Affairs; CNO; Vice CNO; Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NOON); Director, Navy Staff (N09B); Head, DON PA/FOIA Policy Branch (N09B30); Director of Naval Intelligence (N2); Director of Space, Information Warfare, Command and Control (N6); Director of Navy Test & Evaluation & Technology Requirements (N091); Surgeon General of the Navy (N093); Director of Naval Reserve (N095); Oceanographer of the Navy (N096); Director of Religious Ministries/Chief of Chaplains of the Navy (N097); all Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations; Chief of Naval Personnel; Director, Strategic Systems Programs; Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Director, Office of Naval Intelligence; Naval Inspector General; Auditor General of the Navy; Commanders of the Naval Systems Commands; Chief of Naval Education and Training; Commander, Naval Reserve Force; Chief of Naval Research; Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service; Deputy Commander, Naval Legal Service Command; Commander, Navy Personnel Command; Director, Naval Center of Cost Analysis; Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command; Director, Naval Historical Center; heads of DON staff offices, boards, and councils; Program Executive Officers; and all general officers.

(2) Within the Marine Corps: CMC and his Assistant, Chief of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff; Director, Personnel Management Division; Fiscal Director of the Marine Corps; Counsel for the Commandant; Director of Intelligence; Director, Command, Communications and Computer Systems Division; Legislative Assistant to the Commandant; Director, Judge Advocate Division; Inspector General of the Marine Corps; Director, Manpower, Plans, and Policy Division; Head, Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Section, HQMC; Director of Public Affairs; Director of Marine Corps History and Museums; Director, Personnel Procurement Division; Director, Morale Support Division; Director, Human Resources Division; Director of Headquarters Support; commanding generals; directors, Ma-

rine Corps districts; commanding officers, not in the administrative chain of command of a commanding general or district director. For each official listed above, the deputy or principal assistant is also authorized denial authority.

(3) JAG and his Deputy and the DON General Counsel (DONGC) and his deputies are excluded from this grant of authorization, since SECNAV has delegated them to serve as his appellate authorities. However, they are authorized to designate IDA responsibilities to other senior officers/officials within JAG and DONGC. DONGC has delegated IDA responsibilities to the Assistant General Counsels and the Associate General Counsel (Litigation).

(4) For the shore establishment and operating forces: All officers authorized by Article 22, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or designated in section 0120, Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGINST 5800.7C) to convene general courts-martial.

(5) IDAs must balance their decision to centralize denials for the purpose of promoting uniform decisions against decentralizing denials to respond to requests within the FOIA time limits. Accordingly, the IDAs listed in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) are authorized to delegate initial denial authority to subordinate activities for the purpose of streamlining FOIA processing. They may also delegate authority to a specific staff member, assistant, or individuals acting during their absence if this serves the purpose of streamlining and/or complying with the time limits of FOIA.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (e)(5): Such delegations shall be limited to comply with DoD Directive 5400.7, "DoD Freedom of Information Act Program".)

(6) Delegations of IDA authority should be reflected in the activity's supplementing FOIA instruction or by letter, with a copy to CNO (N09B30) or CMC (ARAD), as appropriate.

(f) Release authorities. Release authorities are authorized to grant requests on behalf of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy for agency records under their possession and control for which no FOIA exemption applies; to respond to requesters concerning refinement of their requests; to

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provide fee estimates; and to offer appeal rights for adequacy of search or fee estimates to the requester.

(g) Appellate authorities are addressed in § 701.12.

§ 701.5 Policy.

(a) *Compliance with the FOIA.* DON policy is to comply with the FOIA as set forth in the Department of Defense's FOIA Directives 5400.7 and 5400.7-R, and this instruction in this part in both letter and spirit; conduct its activities in an open manner consistent with the need for security and adherence to other requirements of law and regulation; and provide the public with the maximum amount of accurate and timely information concerning its activities.

(b) *Prompt action.* DON activities shall act promptly on requests when a member of the public complies with the procedures established in the instruction in this part (i.e., files a "perfected request") and the request is received by the official designated to respond. See § 701.11 for minimum requirements of the FOIA.

(c) *Provide assistance.* DON activities shall assist requesters in understanding and complying with the procedures established by the instruction in this part, ensuring that procedural matters do not unnecessarily impede a requester from obtaining DON records promptly.

(d) *Grant access.* (1) DON activities shall grant access to agency records when a member of the public complies with the provisions of the instruction in this part and there is no FOIA exemption available to withhold the requested information (see subpart D of this part).

(2) In those instances where the requester has not cited FOIA, but the records are determined to be releasable in their entirety, the request shall be honored without requiring the requester to invoke FOIA.

(e) *Create a record.* (1) A record must exist and be in the possession and control of the DON at the time of the request to be considered subject to the instruction in this part and the FOIA. Accordingly, DON activities need not process requests for records which are not in existence at the time the re-

quest is received. In other words, requesters may not have a "standing FOIA request" for release of future records.

(2) There is no obligation to create, compile, or obtain a record to satisfy a FOIA request. However, this is not to be confused with honoring form or format requests (see § 701.8). A DON activity, however, may compile a new record when so doing would result in a more useful response to the requester, or be less burdensome to the agency than providing existing records, and the requester does not object. Cost of creating or compiling such a record may not be charged to the requester unless the fee for creating the record is equal to or less than the fee which would be charged for providing the existing record. Fee assessments shall be in accordance with subpart C of this part.

(3) With respect to electronic data, the issue of whether records are actually created or merely extracted from an existing database is not always readily apparent. Consequently, when responding to FOIA requests for electronic data where creation of a record, programming, or particular format are questionable, DON activities should apply a standard of reasonableness. In other words, if the capability exists to respond to the request, and the effort would be a business as usual approach, then the request should be processed. However, the request need not be processed when the capability to respond does not exist without a significant expenditure of resources, thus not being a normal business as usual approach. As used in this sense, a significant interference with the operation of the DON activity's automated information system would not be a business as usual approach.

(f) *Disclosures—(1) Discretionary Disclosures.* DON activities shall make discretionary disclosures whenever disclosure would not foreseeably harm an interest protected by a FOIA exemption. A discretionary disclosure is normally not appropriate for records clearly exempt under exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(F). Exemptions (b)(2), (b)(5), and (b)(7)(A),

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(b)(7)(B), (b)(7)(D) and (b)(7)(E) are discretionary in nature and DON activities are encouraged to exercise discretion whenever possible. Exemptions (b)(4), (b)(6), and (b)(7)(C) cannot be claimed when the requester is the “submitter” of the information. While discretionary disclosures to FOIA requesters constitute a waiver of the FOIA exemption that may otherwise apply, this policy does not create any legally enforceable right.

(2) *Public domain.* Non-exempt records released under FOIA to a member of the public are considered to be in the public domain. Accordingly, such records may also be made available in reading rooms, in paper form, as well as electronically to facilitate public access.

(3) *Limited disclosures.* Disclosure of records to a properly constituted advisory committee, to Congress, or to other Federal agencies does not waive a FOIA exemption.

(4) *Unauthorized disclosures.* Exempt records disclosed without authorization by the appropriate DON official do not lose their exempt status.

(5) *Official versus personal disclosures.* While authority may exist to disclose records to individuals in their official capacity, the provisions of the instruction in this part apply if the same individual seeks the records in a private or personal capacity.

(6) *Distributing information.* DON activities are encouraged to enhance access to information by distributing information on their own initiative through the use of electronic information systems, such as the Government Information Locator Service (GILS).

(g) *Honor form or format requests.* DON activities shall provide the record in any form or format requested by the requester, if the record is readily reproducible in that form or format. DON activities shall make reasonable efforts to maintain their records in forms or formats that are reproducible. In responding to requests for records, DON activities shall make reasonable efforts to search for records in electronic form or format, except when such efforts would significantly interfere with the operation of the DON activities’ automated information system. Such deter-

minations shall be made on a case-by-case basis.

(h) *Authenticate documents.* Records provided under the instruction in this part shall be authenticated with an appropriate seal, whenever necessary, to fulfill an official Government or other legal function. This service, however, is in addition to that required under the FOIA and is not included in the FOIA fee schedule. DON activities may charge for the service at a rate of \$5.20 for each authentication.

§ 701.6 Reading rooms.

The FOIA requires that (a)(2) records created on or after 1 November 1996, be made available electronically (starting 1 November 1997) as well as in hard copy, in the FOIA reading room for inspection and copying, unless such records are published and copies are offered for sale. DoD 5400.7-R, “DoD Freedom of Information Act Program,” requires that each DoD Component provide an appropriate facility or facilities where the public may inspect and copy or have copied the records held in their reading rooms. To comply, the Navy FOIA website includes links that assist members of the public in locating Navy libraries, online documents, and Navy electronic reading rooms maintained by SECNAV/CNO, CMC, OGC, JAG and Echelon 2 commands. Although each of these activities will maintain their own document collections on their own servers, the Navy FOIA website provides a common gateway for all Navy online resources. To this end, DON activities shall:

(a) Establish their reading rooms and link them to the Navy FOIA Reading Room Lobby which is found on the Navy FOIA website.

(b) Ensure that responsive documents held by their subordinate activities are also placed in the reading room.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b): SECNAV/ASN and OPNAV offices shall ensure that responsive documents are provided to CNO (N09B30) for placement in the reading room.)

(c) Ensure that documents placed in a reading room are properly excised to preclude the release of personal or contractor-submitted information prior to being made available to the public. In every case, justification for the deletion must be fully explained in writing,

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and the extent of such deletion shall be indicated on the record which is made publicly available, unless such indication would harm an interest protected by an exemption under which the deletion was made. If technically feasible, the extent of the deletion in electronic records or any other form of record shall be indicated at the place in the record where the deletion was made. However, a DON activity may publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a description of the basis upon which it will delete identifying details of particular types of records to avoid clearly unwarranted invasions of privacy, or competitive harm to business submitters. In appropriate cases, the DON activity may refer to this description rather than write a separate justification for each deletion. DON activities may remove (a)(2)(D) records from their electronic reading room when the appropriate officials determine that access is no longer necessary.

(d) Should a requester submit a FOIA request for FOIA-processed (a)(2) records, and insist that the request be processed, DON activities shall process the FOIA request. However, DON activities have no obligation to process a FOIA request for 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) [5 U.S.C. 552] records because these records are required to be made public and not FOIA-processed under paragraph (a)(3) of the FOIA.

(e) DON activities may share reading room facilities if the public is not unduly inconvenienced. When appropriate, the cost of copying may be imposed on the person requesting the material in accordance with FOIA fee guidelines (see subpart C of this part).

(f) DON activities shall maintain an index of all available documents. A general index of FOIA-processed (a)(2) records shall be made available to the public, both in hard copy and electronically by 31 December 1999. To comply with this requirement, DON activities shall establish a GILS record for each document it places in a reading room. No (a)(2) materials issued or adopted after 4 July 1967, that are not indexed and either made available or published may be relied upon, used or cited as precedent against any individual unless such individual has actual and timely notice of the contents of such mate-

rials. Such materials issued or adopted before 4 July 1967, need not be indexed, but must be made available upon request if not exempted under the instruction in this part.

(g) An index and copies of unclassified Navy instructions, forms, and addresses for DON activities (i.e., the Standard Navy Distribution List (SNDL) are located on the Navy Electronics Directives System (<http://neds.nebt.daps.mil/>).

(h) DON material published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, such as material required to be published by Section 552(a)(1) of the FOIA, shall be made available by JAG in their FOIA reading room and electronically to the public.

(i) Although not required to be made available in response to FOIA requests or made available in FOIA Reading Rooms, “(a)(1)” materials may, when feasible, be made available to the public in FOIA reading rooms for inspection and copying, and by electronic means. Examples of “(a)(1)” materials are: descriptions of an agency’s central and field organization, and to the extent they affect the public, rules of procedures, descriptions of forms available, instruction as to the scope and contents of papers, reports, or examinations, and any amendment, revision, or report of the aforementioned.

§ 701.7 Relationship between the FOIA and PA.

Not all requesters are knowledgeable of the appropriate statutory authority to cite when requesting records. In some instances, they may cite neither Act, but will imply one or both Acts. For these reasons, the following guidelines are provided to ensure requesters receive the greatest amount of access rights under both Acts:

(a) If the record is required to be released under the FOIA, the PA does not bar its disclosure. Unlike the FOIA, the PA applies only to U.S. citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence. Subpart F of this part implements the DON’s Privacy Act Program.

(b) Requesters who seek records about themselves contained in a PA system of records and who cite or imply only the PA, will have their requests processed under the provisions of both the PA and the FOIA. If the PA

system of records is exempt from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1) and the records, or any portion thereof are exempt under the FOIA, the requester shall be so advised with the appropriate PA and FOIA exemption. Appeals shall be processed under both Acts.

(c) Requesters who seek records about themselves that are not contained in a PA system of records and who cite or imply the PA will have their requests processed under the provisions of the FOIA, since the PA does not apply to these records. Appeals shall be processed under the FOIA.

(d) Requesters who seek records about themselves that are contained in a PA system of records and who cite or imply the FOIA or both Acts will have their requests processed under the provisions of both the PA and the FOIA. If the PA system of records is exempt from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1), and the records, or any portion thereof are exempt under the FOIA, the requester shall be so advised with the appropriate PA and FOIA exemption. Appeals shall be processed under both Acts.

(e) Requesters who seek access to agency records that are not part of a PA system of records, and who cite or imply the PA and FOIA, will have their requests processed under FOIA, since the PA does not apply to these records. Appeals shall be processed under the FOIA.

(f) Requesters who seek access to agency records and who cite or imply the FOIA will have their requests and appeals processed under the FOIA.

(g) Requesters shall be advised in final responses which Act(s) was (were) used, inclusive of appeal rights.

(h) The time limits for responding to the request will be determined based on the Act cited. For example, if a requester seeks access under the FOIA for his or her personal records which are contained in a PA system of records, the time limits of the FOIA apply.

(i) Fees will be charged based on the kind of records being requested (i.e., FOIA fees if agency records are requested; PA fees for requesters who are seeking access to information contained in a PA system of record which

is retrieved by their name and/or personal identifier).

§ 701.8 Processing FOIA requests.

Upon receipt of a FOIA request, DON activities shall:

(a) Review the request to ensure it meets the minimum requirements of the FOIA to be processed.

(1) *Minimum requirements of a FOIA request.* A request must be in writing; cite or imply FOIA; reasonably describe the records being sought so that a knowledgeable official of the agency can conduct a search with reasonable effort; and if fees are applicable, the requester should include a statement regarding willingness to pay all fees or those up to a specified amount or request a waiver or reduction of fees.

(2) If a request does not meet the minimum requirements of the FOIA, DON activities shall apprise the requester of the defect and assist him/her in perfecting the request.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2): The statutory 20 working day time limit applies upon receipt of a "perfected" FOIA request.)

(b) When a requester or his/her attorney requests personally identifiable information in a record, the request may require a notarized signature or a statement certifying under the penalty of perjury that their identity is true and correct. Additionally, written consent of the subject of the record is required for disclosure from a Privacy Act System of records, even to the subject's attorney.

(c) *Review description of requested record(s).* (1) The FOIA requester is responsible for describing the record he/she seeks so that a knowledgeable official of the activity can locate the record with a reasonable amount of effort. In order to assist DON activities in conducting more timely searches, a requester should endeavor to provide as much identifying information as possible. When a DON activity receives a request that does not reasonably describe the requested record, it shall notify the requester of the defect in writing. The requester should be asked to provide the type of information outlined in this paragraph. DON activities are not obligated to act on the request until the requester responds to the

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specificity letter. When practicable, DON activities shall offer assistance to the requester in identifying the records sought and in reformulating the request to reduce the burden on the agency in complying with the FOIA. The following guidelines are provided to deal with generalized requests and are based on the principle of reasonable effort. Descriptive information about a record may be divided into two broad categories.

(i) Category I is file-related and includes information such as type of record (for example, memorandum), title, index citation, subject area, date the record was created, and originator.

(ii) Category II is event-related and includes the circumstances that resulted in the record being created or the date and circumstances surrounding the event the record covers.

(2) Generally, a record is not reasonably described unless the description contains sufficient Category I information to permit the conduct of an organized, non random search based on the DON activity's filing arrangements and existing retrieval systems, or unless the record contains sufficient Category II information to permit inference of the Category I elements needed to conduct such a search.

(3) The following guidelines deal with requests for personal records: Ordinarily, when personal identifiers are provided solely in connection with a request for records concerning the requester, only records in Privacy Act system of records that can be retrieved by personal identifiers need be searched. However, if a DON activity has reason to believe that records on the requester may exist in a record system other than a PA system, the DON activity shall search the system under the provisions of the FOIA. In either case, DON activities may request a reasonable description of the records desired before searching for such records under the provisions of the FOIA and the PA. If the records are required to be released under the FOIA, the PA does not bar its disclosure.

(4) The guidelines in paragraph (c)(3) notwithstanding, the decision of the DON activity concerning reasonableness of description must be based on the knowledge of its files. If the de-

scription enables the DON activity personnel to locate the record with reasonable effort, the description is adequate. The fact that a FOIA request is broad or burdensome in its magnitude does not, in and of itself, entitle a DON activity to deny the request on the ground that it does not reasonably describe the records sought. The key factor is the ability of the staff to reasonably ascertain and locate which records are being requested.

(d) *Review request to determine if FOIA fees may be applicable.* (1) FOIA fee issues shall be resolved before a DON activity begins processing a FOIA request.

(2) FOIA fees shall be at the rates prescribed at subpart C of this part.

(3) If fees are applicable, a requester shall be apprised of what category of requester he/she has been placed and provided a complete breakout of fees to include any and all information provided before fees are assessed (e.g., first two hours of search and first 100 pages of reproduction have been provided without charge.)

(4) Forms DD 2086 (for FOIA requests) and 2086-1 (for FOIA requests for technical data) serve as an administrative record of all costs incurred to process a request; actual costs charged to a requester (i.e., search, review, and/or duplication and at what salary level and the actual time expended); and as input to the Annual FOIA Report. Requesters may request a copy of the applicable form to review the time and costs associated with the processing of a request.

(5) Final response letters shall address whether or not fees are applicable or have been waived. A detailed explanation of FOIA fees is provided at subpart C of this part.

(e) *Control FOIA Request.* Each FOIA request should be date stamped upon receipt; given a case number; and entered into a formal control system to track the request from receipt to response. Coordinators may wish to conspicuously stamp, label, and/or place the request into a brightly colored folder/cover sheet to ensure it receives immediate attention by the action officer.

(f) *Enter request into multitrack processing system.* When a DON activity has

a significant number of pending requests that prevents a response determination being made within 20 working days, the requests shall be processed in a multitrack processing system, based on the date of receipt, the amount of work and time involved in processing the requests, and whether the request qualifies for expedited processing.

(1) DON activities may establish as many queues as they wish, however, at a minimum three processing tracks shall be established, all based on a first-in, first-out concept, and rank ordered by the date of receipt of the request: one track for simple requests, one track for complex requests, and one track for expedited processing. Determinations as to whether a request is simple or complex shall be made by each DON activity.

(2) DON activities shall provide a requester whose request does not qualify for the fastest queue (except for expedited processing), an opportunity to limit in writing by hard copy, facsimile, or electronically the scope of the request in order to qualify for the fastest queue.

(3) This multitrack processing system does not obviate the activity's responsibility to exercise due diligence in processing requests in the most expeditious manner possible.

(4) Referred requests shall be processed according to the original date received by the initial activity and then placed in the appropriate queue.

(5) Establish a separate queue for expedited processing. A separate queue shall be established for requests meeting the test for expedited processing. Expedited processing shall be granted to a requester after the requester requests such and demonstrates a compelling need for the information. Notice of the determination as to whether to grant expedited processing in response to a requester's compelling need shall be provided to the requester within 10 calendar days after receipt of the request in the office which will determine whether to grant expedited access. Once the determination has been made to grant expedited processing, DON activities shall process the request as soon as practicable. Actions by DON activities to initially deny or affirm the initial denial on appeal of a

request for expedited processing, and failure to respond in a timely manner shall be subject to judicial review.

(i) Compelling need means that the failure to obtain the records on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual.

(ii) Compelling need also means that the information is urgently needed by an individual primarily engaged in disseminating information in order to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity. An individual primarily engaged in disseminating information means a person whose primary activity involves publishing or otherwise disseminating information to the public. Representatives of the news media would normally qualify as individuals primarily engaged in disseminating information. Other persons must demonstrate that their primary activity involves publishing or otherwise disseminating information to the public.

(iii) Urgently needed means that the information has a particular value that will be lost if not disseminated quickly. Ordinarily this means a breaking news story of general public interest. However, information of historical interest only, or information sought for litigation or commercial activities would not qualify, nor would a news media publication or broadcast deadline unrelated to the news breaking nature of the information.

(iv) A demonstration of compelling need by a requester shall be made by a statement certified by the requester to be true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge. This statement must accompany the request in order to be considered and responded to within the 10 calendar days required for decisions on expedited access.

(v) Other reasons that merit expedited processing by DON activities are an imminent loss of substantial due process rights and humanitarian need. A demonstration of imminent loss of substantial due process rights shall be made by a statement certified by the requester to be true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge. Humanitarian need means that disclosing the information will promote the welfare

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and interests of mankind. A demonstration of humanitarian need shall also be made by a statement certified by the requester to be true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge. Both of these statements must accompany the request in order to be considered and responded to within the 10 calendar days required for decisions on expedited access. Once the decision has been made to expedite the request for either of these reasons, the request may be processed in the expedited processing queue behind those requests qualifying for compelling need.

(6) These same procedures also apply to requests for expedited processing of administrative appeals.

(g) *Respond to request within FOIA time limits.* Once an activity receives a “perfected” FOIA request, it shall inform the requester of its decision to grant or deny access to the requested records within 20 working days. Activities are not necessarily required to release records within the 20 working days, but access to releasable records should be granted promptly thereafter and the requester apprised of when he/she may expect to receive a final response to his/her request. Naturally, interim releases of documents are encouraged if appropriate. Sample response letters are provided on the Navy FOIA website.

(1) If a significant number of requests, or the complexity of the requests prevents a final response determination within the statutory time period, DON activities shall advise the requester of this fact, and explain how the request will be responded to within its multitrack processing system. A final response determination is notification to the requester that the records are released, or will be released by a certain date, or the records are denied under the appropriate FOIA exemption(s) or the records cannot be provided for one or more of the “other reasons” (see §701.8(n)). Interim responses acknowledging receipt of the request, negotiations with the requester concerning the scope of the request, the response timeframe, and fee agreements are encouraged; however, such actions do not constitute a final response determination under FOIA.

(2) *Formal extension.* In those instances where a DON activity cannot respond within the 20 working day time limit, the FOIA provides for extension of initial time limits for an additional 10 working days for three specific situations: the need to search for and collect records from separate offices; the need to examine a voluminous amount of records required by the request; and the need to consult with another agency or agency component. In such instances, naval activities shall apprise requesters in writing of their inability to respond within 20 working days and advise them of their right to appeal to the appellate authority.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (g)(2): Formal extension letters require IDA signature.)

(3) *Informal extension.* A recommended alternative to taking a formal extension is to call the requester and negotiate an informal extension of time with the requester. The advantages include the ability to agree on a mutually acceptable date to respond that exceeds a formal extension of an additional 10 working days, and the letter of confirmation does not require the signature of an IDA. Additionally, it does not impact on the additional days the appellate authority may take when responding to a FOIA appeal.

(h) *Conduct a search for responsive records.* (1) Conduct a search for responsive records, keeping in mind a test for reasonableness (i.e., file disposition requirements set forth in SECNAVINST 5212.5D, “Navy and Marine Corps Records Disposal Manual”). This includes making a manual search for records as well as an electronic search for records. Do not assume that because a document is old, it does not exist. Rather, ensure that all possible avenues are considered before making a determination that no record could be found (i.e., such as determining if the record was transferred to a federal records center for holding).

(2) Requesters can appeal “adequacy of search.” To preclude unnecessary appeals, you are encouraged to detail your response letter to reflect the search undertaken so the requester understands the process. It is particularly helpful to address the records disposal requirements set forth in

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SECNAVINST 5212.5D, "Navy and Marine Corps Records Disposal Manual" for the records being sought.

(i) *Review documents for release.* Once documents have been located, the originator or activity having possession and control is responsible for reviewing them for release and coordinating with other activities/agencies having an interest. The following procedures should be followed:

(1) Sort documents by originator and make necessary referrals (see § 701.9).

(2) Documents for which the activity has possession and control should be reviewed for release. If the review official determines that all or part of the documents requested require denial, and the head of the activity is an IDA, he/she shall respond directly to the requester. If, however, the activity head is not an IDA, then the request, a copy of the responsive documents (unexcised), proposed redacted copy of the documents, and a detailed explanation regarding their release must be referred to the IDA for a final release determination and the requester shall be notified in writing of the transfer.

(3) Documents for which the activity does not have possession and control, but has an interest, should be referred to the originator along with any recommendations regarding release (see § 701.9).

(j) *Process non-responsive information in responsive documents.* DON activities shall interpret FOIA requests liberally when determining which records are responsive to the requests, and may release non-responsive information. However, should DON activities desire to withhold non-responsive information, the following steps shall be accomplished:

(1) Consult with the requester, and ask if the requester views the information as responsive, and if not, seek the requester's concurrence to deletion of non-responsive information without a FOIA exemption. Reflect this concurrence in the response letter.

(2) If the responsive record is unclassified and the requester does not agree to deletion of non-responsive information without a FOIA exemption, release all non-responsive and responsive information which is not exempt. For non-responsive information that is ex-

empt, notify the requester that even if the information were determined responsive, it would likely be exempted (state the appropriate exemption(s).) Advise the requester of the right to request this information under a separate FOIA request. The separate request shall be placed in the same location within the processing queue as the original request.

(3) If the responsive record is classified, and the requester does not agree to deletion of non-responsive information without a FOIA exemption, release all unclassified responsive and non-responsive information which is not exempt. If the non-responsive information is exempt, follow the procedures provided. The classified, non-responsive information need not be reviewed for declassification at this point. Advise the requester than even if the classified information were determined responsive, it would likely be exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1) and other exemptions if appropriate. Advise the requester of the right to request this information under a separate FOIA request. The separate request shall be placed in the same location within the processing queue as the original request.

(k) *Withholding/excising information.*

(1) DON records may only be withheld if they qualify for exemption under one or more of the nine FOIA exemptions/three exclusions and it is determined that a foreseeable harm to an interest protected by those exemptions would result if the information is released. There are nine FOIA exemptions. See subpart D of this part for the scope of each exemption.

(2) Although a FOIA exemption may apply, DON activities are encouraged to consider discretionary disclosures of information when an exemption permits such disclosure (see § 701.5(f).)

(3) *Excising documents.* The excision of information within a document should be made so that the requester can readily identify the amount of information being withheld and the reason for the withholding. Accordingly, ensure that any deletion of information is bracketed and all applicable exemptions listed. In those instances, where multiple pages of documents are determined to

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be exempt from disclosure in their entirety, indicate the number of pages being denied and the basis for the denial.

(l) *Reasonably segregable information.* DON activities must release all “reasonably segregable information” when the meaning of these portions is not distorted by deletion of the denied portions, and when it reasonably can be assumed that a skillful and knowledgeable person could not reasonably reconstruct excised information. When a record is denied in whole, the response to the requester will specifically state that it is not reasonable to segregate portions of the record for release.

(m) *Making a discretionary disclosure.* A discretionary disclosure to one requester may preclude the withholding of similar information under a FOIA exemption if subsequently requested by the same individual or someone else. The following suggested language should be included with the discretionary disclosure of any record that could be subject to withholding: “The information you requested is subject to being withheld under section (b)() of the FOIA. The disclosure of this material to you by the DON is discretionary and does not constitute a waiver of our right to claim this exemption for similar records in the future.”

(n) *Other reasons.* There are 10 reasons for not complying with a request for a record under FOIA:

(1) *No record.* The DON activity conducts a reasonable search of files and fails to identify records responsive to the request.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(1): Requester must be advised that he/she may appeal the adequacy of search and provided appeal rights. Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(2) *Referral.* The request is referred to another DoD/DON activity or to another executive branch agency for their action.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(2): Referral does not need to be signed by IDA.)

(3) *Request withdrawn.* The requester withdraws request.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(3): Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(4) *Fee-related reason.* Requester is unwilling to pay fees associated with the request; is past due in payment of fees from a previous request; or disagrees with the fee estimate.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(4): Requester must be advised that he/she may appeal the fee estimate. Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(5) *Records not reasonably described.* A record has not been described with sufficient particularity to enable the DON activity to locate it by conducting a reasonable search.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(5): Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(6) *Not a proper FOIA request for some other reason.* When the requester fails unreasonably to comply with procedural requirements, other than those fee-related issues described in paragraph (n)(4), imposed by the instruction in this part and/or other published rules or directives.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(6): Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(7) *Not an agency record.* When the requester is provided a response indicating that the requested information was “not an agency record” within the meaning of the FOIA and the instruction in this part.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(7): Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(8) *Duplicate request.* When a request is duplicative of another request which has already been completed or currently in process from the same requester.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(8): Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(9) *Other (specify).* When a FOIA request cannot be processed because the requester does not comply with published rules, other than for those reasons described in paragraphs (n) (1) through (8). DON activities must document the specific discrepancy.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(9): Response letter does not require signature by IDA.)

(10) *Denial of request.* The record is denied in whole or in part in accordance with procedures set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552, DoD 5400.7-R, and the instruction in this part.

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NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n)(10): The requester is advised that he/she may appeal the determination and response letter must be signed by IDA.)

(o) *Writing a response letter.* FOIA response letters should contain the following information:

(1) The date of the request; when it was received; if records were not located, where the search was conducted and what the records disposal requirements are for those records.

(2) Cut-off dates. Normally, DON activities shall consider the date of receipt of a FOIA request as the cut-off date for a records search. Where a DON activity employs a particular cut-off date, however, it should give notice of that date in the response letter to the requester.

(3) If a request is denied in whole or in part, the denial response letter should cite the exemption(s) claimed; if possible, delineate the kinds of information withheld (i.e., social security numbers, date of birth, home addresses, etc.) as this may satisfy the requester and thus eliminate an appeal; provide appeal rights, and be signed by an IDA. However, there is no requirement that the response contain the same documentation necessary for litigation (i.e., FOIA requesters are not entitled to a Vaughn index (see definition in § 701.39 during the administrative process).

(4) The fees charged or waived; if fees were charged, what category was the requester placed in and provide a breakout of the fees charged (i.e., the first 2 hours of search were waived and so you are being charged for the remaining 4 hours of search at \$25 per hour, or \$100; the first 100 pages of reproduction were waived and the remaining 400 pages being provided were charged at \$.15 per page, resulting in \$60 in reproduction fees, for a total of \$160). These figures are derived from Form DD 2086 (FOIA Fees) or Form DD 2086-1 (Technical Data Fees).

(5) Sample response letters are provided on the Navy FOIA website.

(p) *Press responses.* Ensure responses being made to the press are cleared through public affairs channels.

(q) *Special mail services.* DON activities are authorized to use registered mail, certified mail, certificates of mailing and return receipts. However,

their use should be limited to instances where it appears advisable to establish proof of dispatch or receipt of FOIA correspondence.

§ 701.9 Referrals.

(a) The DoD/DON FOIA referral policy is based upon the concept of the originator of a record making a release determination on its information. If a DON activity receives a request for records originated by another DoD/DON activity, it should contact the activity to determine if it also received the request, and if not, obtain concurrence to refer the request. In either situation, the requester shall be advised of the action taken, unless exempt information would be revealed.

(b) While referrals to originators of information result in obtaining the best possible decision on release of the information, the policy does not relieve DON activities from the responsibility of making a release decision on a record should the requester object to referral of the request and the record. Should this situation occur, DON activities should coordinate with the originator of the information prior to making a release determination.

(c) A request received by a DON activity having no records responsive to a request shall be referred routinely to another DoD/DON activity, if the other activity has reason to believe it has the requested record. Prior to notifying a requester of a referral to another DoD/DON activity, the DON activity receiving the initial request shall consult with the other DoD/DON activity to determine if that activity's association with the material is exempt. If the association is exempt, the activity receiving the initial request will protect the association and any exempt information without revealing the identity of the protected activity. The protected activity shall be responsible for submitting the justifications required in any litigation.

(d) Any DON activity receiving a request that has been misaddressed shall refer the request to the proper address and advise the requester. DON activities making referrals of requests or records shall include with the referral, a point of contact by name, a telephone

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number (commercial and DSN), and an e-mail address (if available).

(e) A DON activity shall refer a FOIA request for a record that it holds but was originated by another Executive Branch agency, to them for a release determination and direct response to the requester. The requester shall be informed of the referral, unless it has been determined that notification would reveal exempt information. Referred records shall only be identified to the extent consistent with security requirements.

(f) A DON activity may refer a request for a record that it originated to another activity or agency when the activity or agency has a valid interest in the record, or the record was created for the use of the other agency or activity. In such situations, provide the record and a release recommendation on the record with the referral action. DON activities should include a point of contact and telephone number in the referral letter. If that organization is to respond directly to the requester, apprise the requester of the referral.

(g) Within the DON/DoD, a DON activity shall ordinarily refer a FOIA request and a copy of the record it holds, but that was originated by another DON/DoD activity or that contains substantial information obtained from that activity, to that activity for direct response, after direct coordination and obtaining concurrence from the activity. The requester shall be notified of such referral. In any case, DON activities shall not release or deny such records without prior consultation with the activity, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(h) Activities receiving a referred request shall place it in the appropriate processing queue based on the date it was initially received by the referring activity/agency.

(i) *Agencies outside the DON that are subject to the FOIA.* (1) A DON activity may refer a FOIA request for any record that originated in an agency outside the DON or that is based on information obtained from an outside agency to the agency for direct response to the requester after coordination with the outside agency, if that agency is subject to FOIA. Otherwise,

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the DON activity must respond to the request.

(NOTE: DON activities shall not refer documents originated by entities outside the Executive Branch of Government (e.g., Congress, State and local government agencies, police departments, private citizen correspondence, etc.), to them for action and direct response to the requester, since they are not subject to the FOIA).

(2) A DON activity shall refer to the agency that provided the record any FOIA request for investigative, intelligence, or any other type of records that are on loan to the DON for a specific purpose, if the records are restricted from further release and so marked. However, if for investigative or intelligence purposes, the outside agency desires anonymity, a DON activity may only respond directly to the requester after coordination with the outside agency.

§ 701.10 Processing requests received from governmental officials.

(a) *Members of Congress.* Many constituents seek access to information through their Member of Congress. Members of Congress who seek access to records on behalf of their constituent are provided the same information that the constituent would be entitled to receive. There is no need to verify that the individual has authorized the release of his/her record to the Congressional member, since the Privacy Act's "blanket routine use" for Congressional inquiries applies.

(b) *Privileged release to U.S. Government officials.* DON records may be authenticated and released to U.S. Government officials if they are requesting them in their official capacity on behalf of Federal governmental bodies, whether legislative, executive, administrative, or judicial. To ensure adequate protection of these documents, DON activities shall inform officials receiving records under the provisions of this paragraph that those records are exempt from public release under FOIA. DON activities shall also mark the records as "Privileged" and "Exempt from Public Disclosure" and annotate any special handling instructions on the records. Because such releases are not made under the provisions of the

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FOIA, they do not impact on future decisions to release/deny requests for the same records to other requesters. Examples of privileged releases are:

(1) In response to a request from a Committee or Subcommittee of Congress, or to either House sitting as a whole.

(2) To the Federal Courts, whenever ordered by officers of the court as necessary for the proper administration of justice.

(3) To other Federal agencies, both executive and administrative, as determined by the head of a DON activity or designee.

(c) *State or local government officials.* Requests from State or local government officials for DON records are treated the same as any other requester.

(d) *Non-FOIA requests from foreign governments.* Requests from foreign governments that do not invoke the FOIA shall be referred to the appropriate foreign disclosure channels and the requester so notified. See § 701.11(c) regarding processing FOIA requests from foreign governments and/or their officials.

§ 701.11 Processing specific kinds of records.

DON activities that possess copies or receive requests for the following kinds of records shall promptly forward the requests to the officials named in this section and if appropriate apprise the requester of the referral:

(a) *Classified records.* Executive Order 12958 governs the classification of records.

(1) Glomar response. In the instance where a DON activity receives a request for records whose existence or nonexistence is itself classifiable, the DON activity shall refuse to confirm or deny the existence or non-existence of the records. This response is only effective as long as it is given consistently. If it were to be known that an agency gave a “Glomar” response only when records do exist and gave a “no records” response otherwise, then the purpose of this approach would be defeated. A Glomar response is a denial and exemption (b)(1) is cited and appeal rights are provided to the requester.

(2) Processing classified documents originated by another activity. DON activities shall refer the request and copies of the classified documents to the originating activity for processing. If the originating activity simply compiled the classified portions of the document from other sources, it shall refer, as necessary, those portions to the original classifying authority for their review and release determination and apprise that authority of any recommendations they have regarding release. If the classification authority for the information cannot be determined, then the originator of the compiled document has the responsibility for making the final determination. Records shall be identified consistent with security requirements. Only after consultation and approval from the originating activity, shall the requester be apprised of the referral. In most cases, the originating activity will make a determination and respond directly to the requester. In those instances where the originating activity determines a Glomar response is appropriate, the referring agency shall deny the request.

(b) *Courts-martial records of trial.* The release/denial authority for these records is the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Code 20), Washington Navy Yard, Building 111, Washington, DC 20374-1111. Promptly refer the request and/or documents to this activity and apprise the requester of the referral.

(c) *Foreign requests/information.* (1) FOIA requests received from foreign governments/foreign government officials should be processed as follows:

(i) When a DON activity receives a FOIA request for a record in which an affected DoD/DON activity has a substantial interest in the subject matter, or the DON activity receives a FOIA request from a foreign government, a foreign citizen, or an individual or entity with a foreign address, the DON activity receiving the request shall provide a copy of the request to the affected DON activity.

(ii) Upon receiving the request, the affected activity shall review the request for host nation relations, coordinate with Department of State as appropriate, and if necessary, provide a

copy of the request to the appropriate foreign disclosure office for review. Upon request by the affected activity, the DON activity receiving the initial request shall provide a copy of releasable records to the affected activity. The affected activity may further release the records to its host nation after coordination with Department of State if release is in the best interest of the United States Government. If the record is released to the host nation government, the affected DON activity shall notify the DON activity which initially received the request of the release to the host nation.

(iii) Such processing must be done expeditiously so as not to impede the processing of the FOIA request by the DON activity that initially received the request.

(2) Non-U.S. Government Records (i.e., records originated by multinational organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the North American Air Defense (NORAD) and foreign governments) which are under the possession and control of DON shall be coordinated prior to a final release determination being made. Coordination with foreign governments shall be made through the Department of State.

(d) *Government Accounting Office (GAO) documents.* (1) On occasion, the DON receives FOIA requests for GAO documents containing DON information, either directly from requesters or as referrals from GAO. Since the GAO is outside of the Executive Branch and therefore not subject to FOIA, all FOIA requests for GAO documents containing DON information will be processed by the DON under the provisions of the FOIA.

(2) In those instances when a requester seeks a copy of an unclassified GAO report, DON activities may apprise the requester of its availability from the Director, GAO Distribution Center, ATTN: DHISF, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877-1450 under the cash sales program.

(e) *Judge Advocate General Manual (JAGMAN) investigative records.* These records are no longer centrally processed. Accordingly, requests for inves-

tigations should be directed to the following officials:

(1) JAGMAN Investigations conducted prior to 1 Jul 95—to the Judge Advocate General (Code 35), Washington Navy Yard, Suite 3000, 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20374-5066.

(2) Command Investigation—to the command that conducted the investigation.

(3) Litigation-Report Investigation—to the Judge Advocate General (Code 35), Washington Navy Yard, Suite 3000, 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20374-5066.

(4) Court or Board of Inquiry—to the Echelon 2 commander over the command that convened the investigation.

(f) *Mailing lists.* Numerous FOIA requests are received for mailing lists of home addresses or duty addresses of DON personnel. Processing of such requests is as follows:

(1) Home addresses are normally not releasable without the consent of the individuals concerned. This includes lists of home addresses and military quarters' addresses without the occupant's name (i.e., exemption (b)(6) applies).

(2) Disclosure of lists of names and duty addresses or duty telephone numbers of persons assigned to units that are stationed in foreign territories, routinely deployable, or sensitive, has also been held by the courts to constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy and must be withheld from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6). General officers and public affairs officers information is releasable. Specifically, disclosure of such information poses a security threat to those service members because it reveals information about their degree of involvement in military actions in support of national policy, the type of Navy and/or Marine Corps units to which they are attached, and their presence or absence from households. Release of such information aids in the targeting of service members and their families by terrorists or other persons opposed to implementation of national policy. Only an extraordinary public

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interest in disclosure of this information can outweigh the need and responsibility of the DON to protect the tranquility and safety of service members and their families who repeatedly have been subjected to harassment, threats, and physical injury. Units covered by this policy are:

(i) Those located outside of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

(ii) Routinely deployable units— Those units that normally deploy from homeport or permanent station on a periodic or rotating basis to meet operational requirements or participate in scheduled exercises. This includes routinely deployable ships, aviation squadrons, operational staffs, and all units of the Fleet Marine Force (FMF). Routinely deployable units do not include ships undergoing extensive yard work or those whose primary mission is support of training, e.g., yard craft and auxiliary aircraft landing training ships.

(iii) Units engaged in sensitive operations. Those primarily involved in training for or conduct of covert, clandestine, or classified missions, including units primarily involved in collecting, handling, disposing, or storing of classified information and materials. This also includes units engaged in training or advising foreign personnel. Examples of units covered by this exemption are nuclear power training facilities, SEAL Teams, Security Group Commands, Weapons Stations, and Communications Stations.

(3) Except as otherwise provided, lists containing names and duty addresses of DON personnel, both military and civilian, who are assigned to units in the Continental United States (CONUS) and U.S. territories shall be released regardless of who has initiated the request.

(4) Exceptions to this policy must be coordinated with CNO (N09B30) or CMC (ARAD) prior to responding to requests, including those from Members of Congress. The policy in paragraphs (f) (1) through (3) should be considered when weighing the releasability of the address or telephone number of a specifically named individual.

(5) DON activities are reminded that e-mail addresses that identify an individual who is routinely deployable, overseas, or assigned to a sensitive unit should not be made available. Additionally, organizational charts for these kinds of units and activities that identify specific members should not be placed on the Internet.

(g) *Medical quality assurance documents.* The Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) is the release/denial authority for all naval medical quality assurance documents as defined by Title 10, United States Code, Section 1102. Requests for medical quality assurance documents shall be promptly referred to BUMED and the requester notified of the referral.

(h) *Mishap investigation reports (MIRs).* The Commander, Naval Safety Center (NAVSAFECEN) is the release/denial authority for all requests for mishap investigations or documents which contain mishap information. All requests or documents located which apply shall be promptly referred to the Commander, Naval Safety Center, Code 503, 375 A Street, Norfolk, VA 23511-4399 for action. Telephonic liaison with NAVSAFECEN is encouraged. The requester shall be notified of the referral.

(i) *National Security Council (NSC)/White House.* (1) DON activities that receive requests for records of NSC, the White House, or the White House/Military Office (WHMO) shall process the requests.

(2) DON records in which the NSC or the White House has a concurrent reviewing interest, and NSC, White House, or WHMO records discovered in DON activity files, shall be forwarded to CNO (N09B30), 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000. N09B30, in turn, will coordinate the request directly with DFOISR, so DFOISR can coordinate the request with NSC, White House, or WHMO. After coordination, the records will be returned to the DON activity for their direct response to the requester. During the interim, DON activities should notify the requester that they are coordinating their request and a response will therefore be delayed.

(j) *Naval attache documents/information.* The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has the responsibility for

reviewing for release/denial any naval attache-originated documents/information. Accordingly, FOIA requests for naval attache documents or copies of the documents located in DON files or referred in error to a DON activity shall be promptly referred to the Chief, Freedom of Information Act Staff, Defense Intelligence Agency (SVI-1), Washington, DC 20340-5100 for action and direct response to the requester. Ensure that the requester is notified in writing of the transfer to DIA.

(k) *Naval Audit Service reports.* The Director, Naval Audit Service is the release/denial authority for their reports. All requests or documents located which apply shall be promptly referred to the Director, Naval Audit Service, 5611 Columbia Pike, NASSIF Building, Falls Church, VA 22041-5080 for action. The requester shall be notified of the referral.

(l) *Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) reports.* The Director, NCIS is the release/denial authority for all NCIS reports/information. All requests for and copies of NCIS reports located in DON activity files shall be promptly referred to the Director, NCIS (Code OOFJ), Washington Navy Yard, Building 111, 716 Sicard Street, SE, Washington, DC 20388-5380 for action and, if appropriate, the requester so notified. Telephonic liaison with NCIS Headquarters is strongly encouraged.

(m) *Naval Inspector General (NAVINGEN) reports.* (1) NAVINGEN is the release/denial authority for all investigations and inspections conducted by or at the direction of NAVINGEN and for any records held by any command that relate to Navy hotline complaints that have been referred to the NAVINGEN. Accordingly, such actions shall be promptly referred to the Naval Inspector General (Code OOL), Building 200, Room 100, Washington Navy Yard, 901 M Street, SE, Washington, DC 20374-5006 for action and, if appropriate, the requester so notified.

(2) Requests for local command inspector general reports which have not been referred to NAVINGEN should be processed by the command that conducted the investigation and NAVINGEN advised as necessary.

(3) The Deputy Naval Inspector General for Marine Corps Matters (DNIGMC) is the release/denial authority for all investigations conducted by the DNIGMC. Requests for local Marine Corps command Inspector General reports shall be coordinated with the DNIGMC.

(n) *Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information (NNPI).* The Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (CNO (NOONB)/NAVSEA (08)) is the release/denial authority for all information and requests concerning NNPI. Naval activities receiving such requests are responsible for searching their files for responsive records. If no documents are located, the naval activity shall respond to the requester and provide CNO (NOONB) with a copy of the request and response. If documents are located, the naval activity shall refer the request, responsive documents, and a recommendation regarding release to the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NOONB), 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000, who will make the final release determination to the requester, after coordinating the release through DoD activities.

(o) *Naval Telecommunications Procedures (NTP) publications.* The Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command is the release/denial authority for NTP publications. All requests or documents located which apply shall be promptly referred to the Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command (Code NOOJ), 4401 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20394-5460 for action and direct response to the requester.

(p) *News media requests.* (1) Respond promptly to requests received from news media representatives through public information channels, if the information is releasable under FOIA. This eliminates the requirement to invoke FOIA and may result in timely information being made available to the public.

(2) In those instances where records/information are not releasable, either in whole or in part, or are not currently available for a release consideration, Public Affairs Officers shall

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promptly advise the requester of where and how to submit a FOIA request.

(3) DON activities receiving and processing requests from members of the press shall ensure that responses are cleared through their public affairs channels.

(q) *Records originated by other government agencies.* (1) A DON activity may refer a FOIA request for any record that originated in an agency outside the DON or that is based on information obtained from an outside agency to the cognizant agency for direct response to the requester after coordination with the outside agency, if that agency is subject to FOIA. Otherwise, the DON activity must respond to the request.

(2) A DON activity shall refer to the agency that provided the record any FOIA request for investigative, intelligence, or any other type of records that are on loan to the DON for a specific purpose, if the records are restricted from further release and so marked. However, if for investigative or intelligence purposes, the outside agency desires anonymity, a DON activity may only respond directly to the requester after coordination with the outside agency.

(r) *Submitter documents.* (1) When a request is received for a record containing confidential commercial information that was submitted to the Government, the requirements of Executive Order 12600 shall apply. Specifically, the submitter shall be notified of the request (telephonically, by letter, or by facsimile) and afforded a reasonable amount of time (anywhere from 2 weeks to a month depending on the circumstances) to present any objections concerning release, unless it is clear there can be no valid basis for objection. For example, the record was provided with actual or presumptive knowledge of the submitter that it would be made available to the public upon request.

(2) The DON activity will evaluate any objections and negotiate with the submitter as necessary. When a substantial issue has been raised, the DON activity may seek additional information from the submitter and afford the submitter and requester reasonable opportunities to present their arguments

in legal and substantive issues prior to making an agency determination.

(3) The final decision to disclose information claimed to be exempt under exemption (b)(4) shall be made by an official at least equivalent in rank to the IDA and the submitter advised that he or she may seek a restraining order or take court action to prevent the release. The submitter is given 10 days to take action.

(4) Should the submitter take such action, the requester will be notified and no action will be taken on the request until the outcome of the court action is known.

(s) Technical Documents Controlled by Distribution Statements B, C, D, E, F, or X shall be referred to the controlling DoD office for review and release determination.

§ 701.12 FOIA appeals/litigation.

(a) *Appellate authorities.* SECNAV has delegated his appellate authority to the JAG and the DONGC to act on matters under their cognizance. Their responsibilities include adjudicating appeals made to SECNAV on: denials of requests for copies of DON records or portions thereof; disapproval of a fee category claim by a requester; disapproval of a request to waive or reduce fees; disputes regarding fee estimates; reviewing determinations not to grant expedited access to agency records, and reviewing "no record" determinations when the requester considers such responses adverse in nature. They have the authority to release or withhold records, or portions thereof; to waive or reduce fees; and to act as required by SECNAV for appeals under 5 U.S.C. 552 and this instruction. The JAG has further delegated this appellate authority to the Assistant Judge Advocate General (Civil Law). The DONGC has further delegated this appellate authority to the Principal Deputy General Counsel, the Deputy General Counsel, and the Associate General Counsel (Management).

(1) In their capacity, appellate authorities will serve as principal points of contact on DON FOIA appeals and litigation; receive and track FOIA appeals and ensure responses are made in compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552, DoD 5400.7 and 5400.7-R, and the instruction

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in this part; complete responsive portions of the Annual FOIA Report that addresses actions on appeals and litigation costs during the fiscal year and submit to CNO (N09B30); provide CNO (N09B30) with a copy of all appeal determinations as they are issued; and keep CNO (N09B30) informed in writing of all FOIA lawsuits as they are filed against the DON. Appellate authorities shall facsimile a copy of the complaint to CNO (N09B30) for review and provide updates to CNO (N09B30) to review and disseminate to DFOISR.

(2) OGC's cognizance: Legal advice and services to SECNAV and the Civilian Executive Assistants on all matters affecting DON; legal services in subordinate commands, organizations, and activities in the areas of business and commercial law, real and personal property law, intellectual property law, fiscal law, civilian personnel and labor law, environmental law, and in coordination with the JAG, such other legal services as may be required to support the mission of the Navy and the Marine Corps, or the discharge of the General Counsel's responsibilities; and conducting litigation involving the areas enumerated above and oversight of all litigation affecting the DON.

(3) JAG's cognizance: In addition to military law, all matters except those falling under the cognizance of the DONGC.

(b) Appellants may file an appeal if they have been denied information in whole or in part; have been denied a waiver or reduction of fees; have been denied/have not received a response within 20 working days; or received a "no record" response or wish to challenge the "adequacy of a search" that was made. Appeal procedures also apply to the disapproval of a fee category claim by a requester, disputes regarding fee estimates, review of an expedited basis determination not to grant expedited access to agency records, or any determination found to be adverse in nature by the requester.

(c) *Action by the appellate authority.* (1) Upon receipt, JAG (34) or Assistant to the General Counsel (FOIA) will promptly notify the IDA of the appeal. In turn, the IDA will provide the appellate authority with the following documents so that a determination can be

made: a copy of the request, responsive documents both excised and unexcised, a copy of the denial letter, and supporting rationale for continued withholding. IDAs shall respond to the appellate authority within 10 working days.

(2) Final determinations on appeals normally shall be made within 20 working days after receipt. When the appellate authority has a significant number of appeals preventing a response determination within 20 working days, the appeals shall be processed in a multi-track processing system based, at a minimum, on the three processing tracks established for initial requests.

(3) If the appeal is received by the wrong appellate authority, the time limits do not take effect until it is received by the right one. If, however, the time limit for responding cannot be met, the appellate authority shall advise the appellant that he/she may consider his/her administrative remedies exhausted. However, he/she may await a substantive response without prejudicing his/her right of judicial remedy. Nonetheless, the appellate authority will continue to process the case expeditiously, whether or not the appellant seeks a court order for release of records. In such cases, a copy of the response will be provided to the Department of Justice (DOJ).

(d) *Addresses for filing appeals.* (1) General Counsel of the Navy, 720 Kennon Street, SE, Room 214, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5012, or

(2) Judge Advocate General, Washington Navy Yard, 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Suite 3000, Washington, DC 20374-5066.

(e) *Appeal letter requirements.* The appellant shall file a written appeal with the cognizant appellate authority (i.e., DONGC or JAG). The appeal should include a copy of the DON response letter and supporting rationale on why the appeal should be granted.

(f) *Consultation/coordination.* (1) The Special Assistant for Naval Investigative Matters and Security (CNO (N09N)) may be consulted to resolve inconsistencies or disputes involving classified records.

(2) Direct liaison with officials within DON and other interested Federal

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agencies is authorized at the discretion of the appellate authority, who also coordinates with appropriate DoD and DOJ officials.

(3) SECNAV, appropriate Assistant or Deputy Assistant Secretaries, and CNO (N09B30) shall be consulted and kept advised of cases with unusual implications. CHINFO shall be consulted and kept advised on cases involving public affairs implications.

(4) Final refusal involving issues not previously resolved or that the DON appellate authority knows to be inconsistent with rulings of other DoD components ordinarily should not be made before consultation with the DoD Office of General Counsel (OGC).

(5) Tentative decisions to deny records that raise new and significant legal issues of potential significance to other agencies of the Government shall be provided to the DoD OGC.

(g) *Copies of final appeal determinations.* Appellate authorities shall provide copies of final appeal determinations to the activity affected and to CNO (N09B30) as appeals are decided.

(h) *Denying an appeal.* The appellate authority must render his/her decision in writing with a full explanation as to why the appeal is being denied along with a detailed explanation of the basis for refusal with regard to the applicable statutory exemption(s) invoked. With regard to denials involving classified information, the final refusal should explain that a declassification review was undertaken and based on the governing Executive Order and implementing security classification guides (identify the guides), the information cannot be released and that information being denied does not contain meaningful portions that are reasonably segregable. In all instances, the final denial letter shall contain the name and position title of the official responsible for the denial and advise the requester of the right to seek judicial review.

(i) *Granting an appeal.* The appellate authority must render his/her decision in writing. When an appellate authority makes a determination to release all or a portion of records withheld by an IDA, a copy of the releasable records should be promptly forwarded to the requester after compliance with

any procedural requirements, such as payment of fees.

(j) *Processing appeals made under PA and FOIA.* When denials have been made under the provisions of PA and FOIA, and the denied information is contained in a PA system of records, the appeal shall be processed under both PA and FOIA. If the denied information is not maintained in a PA system of records, the appeal shall be processed under FOIA.

(k) *Response letters.* (1) When an appellate authority makes a final determination to release all or portion of records withheld by an IDA, a written response and a copy of the records so released should be forwarded promptly to the requester after compliance with any preliminary procedural requirements, such as payment of fees.

(2) Final refusal of an appeal must be made in writing by the appellate authority or by a designated representative. The response at a minimum shall include the following:

(i) The basis for the refusal shall be explained to the requester in writing, both with regard to the applicable statutory exemption or exemptions invoked under the provisions of the FOIA, and with respect to other issues appealed for which an adverse determination was made.

(ii) When the final refusal is based in whole or in part on a security classification, the explanation shall include a determination that the record meets the cited criteria and rationale of the governing Executive Order, and that this determination is based on a declassification review, with the explanation of how that review confirmed the continuing validity of the security classification.

(iii) The final denial shall include the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial.

(iv) In the case of appeals for total denial of records, the response shall advise the requester that the information being denied does not contain meaningful portions that are reasonably segregable.

(v) When the denial is based upon an exemption (b)(3) statute, the response, in addition to citing the statute relied upon to deny the information, shall state whether a court has upheld the

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decision to withhold the information under the statute, and shall contain a concise description of the scope of the information withheld.

(vi) The response shall advise the requester of the right to judicial review.

(1) *Time limits/requirements.* (1) A FOIA appeal has been received by a DON activity when it reaches the appellate authority having jurisdiction. Misdirected appeals should be referred expeditiously to the proper appellate authority.

(2) The requester shall be advised to file an appeal so that it is postmarked no later than 60 calendar days after the date of the initial denial letter. If no appeal is received, or if the appeal is postmarked after the conclusion of the 60 day period, the case may be considered closed. However, exceptions may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(3) In cases where the requester is provided several incremental determinations for a single request, the time for the appeal shall not begin until the date of the final response. Requests and responsive records that are denied shall be retained for a period of 6 years to meet the statute of limitations requirement.

(4) Final determinations on appeals normally shall be made within 20 working days after receipt. When a DON appellate authority has a significant number of appeals preventing a response determination within 20 working days, the appeals shall be processed in a multitrack processing system, based at a minimum on the three processing tracks established for initial requests. (See § 701.8(f)).

(5) If additional time is needed due to unusual circumstances, the final decision may be delayed for the number of working days (not to exceed 10) that were not used as additional time for responding to the initial request.

(6) If a determination cannot be made and the requester notified within 20 working days, the appellate authority shall acknowledge to the requester, in writing, the date of receipt of the appeal, the circumstances surrounding the delay, and the anticipated date for substantive response. Requesters shall be advised that, if the delay exceeds the statutory extension provision or is for reasons other than the unusual cir-

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cumstances, they may consider their administrative remedies exhausted. They may, however, without prejudicing their right of judicial remedy, await a substantive response. The appellate authority shall continue to process the case expeditiously.

(m) *FOIA litigation.* The appellate authority is responsible for providing CNO (N09B30) with a copy of any FOIA litigation filed against the DON and any subsequent status of the case. CNO (N09B30) will, in turn, forward a copy of the complaint to DFOISR for their review.

Subpart B—FOIA Definitions and Terms

§ 701.13 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1) materials.

Section (a)(1) of the FOIA requires publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of descriptions of agency organizations, functions, substantive rules, and statements of general policy.

§ 701.14 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) materials.

Section (a)(2) of the FOIA requires that certain materials routinely be made available for public inspection and copying. The (a)(2) materials are commonly referred to as “reading room” materials and are required to be indexed to facilitate public inspection. (a)(2) materials consist of:

(a) *5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2)(A) records.* Final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions, and orders made in the adjudication of cases, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551, that may be cited, used, or relied upon as precedents in future adjudications.

(b) *5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2)(B) records.* Statements of policy and interpretations that have been adopted by the agency and are not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) *5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2)(C) records.* Administrative staff manuals and instructions, or portions thereof, that establish DON policy or interpretations of policy that affect a member of the public. This provision does not apply to instructions for employees on tactics and techniques to be used in performing their duties, or to instructions relating only to the internal management of the DON activity. Examples of manuals

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and instructions not normally made available are:

(1) Those issued for audit, investigation, and inspection purposes, or those that prescribe operational tactics, standards of performance, or criteria for defense, prosecution, or settlement of cases.

(2) Operations and maintenance manuals and technical information concerning munitions, equipment, systems, and foreign intelligence operations.

(d) *5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2)(D) records.* Those (a)(2) records, which because of the nature of the subject matter, have become or are likely to become the subject of subsequent requests for substantially the same records. These records are referred to as FOIA-processed (a)(2) records. DON activities shall decide on a case-by-case basis whether records fall into this category based on the following factors: previous experience of the DON activity with similar records; particular circumstances of the records involved, including their nature and the type of information contained in them; and/or the identity and number of requesters and whether there is widespread press, historic, or commercial interest in the records.

(1) This provision is intended for situations where public access in a timely manner is important and it is not intended to apply where there may be a limited number of requests over a short period of time from a few requesters. DON activities may remove the records from this access medium when the appropriate officials determine that access is no longer necessary.

(2) Should a requester submit a FOIA request for FOIA-processed (a)(2) records and insist that the request be processed under FOIA, DON activities shall process the FOIA request. However, DON activities have no obligation to process a FOIA request for (a)(2)(A), (B) and (C) records because these records are required to be made public and not FOIA-processed under paragraph (a)(3) of the FOIA.

(e) However, agency records that are withheld under FOIA from public disclosure, based on one or more of the FOIA exemptions, do not qualify as (a)(2) materials and need not be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or

made available in a library reading room.

§ 701.15 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3) materials.

Agency records which are processed for release under the provisions of the FOIA.

§ 701.16 Administrative appeal.

A request made by a FOIA requester asking the appellate authority (JAG or OGC) to reverse a decision to: withhold all or part of a requested record; deny a fee category claim by a requester; deny a request for expedited processing due to demonstrated compelling need; deny a request for a waiver or reduction of fees; deny a request to review an initial fee estimate; and confirm that no records were located during the initial search. FOIA requesters may also appeal a non-response to a FOIA request within the statutory time limits.

§ 701.17 Affirmative information disclosure.

This is where a DON activity makes records available to the public on its own initiative. In such instance, the DON activity has determined in advance that a certain type of records or information is likely to be of such interest to members of the public, and that it can be disclosed without concern for any FOIA exemption sensitivity. Affirmative disclosures can be of mutual benefit to both the DON and the members of the public who are interested in obtaining access to such information.

§ 701.18 Agency record.

Agency records are either created or obtained by an agency and under agency control at the time of the FOIA request. Agency records are stored as various kinds of media, such as:

(a) Products of data compilation (all books, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, inclusive of those in electronic form or format, or other documentary materials), regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under Federal law in connection with the transaction of public business and in Department of

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the Navy possession and control at the time the FOIA request is made.

(b) Care should be taken not to exclude records from being considered agency records, unless they fall within one of the following categories:

(1) Objects or articles, such as structures, furniture, paintings, three-dimensional models, vehicles, equipment, parts of aircraft, ships, etc., whatever their historical value or value as evidence.

(2) Anything that is not a tangible or documentary record, such as an individual's memory or oral communication.

(3) Personal records of an individual not subject to agency creation or retention requirements, created and maintained primarily for the convenience of an agency employee, and not distributed to other agency employees for their official use. Personal papers fall into three categories: those created before entering Government service; private materials brought into, created, or received in the office that were not created or received in the course of transacting Government business, and work-related personal papers that are not used in the transaction of Government business.

(4) A record must exist and be in the possession and control of the DON at the time of the request to be considered subject to this instruction and the FOIA. There is no obligation to create, compile, or obtain a record to satisfy a FOIA request.

(5) Hard copy or electronic records, which are subject to FOIA requests under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3), and which are available to the public through an established distribution system, or through the FEDERAL REGISTER, the National Technical Information Service, or the Internet, normally need not be processed under the provisions of the FOIA. If a request is received for such information, DON activities shall provide the requester with guidance, inclusive of any written notice to the public, on how to obtain the information. However, if the requester insists that the request be processed under the FOIA, then process the request under FOIA.

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§ 701.19 Appellate authority.

SECNAV has delegated the OGC and JAG to review administrative appeals of denials of FOIA requests on his behalf and prepare agency paperwork for use by the DOJ in defending a FOIA lawsuit. JAG is further authorized to delegate this authority to a designated Assistant JAG. The authority of OGC is further delegated to the Principal Deputy General Counsel, the Deputy General Counsel, and the Associate General Counsel (Management).

§ 701.20 Discretionary disclosure.

The decision to release information that could qualify for withholding under a FOIA exemption, but upon review the determination has been made that there is no foreseeable harm to the Government for releasing such information. Discretionary disclosures do not apply to exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).

§ 701.21 Electronic record.

Records (including e-mail) which are created, stored, and retrieved by electronic means.

§ 701.22 Exclusions.

The FOIA contains three exclusions (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(3) which expressly authorize Federal law enforcement agencies for especially sensitive records under certain specified circumstances to treat the records as not subject to the requirements of the FOIA.

§ 701.23 Executive Order 12958.

Revoked Executive Order 12356 on October 14, 1995 and is the basis for claiming that information is currently and properly classified under (b)(1) exemption of the FOIA. It sets forth new requirements for classifying and declassifying documents. It recognizes both the right of the public to be informed about the activities of its government and the need to protect national security information from unauthorized or untimely disclosure.

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§ 701.24 Federal agency.

A Federal agency is 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.

§ 701.25 5 U.S.C. 552, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

An access statute that pertains to agency records of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, including the Executive Office of the President and independent regulatory agencies.

NOTE TO § 701.25: Records maintained by State governments, municipal corporations, by the courts, by Congress, or by companies and private citizens do not fall under this Federal statute)

§ 701.26 FOIA exemptions.

There are nine exemptions that identify certain kinds of records/information that qualify for withholding under FOIA. See subpart D of this part for a detailed explanation of each exemption.

§ 701.27 FOIA fee terms location.

The FOIA fee terms can be found in subpart C of this part.

§ 701.28 FOIA request.

A written request for DON records, made by “any person” including a member of the public (U.S. or foreign citizen/entity), an organization, or a business, but not including a Federal agency or a fugitive from the law that either explicitly or implicitly invokes the FOIA by citing DoD FOIA regulations or the instruction in this part. FOIA requests can be made for any purpose whatsoever, with no showing of relevancy required. Because the purpose for which records are sought has no bearing on the merits of the request, FOIA requesters do not have to explain or justify their requests. Written requests may be received by postal service or other commercial delivery means, by facsimile or electronically.

§ 701.29 Glomar response.

Refusal by the agency to either confirm or deny the existence or non-existence of records responsive to a FOIA request. See exemptions (b)(1), (b)(6), and (b)(7)(C) at subpart D of this part.

§ 701.30 Initial Denial Authority (IDA).

SECNAV has delegated authority to a limited number of officials to act on his behalf to withhold records under their cognizance that are requested under the FOIA for one or more of the nine categories of records exempt from mandatory disclosure; to deny a fee category claim by a requester; to deny a request for expedited processing due to demonstrated compelling need; to deny or grant a request for waiver or reduction of fees when the information sought relates to matters within their respective geographical areas of responsibility or chain of command; fees; to review a fee estimate; and to confirm that no records were located in response to a request. IDAs may also grant access to requests.

§ 701.31 Mosaic or compilation response.

The concept that apparently harmless pieces of information when assembled together could reveal a damaging picture. See exemption (b)(1) at subpart D of this part.

§ 701.32 Perfected request.

A request which meets the minimum requirements of the FOIA to be processed and is received by the DON activity having possession and control over the documents/information.

§ 701.33 Public domain.

Agency records released under the provisions of FOIA and the instruction in this part to a member of the public.

§ 701.34 Public interest.

The interest in obtaining official information that sheds light on a DON activity's performance of its statutory duties because the information falls within the statutory purpose of the FOIA to inform citizens what their government is doing. That statutory purpose, however, is not fostered by disclosure of information about private

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citizens accumulated in various governmental files that reveals nothing about an agency's or official's own conduct.

§ 701.35 Reading room.

Location where (a)(2) materials are made available for public inspection and copying.

§ 701.36 Release authorities.

Commanding officers and heads of Navy and Marine Corps shore activities or their designees are authorized to grant requests on behalf of SECNAV for agency records under their possession and control for which no FOIA exemption applies. As necessary, they will coordinate releases with other officials who may have an interest in the releasability of the record.

§ 701.37 Reverse FOIA.

When the "submitter" of information, usually a corporation or other business entity, that has supplied the agency with data on its policies, operations and products, seeks to prevent the agency that collected the information from revealing the data to a third party in response to the latter's FOIA request.

§ 701.38 Technical data.

Recorded information, regardless of form or method of the recording, of a scientific or technical nature (including computer software documentation).

§ 701.39 Vaughn index.

Itemized index, correlating each withheld document (or portion) with a specific FOIA exemption(s) and the relevant part of the agency's nondisclosure justification. The index may contain such information as: date of document; originator; subject/title of document; total number of pages reviewed; number of pages of reasonably segregable information released; number of pages denied; exemption(s) claimed; justification for withholding; etc. FOIA requesters are not entitled to a Vaughn index during the administrative process.

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Subpart C—FOIA Fees

§ 701.40 Background.

(a) The DON follows the uniform fee schedule developed by DoD and established to conform with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Uniform Freedom of Information Act Fee Schedule and Guidelines.

(b) Fees reflect direct costs for search; review (in the case of commercial requesters); and duplication of documents, collection of which is permitted by the FOIA. They are neither intended to imply that fees must be charged in connection with providing information to the public in the routine course of business, nor are they meant as a substitute for any other schedule of fees, which does not supersede the collection of fees under the FOIA.

(c) FOIA fees do not supersede fees chargeable under a statute specifically providing for setting the level of fees for particular types of records. For example, 5 U.S.C. 552 (a)(4)(A)(vi) enables a Government agency such as the Government Printing Office (GPO) or the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), to set and collect fees. DON activities should ensure that when documents that would be responsive to a request are maintained for distribution by agencies operating statutory-based fee schedule programs, such as GPO or NTIS, they inform requesters of the steps necessary to obtain records from those sources.

§ 701.41 FOIA fee terms.

(a) *Direct costs* means those expenditures a DON activity actually makes in searching for, reviewing (in the case of commercial requesters), and duplicating documents to respond to a FOIA request. Direct costs include, for example, the salary of the employee performing the work (the basic rate of pay for the employee plus 16 percent of that rate to cover benefits), and the costs of operating duplicating machinery. These factors have been included in the fee rates prescribed in this subpart. Not included in direct costs are overhead expenses such as costs of space, heating or lighting the facility in which the records are stored.

(b) *Duplication* refers to the process of making a copy of a document in response to a FOIA request. Such copies can take the form of paper copy, microfiche, audiovisual, or machine readable documentation (e.g., magnetic tape or disc), among others. Every effort will be made to ensure that the copy provided is in a form that is reasonably usable, the requester shall be notified that the copy provided is the best available, and that the activity's master copy shall be made available for review upon appointment. For duplication of computer tapes and audiovisual, the actual cost, including the operator's time, shall be charged. In practice, if a DON activity estimates that assessable duplication charges are likely to exceed \$25.00, it shall notify the requester of the estimate, unless the requester has indicated in advance his or her willingness to pay fees as high as those anticipated. Such a notice shall offer a requester the opportunity to confer with activity personnel with the object of reformulating the request to meet his or her needs at a lower cost.

(c) *Review* refers to the process of examining documents located in response to a FOIA request to determine whether one or more of the statutory exemptions permit withholding. It also includes processing the documents for disclosure, such as excising them for release. Review does not include the time spent resolving general legal or policy issues regarding the application of exemptions. It should be noted that charges for commercial requesters may be assessed only for the initial review. DON activities may not charge for reviews required at the administrative appeal level of an exemption already applied. However, records or portions of records withheld in full under an exemption that is subsequently determined not to apply may be reviewed again to determine the applicability of other exemptions not previously considered. The costs for such a subsequent review would be properly assessable.

(d) *Search* refers to time spent looking, both manually and electronically, for material that is responsive to a request. Search also includes a page-by-page or line-by-line identification (if

necessary) of material in the record to determine if it, or portions thereof are responsive to the request. DON activities should ensure that searches are done in the most efficient and least expensive manner so as to minimize costs for both the activity and the requester. For example, activities should not engage in line-by-line searches when duplicating an entire document known to contain responsive information would prove to be the less expensive and quicker method of complying with the request. Time spent reviewing documents in order to determine whether to apply one or more of the statutory exemptions is not search time, but review time.

(1) DON activities may charge for time spent searching for records, even if that search fails to locate records responsive to the request.

(2) DON activities may also charge search and review (in the case of commercial requesters) time if records located are determined to be exempt from disclosure.

(3) In practice, if the DON activity estimates that search charges are likely to exceed \$25.00, it shall notify the requester of the estimated amount of fees, unless the requester has indicated in advance his or her willingness to pay fees as high as those anticipated. Such a notice shall offer the requester the opportunity to confer with activity personnel with the object of reformulating the request to meet his or her needs at a lower cost.

§ 701.42 Categories of requesters—applicable fees.

(a) Commercial requesters refers to a request from, or on behalf of one who seeks information for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interest of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made. In determining whether a requester properly belongs in this category, DON activities must determine the use to which a requester will put the documents requested. More over, where an activity has reasonable cause to doubt the use to which a requester will put the records sought, or where that use is not clear from the request

itself, it should seek additional clarification before assigning the request to a specific category.

(1) Fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document search, review and duplication when records are requested for commercial use. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought.

(2) When DON activities receive a request for documents for commercial use, they should assess charges which recover the full direct costs of searching for, reviewing for release, and duplicating the records sought. Commercial requesters (unlike other requesters) are not entitled to 2 hours of free search time, nor 100 free pages of reproduction of documents. Moreover, commercial requesters are not normally entitled to a waiver or reduction of fees based upon an assertion that disclosure would be in the public interest. However, because use is the exclusive determining criteria, it is possible to envision a commercial enterprise making a request that is not for commercial use. It is also possible that a non-profit organization could make a request that is for commercial use. Such situations must be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Educational Institution refers to a pre-school, a public or private elementary or secondary school, an institution of graduate high education, an institution of undergraduate higher education, an institution of professional education, and an institution of vocational education, which operates a program or programs of scholarly research.

(1) Fees shall be limited to only reasonable standard charges for document duplication (excluding charges for the first 100 pages) when the request is made by an educational institution whose purpose is scholarly research. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought.

(2) Requesters must show that the request is being made under the auspices of a qualifying institution and that the records are not sought for commercial use, but in furtherance of scholarly research.

(3) Fees shall be waived or reduced in the public interest if criteria of § 701.58 have been met.

(c) Non-commercial Scientific Institution refers to an institution that is not operated on a “commercial” basis and that is operated solely for the purpose of conducting scientific research, the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry.

(1) Fees shall be limited to only reasonable standard charges for document duplication (excluding the first 100 pages) when the request is made by a non-commercial scientific institution whose purpose is scientific research. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought.

(2) Requesters must show that the request is being made under the auspices of a qualifying institution and that the records are not sought for commercial use, but in furtherance of or scientific research.

(d) *Representative of the news media.*

(1) Refers to any person actively gathering news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public. The term “news” means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public. Examples of news media entities include television or radio stations broadcasting to the public at large, and publishers of periodicals (but only in those instances when they can qualify as disseminators of “news”) who make their products available for purchase or subscription by the general public. These examples are not meant to be all-inclusive. Moreover, as traditional methods of news delivery evolve (e.g., electronic dissemination of newspapers through telecommunications services), such alternative media would be included in this category. In the case of “freelance” journalists, they may be regarded as working for a news organization if they can demonstrate a solid basis for expecting publication through that organization, even though not actually employed by it. A publication contract would be the clearest proof, but DON activities may also look to the past publication record of a requester in making this determination.

(2) To be eligible for inclusion in this category, a requester must meet the criteria established in paragraph (d)(1), and his or her request must not be

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made for commercial use. A request for records supporting the news dissemination function of the requester shall not be considered to be a request that is for a commercial use. For example, a document request by a newspaper for records relating to the investigation of a defendant in a current criminal trial of public interest could be presumed to be a request from an entity eligible for inclusion in this category, and entitled to records at the cost of reproduction alone (excluding charges for the first 100 pages).

(3) Representative of the news media does not include private libraries, private repositories of Government records, information vendors, data brokers or similar marketers of information whether to industries and businesses, or other entities.

(4) Fees shall be limited to only reasonable standard charges for document duplication (excluding charges for the first 100 pages) when the request is made by a representative of the news media. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought. Fees shall be waived or reduced if the fee waiver criteria have been met.

(e) All other requesters. DON activities shall charge requesters who do not fit into any of the categories described in paragraph (a) through (d) fees which recover the full direct cost of searching for and duplicating records, except that the first 2 hours of search time and the first 100 pages of duplication shall be furnished without charge. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought. Requests from subjects about themselves will continue to be treated under the fee provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, which permit fees only for duplication. DON activities are reminded that this category of requester may also be eligible for a waiver or reduction of fees if disclosure of the information is in the public interest.

§ 701.43 Fee declarations.

Requesters should submit a fee declaration appropriate for the categories in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, if fees are expected to exceed the minimum fee threshold of \$15.00.

(a) Commercial. Requesters should indicate a willingness to pay all search, review and duplication costs.

(b) Educational or noncommercial scientific institution or news media. Requesters should indicate a willingness to pay duplication charges in excess of 100 pages if more than 100 pages of records are desired.

(c) All others. Requesters should indicate a willingness to pay assessable search and duplication costs if more than 2 hours of search effort or 100 pages of records are desired.

(d) If the conditions in paragraphs (a) through (c) are not met, then the request need not be processed and the requester shall be so informed.

§ 701.44 Restrictions.

(a) No fees may be charged by any DON activity if the costs of routine collection and processing of the fee are likely to equal or exceed the amount of the fee. With the exception of requesters seeking documents for a commercial use, activities shall provide the first 2 hours of search time, and the first 100 pages of duplication without charge. For example, for a request (other than one from a commercial requester) that involved 2 hours and 10 minutes of search time, and resulted in 105 pages of documents, an activity would determine the cost of only 10 minutes of search time, and only five pages of reproduction. If this processing cost was equal to, or less than, the cost to the activity for billing the requester and processing the fee collected, no charges would result.

(b) Requesters receiving the first 2 hours of search and the first 100 pages of duplication without charge are entitled to such only once per request. Consequently, if a DON activity, after completing its portion of a request, finds it necessary to refer the request to a subordinate office, another DON activity, or another Federal agency to action their portion of the request, the referring activity shall inform the recipient of the referral of the expended amount of search time and duplication cost to date.

(c) The elements to be considered in determining the "cost of collecting a fee" are the administrative costs to the DON activity of receiving and recording a remittance, and processing the fee for deposit in the Department of Treasury's special account. The cost to

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the Department of Treasury to handle such remittance is negligible and shall not be considered in activity determinations.

(d) For the purposes of the restrictions in this section, the word “pages” refers to paper copies of a standard size, which will normally be “8½×11” or “11×14.” Thus, requesters would not be entitled to 100 microfiche or 100 computer disks, for example. A microfiche containing the equivalent of 100 pages or 100 pages of computer printout however, might meet the terms of the restriction.

(e) In the case of computer searches, the first 2 free hours will be determined against the salary scale of the individual operating the computer for the purposes of the search. As an example, when the direct costs of the computer central processing unit, input-output devices, and memory capacity equal \$24.00 (2 hours of equivalent search at the clerical level), amounts of computer costs in excess of that amount are chargeable as computer search time. In the event the direct operating cost of the hardware configuration cannot be determined, computer search shall be based on the salary scale of the operator executing the computer search.

§ 701.45 Fee assessment.

(a) Fees may not be used to discourage requesters, and to this end, FOIA fees are limited to standard charges for direct document search, review (in the case of commercial requesters) and duplication.

(b) In order to be as responsive as possible to FOIA requests while minimizing unwarranted costs to the taxpayer, DON activities shall analyze each request to determine the category of the requester. If the activity’s determination regarding the category of the requester is different than that claimed by the requester, the activity shall:

(1) Notify the requester to provide additional justification to warrant the category claimed, and that a search for responsive records will not be initiated until agreement has been attained relative to the category of the requester. Absent further category justification from the requester, and within a reasonable period of time (i.e., 30 calendar

days), the DON activity shall render a final category determination, and notify the requester of such determination, to include normal administrative appeal rights of the determination.

(2) Advise the requester that, notwithstanding any appeal, a search for responsive records will not be initiated until the requester indicates a willingness to pay assessable costs appropriate for the category determined by the activity.

(c) Estimate of fees. DON activities must be prepared to provide an estimate of assessable fees if desired by the requester. While it is recognized that search situations will vary among activities, and that an estimate is often difficult to obtain prior to an actual search, requesters who desire estimates are entitled to such before committing to a willingness to pay. Should the activity’s actual costs exceed the amount of the estimate or the amount agreed to by the requester, the amount in excess of the estimate or the requester’s agreed amount shall not be charged without the requester’s agreement.

(d) Advance payment of fees. DON activities may not require advance payment of any fee (i.e., before work is commenced or continued on a request) unless the requester has failed to pay fees in a timely fashion (i.e., 30 calendar days from the date of the assessed billing in writing), or the activity has determined that the fee will exceed \$250.00.

(e) When a DON activity estimates or determines that allowable charges that a requester may be required to pay are likely to exceed \$250.00, the activity shall notify the requester of the likely cost and obtain satisfactory assurance of full payment where the requester has a history of prompt payments, or require an advance payment of an amount up to the full estimated charges in the case of requesters with no payment history.

(f) Where a requester has previously failed to pay a fee charged in a timely fashion (i.e., within 30 calendar days from the date of the billing), the DON activity may require the requester to pay the full amount owed, plus any applicable interest, or demonstrate that he or she has paid the fee, and to make an advance payment of the full amount

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of the estimated fee before the DON activity begins to process a new or pending request from the requester. Interest will be at the rate prescribed by 31 U.S.C. 3737 and confirmed with respective finance and accounting offices.

(g) After all the work is completed on a request, and the documents are ready for release, DON activities may require payment before forwarding the documents, particularly for those requesters who have no payment history, or for those requesters who have failed to previously pay a fee in a timely fashion (i.e., within 30 calendar days from the date of the billing).

(h) DON activities may charge for time spent searching for records, even if that search fails to locate records responsive to the request. DON activities may also charge search and review (in the case of commercial requesters) time if records located are determined to be exempt from disclosure. In practice, if the DON activity estimates that search charges are likely to exceed \$25.00, it shall notify the requester of the estimated amount of fees, unless the requester has indicated in advance his or her willingness to pay fees as high as those anticipated. Such a notice shall offer the requester the opportunity to confer with activity personnel with the object of reformulating the request to meet his or her needs at a lower cost.

§ 701.46 Aggregating requests.

Except for requests that are for a commercial use, a DON activity may not charge for the first 2 hours of search time or for the first 100 pages of reproduction. However, a requester may not file multiple requests at the same time, each seeking portions of a document or documents, solely in order to avoid payment of fees. When an activity reasonably believes that a requester or, on rare occasions, a group of requesters acting in concert, is attempting to break a request down into a series of requests for the purpose of avoiding the assessment of fees, the activity may aggregate any such requests and charge accordingly. One element to be considered in determining whether a belief would be reasonable is the time period in which the requests have occurred. For example, it would be rea-

sonable to presume that multiple requests of this type made within a 30-day period had been made to avoid fees. For requests made over a longer period however, such a presumption becomes harder to sustain and activities should have a solid basis for determining that aggregation is warranted in such cases. DON activities are cautioned that before aggregating requests from more than one requester, they must have a concrete basis on which to conclude that the requesters are acting in concert and are acting specifically to avoid payment of fees. In no case may an activity aggregate multiple requests on unrelated subjects.

§ 701.47 FOIA fees must be addressed in response letters.

DON activities shall ensure that requesters receive a complete breakout of all fees which are charged and apprised of the "Category" in which they have been placed. For example: "We are treating you as an 'All Other Requester.' As such, you are entitled to 2 free hours of search and 100 pages of reproduction, prior to any fees being assessed. We have expended an additional 2 hours of search at \$25.00 per hour and an additional 100 pages of reproduction, for a total fee of \$65.00."

§ 701.48 Fee waivers.

Documents shall be furnished without charge, or at a charge reduced below fees assessed to the categories of requesters, when the DON activity determines that waiver or reduction of the fees is in the public interest because furnishing the information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the DON/DoD and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. When assessable costs for a FOIA request total \$15.00 or less, fees shall be waived automatically for all requesters, regardless of category. Decisions to waive or reduce fees that exceed the automatic waiver threshold shall be made on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the following factors:

(a) 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."

(b) The subject of the request. DON activities should analyze whether the subject matter of the request involves issues that will significantly contribute to the public understanding of the operations or activities of the DON/DoD. Requests for records in the possession of the DON which were originated by non-government organizations and are sought for their intrinsic content, rather than informative value, will likely not contribute to public understanding of the operations or activities of the DON/DoD. An example of such records might be press clippings, magazine articles, or records forwarding a particular opinion or concern from a member of the public regarding a DON/DoD activity. Similarly, disclosures of records of considerable age may or may not bear directly on the current activities of the DON/DoD, however, the age of a particular record shall not be the sole criteria for denying relative significance under this factor. It is possible to envisage an informative issue concerning the current activities of the DON/DoD, based upon historical documentation. Requests of this nature must be closely reviewed consistent with the requester's stated purpose for desiring the records and the potential for public understanding of the operations and activities of the DON/DoD.

(c) The informative value of the information to be disclosed. This factor requires a close analysis of the substantive contents of a record, or portion of the record, to determine whether disclosure is meaningful, and shall inform the public on the operations or activities of the DON. While the subject of a request may contain information that concerns operations or activities of the DON, it may not always hold great potential for contributing to a meaningful understanding of these operations or activities. An example of such would be a previously released record that has been heavily redacted, the balance of which may contain only random words, fragmented sentences, or paragraph headings. A determination as to whether a record in this situation will contribute to the public understanding of the operations or activities of the DON must be approached with caution and carefully weighed

against the arguments offered by the requester. Another example is information already known to be in the public domain. Disclosure of duplicative or nearly identical information already existing in the public domain may add no meaningful new information concerning the operations and activities of the DON.

(d) The contribution to an understanding of the subject by the general public likely to result from disclosure. The key element in determining the applicability of this factor is whether disclosure will inform, or have the potential to inform, the public rather than simply the individual requester or small segment of interested persons. The identity of the requester is essential in this situation in order to determine whether such requester has the capability and intention to disseminate the information to the public. Mere assertions of plans to author a book, researching a particular subject, doing doctoral dissertation work, or indigence are insufficient without demonstrating the capacity to further disclose the information in a manner that will be informative to the general public. Requesters should be asked to describe their qualifications, the nature of their research, the purpose of the requested information, and their intended means of dissemination to the public.

(e) The significance of the contribution to public understanding. In applying this factor, DON activities must differentiate the relative significance or impact of the disclosure against the current level of public knowledge, or understanding which exists before the disclosure. In other words, will disclosure on a current subject of wide public interest be unique in contributing previously unknown facts, thereby enhancing public knowledge, or will it basically duplicate what is already known by the general public? A decision regarding significance requires objective judgment, rather than subjective determination, and must be applied carefully to determine whether disclosure will likely lead to a significant public understanding of the issue. DON activities shall not make value

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judgments as to whether the information is important enough to be made public.

(f) Disclosure of the information “is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”

(1) The existence and magnitude of a commercial interest. If the request is determined to be of a commercial interest, DON activities should address the magnitude of that interest to determine if the requester’s commercial interest is primary, as opposed to any secondary personal or non-commercial interest. In addition to profit-making organizations, individual persons or other organizations may have a commercial interest in obtaining certain records. Where it is difficult to determine whether the requester is of a commercial nature, DON activities may draw inference from the requester’s identity and circumstances of the request. Activities are reminded that in order to apply the commercial standards of the FOIA, the requester’s commercial benefit must clearly override any personal or non-profit interest.

(2) The primary interest in disclosure. Once a requester’s commercial interest has been determined, DON activities should then determine if the disclosure would be primarily in that interest. This requires a balancing test between the commercial interest of the request against any public benefit to be derived as a result of that disclosure. Where the public interest is served above and beyond that of the requester’s commercial interest, a waiver or reduction of fees would be appropriate. Conversely, even if a significant public interest exists, and the relative commercial interest of the requester is determined to be greater than the public interest, then a waiver or reduction of fees would be inappropriate. As examples, news media organizations have a commercial interest as business organizations; however, their inherent role of disseminating news to the general public can ordinarily be presumed to be of a primary interest. Therefore, any commercial interest becomes secondary to the primary interest in serving the public. Similarly, scholars writing books or engaged in other forms of academic research may recog-

nize a commercial benefit, either directly, or indirectly (through the institution they represent); however, normally such pursuits are primarily undertaken for educational purposes, and the application of a fee charge would be inappropriate. Conversely, data brokers or others who merely compile government information for marketing can normally be presumed to have an interest primarily of a commercial nature.

(g) The factors and examples used in this section are not all inclusive. Each fee decision must be considered on a case-by-case basis and upon the merits of the information provided in each request. When the element of doubt as to whether to charge or waive the fee cannot be clearly resolved, DON activities should rule in favor of the requester.

(h) The following additional circumstances describe situations where waiver or reduction of fees are most likely to be warranted:

(1) A record is voluntarily created to prevent an otherwise burdensome effort to provide voluminous amounts of available records, including additional information not requested.

(2) A previous denial of records is reversed in total, or in part, and the assessable costs are not substantial (e.g. \$15.00-\$30.00).

§ 701.49 Payment of fees.

(a) Normally, fees will be collected at the time of providing the documents to the requester when the requester specifically states that the costs involved shall be acceptable or acceptable up to a specified limit that covers the anticipated costs, and the fees do not exceed \$250.00.

(b) However, after all work is completed on a request, and the documents are ready for release, DON activities may request payment before forwarding the documents, particularly for those requesters who have no payment history, or for those requesters who have failed previously to pay a fee in a timely fashion (i.e., within 30 calendar days from the date of the billing).

(c) When a DON activity estimates or determines that allowable charges that a requester may be required to pay are likely to exceed \$250.00, the activity

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shall notify the requester of the likely cost and obtain satisfactory assurance of full payment where the requester has a history of prompt payments, or require an advance payment of an amount up to the full estimated charges in the case of requesters with no history of payment.

(d) Advance payment of a fee is also applicable when a requester has previously failed to pay fees in a timely fashion (i.e., 30 calendar days) after being assessed in writing by the activity. Further, where a requester has previously failed to pay a fee charged in a timely fashion (i.e., within 30 calendar days from the date of the billing), the DON activity may require the requester to pay the full amount owed, plus any applicable interest, or demonstrate that he or she has paid the fee, and to make an advance payment of the full amount of the estimated fee before the activity begins to process a new or pending request from the requester. Interest will be at the rate prescribed in 31 U.S.C. 3717 and confirmed with respective finance and accounting offices.

§ 701.50 Effect of the Debt Collection Act of 1982.

The Debt Collection Act of 1982 (Pub. L. 97-365) provides for a minimum annual rate of interest to be charged on overdue debts owed the Federal Government. DON activities may levy this interest penalty for any fees that remain outstanding 30 calendar days from the date of billing (the first demand notice) to the requester of the amount owed. The interest rate shall be as prescribed in 31 U.S.C. 3717. DON activities should verify the current interest rate with respective finance and accounting offices. After one demand letter has been sent and 30 calendar days have lapsed with no payment, DON activities may submit the debt to respective finance and accounting offices for collection.

§ 701.51 Refunds.

In the event that a DON activity discovers that it has overcharged a requester or a requester has overpaid, the DON activity shall promptly refund the charge to the requester by reimburse-

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ment methods that are agreeable to the requester and the activity.

§ 701.52 Computation of fees.

(a) It is imperative that DON activities compute all fees to ensure accurate reporting in the Annual FOIA Report, but ensure that only applicable fees be charged to the requester. For example, although we calculate correspondence and preparation costs, these fees are not recoupable from the requester.

(b) DD 2086, Record of Freedom of Information (FOI) Processing Cost, should be filled out accurately to reflect all processing costs, as requesters may solicit a copy of that document to ensure accurate computation of fees. Costs shall be computed on time actually spent. Neither time-based nor dollar-based minimum charges for search, review and duplication are authorized.

§ 701.53 FOIA fee schedule.

The following fee schedule shall be used to compute the search, review (in the case of commercial requesters) and duplication costs associated with processing a given FOIA request. The appropriate fee category of the requester shall be applied before computing fees.

(a) Manual search.

Type	Grade	Hourly rate
Clerical	E9/GS8 and below	\$12.00
Professional	O1-O6/GS9-GS15	25.00
Executive	O7/GS16/ES1 and above	45.00

(b) *Computer search.* Fee assessments for computer search consist of two parts; individual time (hereafter referred to as human time) and machine time.

(1) *Human time.* Human time is all the time spent by humans performing the necessary tasks to prepare the job for a machine to execute the run command. If execution of a run requires monitoring by a human, that human time may be also assessed as computer search. The terms "programmer/operator" shall not be limited to the traditional programmers or operators. Rather, the terms shall be interpreted in their broadest sense to incorporate any human involved in performing the

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computer job (e.g. technician, administrative support, operator, programmer, database administrator, or action officer).

(2) *Machine time.* Machine time involves only direct costs of the central processing unit (CPU), input/output devices, and memory capacity used in the actual computer configuration. Only this CPU rate shall be charged. No other machine-related costs shall be charged. In situations where the capability does not exist to calculate CPU time, no machine costs can be passed on to the requester. When CPU calculations are not available, only human time costs shall be assessed to requesters. Should DON activities lease computers, the services charged by the lessor shall not be passed to the requester under the FOIA.

(c) Duplication.

Type	Cost per page
Pre-Printed material	\$.02
Office copy15
Microfiche25
Computer copies (tapes, discs or printouts).	Actual cost of duplicating the tape, disc or printout (includes operator's time and cost of the medium).

(d) *Review time (in the case of commercial requesters, only).*

Type	Grade	Hourly rate
Clerical	E9/GS8 and below	\$12.00
Professional	O1-O6/GS9-GS15	25.00
Executive	O7/GS16/ES1 and above	45.00

(e) *Audiovisual documentary materials.* Search costs are computed as for any other record. Duplication cost is the actual direct cost of reproducing the material, including the wage of the person doing the work. Audiovisual materials provided to a requester need not be in reproducible format or quality.

(f) *Other records.* Direct search and duplication cost for any record not described in this section shall be computed in the manner described for audiovisual documentary material.

(g) *Costs for special services.* Complying with requests for special services is at the discretion of the DON activity. Neither the FOIA nor its fee structure cover these kinds of services.

Therefore, DON activities may recover the costs of special services requested by the requester after agreement has been obtained in writing from the requester to pay for such fees as certifying that records are true copies, sending records by special methods such as express mail, etc.

§ 701.54 Collection of fees and fee rates for technical data.

(a) Technical data, other than technical data that discloses critical technology with military or space application, if required to be released under the FOIA, shall be released after the person requesting such technical data pays all reasonable costs attributed to search, duplication and review of the records to be released. Technical data, as used in this section, means recorded information, regardless of the form or method of the recording of a scientific or technical nature (including computer software documentation). This term does not include computer software, or data incidental to contract administration, such as financial and/or management information.

(b) DON activities shall retain the amounts received by such a release, and it shall be merged with and available for the same purpose and the same time period as the appropriation from which the costs were incurred in complying with request. All reasonable costs as used in this sense are the full costs to the Federal Government of rendering the service, or fair market value of the service, whichever is higher. Fair market value shall be determined in accordance with commercial rates in the local geographical area. In the absence of a known market value, charges shall be based on recovery of full costs to the Federal Government. The full costs shall include all direct and indirect costs to conduct the search and to duplicate the records responsive to the request. This cost is to be differentiated from the direct costs allowable under information released under FOIA.

(c) Waiver. DON activities shall waive the payment of costs required in paragraph (a) of this section which are greater than the costs that would be required for release of this same information under the FOIA if:

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(1) The request is made by a citizen of the United States or a United States corporation and such citizen or corporation certifies that the technical data requested is required to enable it to submit an offer or determine whether it is capable of submitting an offer to provide the product to which the technical data relates to the United States or a contractor with the United States. However, DON activities may require the citizen or corporation to pay a deposit in an amount equal to not more than the cost of complying with the request, which will be refunded upon submission of an offer by the citizen or corporation;

(2) The release of technical data is requested in order to comply with the terms of an international agreement; or,

(3) The DON activity determines in accordance with § 701.48 that such a waiver is in the interest of the United States.

(d) Fee rates. (1) Manual search.

Type	Grade	Hourly rate
Clerical	E9/GS8 and below	\$13.25
Clerical (Minimum Charge).	8.30
Professional	01 to 06/GS9 to GS15	(**)
Executive	07/GS16/ES-1 and above	(**)

**Rate to be established at actual hourly rate prior to search. A minimum charge will be established at 1/2 Minimum Charge)

(2) Computer search is based on the total cost of the central processing unit, input-output devices, and memory capacity of the actual computer configuration. The wage (based upon the scale for manual search) for the computer operator and/or programmer determining how to conduct, and subsequently executing the search will be recorded as part of the computer search.

(3) Duplication.

Type	Cost
Aerial photograph, maps, specifications, permits, charts, blueprints, and other technical engineering documents	\$2.50
Engineering data (microfilm):	
Aperture cards:	
Silver duplicate negative, per card75
When key punched and verified, per card85
Diaz duplicate negative, per card65
When key punched and verified, per card75
35mm roll film, per frame50
16mm roll film, per frame45

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Type	Cost
Paper prints (engineering drawings), each	1.50
Paper reprints of microfilm indices, each10

(4) Review Time.

Type	Grade	Hourly rate
Clerical	E9/GS8 and below	\$13.25
Clerical Minimum Charge.	E9/GS8 and below	8.30
Professional	01 to 06/GS9 to GS15	(**)
Executive	07/GS16/ES1 or higher	(**)

**Rate to be established at actual hourly rate prior to search. (A minimum charge will be established at 1/2 Minimum Charge)

(5) Other technical data records. Charges for any additional services not specifically provided in paragraph (d) of this section, consistent with Volume 11A of DoD 7000.14-R (NOTAL) shall be made by DON activities at the following rates:

- Minimum charge for office copy up to six images)—\$3.50
- Each additional image—\$.10
- Each typewritten page—\$3.50
- Certification and validation with seal, each—\$5.20
- Hand-drawn plots and sketches, each hour or fraction Thereof—\$12.00

§ 701.55 Processing FOIA fee remittances.

(a) Payments for FOIA charges, less fees assessed for technical data or by a Working Capital Fund or a Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) activity, shall be made payable to the U.S. Treasurer and deposited in Receipt Account Number 172419.1203.

(b) Payments for fees assessed for technical data shall be made payable to the DON activity that incurred the costs and will be deposited directly into the accounting line item from which the costs were incurred.

(c) Payments for fees assessed by Working Capital Fund or Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) activities shall be made payable to the DON activity and deposited directly into their account.

Subpart D—FOIA Exemptions

§ 701.56 Background.

The FOIA is a disclosure statute whose goal is an informed citizenry. Accordingly, records are considered to

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be releasable, unless they contain information that qualifies for withholding under one or more of the nine FOIA exemptions. The exemptions are identified as 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1) through (b)(9).

§ 701.57 Ground rules.

(a) *Identity of requester.* In applying exemptions, the identity of the requester and the purpose for which the record is sought are irrelevant with the exception that an exemption may not be invoked where the particular interest to be protected is the requester's interest. However, if the subject of the record is the requester for the record and the record is contained in a Privacy Act system of records, it may only be denied to the requester if withholding is both authorized in systems notice and by a FOIA exemption.

(b) *Reasonably segregable.* Even though a document may contain information which qualifies for withholding under one or more FOIA exemptions, FOIA requires that all "reasonably segregable" information be provided to the requester, unless the segregated information would have no meaning. In other words, redaction is not required when it would reduce the balance of the text to unintelligible gibberish.

(c) *Discretionary release.* A discretionary release of a record to one requester shall prevent the withholding of the same record under a FOIA exemption if the record is subsequently requested by someone else. However, a FOIA exemption may be invoked to withhold information that is similar or related that has been the subject of a discretionary release.

(d) *Initial Denial Authority (IDA) actions.* The decision to withhold information in whole or in part based on one or more of the FOIA exemptions requires the signature of an IDA. See listing of IDAs in § 701.4.

§ 701.58 In-depth analysis of FOIA exemptions.

An in-depth analysis of the FOIA exemptions is addressed in the DOJ's annual publication, "Freedom of Information Act Guide & Privacy Act Overview." A copy is available on the DOJ's FOIA website (see Navy FOIA website

at <http://www.ogc.secnav.hq.navy.mil/foia/index.html> for easy access).

§ 701.59 A brief explanation of the meaning and scope of the nine FOIA exemptions.

(a) 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1): Those properly and currently classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy, as specifically authorized under the criteria established by Executive Order and implemented by regulations.

(1) Although material is not classified at the time of the FOIA request, a classification review may be undertaken to determine whether the information should be classified based on the Executive Order on classification (i.e., Executive Order 12958) and/or a security classification guide. The procedures for reclassification are addressed in the Executive Order.

(2) If the information qualifies as exemption (b)(1) information, there is no discretion regarding its release. In addition, this exemption shall be invoked when the following situations are apparent:

(i) *Glomar response:* The fact of the existence or nonexistence of a record would itself reveal classified information. In this situation, DON activities shall neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of the record being requested. A "refusal to confirm or deny" response must be used consistently, not only when a record exists, but also when a record does not exist. Otherwise, the pattern of using a "no record" response when a record does not exist, and a "refusal to confirm or deny" when a record does exist will itself disclose national security information.

(ii) *Compilation:* Compilations of items of information that are individually unclassified may be classified if the compiled information reveals additional association or relationship that meets the standard for classification under an existing executive order for classification and is not otherwise revealed in the individual items of information.

(b) 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(2): Those related solely to the internal personnel rules

and practices of the DON and its activities. This exemption is entirely discretionary and has two profiles, high (b)(2) and low (b)(2):

(1) High (b)(2) are records containing or constituting statutes, rules, regulations, orders, manuals, directives, instructions, and security classification guides, the release of which would allow circumvention of these records thereby substantially hindering the effective performance of a significant function of the DON. For example:

(i) Those operating rules, guidelines, and manuals for DON investigators, inspectors, auditors, or examiners that must remain privileged in order for the DON activity fulfill a legal requirement;

(ii) Personnel and other administrative matters, such as examination questions and answers used in training courses or in the determination of the qualifications of candidates for employment, entrance on duty, advancement, or promotion;

(iii) Computer software, the release of which would allow circumvention of a statute or DON rules, regulations, orders, manuals, directives, or instructions. In this situation, the use of the software must be closely examined to ensure a circumvention possibility exists.

(2) Discussion of low (b)(2) is provided for information only, as DON activities may not invoke the low (b)(2). Low (b)(2) records are those matters which are trivial and housekeeping in nature for which there is no legitimate public interest or benefit to be gained by release, and it would constitute an administrative burden to process the request in order to disclose the records. Examples include rules of personnel's use of parking facilities or regulation of lunch hours, statements of policy as to sick leave, and administrative data such as file numbers, mail routing stamps, initials, data processing notations, brief references to previous communications, and other like administrative markings.

(c) 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(3): Those concerning matters that a statute specifically exempts from disclosure by terms that permit no discretion on the issue, or in accordance with criteria established by that statute for withholding

or referring to particular types of matters to be withheld. A few examples of (b)(3) statutes are:

(1) 10 U.S.C. 128, Physical Protection of Special Nuclear Material, Limitation on Dissemination of Unclassified Information.

(2) 10 U.S.C. 130, Authority to Withhold From Public Disclosure Certain Technical Data.

(3) 10 U.S.C. 1102, Confidentiality of Medical Quality Assurance Records.

(4) 10 U.S.C. 2305(g), Protection of Contractor Submitted Proposals.

(5) 12 U.S.C. 3403, Confidentiality of Financial Records.

(6) 18 U.S.C. 798, Communication Intelligence.

(7) 35 U.S.C. 181-188, Patent Secrecy—any records containing information relating to inventions that are the subject of patent applications on which Patent Secrecy Orders have been issued.

(8) 35 U.S.C. 205, Confidentiality of Inventions Information.

(9) 41 U.S.C. 423, Procurement Integrity.

(10) 42 U.S.C. 2162, Restricted Data and Formerly Restricted Data.

(11) 50 U.S.C. 403 (d)(3), Protection of Intelligence Sources and Methods.

(d) 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(4): Those containing trade secrets or commercial or financial information that a DON activity receives from a person or organization outside the Government with the understanding that the information or record will be retained on a privileged or confidential basis in accordance with the customary handling of such records. Records within the exemption must contain trade secrets, or commercial or financial records, the disclosure of which is likely to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the source providing the information; impair the Government's ability to obtain necessary information in the future; or impair some other legitimate Government interest. Commercial or financial information submitted on a voluntary basis, absent any exercised authority prescribing criteria for submission is protected without any requirement to show competitive harm. If the information qualifies as exemption (b)(4) information,

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there is no discretion in its release. Examples include:

(1) Commercial or financial information received in confidence in connection with loans, bids, contracts, or proposals set forth in or incorporated by reference in a contract entered into between the DON activity and the offeror that submitted the proposal, as well as other information received in confidence or privileged, such as trade secrets, inventions, discoveries, or other proprietary data. Additionally, when the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2305(g) and 41 U.S.C. 423 are met, certain proprietary and source selection information may be withheld under exemption (b)(3).

(2) Statistical data and commercial or financial information concerning contract performance, income, profits, losses, and expenditures, if offered and received in confidence from a contractor or potential contractor.

(3) Personal statements given in the course of inspections, investigations, or audits, when such statements are received in confidence from the individual and retained in confidence because they reveal trade secrets or commercial or financial information normally considered confidential or privileged.

(4) Financial data provided in confidence by private employers in connection with locality wage surveys that are used to fix and adjust pay schedules applicable to the prevailing wage rate of employees within the DON.

(5) Scientific and manufacturing processes or developments concerning technical or scientific data or other information submitted with an application for a research grant, or with a report while research is in progress.

(6) Technical or scientific data developed by a contractor or subcontractor exclusively at private expense, and technical or scientific data developed in part with Federal funds and in part at private expense, wherein the contractor or subcontractor has retained legitimate proprietary interests in such data in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2320-2321 and DoD Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), chapter 2 of 48 CFR, subparts 227.71 and 227.72. Technical data developed exclu-

sively with Federal funds may be withheld under Exemption (b)(3) if it meets the criteria of 10 U.S.C. 130 and DoD Directive 5230.25 of 6 November 1984.

(7) Computer software which is copyrighted under the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 U.S.C. 106), the disclosure of which would have an adverse impact on the potential market value of a copyrighted work.

(8) Proprietary information submitted strictly on a voluntary basis, absent any exercised authority prescribing criteria for submission. Examples of exercised authorities prescribing criteria for submission are statutes, Executive Orders, regulations, invitations for bids, requests for proposals, and contracts. Submission of information under these authorities is not voluntary.

(e) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5): Those containing information considered privileged in litigation, primarily under the deliberative process privilege. For example: internal advice, recommendations, and subjective evaluations, as contrasted with factual matters, that are reflected in deliberative records pertaining to the decision-making process of an agency, whether within or among agencies or within or among DON activities. In order to meet the test of this exemption, the record must be both deliberative in nature, as well as part of a decision-making process. Merely being an internal record is insufficient basis for withholding under this exemption. Also potentially exempted are records pertaining to the attorney-client privilege and the attorney work-product privilege. This exemption is entirely discretionary. Examples of the deliberative process include:

(1) The nonfactual portions of staff papers, to include after-action reports, lessons learned, and situation reports containing staff evaluations, advice, opinions, or suggestions.

(2) Advice, suggestions, or evaluations prepared on behalf of the DON by individual consultants or by boards, committees, councils, groups, panels, conferences, commissions, task forces, or other similar groups that are formed for the purpose of obtaining advice and recommendations.

(3) Those non-factual portions of evaluations by DON personnel of contractors and their products.

(4) Information of a speculative, tentative, or evaluative nature or such matters as proposed plans to procure, lease or otherwise acquire and dispose of materials, real estate, facilities or functions, when such information would provide undue or unfair competitive advantage to private personal interests or would impede legitimate government functions.

(5) Trade secret or other confidential research development, or commercial information owned by the Government, where premature release is likely to affect the Government's negotiating position or other commercial interest.

(6) Those portions of official reports of inspection, reports of the Inspector General, audits, investigations, or surveys pertaining to safety, security, or the internal management, administration, or operation of one or more DON activities, when these records have traditionally been treated by the courts as privileged against disclosure in litigation.

(7) Planning, programming, and budgetary information that is involved in the defense planning and resource allocation process.

(8) If any such intra- or inter-agency record or reasonably segregable portion of such record hypothetically would be made available routinely through the discovery process in the course of litigation with the agency, then it should not be withheld under the FOIA. If, however, the information hypothetically would not be released at all, or would only be released in a particular case during civil discovery where a party's particularized showing of need might override a privilege, then the record may be withheld. Discovery is the formal process by which litigants obtain information from each other for use in the litigation. Consult with legal counsel to determine whether exemption 5 material would be routinely made available through the discovery process.

(9) Intra- or inter-agency memoranda or letters that are factual, or those reasonably segregable portions that are factual, are routinely made available through discovery, and shall be made

available to a requester, unless the factual material is otherwise exempt from release, inextricably intertwined with the exempt information, so fragmented as to be uninformative, or so redundant of information already available to the requester as to provide no new substantive information.

(10) A direction or order from a superior to a subordinate, though contained in an internal communication, generally cannot be withheld from a requester if it constitutes policy guidance or a decision, as distinguished from a discussion of preliminary matters or a request for information or advice that would compromise the decision-making process.

(11) An internal communication concerning a decision that subsequently has been made a matter of public record must be made available to a requester when the rationale for the decision is expressly adopted or incorporated by reference in the record containing the decision.

(f) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6): Information in personnel and medical files, as well as similar personal information in other files, that, if disclosed to a requester, other than the person about whom the information is about, would result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Release of information about an individual contained in a Privacy Act System of records that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy is prohibited, and could subject the releaser to civil and criminal penalties. If the information qualifies as exemption (b)(6) information, there is no discretion in its release. Examples of other files containing personal information similar to that contained in personnel and medical files include:

(1) Those compiled to evaluate or adjudicate the suitability of candidates for civilian employment or membership in the Armed Forces, and the eligibility of individuals (civilian, military, or contractor employees) for security clearances, or for access to particularly sensitive classified information.

(2) Files containing reports, records, and other material pertaining to personnel matters in which administrative

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action, including disciplinary action, may be taken.

(3) Home addresses, including private e-mail addresses, are normally not releasable without the consent of the individuals concerned. This includes lists of home addressees and military quarters' addressees without the occupant's name. Additionally, the names and duty addresses (postal and/or e-mail) of DON/DoD military and civilian personnel who are assigned to units that are sensitive, routinely deployable, or stationed in foreign territories can constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(4) Privacy interest. A privacy interest may exist in personal information even though the information has been disclosed at some place and time. If personal information is not freely available from sources other than the Federal Government, a privacy interest exists in its nondisclosure. The fact that the Federal Government expended funds to prepare, index and maintain records on personal information, and the fact that a requester invokes FOIA to obtain these records indicates the information is not freely available.

(5) Names and duty addresses (postal and/or e-mail) published in telephone directories, organizational charts, rosters and similar materials for personnel assigned to units that are sensitive, routinely deployable, or stationed in foreign territories are withholdable under this exemption.

(6) This exemption shall not be used in an attempt to protect the privacy of a deceased person, but it may be used to protect the privacy of the deceased person's family if disclosure would rekindle grief, anguish, pain, embarrassment, or even disruption of peace of mind of surviving family members. In such situations, balance the surviving family members' privacy against the public's right to know to determine if disclosure is in the public interest. Additionally, the deceased's social security number should be withheld since it is used by the next of kin to receive benefits. Disclosures may be made to the immediate next of kin as defined in DoD Directive 5154.24 of 28 October 1996 (NOTAL).

(7) A clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of third parties identified

in a personnel, medical or similar record constitutes a basis for deleting those reasonably segregable portions of that record. When withholding third party personal information from the subject of the record and the record is contained in a Privacy Act system of records, consult with legal counsel.

(8) This exemption also applies when the fact of the existence or nonexistence of a responsive record would itself reveal personally private information, and the public interest in disclosure is not sufficient to outweigh the privacy interest. In this situation, DON activities shall neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of the record being requested. This is a Glomar response, and exemption (b)(6) must be cited in the response. Additionally, in order to insure personal privacy is not violated during referrals, DON activities shall coordinate with other DON activities or Federal agencies before referring a record that is exempt under the Glomar concept.

(i) A "refusal to confirm or deny" response must be used consistently, not only when a record exists, but also when a record does not exist. Otherwise, the pattern of using a "no records" response when a record does not exist and a "refusal to confirm or deny" when a record does exist will itself disclose personally private information.

(ii) Refusal to confirm or deny should not be used when the person whose personal privacy is in jeopardy has provided the requester a waiver of his or her privacy rights; the person initiated or directly participated in an investigation that led to the creation of an agency record seeks access to that record; or the person whose personal privacy is in jeopardy is deceased, the Agency is aware of that fact, and disclosure would not invade the privacy of the deceased's family.

(g) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7). Records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes; i.e., civil, criminal, or military law, including the implementation of Executive Orders or regulations issued under law. This exemption may be invoked to prevent disclosure of documents not originally created for, but later gathered for law enforcement purposes. With the exception of

(b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(F), this exemption is discretionary. This exemption applies, however, only to the extent that production of such law enforcement records or information could result in the following:

(1) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(A): Could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings.

(2) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(B): Would deprive a person of the right to a fair trial or to an impartial adjudication.

(3) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(C): Could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy of a living person, including surviving family members of an individual identified in such a record.

(i) This exemption also applies when the fact of the existence or nonexistence of a responsive record would itself reveal personally private information, and the public interest in disclosure is not sufficient to outweigh the privacy interest. In this situation, Components shall neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of the record being requested. This is a Glomar response, and exemption (b)(7)(C) must be cited in the response. Additionally, in order to insure personal privacy is not violated during referrals, DON/DoD activities or Federal Agencies before referring a record that is exempt under the Glomar concept. A “refusal to confirm or deny” response must be used consistently, not only when a record exists, but also when a record does not exist. Otherwise, the pattern of using a “no records” response when a record does not exist and a “refusal to confirm or deny” when a record does exist will itself disclose personally private information.

(ii) Refusal to confirm or deny should not be used when the person whose personal privacy is in jeopardy has provided the requester with a waiver of his or her privacy rights; or the person whose personal privacy is in jeopardy is deceased, and the activity is aware of that fact.

(4) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(D): Could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a source within the DON; a State, local, or foreign agency or authority; or any private institution that fur-

nishes the information on a confidential basis; and could disclose information furnished from a confidential source and obtained by a criminal law enforcement authority in a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation.

(5) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(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.

(6) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(F): Could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.

(7) Some examples of exemption 7 are: Statements of witnesses and other material developed during the course of the investigation and all materials prepared in connection with related Government litigation or adjudicative proceedings; the identity of firms or individuals being investigated for alleged irregularities involving contracting with the DoD when no indictment has been obtained nor any civil action filed against them by the United States; information obtained in confidence, expressed or implied, in the course of a criminal investigation by a criminal law enforcement agency or office within a DON activity or a lawful national security intelligence investigation conducted by an authorized agency or office within the DON; national security intelligence investigations include background security investigations and those investigations conducted for the purpose of obtaining affirmative or counterintelligence information.

(8) The right of individual litigants to investigative records currently available by law (such as, the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. 3500), is not diminished.

(9) *Exclusions.* Excluded from the exemption in paragraph (g)(8) are the following two situations applicable to the DON:

(i) Whenever a request is made that involves access to records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, and the investigation or proceeding involves a possible violation of criminal law where there is reason to

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believe that the subject of the investigation or proceeding is unaware of its pendency, and the disclosure of the existence of the records could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, DON activities may, during only such times as that circumstance continues, treat the records or information as not subject to the FOIA. In such situation, the response to the requester will state that no records were found.

(ii) Whenever informant records maintained by a criminal law enforcement organization within a DON activities under the informant's name or personal identifier are requested by a third party using the informant's name or personal identifier, the DON activity may treat the records as not subject to the FOIA, unless the informant's status as an informant has been officially confirmed. If it is determined that the records are not subject to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7), the response to the requester will state that no records were found.

(iii) DON activities considering invoking an exclusion should first consult with the DOJ's Office of Information and Privacy.

(h) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(8): Those contained in or related to examination, operation or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of any agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions.

(i) 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(9): Those containing geological and geophysical information and data (including maps) concerning wells.

Subpart E—Indexing, Public Inspection, and Federal Register Publication of Department of the Navy Directives and Other Documents Affecting the Public

SOURCE: 65 FR 24635, Apr. 27, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 701.61 Purpose.

This subpart implements 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (1) and (2) and provisions of Department of Defense Directive 5400.7 May 13, 1988 (32 CFR part 286, 55 FR 53104); Department of Defense Directive 5400.9, December 23, 1974 (32 CFR part

336, 40 FR 49111); and the Regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (1 CFR chaps. I and II) by delineating responsibilities and prescribing requirements, policies, criteria, and procedures applicable to:

(a) Publishing the following Department of the Navy documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

(1) Certain classes of regulatory, organizational policy, substantive, and procedural documents required to be published for the guidance of the public;

(2) Certain classes of proposed regulatory documents required to be published for public comment prior to issuance; and

(3) Certain public notices required by law or regulation to be published;

(b) Making available, for public inspection and copying, certain classes of documents having precedential effect on decisions concerning members of the public;

(c) Maintaining current indexes of documents having precedential effect on decisions concerning members of the public, and publishing such indexes or making them available by other means;

(d) Receiving and considering petitions of members of the public for the issuance, revision, or cancellation of regulatory documents of some classes; and

(e) Distributing the FEDERAL REGISTER for official use within the Department of the Navy.

§ 701.62 Scope and applicability.

This subpart prescribes actions to be executed by, or at the direction of, Navy Department (as defined in § 700.104c of this chapter) components and specified headquarters activities for apprising members of the public of Department of the Navy regulations, policies, substantive and procedural rules, and decisions which may affect them, and for enabling members of the public to participate in Department of the Navy rulemaking processes in matters of substantial and direct concern to the public. This subpart complements subpart A, which implements Navy-wide requirements for furnishing documents to members of the the public upon request. That a document may

be published or indexed and made available for public inspection and copying under this instruction does not affect the possible requirement under subpart A for producing it for examination, or furnishing a copy, in response to a request made under that subpart.

§ 701.63 Policy.

In accordance with the spirit and intent of 5 U.S.C. 552, the public has the right to maximum information concerning the organization and functions of the Department of the Navy. This includes information on the policies and the substantive and procedural rules used by the Department of the Navy in its dealings with the public. In accordance with Department of Defense policy described in 32 CFR part 336, 40 FR 4911, moreover, the public is encouraged to participate in Department of the Navy rulemaking when the proposed rule would substantially and directly affect the public.

§ 701.64 Publication of adopted regulatory documents for the guidance of the public.

(a) *Classes of documents to be published.* Subject to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) which exempt specified matters from requirements for release to the public [see subpart B of this part], the classes of Department of the Navy documents required to be published on a current basis in the FEDERAL REGISTER are listed below.

(1) *Naval organization and points of contact*—description of the central and field organization of the Department of the Navy and the locations at which, the members or employees from whom, and the methods whereby, the public may obtain information, make submissions or requests, or obtain decisions;

(2) *Methods and procedures for business with public*—statements of the general course and methods by which Department of the Navy functions affecting members of the public are channeled and determined, including the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available;

(3) *Procedural rules and forms*—rules of procedure for functions affecting members of the public, 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 required to be submitted under such rules of procedures; and

(4) *Substantive rules and policies*—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 Department of the Navy. Such rules are commonly contained in directives, manuals, and memorandums.

(i) *“General applicability” defined.* The definition prescribed in 1 CFR 1.1 pertains to the classes of documents contemplated in § 701.64(b) (4).

(ii) *Internal personnel rules and internal practices.* In addition to other exemptions listed in 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and subpart B of this part, particular attention is directed to the exemption pertaining to internal personnel rules and internal practices.

(iii) *Local regulations.* It is unnecessary to publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a regulation which is essentially local in scope or application, such as a directive issued by a base commander in the implementation of his responsibility and authority under subpart G of part 700 of this title for guarding the security of the installation or controlling the access and conduct of visitors or tradesmen. However, such publication may be authorized under extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Chief of Naval Operations or the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the Judge Advocate General.

(iv) *Incorporation by reference.* with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register given in the limited instances authorized in 1 CFR Part 51 and 32 CFR 336.5(c), the requirement for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER may be satisfied by reference in the FEDERAL REGISTER to other publications containing the information which must otherwise be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. In general, matters eligible for incorporation by reference are restricted to materials in the nature of published data, criteria, standards, specifications, techniques, illustrations, or other published information which are reasonably available to members of the class affected.

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(b) *Public inspection.* when feasible, Department of the Navy and Department of Defense documents published in the FEDERAL REGISTER should be made available for inspection and copying, along with available indexes of such documents, in the same locations used for copying of the documents contemplated in § 701.65.

§ 701.65 Availability, public inspection, and indexing of other documents affecting the public.

(a) *Discussion.* Section 552(a) of title 5, United States Code, requires the Department of the Navy to make available for public inspection and copying documents which have precedential significance on those Department of the Navy decisions which affect the public. These documents must be kept readily available for public inspection and copying at designated locations, unless they are promptly published and copies are offered for sale. Additionally, documents issued after July 4, 1967, are required to be indexed on a current basis. These indexes, or supplements thereto, must be published at least quarterly in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. In determining whether a particular document is subject to the requirements of this paragraph, consideration should be given to the statutory purposes and legal effect of the provisions.

(1) *Statutory purposes.* In general, the purpose of the requirement to provide members of the public with essential information is to enable them to deal effectively and knowledgeably with Federal agencies; to apprise members of the public of the existence and contents of documents which have potential legal consequences as precedents in administrative determinations which may affect them; and to permit public examination of the basis for administrative actions which affect the public.

(2) *Legal effect.* If a document is required to be indexed and made available under this paragraph, it may not be used or asserted as a precedent against a member of the public unless it was indexed and made available, or unless the person against whom it is asserted had actual and timely notice of its contents.

(b) *Classes of documents affected.* (1) Subject to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) which exempt specified matters from the requirements of public disclosure, the following classes of Department of the Navy documents are included in the requirements of this paragraph:

(i) *Final adjudicative opinions and orders*—opinions (including concurring and dissenting opinions) which are issued as part of the final disposition of adjudication proceedings (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551) and which may have precedential effect in the disposition of other cases affecting members of the public;

(ii) *Policy statements and interpretations*—statements of policy and interpretations of less than general applicability (i.e., applicable only to specific cases; organizations, or persons), which are not required to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, but which may have precedential effect in the disposition of other cases affecting members of the public;

(iii) *Manuals and instructions*—administrative staff manuals, directives, and instructions to staff, or portions thereof, which establish Department of the Navy policy or interpretations of policy that serve as a basis for determining the rights of members of the public with regard to Department of the Navy functions. In general, manuals and instructions relating only to Internal management aspects of property or fiscal accounting, personnel administration, and most other “proprietary” functions of the department are not within the scope of this provision. This provision also does not apply to instructions for employees on methods, techniques, and tactics to be used in performing their duties; for example:

(A) Instructions or manuals issued for audit, investigation, and inspection purposes;

(B) Those which prescribe operational tactics; standards of performance; criteria for defense, prosecution, or settlement of cases; or negotiating or bargaining techniques, limitations, or positions; and

(C) Operations and maintenance manuals and technical information concerning munitions, equipment, and

systems, and foreign intelligence operations.

(2) In determining whether a document has precedential effect, the primary test is whether it is intended as guidance to be followed either in decisions or evaluations by the issuing authority's subordinates, or by the issuing authority itself in the adjudication or determination of future cases involving similar facts or issues. The kinds of orders or opinions which clearly have precedential effect are those that are intended to operate both as final dispositions of the questions involved in the individual cases presented, and as rules of decision to be followed by the issuing authority or its subordinates in future cases involving similar questions. By contrast, many adjudicative orders and opinions issued within the Department of the Navy operate only as case-by-case applications of policies or interpretations established in provisions of manuals or directives and are not themselves used, cited, or relied on as rules of decision in future cases. In these instances, the underlying manual or directive provisions obviously would have precedential effect, but the orders and opinions themselves would not have. A recommendation by an official who is not authorized to adjudicate, or to issue a binding statement of policy or interpretation in a particular matter would not have precedential effect though an order, opinion, statement of policy, or interpretation issued by an authorized official pursuant to such recommendation might have that effect.

(c) *Deletion of identifying details.* (1) Although the exemptions from public disclosure described in 5 U.S.C. 552 and subpart B of this part are applicable to documents which are required to be indexed and made available for public inspection and copying under this paragraph, there is no general requirement that any segregable portions of partially exempt documents be so indexed and made available for public inspection and copying. As a general rule, a record may therefore be held exempt in its entirety from the requirements of this paragraph if it is determined that it contains exempt matter and that it is reasonably foreseeable that disclosure would be harmful to an interest

protected by that exemption. An exception to this general rule does exist with regard to a record which would be exempt only because it contains information which, if disclosed, would result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.

(2) Where necessary to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of a person's privacy, identifying details should be deleted from a record which is required to be indexed and made available for public inspection and copying under this paragraph. In every such case, the justification for the deletion must be fully stated in writing in a manner which avoids creating inferences that could be injurious to the person whose privacy is involved. Usual reasons for deletion of identifying details include the protection of privacy in a person's business affairs, medical matters, or private family matters; humanitarian considerations; and avoidance of embarrassment to a person.

(d) *Publication of indexes*—(1) *Form of indexes.* Each index should be arranged topically or by descriptive words, so that members of the public may be able to locate the pertinent documents by subject, rather than by case name or by a numbering system.

(2) *Time of publication.* Each component having cognizance of records required under this paragraph to be indexed shall compile and maintain an index of such records on a continually current basis. Each such index was required to initially be published by July 1, 1975. An updated version of each such index, or a current supplement thereto, shall be published by an authorized method at least annually thereafter.

(3) *Methods of publication.* The methods authorized for publication of the indexes contemplated in this paragraph are:

(i) Publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER;

(ii) Commercial publication, provided that such commercial publication is readily available to members of the public, or will be made available upon request, and payment of costs (if this method is utilized, information on the cost of copies and the address from which they may be obtained shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER); or

(iii) Furnishing internally reproduced copies upon request, at cost not to exceed the direct cost of duplication in accordance with subpart D of this part, provided that it is determined by an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, that the publication of the index by methods § 701.65(d) (3) (i) or (ii) would be unnecessary or impracticable. Such order shall state the cost of copies and the address from which they may be obtained. The Chief of Naval Operations (N09B30) is authorized to issue such an order in a proper case.

(4) *Public inspection of indexes.* In addition to publication by one of the foregoing methods, each index will be made available for public inspection and copying in accordance with § 701.65(e) at the locations where Department of the Navy records are available for public inspection.

(e) *Where records may be inspected.* Locations and times at which Department of the Navy records, and indexes thereof, are available for public inspection and copying are shown in § 701.32.

(f) *Cost.* Fees for copying services, if any, furnished at locations shown in § 701.32 shall be determined in accordance with subpart D of this part.

(g) *Records of the United States Navy-Marine Corps Court of Military Review.* The United States Navy-Marine Corps Court of Military Review is deemed to be “a court of the United States” within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 551 and is therefore excluded from the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552. Nevertheless, unpublished decisions of the United States Navy-Marine Corps Court of Military Review, although not indexed, are available for public inspection at the location shown in § 701.32(c).

§ 701.66 Publication of proposed regulations for public comment.

(a) *Discussion.* The requirements of this section are not imposed by statute, but are the implementation of policies and procedures created administratively in 32 CFR part 336. In effect, the pertinent provisions of 32 CFR part 336 establish, within the Department of Defense and its components, procedures that are analogous to the public rulemaking procedures applicable to some functions of other Federal agencies under 5 U.S.C. 553. While the ad-

ministrative policy of encouraging the maximum practicable public participation in the Department of the Navy rulemaking shall be diligently followed, determinations by the Department of the Navy as to whether a proposed regulatory requirement originated by it comes within the purview of this paragraph and the corresponding provisions of 32 CFR part 336, and as to whether inviting public comment is warranted, shall be conclusive and final.

(b) *Classes of documents affected.* Each proposed regulation or other document of a class described in § 701.64(a) (or a proposed revision of an adopted document of any of those classes) which would “originate” within the Department of the Navy a requirement of general applicability and future effect for implementing, interpreting, or prescribing law or policy, or practice and procedure requirements constituting authority for prospective actions having substantial and direct impact on the public, or a significant portion of the public, must be evaluated to determine whether inviting public comment prior to issuance is warranted. Documents that merely implement regulations previously issued by higher naval authorities or by the Department of Defense will not be deemed to “originate” requirements within the purview of this section. If a proposed document is within the purview of this section, publication to invite public comment will be warranted unless, upon evaluation, it is affirmatively determined both that a significant and legitimate interest of the Department of the Navy or the public will be served by omitting such publication for public comment, and that the document is subject to one or more of the following exceptions:

(1) It pertains to a military or foreign affairs function of the United States which has been determined under the criteria of an Executive Order or statute to require a security classification in the interests of national defense or foreign policy;

(2) It relates to naval management, naval military or civilian personnel, or public contracts (e.g. Navy Procurement Directives), including non-appropriated fund contracts;

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(3) It involves interpretative rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice; or

(4) It is determined with regard to the document, for good cause, that inviting the public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.

(c) *Procedures*—(1) *Normal case*. Unless the official having cognizance of a proposed regulatory document determines under the criteria of § 701.66(b) that inviting public comment is not warranted, he or she shall cause it to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER with an invitation for the public to submit comments in the form of written data, views, or arguments during a specified period of not less than 30 days following the date of publication. An opportunity for oral presentation normally will not be provided, but may be provided at the sole discretion of the official having cognizance of the proposed directive if he or she deems it to be in the best interest of the Department of the Navy or the public to do so. After careful consideration of all relevant matters presented within the period specified for public comment, the proposed document may be issued in final form. After issuance, the adopted document, and a preamble explaining the relationship of the adopted document to the proposed and the nature and effect of public comments, shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for guidance of the public.

(2) *Where public comment is not warranted*. The official having cognizance of a proposed document within the purview of this paragraph shall, if he or she determines that inviting public comment concerning the document is not warranted under the criteria of § 701.66(b), incorporate that determination, and the basis therefor, in the document when it is issued or submitted to a higher authority for issuance. After issuance, such document shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for the guidance of the public, if required under § 701.64(b).

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§ 701.67 Petitions for issuance, revision, or cancellation of regulations affecting the public.

In accordance with the provisions of 32 CFR part 336, the Department of the Navy shall accord any interested person the right to petition in writing, for the issuance, revision, or cancellation of regulatory document that originates, or would originate, for the Department of the Navy, a policy, requirement, or procedure which is, or would be, within the purview of § 701.66. The official having cognizance of the particular regulatory document involved, or having cognizance of the subject matter of a proposed document, shall give full and prompt consideration to any such petition. Such official may, at his or her absolute discretion, grant the petitioner an opportunity to appear, at his or her own expense, for the purpose of supporting the petition, if this is deemed to be compatible with orderly conduct of public business. The petitioner shall be advised in writing of the disposition, and the reasons for the disposition, of any petition within the purview of this section.

Subpart F—Department of the Navy Privacy Act Program

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 93–579, 88 Stat 1896 (5 U.S.C. 552a).

SOURCE: 65 FR 31456, May 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 701.100 Purpose.

Subparts F and G of this part implement the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), and DoD Directive 5400.11,¹ and DoD 5400.11-R,² (32 CFR part 310) and provides Department of the Navy policies and procedures for:

(a) Governing the collection, safeguarding, maintenance, use, access, amendment, and dissemination of personal information kept by Department of the Navy in systems of records;

(b) Notifying individuals if any systems of records contain a record pertaining to them;

¹Copies may be obtained: <http://www.whs.osd.mil/corres.htm>.

²See footnote 1 to § 701.100.

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(c) Verifying the identity of individuals who request their records before the records are made available to them;

(d) Notifying the public of the existence and character of each system of records.

(e) Exempting systems of records from certain requirements of the Privacy Act; and

(f) Governing the Privacy Act rules of conduct for Department of the Navy personnel, who will be subject to criminal penalties for noncompliance with 5 U.S.C. 552a, as amended by the Computer Matching Act of 1988.

§ 701.101 Applicability.

This subpart and subpart G of this part apply throughout the Department of the Navy. It is also applicable to contractors by contract or other legally binding action, whenever a Department of the Navy contract provides for the operation of a system of records or portion of a system of records to accomplish a Department of the Navy function. For the purposes of any criminal liabilities adjudged, any contractor or any employee of such contractor is considered to be an employee of Department of the Navy. In case of a conflict, this subpart and subpart G of this part take precedence over any existing Department of the Navy directive that deals with the personal privacy and rights of individuals regarding their personal records, except for disclosure of personal information required by 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act and implemented by Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F,³ 'Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program.'

§ 701.102 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart and subpart G of this part, the following meanings apply.

Access. The review or copying of a record or parts thereof contained in a system of records by any individual.

Agency. For the purposes of disclosing records subject to the Privacy

Act between or among Department of Defense (DoD) components, the Department of Defense is considered a single agency. For all other purposes, Department of the Navy is considered an agency within the meaning of Privacy Act.

Confidential source. A person or organization who has furnished information to the Federal Government either under an express promise that the person's or the organization's identity will be held in confidence or under an implied promise of such confidentiality if this implied promise was made before September 27, 1975.

Defense Data Integrity Board. Consists of members of the Defense Privacy Board, as outlined in DoD Directive 5400.11 and, in addition, the DoD Inspector General or the designee, when convened to oversee, coordinate and approve or disapprove all DoD component computer matching covered by the Privacy Act.

Disclosure. The transfer of any personal information from a system of records by any means of communication (such as oral, written, electronic, mechanical, or actual review), to any person, private entity, or government agency, other than the subject of the record, the subject's designated agent or the subject's legal guardian.

Federal personnel. Officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals or survivors thereof, entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits).

Individual. A living citizen of the United States or alien lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence. The legal guardian of an individual has the same rights as the individual and may act on his or her behalf. No rights are vested in the representative of a deceased person under this instruction and the term "individual" does not embrace an individual acting in a non-personal capacity (for example, sole proprietorship or partnership).

Individual access. Access to information pertaining to the individual by the

³Copies may be obtained: Chief of Naval Operations, 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000.

individual or his or her designated agent or legal guardian.

Maintain. Includes maintain, collect, use, or disseminate.

Member of the public. Any individual or party acting in a private capacity.

Minor. Under this subpart and subpart G of this part, a minor is an individual under 18 years of age, who is not a member of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, nor married.

Official use. Under this subpart and subpart G of this part, this term is used when Department of the Navy officials and employees have a demonstrated need for the use of any record or the information contained therein in the performance of their official duties.

Personal information. Information about an individual that is intimate or private to the individual, as distinguished from information related solely to the individual's official functions or public life.

Privacy Act (PA) request. A request from an individual for notification as to the existence of, access to, or amendment of records pertaining to that individual. These records must be maintained in a system of records.

Record. Any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by a naval activity including, but not limited to, the individual's education, financial transactions, and medical, criminal, or employment history, and that contains the individual's name or other identifying particulars assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or a photograph.

Review authority. An official charged with the responsibility to rule on administrative appeals of initial denials of requests for notification, access, or amendment of records. The Secretary of the Navy has delegated his review authority to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASN(MRA))), the General Counsel (OGC), and the Judge Advocate General (NJAG). Additionally, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the review authority for civilian official personnel folders or records contained in any other OPM record.

Risk assessment. An analysis which considers information sensitivity, vulnerability, and cost to a computer fa-

cility or word processing center in safeguarding personal information processed or stored in the facility or center.

Routine use. Disclosure of a record outside the Department of Defense for a purpose that is compatible with the purpose for which the record was collected and maintained by the Department of Defense. The routine use must have been included in the notice for the system of records published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Statistical record. A record maintained only for statistical research, or reporting purposes, and not used in whole or in part in making any determination about a specific individual.

System manager. An official who has overall responsibility for a system of records. He or she may serve at any level in Department of the Navy. Systems managers are indicated in the published record systems notices. If more than one official is indicated as a system manager, initial responsibility resides with the manager at the appropriate level (i.e., for local records, at the local activity).

System of records. A group of records under the control of a Department of the Navy activity from which information is retrieved by the individual's name or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. System notices for all Privacy Act systems of records must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and are also published in periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211.⁴

Word processing equipment. Any combination of electronic hardware and computer software integrated in a variety of forms (firmware, programmable software, hard wiring, or similar equipment) that permits the processing of textual data. Generally, the equipment contains a device to receive information, a computer-like processor with various capabilities to manipulate the information, a storage medium, and an output device.

Word processing system. A combination of equipment employing automated technology, systematic procedures, and trained personnel for the primary purpose of manipulating

⁴ See footnote 3 to § 701.101.

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human thoughts and verbal or written communications into a form suitable to the originator. The results are written or graphic presentations intended to communicate verbally or visually with another individual.

Working day. All days excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays.

§ 701.103 Policy.

It is the policy of Department of the Navy to:

(a) Ensure that all its personnel comply fully with 5 U.S.C. 552a, DoD Directive 5400.11 and DoD 5400.11-R, to protect individuals from unwarranted invasions of privacy. Individuals covered by this protection are living citizens of the U.S. or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence. A legal guardian of an individual or parent of a minor when acting on the individual's or minor's behalf, has the same rights as the individual or minor. (A member of the Armed Forces is not a minor for the purposes of this subpart and subpart G of this part).

(b) Collect, maintain, and use only that personal information needed to support a Navy function or program as authorized by law or E.O., and disclose this information only as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart and subpart G of this part. In assessing need, consideration shall be given to alternatives, such as use of information not individually identifiable or use of sampling of certain data for certain individuals only. Additionally, consideration is to be given to the length of time information is needed, and the cost of maintaining the information compared to the risks and adverse consequences of not maintaining the information.

(c) Keep only personal information that is timely, accurate, complete, and relevant to the purpose for which it was collected.

(d) Let individuals have access to, and obtain copies of, all or portions of their records, subject to exemption procedures authorized by law and this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(e) Let individuals request amendment of their records when discrepancies proven to be erroneous, untimely, incomplete, or irrelevant are noted.

(f) Let individuals request an administrative review of decisions that deny them access, or refuse to amend their records.

(g) Ensure that adequate safeguards are enforced to prevent misuse, unauthorized disclosure, alteration, or destruction of personal information in records.

(h) Maintain no records describing how an individual exercises his or her rights guaranteed by the First Amendment (freedom of religion, political beliefs, speech, and press; peaceful assemblage; and petition for redress of grievances), unless they are:

(1) Expressly authorized by statute;

(2) Authorized by the individual;

(3) Within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity; or

(4) For the maintenance of certain items of information relating to religious affiliation for members of the naval service who are chaplains. This should not be construed, however, as restricting or excluding solicitation of information which the individual is willing to have in his or her record concerning religious preference, particularly that required in emergency situations.

(5) Maintain only systems of records which have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, in accordance with periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211 and § 701.105. These OPNAVNOTES 5211 provide a listing of all Department of the Navy Privacy Act systems of records and identify the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) government-wide systems containing information on Department of the Navy civilian employees, even though technically, Department of the Navy does not have cognizance over them. A Privacy Act systems notice outlines what kinds of information may be collected and maintained by naval activities. When collecting/maintaining information in a Privacy Act system of records, review the systems notice to ensure activity compliance is within the scope of the system. If you determine the systems notice does not meet your needs, contact the systems manager or Chief of Naval Operations (N09B30) with your concerns so that amendment of the system may be considered.

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§ 701.104 Responsibility and authority.

(a) *Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)*. CNO is designated as the official responsible for administering and supervising the execution of 5 U.S.C. 552a, DoD Directive 5400.11, and DoD 5400.11-R. CNO has designated the Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations (N09B30) as principal Privacy Act Coordinator for the Department of the Navy to:

(1) Set Department of the Navy policy on the provisions of the Privacy Act.

(2) Serve as principal advisor on all Privacy Act matters.

(3) Oversee the administration of the Privacy Act program, which includes preparing the Department of the Navy Privacy Act report for submission to Congress.

(4) Develop Navy-wide Privacy Act training program and serve as training-oversight manager.

(5) Conduct staff assistance visits within Department of the Navy to review compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(6) Coordinate and prepare responses for Privacy Act requests received for Office of the Secretary of the Navy records.

(b) *Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)*. CMC is responsible for administering and supervising the execution of this subpart and subpart G of this part within the Marine Corps. The Commandant has designated the Director, Manpower Management Information Systems Division (HQMC (Code ARAD)) as the Privacy Act coordinator for Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

(c) *Privacy Act Coordinator*. Each addressee is responsible for implementing and administering a Privacy Act program under this subpart and subpart G of this part. Each addressee shall designate a Privacy Act Coordinator to:

(1) Serve as principal point of contact on Privacy Act matters.

(2) Provide training for activity/command personnel on the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(3) Issue implementing instruction which designates the activity's Privacy Act Coordinator, Privacy Act records disposition, Privacy Act processing procedures, identification of Privacy Act systems of records under their cog-

nizance, and training aids for those personnel involved with systems of records.

(4) Review internal directives, practices, and procedures, including those having Privacy Act implications and where Privacy Act Statements (PASs) are needed.

(5) Compile input and submit consolidated Privacy Act report to Echelon 2 Privacy Act Coordinator, who, in turn, will provide consolidated report to CNO (N09B30).

(6) Maintain liaison with records management officials (i.e., maintenance and disposal procedures and standards, forms, and reports), as appropriate.

(7) Provide guidance on handling Privacy Act requests and scope of Privacy Act exemptions.

(8) Conduct staff assistance visits within command and lower echelon commands to ensure compliance with the Privacy Act.

(9) Echelon 2 Privacy Act Coordinators shall provide CNO (N09B30) with a complete listing of all Privacy Act Coordinators under their jurisdiction. Such information should include activity name and address, office code, name of Privacy Act Coordinator, commercial and DSN telephone number, and FAX number, if applicable.

(d) *Release authority*. Officials having cognizance over the requested subject matter are authorized to respond to requests for notification, access, and/or amendment of records. These officials could also be systems managers (see § 701.104(g)).

(e) *Denial authority*. Within the Department of the Navy, the following chief officials, their respective vice commanders, deputies, principal assistants, and those officials specifically designated by the chief official are authorized to deny requests, either in whole or in part, for notification, access and amendment, made under this subpart and subpart G of this part, when the records relate to matters within their respective areas of responsibility or chain of command:

(1) Department of the Navy. Civilian Executive Assistants; CNO; CMC; Chief of Naval Personnel; Commanders of the Naval Systems Commands, Office of Naval Intelligence, Naval Security

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Group Command, Naval Imaging Command, and Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command; Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Auditor General of the Navy; Naval Inspector General; Director, Office of Civilian Personnel Management; Chief of Naval Education and Training; Commander, Naval Reserve Force; Chief of Naval Research; Commander, Naval Oceanography Command; heads of Department of the Navy Staff Offices, Boards, and Councils; Flag Officers and General Officers. NJAG and his Deputy, and OGC and his Deputies are excluded from this grant of authorization. While NJAG and OGC are not denial authorities, they are authorized to further delegate the authority conferred here to other senior officers/officials within NJAG and OGC.

(2) For the shore establishment. (i) All officers authorized under Article 22, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or designated in section 0120, Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGINST 5800.7C),⁵ to convene general courts-martial.

(ii) Commander, Naval Investigative Service Command.

(iii) Deputy Commander, Naval Legal Service Command.

(3) In the Operating Forces. All officers authorized by Article 22, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), or designated in section 0120, Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGINST 5800.7C), to convene general courts-martial.

(f) *Review authority.* (1) The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), is the Secretary's designee, and shall act upon requests for administrative review of initial denials of requests for amendment of records related to fitness reports and performance evaluations of military personnel (see § 701.111(c)(3)).

(2) The Judge Advocate General and General Counsel, as the Secretary's designees, shall act upon requests for administrative review of initial denials of records for notification, access, or

amendment of records, as set forth in § 701.111(c)(2) and (4).

(3) The authority of the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), as the head of an agency, to request records subject to the Privacy Act from an agency external to the Department of Defense for civil or criminal law enforcement purposes, under subsection (b)(7) of 5 U.S.C. 552a, is delegated to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Judge Advocate General, and the General Counsel.

(g) *Systems manager.* Systems managers, as designated in Department of the Navy's compilation of systems notices (periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211,⁶ "Current Privacy Act Issuances") shall:

(1) Ensure the system has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and that any additions or significant changes are submitted to CNO (N09B30) for approval and publication. The systems of records should be maintained in accordance with the systems notices as published in the periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211, "Current Privacy Act Issuances."

(2) Maintain accountability records of disclosures.

(h) *Department of the Navy employees.* Each employee of the Department of the Navy has certain responsibilities for safeguarding the rights of others. These include:

(1) Not disclosing any information contained in a system of records by any means of communication to any person or agency, except as authorized by this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(2) Not maintaining unpublished official files which would fall under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(3) Safeguarding the privacy of individuals and confidentiality of personal information contained in a system of records.

§ 701.105 Systems of records.

To be subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part, a "system of records" must consist of "records" that are retrieved by the name, or some

⁵Copies may be obtained: Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5066.

⁶See footnote 3 to § 701.101.

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other personal identifier, of an individual and be under the control of Department of the Navy.

(a) *Retrieval practices.* (1) Records in a group of records that are not retrieved by personal identifiers are not covered by this subpart and subpart G of this part, even if the records contain information about individuals and are under the control of Department of the Navy. The records must be retrieved by personal identifiers to become a system of records.

(2) If records previously not retrieved by personal identifiers are rearranged so they are retrieved by personal identifiers, a new system notice must be submitted in accordance with § 701.107.

(3) If records in a system of records are rearranged so retrieval is no longer by personal identifiers, the records are no longer subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part and the records system notice should be deleted in accordance with § 701.107.

(b) *Recordkeeping standards.* A record maintained in a system of records subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part must meet the following criteria:

(1) Be accurate. All information in the record must be factually correct.

(2) Be relevant. All information contained in the record must be related to the individual who is the record subject and also must be related to a lawful purpose or mission of the Department of the Navy activity maintaining the record.

(3) Be timely. All information in the record must be reviewed periodically to ensure that it has not changed due to time or later events.

(4) Be complete. It must be able to stand alone in accomplishing the purpose for which it is maintained.

(5) Be necessary. All information in the record must be needed to accomplish a Department of the Navy mission or purpose established by Federal Law or E.O. of the President.

(c) *Authority to establish systems of records.* Identify the specific Federal statute or E.O. of the President that authorizes maintaining each system of records. When a naval activity uses its "internal housekeeping" statute, i.e., 5 U.S.C. 301, Departmental Regulations, the naval instruction that implements

the statute should also be identified. A statute or E.O. authorizing a system of records does not negate the responsibility to ensure the information in the system of records is relevant and necessary.

(d) *Exercise of First Amendment rights.*

(1) Do not maintain any records describing how an individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution unless expressly authorized by Federal law; the individual; or pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity.

(2) First amendment rights include, but are not limited to, freedom of religion, freedom of political beliefs, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to assemble, and the right to petition.

(e) *System manager's evaluations and reviews.* (1) Evaluate each new system of records. Before establishing a system of records, evaluate the information to be included and consider the following:

(i) The relationship of each item of information to be collected and retained to the purpose for which the system is maintained (all information must be relevant to the purpose);

(ii) The specific impact on the purpose or mission if each category of information is not collected (all information must be necessary to accomplish a lawful purpose or mission.);

(iii) The ability to meet the informational needs without using personal identifiers (will anonymous statistical records meet the needs?);

(iv) The length of time each item of information must be kept;

(v) The methods of disposal;

(vi) The cost of maintaining the information; and

(vii) Whether a system already exists that serves the purpose of the new system.

(2) Evaluate and review all existing systems of records.

(i) When an alteration or amendment of an existing system is prepared pursuant to § 701.107(b) and (c), do the evaluation described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) Conduct the following reviews annually and be prepared to report, in accordance with § 701.104(c)(8), the results

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and corrective actions taken to resolve problems uncovered.

(A) Training practices to ensure all personnel are familiar with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a, and DoD Directive 5400.11, "DoD Privacy Program", this subpart and subpart G of this part, and any special needs their specific jobs entail.

(B) Recordkeeping and disposal practices to ensure compliance with this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(C) Ongoing computer matching programs in which records from the system have been matched with non-DoD records to ensure that the requirements of § 701.115 have been met.

(D) Actions of Department of the Navy personnel that resulted in either Department of the Navy being found civilly liable or a person being found criminally liable under 5 U.S.C. 552a, to determine the extent of the problem and find the most effective way of preventing the problem from occurring in the future.

(E) Each system of records notice to ensure it accurately describes the system. Where major changes are needed, alter the system notice in accordance with § 701.107(b). If minor changes are needed, amend the system notice pursuant to § 701.107(c).

(iii) Every even-numbered year, review a random sample of Department of the Navy contracts that provide for the operation of a system of records to accomplish a Department of the Navy function, to ensure the wording of each contract complies with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a and paragraph (h) of this section.

(iv) Every three years, beginning in 1992, review the routine use disclosures associated with each system of records to ensure the recipient's use of the records continues to be compatible with the purpose for which the information was originally collected.

(v) Every three years, beginning in 1993, review each system of records for which exemption rules have been established to determine whether each exemption is still needed.

(vi) When directed, send the reports through proper channels to the CNO (N09B30).

(f) *Discontinued information requirements.* (1) Immediately stop collecting

any category or item of information about individuals that is no longer justified, and when feasible, remove the information from existing records.

(2) Do not destroy records that must be kept in accordance with retention and disposal requirements established under SECNAVINST 5212.5,⁷ "Disposal of Navy and Marine Corps Records."

(g) *Review records before disclosing outside the Federal government.* Before disclosing a record from a system of records to anyone outside the Federal government, take reasonable steps to ensure the record which is being disclosed is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete for the purposes it is being maintained.

(h) *Federal government contractors—(1) Applicability to Federal government contractors.* (i) When a naval activity contracts for the operation of a system of records to accomplish its function, the activity must ensure compliance with this subpart and subpart G of this part and 5 U.S.C. 552a. For the purposes of the criminal penalties described in 5 U.S.C. 552a, the contractor and its employees shall be considered employees of the agency during the performance of the contract.

(ii) Consistent with parts 24 and 52 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), contracts for the operation of a system of records shall identify specifically the record system and the work to be performed, and shall include in the solicitations and resulting contract the terms as prescribed by the FAR.

(iii) If the contractor must use records that are subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part to perform any part of a contract, the contractor activities are subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(iv) This subpart and subpart G of this part do not apply to records of a contractor that are:

(A) Established and maintained solely to assist the contractor in making internal contractor management decisions, such as records maintained by the contractor for use in managing the contract;

⁷Copies may be obtained: OPNAV/SECNAV Directives Control Office, Washington Navy Yard, Building 200, Washington, DC 20350-2000.

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(B) Maintained as internal contractor employee records, even when used in conjunction with providing goods or services to the naval activity;

(C) Maintained as training records by an educational organization contracted by a naval activity to provide training when the records of the contract students are similar to and commingled with training records of other students, such as admission forms, transcripts, and academic counseling and similar records; or

(D) Maintained by a consumer reporting agency to which records have been disclosed under contract in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 952d.

(v) For contracting that is subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part, naval activities shall publish instructions that:

(A) Furnish Privacy Act guidance to personnel who solicit, award, or administer Government contracts;

(B) Inform prospective contractors of their responsibilities under this subpart and subpart G of this part and the Department of the Navy Privacy Program;

(C) Establish an internal system for reviewing contractor's performance for compliance with the Privacy Act; and

(D) Provide for the biennial review of a random sample of contracts that are subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(2) *Contracting procedures.* The Defense Acquisition Regulatory (DAR) Council, which oversees the implementation of the FAR within the Department of Defense, is responsible for developing the specific policies and procedures for soliciting, awarding, and administering contracts that are subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part and 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(3) *Contractor compliance.* Naval activities shall establish contract surveillance programs to ensure contractors comply with the procedures established by the DAR Council under the preceding subparagraph.

(4) *Disclosing records to contractors.* Disclosing records to a contractor for use in performing a contract let by a naval activity is considered a disclosure within Department of the Navy. The contractor is considered the agent of Department of the Navy when re-

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ceiving and maintaining the records for that activity.

§ 701.106 Safeguarding records in systems of records.

Establish appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the records in every system of records are protected from unauthorized alteration, destruction, or disclosure. Protect the records from reasonably anticipated threats or hazards that could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to any individual on whom information is maintained.

(a) *Minimum standards.* (1) Conduct risk analysis and management planning for each system of records. Consider sensitivity and use of the records, present and projected threats and vulnerabilities, and present and projected cost-effectiveness of safeguards. The risk analysis may vary from an informal review of a small, relatively insensitive system to a formal, fully quantified risk analysis of a large, complex, and highly sensitive system.

(2) Train all personnel operating a system of records or using records from a system of records in proper record security procedures.

(3) Label information exempt from disclosure under this subpart and subpart G of this part to reflect their sensitivity, such as "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY," "PRIVACY ACT SENSITIVE: DISCLOSE ON A NEED-TO-KNOW BASIS ONLY," or some other statement that alerts individuals of the sensitivity to the records.

(4) Administer special administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect records processed or stored in an automated data processing or word processing system to protect them from threats unique to those environments.

(b) *Records disposal.* (1) Dispose of records from systems of records so as to prevent inadvertent disclosure. Disposal methods are considered adequate if the records are rendered unrecognizable or beyond reconstruction (*i.e.*, such as tearing, burning, melting, chemical decomposition, burying, pulping, pulverizing, shredding, or mutilation). Magnetic media may be

cleared by completely erasing, overwriting, or degaussing the tape.

(2) The transfer of large volumes of records (e.g., printouts and computer cards) in bulk to a disposal activity such as a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office for authorized disposal is not a disclosure of records, if the volume of records, coding of the information, or some other factor render it impossible to recognize any personal information about a specific individual.

(3) When disposing or destroying large quantities of records from a system of records, care must be taken to ensure that the bulk of the records is maintained to prevent easy identification of specific records. If such bulk is maintained, no special procedures are required. If bulk is not maintained, or if the form of the records makes individually identifiable information easily discernable, dispose of the records in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

§ 701.107 Criteria for creating, altering, amending and deleting Privacy Act systems of records.

(a) *Criteria for a new system of records.* A new system of records is one for which no existing system notice has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If a notice for a system of records has been canceled or deleted, and it is determined that it should be reinstated or reused, a new system notice must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Advance public notice must be given before a naval activity may begin to collect information for or use a new system of records. The following procedures apply:

(1) Describe in the record system notice the contents of the record system and the purposes and routine uses for which the information will be used and disclosed.

(2) The public shall be given 30 days to comment on any proposed routine uses before the routine uses are implemented.

(3) The notice shall contain the date the system of records will become effective.

(b) *Criteria for an alteration to a system of records notice.* A system is considered

altered when any one of the following actions occur or is proposed:

(1) A significant increase or change in the number or types of individuals about whom records are maintained. For example, a decision to expand a system of records that originally covered personnel assigned to only one naval activity to cover personnel at several installations would constitute an altered system. An increase or decrease in the number of individuals covered due to normal growth or decrease is not an alteration.

(2) A change that expands the types or categories of information maintained. For example, a personnel file that has been expanded to include medical records would be an alteration.

(3) A change that alters the purpose for which the information is used. In order to be an alteration, the change must be one that is not reasonably inferred from any of the existing purposes.

(4) A change to equipment configuration (either hardware or software) that creates substantially greater use of records in the system. For example, placing interactive computer terminals at regional offices when the system was formerly used only at the headquarters would be an alteration.

(5) A change in the manner in which records are organized or in the method by which records are retrieved.

(6) Combining record systems due to a reorganization within Department of the Navy.

(7) Retrieving by Social Security Numbers (SSNs), records that previously were retrieved only by names would be an alteration if the present notice failed to indicate retrieval by SSNs. An altered system of records must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Submission for an alteration must contain a narrative statement, the specific changes altering the system, and the system of records notice.

(c) *Criteria for amending a systems of records notice.* Minor changes to published system of records notices are considered amendments. All amendments should be forwarded to CNO (N09B30) for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. When submitting an amendment to a system of records notice, the naval activity must include a

description of the specific changes proposed and the system of records notice.

(d) *Criteria for deleting a system of records notice.* When a system of records is discontinued, incorporated into another system, or determined to be no longer subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part, a deletion notice must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The deletion notice shall include the system identification number, system name, and the reason for deleting it. If a system is deleted through incorporation into or merger with another system, identify the successor system in the deletion notice.

§ 701.108 Collecting information about individuals.

(a) *Collecting directly from the individual.* To the greatest extent practicable, collect information for systems of records directly from the individual to whom the record pertains if the record may be used to make an adverse determination about the individual's rights, benefits, or privileges under the Federal programs.

(b) *Collecting information about individuals from third persons.* It might not always be practical to collect all information about an individual directly from that person, such as verifying information through other sources for security or employment suitability determinations; seeking other opinions, such as a supervisor's comments on past performance or other evaluations; obtaining the necessary information directly from the individual would be exceptionally difficult or would result in unreasonable costs or delays; or, the individual requests or consents to contacting another person to obtain the information.

(c) *Soliciting the social security number (SSN).* (1) It is unlawful for any Federal, State, or local government agency to deny an individual a right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because the individual refuses to provide his or her SSN. However, this prohibition does not apply if a Federal law requires that the SSN be provided, or the SSN is required by a law or regulation adopted before January 1, 1975, to verify the individual's identity for a system of records established and in use before that date.

(2) Before requesting an individual to provide the SSN, the individual must be advised whether providing the SSN is mandatory or voluntary; by what law or other authority the SSN is solicited; and what uses will be made of the SSN.

(3) The preceding advice relates only to the SSN. If other information about the individual is solicited for a system of records, a Privacy Act statement (PAS) also must be provided to him/her.

(4) The notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for each system of records containing SSNs solicited from individuals must indicate the authority for soliciting the SSNs and whether it is mandatory for the individuals to provide their SSNs. E.O. 9397 requires federal agencies to use SSNs as numerical identifiers for individuals in most federal records systems, however, it does not make it mandatory for individuals to provide their SSNs.

(5) When entering military service or civilian employment with the Department of the Navy, individuals must provide their SSNs. This is then the individual's numerical identifier and is used to establish personnel, financial, medical, and other official records (as authorized by E.O. 9397). The individuals must be given the notification described above. Once the individual has provided his or her SSN to establish the records, a notification is not required when the SSN is requested only for identification or to locate the records.

(6) The Federal Personnel Manual⁸ must be consulted when soliciting SSNs for use in systems of records maintained by the Office of Personnel Management.

(7) A Department of the Navy activity may request an individual's SSN even though it is not required by Federal statute, or is not for a system of records in existence and operating prior to January 1, 1975. However, the separate Privacy Act Statement for the SSN, alone, or a merged Privacy Act Statement covering both the SSN

⁸Copies may be obtained: Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, Washington, DC 20415.

and other items of personal information, must make clear that disclosure of the number is voluntary. If the individual refuses to disclose his or her SSN, the activity must be prepared to identify the individual by alternate means.

(d) *Contents of Privacy Act Statement.*

(1) When an individual is requested to furnish information about himself/herself for a system of records, a Privacy Act Statement must be provided to the individual, regardless of the method used to collect the information (*i.e.*, forms, personal or telephonic interview, etc). If the information requested will not be included in a system of records, a Privacy Act Statement is not required.

(2) The Privacy Act Statement shall include the following:

(i) The Federal law or E.O. that authorizes collecting the information (*i.e.*, E.O. 9397 authorizes collection of SSNs);

(ii) Whether or not it is mandatory for the individual to provide the requested information (It is only mandatory when a Federal law or E.O. of the President specifically imposes a requirement to furnish the information and provides a penalty for failure to do so. If furnishing information is a condition for granting a benefit or privilege voluntarily sought by the individual, it is voluntary for the individual to give the information.);

(iii) The principle purposes for collecting the information;

(iv) The routine uses that will be made of the information (*i.e.*, to whom and why it will be disclosed outside the Department of Defense); and

(v) The possible effects on the individual if the requested information is not provided.

(3) The Privacy Act Statement must appear on the form used to collect the information or on a separate form that can be retained by the individual collecting the information. If the information is collected by means other than a form completed by the individual, *i.e.*, solicited over the telephone, the Privacy Act Statement should be read to the individual and if requested by the individual, a copy sent to him/her. There is no requirement that the individual sign the Privacy Act Statement.

(e) *Format for Privacy Act Statement.* When forms are used to collect information about individuals for a system of records, the Privacy Act Statement shall appear as follows (listed in the order of preference):

(1) Immediately below the title of the form,

(2) Elsewhere on the front page of the form (clearly indicating it is the Privacy Act Statement),

(3) On the back of the form with a notation of its location below the title of the form, or

(4) On a separate form which the individual may keep.

§ 701.109 **Access to records.**

(a) *Individual access to records.* (1) *Right of access.* Only individuals who are subjects of records maintained in systems of records and by whose personal identifiers the records are retrieved have the right of individual access under this subpart and subpart G of this part, unless they provide written authorization for their representative to act on their behalf. Legal guardians or parents acting on behalf of a minor child also have the right of individual access under this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(2) *Notification of record's existence.* Each naval activity shall establish procedures for notifying an individual, in response to his or her request, if a system of records identified by him/her contains a record pertaining to the individual.

(3) *Individual request for access.* Individuals shall address requests for access to records in systems of records to the system manager or the office designated in the Department of the Navy compilation of system notices (periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTEs) 5211, "Current Privacy Act Issuances").

(4) *Verifying identity.* (i) An individual shall provide reasonable verification of identity before obtaining access to records.

(ii) When requesting records in writing, naval activities may not insist that a requester submit a notarized signature. The courts have ruled that an alternative method of verifying

identity must be established for individuals who do not have access to notary services. This alternative permits requesters to provide an unsworn declaration that states “I declare under perjury or penalty under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.”

(iii) When an individual seeks access in person, identification can be verified by documents normally carried by the individual (*i.e.*, identification card, driver’s license, or other license, permit or pass normally used for identification purposes).

(iv) When access is requested other than in writing, identity may be verified by the individual’s providing minimum identifying data such as full name, date and place of birth, or other information necessary to locate the record sought. If the information sought is sensitive, additional identifying data may be required. Telephonic requests should not be honored.

(v) Allow an individual to be accompanied by a person of his or her choice when viewing the record; however, require the individual to provide written authorization to have the record discussed in front of the other person.

(vi) Do not deny access to an individual who is the subject of the record solely for refusing to divulge his or her SSN, unless it is the only means of retrieving the record or verifying identity.

(vii) Do not require the individual to explain why he or she is seeking access to a record under this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(viii) Only a designated denial authority may deny access. The denial must be in writing and contain the information required by paragraph (d) of this section.

(5) *Blanket requests not honored.* Do not honor requests from individuals for notification and/or access concerning all Department of the Navy systems of records. In these instances, notify the individual that requests for notification and/or access must be directed to the appropriate system manager for the particular record system being requested, as indicated in the periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211, “Current Privacy Act Issuances”; and the request must

either designate the particular system of records to be searched, or provide sufficient information for the system manager to identify the appropriate system. Also, provide the individual with any other information needed for obtaining consideration of his or her request.

(6) *Granting individual access to records.* (i) Grant the individual access to the original record (or exact copy) without any changes or deletions, other than those made in accordance with § 701.113.

(ii) Grant the individual’s request for an exact copy of the record, upon the signed authorization of the individual, and provide a copy to anyone designated by the individual. In either case, the copying fees may be assessed to the individual pursuant to § 701.109(b).

(iii) If requested, explain any record or portion of a record that is not understood, as well as any changes or deletions.

(7) *Illegible or incomplete records.* Do not deny an individual access solely because the physical condition or format of the record does not make it readily available (*i.e.*, when the record is in a deteriorated state or on magnetic tape). Either prepare an extract or recopy the document exactly.

(8) *Access by parents and legal guardians.* (i) The parent of any minor, or the legal guardian of any individual declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be incompetent due to physical or mental incapacity or age, may obtain access to the record of the minor or incompetent individual if the parent or legal guardian is acting on behalf or for the benefit of the minor or incompetent. However, with respect to access by parents and legal guardians to medical records and medical determinations about minors, use the following procedures:

(A) In the United States, the laws of the state where the records are located might afford special protection to certain medical records (*i.e.*, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, and psychiatric records). The state statutes might apply even if the records are maintained by a naval medical facility.

(B) For installations located outside the U.S., the parent or legal guardian

of a minor shall be denied access if all four of the following conditions are met:

(1) The minor at the time of the treatment or consultation was 15, 16, or 17 years old;

(2) The treatment or consultation was within a program authorized by law or regulation to provide confidentiality to the minor;

(3) The minor indicated a desire that the treatment or consultation record be handled in confidence and not disclosed to a parent or guardian; and

(4) The parent or legal guardian does not have the written authorization of the minor or a valid court order granting access.

(ii) A minor or incompetent has the same right of access as any other individual under this subpart and subpart G of this part. The right of access of the parent or legal guardian is in addition to that of the minor or incompetent.

(9) *Access to information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil proceeding.* (i) An individual is not entitled under this subpart and subpart G of this part to access information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding.

(ii) The term "civil action or proceeding" includes quasi-judicial and pre-trial judicial proceedings, as well as formal litigation.

(iii) Paragraphs (a)(9)(i) and (ii) of this section do not prohibit access to records compiled or used for purposes other than litigation, nor prohibit access to systems of records solely because they are frequently subject to litigation. The information must have been compiled for the primary purpose of litigation.

(10) *Personal notes or records not under the control of the Department of the Navy.* (i) Certain documents under the control of a Department of the Navy employee and used to assist him/her in performing official functions are not considered Department of the Navy records within the meaning of this subpart and subpart G of this part. These documents are not systems of records that are subject to this subpart and subpart G of this part, if they are:

(A) Maintained and discarded solely at the discretion of the author;

(B) Created only for the author's personal convenience;

(C) Not the result of official direction or encouragement, whether oral or written; and

(D) Not shown to other persons for any reason or filed in agency files.

(ii) [Reserved]

(11) *Relationship between the Privacy Act and FOIA.* In some instances, individuals requesting access to records pertaining to themselves may not know which Act to cite as the appropriate statutory authority. The following guidelines are to ensure that the individuals receive the greatest degree of access under both Acts:

(i) Access requests that specifically state or reasonably imply that they are made under 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986, are processed under Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program."

(ii) Access requests that specifically state or reasonably imply that they are made under 5 U.S.C. 552a are processed under this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(iii) Access requests that cite both 5 U.S.C. 552a, as amended by the Computer Matching Act of 1988 and 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act are processed under the Act that provides the greater degree of access. Inform the requester which instruction was used in granting or denying access.

(iv) Do not penalize the individual access to his or her records otherwise releasable under 5 U.S.C. 552a and periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211, "Current Privacy Act Issuances", simply because he or she failed to cite the appropriate statute or instruction.

(12) *Time limits.* Acknowledge requests for access made under Privacy Act or this subpart and subpart G of this part within 10 working days after receipt, and advise the requester of your decision to grant/deny access within 30 working days.

(b) *Reproduction fees.* Normally, only one copy of any record or document will be provided. Checks or money orders for fees should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and

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deposited to the miscellaneous receipts of the treasury account maintained at the finance office servicing the activity.

(1) Fee schedules shall include only the direct cost of reproduction and shall not include costs of:

(i) Time or effort devoted to searching for or reviewing the record by naval personnel;

(ii) Fees not associated with the actual cost of reproduction;

(iii) Producing a copy when it must be provided to the individual without cost under another regulation, directive, or law;

(iv) Normal postage;

(v) Transportation of records or personnel; or

(vi) Producing a copy when the individual has requested only to review the record and has not requested a copy to keep, and the only means of allowing review is to make a copy (e.g., the record is stored in a computer and a copy must be printed to provide individual access, or the naval activity does not wish to surrender temporarily the original record for the individual to review).

(2) Fee schedules.

(i) Office copy (per page).....\$.10

(ii) Microfiche (per fiche).....\$.25

(3) Fee waivers. Waive fees automatically if the direct cost of reproduction is less than \$15, unless the individual is seeking an obvious extension or duplication of a previous request for which he or she was granted a waiver. Decisions to waive or reduce fees that exceed \$15 are made on a case-by-case basis.

(c) *Denying individual access.* (1) Deny the record subject access to requested record only if it was compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding or is in a system of records that has been exempt from the access provisions of § 701.113.

(2) Deny the individual access only to those portions of the record for which the denial will serve a legitimate government purpose. An individual may be refused access for failure to comply with established procedural requirements, but must be told the specific reason for the refusal and the proper access procedures.

(3) Deny the individual access to his or her medical and psychological records if it is determined that access could have an adverse affect on the mental or physical health of the individual. This determination normally should be made in consultation with a medical practitioner. If it is medically indicated that access could have an adverse mental or physical effect on the individual, provide the record to a medical practitioner named by the individual, along with an explanation of why access without medical supervision could be harmful to the individual. In any case, do not require the named medical practitioner to request the record for the individual. If, however, the individual refuses or fails to designate a medical practitioner, access shall be refused. The refusal is not considered a denial for reporting purposes under the Privacy Act.

(d) Notifying the individual. Written denial of access must be given to the individual. The denial letter shall include:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a designated denial authority;

(2) The date of the denial;

(3) The specific reason for the denial, citing the appropriate subsections of 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart and subpart G of this part authorizing the denial;

(4) The individual's right to appeal the denial within 60 calendar days of the date the notice is mailed; and

(5) The title and address of the review authority.

§ 701.110 Amendment of records.

(a) *Individual review and amendment.* Encourage individuals to review periodically, the information maintained about them in systems of records, and to avail themselves of the amendment procedures established by this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(1) *Right to amend.* An individual may request to amend any record retrieved by his or her personal identifier from a system of records, unless the system has been exempt from the amendment procedures under this subpart. Amendments under this subpart and subpart G of this part are limited to correcting factual matters, not matters of opinion

(i.e., information contained in evaluations of promotion potential or performance appraisals). When records sought to be amended are covered by another issuance, the administrative procedures under that issuance must be exhausted before using the Privacy Act. In other words, the Privacy Act may not be used to avoid the administrative procedures required by the issuance actually covering the records in question.

(2) *In writing.* Amendment requests shall be in writing, except for routine administrative changes, such as change of address.

(3) *Content of amendment request.* An amendment request must include a description of the information to be amended; the reason for the amendment; the type of amendment action sought (i.e., deletion, correction, or addition); and copies of available documentary evidence supporting the request.

(b) *Burden of proof.* The individual must provide adequate support for the request.

(c) *Verifying identity.* The individual may be required to provide identification to prevent the inadvertent or intentional amendment of another's record. Use the verification guidelines provided in § 701.109(a)(4).

(d) *Limits on amending judicial and quasi-judicial evidence and findings.* This subpart and subpart G of this part do not permit the alteration of evidence presented in the course of judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings. Amendments to such records must be made in accordance with procedures established for such proceedings. This subpart and subpart G of this part do not permit a collateral attack on a judicial or quasi-judicial finding; however, this subpart and subpart G of this part may be used to challenge the accuracy of recording the finding in a system of records.

(e) *Standards for amendment request determinations.* The record which the individual requests to be amended must meet the recordkeeping standards established in § 701.105. The record must be accurate, relevant, timely, complete, and necessary. If the record in its present state does not meet each of the criteria, grant the amendment re-

quest to the extent necessary to meet them.

(f) *Time limits.* Within 10 working days of receiving an amendment request, the systems manager shall provide the individual a written acknowledgement of the request. If action on the amendment request is completed within the 10 working days and the individual is so informed, no separate acknowledgement is necessary. The acknowledgement must clearly identify the request and advise the individual when to expect notification of the completed action. Only under exceptional circumstances should more than 30 working days be required to complete the action on an amendment request.

(g) *Granting an amendment request in whole or in part—(1) Notify the requester.* To the extent the amendment request is granted, the systems manager shall notify the individual and make the appropriate amendment.

(2) *Notify previous recipients.* Notify all previous recipients of the information (as reflected in the disclosure accounting record) that the amendment has been made and provide each a copy of the amended record. Recipients who are known to be no longer retaining the record need not be advised of the amendment. If it is known that other naval activities, DoD components, or Federal agencies have been provided the information that now requires amendment, or if the individual requests that these agencies be notified, provide the notification of amendment even if those activities or agencies are not listed on the disclosure accounting form.

(h) *Denying an amendment request in whole or in part.* If the amendment request is denied in whole or in part, promptly notify the individual in writing. Include in the notification to the individual the following:

(1) Those sections of 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart and subpart G of this part upon which the denial is based;

(2) His or her right to appeal to the head of the activity for an independent review of the initial denial;

(3) The procedures for requesting an appeal, including the title and address of the official to whom the appeal should be sent; and

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(4) Where the individual can receive assistance in filing the appeal.

(i) *Requests for amending OPM records.* The records in an OPM government-wide system of records are only temporarily in the custody of naval activities. Requests for amendment of these records must be processed in accordance with OPM Regulations and the Federal Personnel Manual. The denial authority may deny a request, but all denials are subject to review by the Assistant Director for Workforce Information, Personnel Systems Oversight Group, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20415.

(j) *Individual's statement of disagreement.* (1) If the review authority refuses to amend the record as requested, the individual may submit a concise statement of disagreement listing the reasons for disagreeing with the refusal to amend.

(2) If possible, incorporate the statement of disagreement into the record. If that is not possible, annotate the record to reflect that the statement was filed and maintain the statement so that it can be readily obtained when the disputed information is used or disclosed.

(3) Furnish copies of the statement of disagreement to all individuals listed on the disclosure accounting form (except those known to be no longer retaining the record), as well as to all other known holders of copies of the record.

(4) Whenever the disputed information is disclosed for any purpose, ensure that the statement of disagreement also is used or disclosed.

(k) *Department of the Navy statement of reasons.* (1) If the individual files a statement of disagreement, the naval activity may file a statement of reasons containing a concise summary of the activity's reasons for denying the amendment request.

(2) The statement of reasons shall contain only those reasons given to the individual by the appellate official and shall not contain any comments on the individual's statement of disagreement.

(3) At the discretion of the naval activity, the statement of reasons may be disclosed to those individuals, activi-

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ties, and agencies that receive the statement of disagreement.

§ 701.111 Privacy Act appeals.

(a) *How to file an appeal.* The following guidelines shall be followed by individuals wishing to appeal a denial of notification, access, or amendment of records.

(1) The appeal must be received by the cognizant review authority (*i.e.*, ASN (MRA), NJAG, OGC, or OPM) within 60 calendar days of the date of the response.

(2) The appeal must be in writing and requesters should provide a copy of the denial letter and a statement of their reasons for seeking review.

(b) *Time of receipt.* The time limits for responding to an appeal commence when the appeal reaches the office of the review authority having jurisdiction over the record. Misdirected appeals should be referred expeditiously to the proper review authority.

(c) *Review authorities.* ASN (MRA), NJAG, and OGC are authorized to adjudicate appeals made to SECNAV. NJAG and OGC are further authorized to delegate this authority to a designated Assistant NJAG and the Principal Deputy General or Deputy General Counsel, respectively, under such terms and conditions as they deem appropriate.

(1) If the record is from a civilian Official Personnel Folder or is contained on any other OPM forms, send the appeal to the Assistant Director for Workforce Information, Personnel Systems and Oversight Group, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20415. Records in all systems of records maintained in accordance with the OPM government-wide systems notices are only in the temporary custody of the Department of the Navy.

(2) If the record pertains to the employment of a present or former Navy and Marine Corps civilian employee, such as Navy or Marine Corps civilian personnel records or an employee's grievance or appeal file, to the General Counsel, Navy Department, 720 Kennon Street, SE, Washington Navy Yard, Building 36, Washington, DC 20374-5012.

(3) If the record pertains to a present or former military member's fitness reports or performance evaluations to

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the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), Navy Department, Washington, DC 20350-1000.

(4) All other records dealing with present or former military members to the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5066.

(d) *Appeal procedures.* (1) If the appeal is granted, the review authority shall advise the individual that his or her appeal has been granted and provide access to the record being sought.

(2) If the appeal is denied totally or in part, the appellate authority shall advise the reason(s) for denying the appeal, citing the appropriate subsections of 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart and subpart G of this part that apply; the date of the appeal determination; the name, title, and signature of the appellate authority; and a statement informing the requester of his or her right to seek judicial relief in the Federal District Court.

(e) *Final action, time limits and documentation.* (1) The written appeal notification granting or denying access is the final naval activity action on the initial request for access.

(2) All appeals shall be processed within 30 working days of receipt, unless the appellate authority finds that an adequate review cannot be completed within that period. If additional time is needed, notify the applicant in writing, explaining the reason for the delay and when the appeal will be completed.

(f) *Denial of appeal by activity's failure to act.* An individual may consider his or her appeal denied if the appellate authority fails to:

(1) Take final action on the appeal within 30 working days of receipt when no extension of time notice was given; or

(2) Take final action within the period established by the notice to the appellate authority of the need for an extension of time to complete action on the appeal.

§701.112 Disclosure of records.

(a) *Conditions of disclosure.* (1) 5 U.S.C. 552a prohibits an agency from disclosing any record contained in a sys-

tem of records to any person or agency, except when the record subject gives written consent for the disclosure or when one of the 12 conditions listed below in this subsection applies.

(2) Except for disclosures made under 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986 and Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program," before disclosing any record from a system of records to any recipient other than a Federal agency, make reasonable efforts to ensure the record is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete for Department of the Navy purposes. Records discovered to have been improperly filed in the system of records should be removed before disclosure.

(i) If validation cannot be obtained from the record itself, the naval activity may contact the record subject (if reasonably available) to verify the accuracy, timeliness, completeness, and relevancy of the information.

(ii) If validation cannot be obtained from the record and the record subject is not reasonably available, advise the recipient that the information is believed to be valid as of a specific date and reveal any factors bearing on the validity of the information.

(b) *Nonconsensual disclosures.* 5 U.S.C. 552a provides 12 instances when a record in a system of records may be disclosed without the written consent of the record subject:

(1) *Disclosures within the Department of Defense.* For purposes of disclosing records, the Department of Defense is considered a single agency; hence, a record may be disclosed to any officer or employee in the Department of Defense (including private contractor personnel who are engaged to perform services needed in connection with the operation of a system of records for a DoD component), who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties, provided this use is compatible with the purpose for which the record is maintained. This provision is based on the "need to know" concept.

(i) For example, this may include disclosure to personnel managers, review boards, discipline officers, courts-martial personnel, medical officers, investigating officers, and representatives of

the Judge Advocate General, Auditor General, Naval Inspector General, or the Naval Investigative Service, who require the information in order to discharge their official duties. Examples of personnel outside the Department of the Navy who may be included are: Personnel of the Joint Staff, Armed Forces Entrance and Examining Stations, Defense Investigative Service, or the other military departments, who require the information in order to discharge an official duty.

(ii) It may also include the transfer of records between naval components and non-DoD agencies in connection with the Personnel Exchange Program (PEP) and interagency support agreements. Disclosure accountings are not required for intra-agency disclosure and disclosures made in connection with interagency support agreements or the PEP. Although some disclosures authorized by this paragraph might also meet the criteria for disclosure under other exceptions specified in the following paragraphs of this section, they should be treated under this paragraph for disclosure accounting purposes.

(2) *Disclosures required by the FOIA.* (i) A record must be disclosed if required by 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986, which is implemented by Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program."

(ii) 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986 and Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program" require that records be made available to any person requesting them in writing, unless the record is exempt from disclosure under one of the nine FOIA exemptions. Therefore, if a record is not exempt from disclosure, it must be provided to the requester.

(iii) Certain records, such as personnel, medical, and similar files, are exempt from disclosure under exemption (b)(6) of 5 U.S.C. 552 (1988) as amended by the Freedom of Information Act Reform Act of 1986. Under that exemption, disclosure of information pertaining to an individual can be de-

nied only when the disclosure would be a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The first step is to determine whether a viable personal privacy interest exists in these records involving an identifiable living person. The second step is to consider how disclosure would benefit the general public in light of the content and context of the information in question. The third step is to determine whether the identified public interests qualify for consideration. The fourth step is to balance the personal privacy interests against the qualifying public interest. Numerous factors must be considered such as: The nature of the information to be disclosed (*i.e.*, Do individuals normally have an expectation of privacy in the type of information to be disclosed?); importance of the public interest served by the disclosure and probability of further disclosure which may result in an unwarranted invasion of privacy; relationship of the requester to the public interest being served; newsworthiness of the individual to whom the information pertains (*i.e.*, high ranking officer, public figure); degree of sensitivity of the information from the standpoint of the individual or the individual's family, and its potential for being misused to the harm, embarrassment, or inconvenience of the individual or the individual's family; the passage of time since the event which is the topic of the record (*i.e.*, to disclose that an individual has been arrested and is being held for trial by court-martial is normally permitted, while to disclose an arrest which did not result in conviction might not be permitted after the passage of time); and the degree to which the information is already in the public domain or is already known by the particular requester.

(iv) Records or information from investigatory records, including personnel security investigatory records, are exempt from disclosure under the broader standard of "an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" found in exemption (b)(7)(C) of 5 U.S.C. 552. This broader standard applies only to records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes.

(v) A disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552 about military members must be in accordance with Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program", but the following information normally may be disclosed from military personnel records (except for those personnel assigned to sensitive or routinely deployable units, or located in a foreign territory), without a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy: Full name, rank, date of rank, base pay, past duty stations, present duty station and future duty station (if finalized), unless the stations have been determined by the Department of the Navy to be sensitive, routinely deployable, or located in a foreign territory, office or duty telephone number, source of commission, promotion sequence number, awards and decorations, attendance at professional military schools, and duty status at any given time.

(vi) The following information normally may be disclosed from civilian employee records about CONUS employees: Full name, present and past position titles and occupational series, present and past grades, present and past annual salary rates (including performance awards or bonuses, incentive awards, merit pay amount, Meritorious and Distinguished Executive Ranks, and allowances and differentials), past duty stations, present duty station and future duty station (if finalized), including room numbers, shop designations, or other identifying information regarding buildings or places of employment, unless the duty stations have been determined by the Department of the Navy to be sensitive, routinely deployable, or located in a foreign territory, position descriptions, identification of job elements, and those performance standards (but not actual performance appraisals) that the disclosure of which would not interfere with law enforcement programs or severely inhibit Department of the Navy effectiveness.

(viii) Disclosure of home addresses and home telephone numbers normally is considered a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy and is prohibited. However, they may be disclosed if the individual has consented

to the disclosure; the disclosure is required by the FOIA; the disclosure is required by another law, such as 42 U.S.C. 653, which provides assistance to states in locating parents who have defaulted on child support payments, or the collection of alimony, and to state and local tax authorities for the purpose of enforcing tax laws. However, care must be taken prior to release to ensure that a written record is prepared to document the reasons for the release determination.

(A) When compiling home addresses and telephone numbers, the individual may be offered the option of authorizing disclosure of the information without further consent for specific purposes, such as locator services. In that case, the information may be disclosed for the stated purpose without further consent. If the information is to be disclosed for any other purpose, a signed consent permitting the additional disclosure must be obtained from the individual.

(B) Before listing home addresses and telephone numbers in Department of the Navy telephone directories, give the individual the opportunity to refuse such a listing. If the individual requests that the home address or telephone number not be listed in the directory, do not assess any additional fee associated with maintaining an unlisted number for government-owned telephone services.

(C) The sale or rental of lists of names and addresses is prohibited unless such action is specifically authorized by Federal law. This does not prohibit the disclosure of names and addresses made under Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program."

(D) In response to FOIA requests, information concerning special and general courts-martial results (e.g., records of trial) are releasable. However, information regarding summary courts-martial and non-judicial punishment are generally not releasable. The balancing of interests must be done. It is possible that in a particular case, information regarding non-judicial punishment should be disclosed pursuant to a FOIA request (*i.e.*, the facts leading to a nonjudicial punishment are

particularly newsworthy or the case involves a senior official abusing the public trust through office-related misconduct, such as embezzlement). Announcement of nonjudicial punishment dispositions under JAGMAN, subsection 0107, is a proper exercise of command authority and not a release of information under FOIA or this subpart and subpart G of this part. Exceptions to this policy must be coordinated with CNO (N09B30) or CMC (ARAD) prior to responding to requesters, including all requests for this type of information from members of Congress.

(3) *Disclosures for established routine uses.* (i) Records may be disclosed outside the Department of the Navy if the disclosure is for an established routine use.

(ii) A routine use shall:

(A) Be compatible with and related to the purpose for which the record was created;

(B) Identify the persons or organizations to whom the record may be disclosed;

(C) Identify specifically the uses for which the information may be employed by the receiving person or organization; and

(D) Have been published previously in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(iii) A routine use shall be established for each user of the information outside the Department of the Navy who needs the information for an official purpose.

(iv) Routine uses may be established, discontinued, or amended without the consent of the individuals to whom the records pertain. However, new and amended routine uses must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least 30 days before the information may be disclosed under their provisions.

(v) In addition to the routine uses established by the Department of the Navy for each system of records, common "Blanket Routine Uses," applicable to all record systems maintained with the Department of the Navy, have been established. These "Blanket Routine Uses" are published at the beginning of the Department of the Navy's FEDERAL REGISTER compilation of record systems notices rather than at

each system notice and are also reflected in periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211, "Current Privacy Act Issuances." Unless a system notice specifically excludes a system of records from a "Blanket Routine Use," all "Blanket Routine Uses" apply to that system.

(vi) If the recipient has not been identified in the FEDERAL REGISTER or if the recipient, though identified, intends to employ the information for a purpose not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the written consent of the individual is required before the disclosure can be made.

(4) *Disclosures to the Bureau of the Census.* Records may be disclosed to the Bureau of the Census for purposes of planning or carrying out a census, survey, or related activities authorized by 13 U.S.C. 8.

(5) *Disclosures for statistical research or reporting.* Records may be disclosed to a recipient for statistical research or reporting if:

(i) Prior to the disclosure, the recipient has provided adequate written assurance that the records shall be used solely for statistical research or reporting; and

(ii) The records are transferred in a form that does not identify individuals.

(6) *Disclosures to the National Archives and Records Administration.* (i) Records may be disclosed to the National Archives and Records Administration for evaluation to determine whether the records have sufficient historical or other value to warrant preservation by the Federal government. If preservation is warranted, the records will be retained by the National Archives and Record Administration, which becomes the official owner of the records.

(ii) Records may be disclosed to the National Archives and Records Administration to carry out records management inspections required by Federal law.

(iii) Records transferred to a Federal Records Center operated by the National Archives and Records Administration for storage are not within this category. Those records continue to be maintained and controlled by the transferring naval activity. The Federal Records Center is considered the agent of Department of the Navy and

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the disclosure is made under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(7) *Disclosures when requested for law enforcement purposes.* (i) A record may be disclosed to another agency or an instrumentality of any governmental jurisdiction within or under the control of the U.S. for a civil or criminal law enforcement activity if:

(A) The civil or criminal law enforcement activity is authorized by law (federal, state or local); and

(B) The head of the agency (or his or her designee) has made a written request to the naval activity specifying the particular record or portion desired and the law enforcement purpose for which it is sought.

(ii) Blanket requests for any and all records pertaining to an individual shall not be honored. The requesting agency must specify each record or portion desired and how each relates to the authorized law enforcement activity.

(iii) If a naval activity discloses a record outside the Department of Defense for law enforcement purposes without the individual's consent and without an adequate written request, the disclosure must be under an established routine use, such as the "Blanket Routine Use" for law enforcement.

(iv) Disclosure to foreign law enforcement agencies is not governed by the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a and this paragraph, but may be made only under established "Blanket Routine Uses," routine uses published in the individual record system notice, or to other governing authority.

(8) *Disclosure to protect the health or safety of an individual.* Disclosure may be made under emergency conditions involving circumstances affecting the health and safety of an individual (*i.e.*, when the time required to obtain the consent of the individual to whom the records pertain might result in a delay which could impair the health or safety of a person) provided notification of the disclosure is sent to the record subject. Sending the notification to the last known address is sufficient. In instances where information is requested by telephone, an attempt will be made to verify the inquirer's and medical facility's identities and the caller's telephone number. The requested informa-

tion, if then considered appropriate and of an emergency nature, may be provided by return call.

(9) *Disclosures to Congress.* (i) A record may be disclosed to either House of Congress at the request of either the Senate or House of Representatives as a whole.

(ii) A record also may be disclosed to any committee, subcommittee, or joint committee of Congress if the disclosure pertains to a matter within the legislative or investigative jurisdiction of the committee, subcommittee, or joint committee.

(iii) Disclosure may not be made to a Member of Congress requesting in his or her individual capacity. However, for Members of Congress making inquiries on behalf of individuals who are subjects of records, a "Blanket Routine Use" has been established to permit disclosures to individual Members of Congress.

(A) When responding to a congressional inquiry made on behalf of a constituent by whose identifier the record is retrieved, there is no need to verify that the individual has authorized the disclosure to the Member of Congress.

(B) The oral or written statement of a Congressional staff member is sufficient to establish that a request has been received from the individual to whom the record pertains.

(C) If the constituent inquiry is made on behalf of an individual other than the record subject, provide the Member of Congress only that information releasable under 5 U.S.C. 552. Advise the Member of Congress that the written consent of the record subject is required before additional information may be disclosed. Do not contact the record subject to obtain consent for the disclosure to the Member of Congress unless the Congressional office specifically requests it be done.

(10) *Disclosures to the Comptroller General for the General Accounting Office (GAO).* Records may be disclosed to the Comptroller General of the U.S., or authorized representative, in the course of the performance of the duties of the GAO.

(11) *Disclosures under court orders.* (i) Records may be disclosed under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(ii) When a record is disclosed under this provision and the compulsory legal process becomes a matter of public record, make reasonable efforts to notify the individual to whom the record pertains. Notification sent to the last known address of the individual is sufficient. If the order has not yet become a matter of public record, seek to be advised as to when it will become public. Neither the identity or the party to whom the disclosure was made nor the purpose of the disclosure shall be made available to the record subject unless the court order has become a matter of public record.

(iii) The court order must bear the signature of a federal, state, or local judge. Orders signed by court clerks or attorneys are not deemed to be orders of a court of competent jurisdiction. A photocopy of the order, regular on its face, will be sufficient evidence of the court's exercise of its authority of the minimal requirements of SECNAVINST 5820.8A,⁹ "Release of Official Information for Litigation Purposes and Testimony by Department of the Navy Personnel."

(12) *Disclosures to consumer reporting agencies.* Certain information may be disclosed to consumer reporting agencies (i.e., credit reference companies such as TRW and Equifax, etc.) as defined by the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (31 U.S.C. 952d). Under the provisions of that Act, the following information may be disclosed to a consumer reporting agency:

(i) Name, address, taxpayer identification number (SSN), and other information necessary to establish the identity of the individual;

(ii) The amount, status, and history of the claim; and

(iii) The agency or program under which the claim arose. 31 U.S.C. 952d specifically requires that the FEDERAL REGISTER notice for the system of records from which the information will be disclosed indicate that the information may be disclosed to a consumer reporting agency.

⁹Copies may be obtained: Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, (Code 34), 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5066.

(c) *Disclosures to commercial enterprises.* Records may be disclosed to commercial enterprises only under the criteria established by Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F and 42 U.S.C. 653, Parent Locator Service for Enforcement of Child Support.

(1) Any information required to be disclosed by Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F and 42 U.S.C. 653, Parent Locator Service for Enforcement of Child Support may be disclosed to a requesting commercial enterprise.

(2) Commercial enterprises may present a consent statement signed by the individual indicating specific conditions for disclosing information from a record. Statements such as the following, if signed by the individual, are considered sufficient to authorize the disclosure: I hereby authorize the Department of the Navy to verify my SSN or other identifying information and to disclose my home address and telephone number to authorized representatives of (name of commercial enterprise) to be used in connection with my commercial dealings with that enterprise. All information furnished will be used in connection with my financial relationship with (name of commercial enterprise).

(3) When a consent statement as described in the preceding subsection is presented, provide the information to the commercial enterprise, unless the disclosure is prohibited by another regulation or Federal law.

(4) Blanket consent statements that do not identify the Department of Defense or Department of the Navy, or that do not specify exactly the information to be disclosed, may be honored if it is clear that the individual, in signing the consent statement, was seeking a personal benefit (i.e., loan for a house or automobile) and was aware of the type of information necessary to obtain the benefit sought.

(5) Do not honor requests from commercial enterprises for official evaluations of personal characteristics such as personal financial habits.

(d) *Disclosure of health care records to the public.* This paragraph applies to disclosure of information to the news

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media and the public concerning individuals treated or hospitalized in Department of the Navy medical facilities and, when the cost of care is paid by the Department of the Navy, in non-Federal facilities.

(1) *Disclosures without the individual's consent.* Normally, the following information may be disclosed without the individual's consent:

(i) Information required to be released by Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F and OPM Regulations and the Federal Personnel Manual, as well as the information listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(v) (for military personnel) and (b)(2) of this section.

(ii) For civilian employees; and

(iii) General information concerning medical conditions, i.e., date of admission or disposition; present medical assessment of the individual's condition if the medical practitioner has volunteered the information, i.e., the individual's condition presently is (stable) (good) (fair) (serious) (critical), and the patient is (conscious) (semi-conscious) (unconscious).

(2) *Disclosures with the individual's consent.* With the individual's informed consent, any information about the individual may be disclosed. If the individual is a minor or has been declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, the parent of the minor or appointed legal guardian of the incompetent may give consent on behalf of the individual.

(e) Disclosure of Personal Information on Group/Bulk Orders. Do not use personal information including complete SSNs, home addresses and phone numbers, dates of birth, etc., on group/bulk orders. This personal information should not be posted on lists that everyone listed on the orders sees. Such a disclosure of personal information violates the Privacy Act and this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(f) *Disclosure accounting.* Keep an accurate record of all disclosures made from a record (including those made with the consent of the individual) except those made to DoD personnel for use in performing their official duties; and those made under the FOIA. Disclosure accounting is to permit the individual to determine what agencies or persons have been provided informa-

tion from the record, enable Department of the Navy activities to advise prior recipients of the record of any subsequent amendments or statements of dispute concerning the record, and provide an audit trail of Department of the Navy's compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(1) Disclosure accountings shall contain the date of the disclosure; a description of the information disclosed; the purpose of the disclosure; and the name and address of the person or agency to whom the disclosure was made.

(2) The record subject has the right of access to the disclosure accounting except when the disclosure was made at the request of a civil or criminal law enforcement agency under paragraph (b)(7) of this section; or when the system of records has been exempted from the requirement to provide access to the disclosure accounting.

(g) *Methods of disclosure accounting.* Since the characteristics of various records maintained within the Department of the Navy vary widely, no uniform method for keeping disclosure accountings is prescribed. The primary criteria are that the selected method be one which will:

(1) Enable an individual to ascertain what persons or agencies have received disclosures pertaining to him/her;

(2) Provide a basis for informing recipients of subsequent amendments or statements of dispute concerning the record; and

(3) Provide a means to prove, if necessary that the activity has complied with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(h) *Retention of disclosure accounting.* Maintain a disclosure accounting of the life of the record to which the disclosure pertains, or 5 years after the date of the disclosure, whichever is longer. Disclosure accounting records are normally maintained with the record, as this will ensure compliance with paragraph (f) of this section.

§701.113 Exemptions.

(a) *Using exemptions.* No system of records is automatically exempt from all provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a. A system of records is exempt from only those

provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a that are identified specifically in the exemption rule for the system. Subpart G of this part contains the systems designated as exempt, the types of exemptions claimed, the authority and reasons for invoking the exemptions and the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a from which each system has been exempt. Exemptions are discretionary on the part of Department of the Navy and are not effective until published as a final rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The naval activity maintaining the system of records shall make a determination that the system is one for which an exemption may be established and then propose an exemption rule for the system. Submit the proposal to CNO (N09B30) for approval and publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) *Types of exemptions.* There are two types of exemptions permitted by 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(1) *General exemptions.* Those that authorize the exemption of a system of records from all but specifically identified provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(2) *Specific exemptions.* Those that allow a system of records to be exempt from only a few designated provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(c) *Establishing exemptions.* (1) 5 U.S.C. 552a authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to adopt rules designating eligible systems of records as exempt from certain requirements. The Secretary of the Navy has delegated the CNO (N09B30) to make a determination that the system is one for which an exemption may be established and then propose and establish an exemption rule for the system. No system of records within Department of the Navy shall be considered exempt until the CNO (N09B30) has approved the exemption and an exemption rule has been published as a final rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A system of records is exempt from only those provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a that are identified specifically in the Department of the Navy exemption rule for the system.

(2) No exemption may be established for a system of records until the system itself has been established by publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, at least 30 days prior to the effective date, describing the system.

This allows interested persons an opportunity to comment. An exemption may not be used to deny an individual access to information that he or she can obtain under Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program."

(d) *Exemption for classified material.* All systems of records maintained by the Department of the Navy shall be exempt under section (k)(1) of 5 U.S.C. 552a, to the extent that the systems contains any information properly classified under E.O. 12958 and that is required by that E.O. to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. This exemption is applicable to parts of all systems of records including those not otherwise specifically designated for exemptions herein which contain isolated items of properly classified information.

NOTE: Department of the Navy Privacy Act systems of records which contain classified information automatically qualify for a (k)(1) exemption, without establishing an exemption rule.

(e) *Exempt records in nonexempt systems.* (1) An exemption rule applies to the system of records for which it was established. If a record from an exempt system is incorporated intentionally into a system that has not been exempt, the published notice and rules for the nonexempt system will apply to the record and it will not be exempt from any provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(2) A record from one component's (i.e., Department of the Navy) exempted system that is temporarily in the possession of another component (i.e., Army) remains subject to the published system notice and rules of the originating component's (i.e., Department of the Navy). However, if the non-originating component incorporates the record into its own system of records, the published notice and rules for the system into which it is incorporated shall apply. If that system of records has not been exempted, the record shall not be exempt from any provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(3) A record accidentally misfiled into a system of records is governed by the published notice and rules for the system of records in which it actually should have been filed.

(f) *General exemptions*—(1) *Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)*. The Department of the Navy is not authorized to establish an exemption for records maintained by the CIA under subsection (j)(1) of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(2) *Law enforcement*. (i) The general exemption provided by subsection (j)(2) of 5 U.S.C. 552a may be established to protect criminal law enforcement records maintained by Department of the Navy.

(ii) To be eligible for the (j)(2) exemption, the system of records must be maintained by an element that performs, as one of its principal functions, the enforcement of criminal laws. The Naval Investigative Service, Naval Inspector General, and military police activities qualify for this exemption.

(iii) Criminal law enforcement includes police efforts to detect, prevent, control, or reduce crime, or to apprehend criminals, and the activities of prosecution, court, correctional, probation, pardon, or parole authorities.

(iv) Information that may be protected under the (j)(2) exemption includes:

(A) Information compiled for the purpose of identifying criminal offenders and alleged criminal offenders consisting of only identifying data and notations of arrests; the nature and disposition of criminal charges; and sentencing, confinement, release, parole, and probation status;

(B) Information compiled for the purpose of a criminal investigation, including reports of informants and investigators, and associated with an identifiable individual; and

(C) Reports identifiable to an individual, compiled at any stage of the enforcement process, from arrest, apprehension, indictment, or preferral of charges through final release from the supervision that resulted from the commission of a crime.

(v) The (j)(2) exemption does not apply to:

(A) Investigative records maintained by a naval activity having no criminal law enforcement duties as one of its principle functions, or

(B) Investigative records compiled by any element concerning individual's suitability, eligibility, or qualification for duty, employment, or access to

classified information, regardless of the principle functions of the naval activity that compiled them.

(vi) The (j)(2) exemption established for a system of records maintained by a criminal law enforcement activity cannot protect law enforcement records incorporated into a nonexempt system of records or any system of records maintained by an activity not principally tasked with enforcing criminal laws. All system managers, therefore, are cautioned to comply strictly with Department of the Navy regulations or instructions prohibiting or limiting the incorporation of criminal law enforcement records into systems other than those maintained by criminal law enforcement activities.

(g) *Specific exemptions*. Specific exemptions permit certain categories of records to be exempted from specific provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a. Subsections (k)(1)–(k)(7) of 5 U.S.C. 552a allow exemptions for seven categories of records. To be eligible for a specific exemption, the record must meet the corresponding criteria.

NOTE: Department of the Navy Privacy Act systems of records which contain classified information automatically qualify for a (k)(1) exemption, without an established exemption rule.

(1) *(k)(1) exemption*: Information properly classified under Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F, "Department of the Navy Freedom of Information Act Program" and E.O. 12958, in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(2) *(k)(2) exemption*: Investigatory information (other than that information within the scope of paragraph (f)(2) of this section) compiled for law enforcement purposes. If maintaining the information causes an individual to be ineligible for or denied any right, benefit, or privilege that he or she would otherwise be eligible for or entitled to under Federal law, then he or she shall be given access to the information, except for the information that would identify a confidential source (see paragraph (h) of this section, "confidential source"). The (k)(2) exemption, when established, allows limited protection on investigative records maintained for use in personnel and administrative actions.

(3) *(k)(3) exemption*: Records maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States and other individuals under 18 U.S.C. 3056.

(4) *(k)(4) exemption*: Records required by Federal law to be maintained and used solely as statistical records that are not used to make any determination about an identifiable individual, except as provided by 13 U.S.C. 8.

(5) *(k)(5) exemption*: Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, military service, Federal contracts, or access to classified information, but only to the extent such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source (see paragraph (h) of this section, “confidential source”). This exemption allows protection of confidential sources in background investigations, employment inquiries, and similar inquiries used in personnel screening to determine suitability, eligibility, or qualifications.

(6) *(k)(6) exemption*: Testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal or military service if the disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the testing or examination process.

(7) *(k)(7) exemption*: Evaluation material used to determine potential for promotion in the military services, but only to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source (see paragraph (h) of this section, “confidential source”).

(h) *Confidential source*. Promises of confidentiality are to be given on a limited basis and only when essential to obtain the information sought. Establish appropriate procedures for granting confidentiality and designate those categories of individuals authorized to make such promises.

§701.114 Enforcement actions.

(a) *Administrative remedies*. An individual who alleges he or she has been affected adversely by a naval activity’s violation of 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart and subpart G of this part shall be permitted to seek relief from SECNAV

through proper administrative channels.

(b) *Civil court actions*. After exhausting all administrative remedies, an individual may file suit in Federal court against a naval activity for any of the following acts:

(1) *Denial of an amendment request*. The activity head, or his or her designee wrongfully refuses the individual’s request for review of the initial denial of an amendment or, after review, wrongfully refuses to amend the record;

(2) *Denial of access*. The activity wrongfully refuses to allow the individual to review the record or wrongfully denies his or her request for a copy of the record;

(3) *Failure to meet recordkeeping standards*. The activity fails to maintain an individual’s record with the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness necessary to assure fairness in any determination about the individual’s rights, benefits, or privileges and, in fact, makes an adverse determination based on the record; or

(4) *Failure to comply with Privacy Act*. The activity fails to comply with any other provision of 5 U.S.C. 552a or any rule or regulation promulgated under 5 U.S.C. 552a and thereby causes the individual to be adversely affected.

(c) *Criminal penalties*. Subsection (i)(1) of 5 U.S.C. 552a authorizes three criminal penalties against individuals for violations of its provisions. All three are misdemeanors punishable by fines of \$5,000.

(1) *Wrongful disclosure*. Any member or employee of Department of the Navy who, by virtue of his or her employment or position, has possession of or access to records and willfully makes a disclosure knowing that disclosure is in violation of 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart and subpart G of this part.

(2) *Maintaining unauthorized records*. Any member or employee of Department of the Navy who willfully maintains a system of records for which a notice has not been published under periodic Chief of Naval Operations Notes (OPNAVNOTES) 5211, “Current Privacy Act Issuances.”

(3) *Wrongful requesting or obtaining records*. Any person who knowingly and

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willfully requests or obtains information concerning an individual under false pretenses.

§ 701.115 Computer matching program.

(a) *General.* 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart and subpart G of this part are applicable to certain types of computer matching, i.e., the computer comparison of automated systems of records. There are two specific kinds of matching programs that are fully governed by 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart and subpart G of this part:

(1) Matches using records from Federal personnel or payroll systems of records;

(2) Matches involving Federal benefit programs to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

(i) To determine eligibility for a Federal benefit.

(ii) To comply with benefit program requirements.

(iii) To effect recovery of improper payments or delinquent debts from current or former beneficiaries.

(b) *The record comparison must be a computerized one.* Manual comparisons are not covered, involving records from two or more automated systems of records (i.e., systems of records maintained by Federal agencies that are subject to 5 U.S.C. 552a); or a Department of the Navy automated systems of records and automated records maintained by a non-Federal agency (i.e., State or local government or agent thereof). A covered computer matching program entails not only the actual computerized comparison, but also preparing and executing a written agreement between the participants, securing approval of the Defense Data Integrity Board, publishing a matching notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER before the match begins, ensuring that investigation and due process are completed, and taking ultimate action, if any.

Subpart G—Privacy Act Exemptions

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896 (5 U.S.C. 552a).

SOURCE: 65 FR 31471, May 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 701.116 Purpose.

Subparts F and G of this part contain rules promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j) and (k), and subpart F, § 701.113, to exempt certain systems of Department of the Navy records from specified provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

§ 701.117 Exemption for classified records.

All systems of records maintained by the Department of the Navy shall be exempt from the requirements of the access provision of the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a(d)) under the (k)(1) exemption, to the extent that the system contains information properly classified under E.O. 12958 and that is required by that E.O. to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. This exemption is applicable to parts of all systems of records including those not otherwise specifically designated for exemptions herein which contain isolated items of properly classified information.

§ 701.118 Exemptions for specific Navy record systems.

(a) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N01070-9, White House Support Program.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Records maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President and other individuals under 18 U.S.C. 3506, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(3).

(iv) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining

suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(v) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4) (G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(3), and (k)(5).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Exempted portions of this system contain information which has been properly classified under E.O. 12958, and which is required to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. Exempted portions of this system may also contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for access to classified information, and which was obtained by providing an express or implied promise to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record. Exempted portions of this system may also contain information collected and maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President and other individuals protected pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056. Exempted portions of this system may also contain investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which could reveal the identity of sources who provide information under an express or implied promise of confidentiality, compromise investigative techniques and procedures, jeopardize the life or physical safety of law-enforcement personnel, or otherwise interfere with enforcement proceedings or adjudications.

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N01131-1, Officer Selection and Appointment System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifica-

tions for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6), if the disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the test or examination process.

(iv) Evaluation material used to determine potential for promotion in the Military Services may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(7), but only to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(v) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Granting individuals access to portions of this system of records could result in the disclosure of classified material, or the identification of sources who provided information to the government under an express or implied promise of confidentiality. Material will be screened to permit access to unclassified material and to information that does not disclose the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) [Reserved]

(c) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N01133-2, Recruiting Enlisted Selection System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6), if the disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the test or examination process.

(iv) Evaluation material used to determine potential for promotion in the Military Services may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(7), but only to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(v) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(4) *Reasons:* Granting individuals access to portions of this system of records could result in the disclosure of classified material, or the identification of sources who provided information to the government under an express or implied promise of confidentiality. Material will be screened to permit access to unclassified material and to information that does not disclose the identity of a confidential source.

(d) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N01640-1, Individual Correctional Records.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Parts of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) if the information is compiled and maintained by a component of the agency which performs as its principle function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G) through (I), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f), and (g).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).

(4) *Reason:* (i) Granting individuals access to portions of these records pertaining to or consisting of, but not limited to, disciplinary reports, criminal investigations, and related statements of witnesses, and such other related matter in conjunction with the enforcement of criminal laws, could interfere with the orderly investigations, with the orderly administration

of justice, and possibly enable suspects to avoid detection or apprehension. Disclosure of this information could result in the concealment, destruction, or fabrication of evidence, and jeopardize the safety and well-being of informants, witnesses and their families, and law enforcement personnel and their families. Disclosure of this information could also reveal and render ineffectual investigative techniques, sources, and methods used by these components and could result in the invasion of the privacy of individuals only incidentally related to an investigation. The exemption of the individual's right of access to portions of these records, and the reasons therefor, necessitate the exemption of this system of records from the requirement of the other cited provisions.

(ii) [Reserved]

(e) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N01754-3, Navy Child Development Services Program.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3) and (d).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Exemption is needed in order to encourage persons having knowledge of abusive or neglectful acts toward children to report such information, and to protect such sources from embarrassment or recrimination, as well as to protect their right to privacy. It is essential that the identities of all individuals who furnish information under an express promise of confidentiality be protected. Additionally, granting individuals access to information relating to criminal and civil law enforcement, as well as the release of certain disclosure accountings, could interfere with ongoing investigations

and the orderly administration of justice, in that it could result in the concealment, alteration, destruction, or fabrication of information; could hamper the identification of offenders and the disposition of charges; and could jeopardize the safety and well being of parents and their children.

(ii) [Reserved]

(f) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N03834-1, Special Intelligence Personnel Access File.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4) (G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (k)(5).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Exempted portions of this system contain information that has been properly classified under E.O. 12356, and that is required to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(ii) Exempted portions of this system also contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for access to classified information and was obtained by providing an express or implied assurance to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record.

(g) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N04060-1, Navy and Marine Corps Exchange Security Files.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he

would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(4) (G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Granting individuals access to information collected and maintained by these activities relating to the enforcement of criminal laws could interfere with orderly investigations, with orderly administration of justice, and possibly enable suspects to avoid detection or apprehension. Disclosure of this information could result in the concealment, destruction, or fabrication of evidence, and could also reveal and render ineffectual investigative techniques, sources, and methods used by these activities.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05041-1, Inspector General (IG) Records.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Portions of this system of records may be exempt from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d); (e)(1); (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I); and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (k)(2).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) From subsection (c)(3) because the release of the disclosure accounting would permit individuals to obtain valuable information concerning the nature of the investigation

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and would present a serious impediment to the orderly conduct of any investigative activities. Such accounting could result in the release of properly classified information which would compromise the national defense or disrupt foreign policy.

(ii) From subsections (d) and (f) because access to the records would inform individuals of the existence and nature of the investigation; provide information that might result in the concealment, destruction, or fabrication of evidence; possibly jeopardize the safety and well-being of informants, witnesses and their families; likely reveal and render ineffectual investigatory techniques and methods and sources of information; and possibly result in the invasion of the personal privacy of third parties. Access could result in the release of properly classified information which could compromise the national defense or disrupt foreign policy. Amendment of the records would interfere with the ongoing investigation and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring investigations to be continually reinvestigated.

(iii) From subsection (e)(1) because in the course of the investigation it is not always possible, at least in the early stages of the inquiry, to determine relevance and or necessity as such determinations may only occur after the information has been evaluated. Information may be obtained concerning the actual or potential violation of laws or regulations other than those relating to the ongoing investigation. Such information should be retained as it can aid in establishing patterns of improper activity and can provide valuable leads in the conduct of other investigations.

(iv) From subsection (e)(4)(G) and (H) because this system of records is exempt from individual access pursuant to subsections (k)(1) and (k)(2) of the Privacy Act of 1974.

(v) From subsection (e)(4)(I) because it is necessary to protect the confidentiality of sources and to protect the privacy and physical safety of witnesses. Although the system is exempt from this requirement, the Department of the Navy has published a notice in broad, generic terms in the belief that

this is all that subsection (e)(4)(I) of the Act requires.

(j) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05300-3, Faculty Professional Files.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(4) (G) and (H), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5).

(4) *Reasons:* Exempted portions of this system contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a release determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for Federal employment, and was obtained by providing an express or implied promise to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record.

(k) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05354-1, Equal Opportunity Information Management System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(4)(G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (k)(5).

(4) *Reasons:* Granting access to information in this system of records could result in the disclosure of classified material, or reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express or

implied promise of confidentiality. Material will be screened to permit access to unclassified material and to information that will not disclose the identity of a confidential source.

(l) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05520-1, Personnel Security Eligibility Information System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iv) Evaluation material used to determine potential for promotion in the Military Services may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(7), but only to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(v) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(4)(G) and (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(5), and (k)(7).

(4) *Reasons:* Granting individuals access to information collected and maintained in this system of records could interfere with orderly investigations; result in the disclosure of classified material; jeopardize the safety of informants, witnesses, and their families; disclose investigative techniques; and result in the invasion of privacy of individuals only incidentally related to

an investigation. Material will be screened to permit access to unclassified information that will not disclose the identity of sources who provide the information to the government under an express or implied promise of confidentiality.

(m) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05520-4, NCIS Investigative Files System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Parts of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) if the information is compiled and maintained by a component of the agency which performs as its principle function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G) through (I), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f), and (g).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).

(4) *Reason:* (i) Granting individuals access to information collected and maintained by this activity relating to the enforcement of criminal laws could interfere with the orderly investigations, with the orderly administration of justice, and possibly enable suspects to avoid detection or apprehension. Disclosure of this information could result in the concealment, destruction, or fabrication of evidence, and jeopardize the safety and well-being of informants, witnesses and their families, and law enforcement personnel and their families. Disclosure of this information could also reveal and render ineffectual investigative techniques, sources, and methods used by these components and could result in the invasion of the privacy of individuals only incidentally related to an investigation. The exemption of the individual's right of access to portions of these records, and the reasons therefor, necessitate the exemption of this system of records from the requirement of the other cited provisions.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Records maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President and other individuals

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under 18 U.S.C. 3506, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(3).

(iii) Records maintained solely for statistical research or program evaluation purposes and which are not used to make decisions on the rights, benefits, or entitlement of an individual except for census records which may be disclosed under 13 U.S.C. 8, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(4).

(iv) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(v) Testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6), if the disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the test or examination process.

(vi) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) through (I), and (f).

(6) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5) and (k)(6).

(7) *Reason:* (i) The release of disclosure accountings would permit the subject of an investigation to obtain valuable information concerning the nature of that investigation, and the information contained, or the identity of witnesses or informants, would therefore present a serious impediment to law enforcement. In addition, disclosure of the accounting would amount to notice to the individual of the existence of a record.

(ii) Access to the records contained in this system would inform the subject of the existence of material compiled for law enforcement purposes, the premature release of which could prevent the successful completion of investigation, and lead to the improper influencing of witnesses, the destruction of records, or the fabrication of testimony. Exempt portions of this system also contain information that has been properly classified under E.O. 12958, and that is required to be kept

secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(iii) Exempt portions of this system also contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for Federal civilian employment, military service, Federal contracts, or access to classified information, and was obtained by providing an express or implied assurance to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record.

(iv) The notice of this system of records published in the FEDERAL REGISTER sets forth the basic statutory or related authority for maintenance of the system.

(v) The categories of sources of records in this system have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER in broad generic terms. The identity of specific sources, however, must be withheld in order to protect the confidentiality of the source, of criminal and other law enforcement information. This exemption is further necessary to protect the privacy and physical safety of witnesses and informants.

(vi) This system of records is exempted from procedures for notice to an individual as to the existence of records pertaining to him/her dealing with an actual or potential civil or regulatory investigation, because such notice to an individual would be detrimental to the successful conduct and/or completion of an investigation, pending or future. Mere notice of the fact of an investigation could inform the subject or others that their activities are under, or may become the subject of, an investigation. This could enable the subjects to avoid detection, to influence witnesses improperly, to destroy records, or to fabricate testimony.

(vii) Exempt portions of this system containing screening board reports.

(viii) Screening board reports set forth the results of oral examination of applicants for a position as a special agent with the Naval Investigation Service Command. Disclosure of these records would reveal the areas pursued in the course of the examination and thus adversely affect the result of the selection process. Equally important, the records contain the candid views of

the members composing the board. Release of the records could affect the willingness of the members to provide candid opinions and thus diminish the effectiveness of a program which is essential to maintaining the high standard of the Special Agent Corps., *i.e.*, those records constituting examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment in the Federal service.

(n) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05520-5, Personnel Security Program Management Records System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Investigative material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Therefore, portions of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5) from the following subsections of 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), and (e)(1).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) From subsection (c)(3) and (d) when access to accounting disclosures and access to or amendment of records would cause the identity of a confidential sources to be revealed. Disclosure of the source's identity not only will result in the Department breaching the promise of confidentiality made to the source but it will impair the Department's future ability to compile investigatory material for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, Federal contracts, or access to classified information. Unless sources can be assured that a promise of confidentiality will be honored, they will be less likely to provide information considered essential to the Department in making the required determinations.

(ii) From (e)(1) because in the collection of information for investigatory purposes, it is not always possible to determine the relevance and necessity of particular information in the early stages of the investigation. In some cases, it is only after the information is evaluated in light of other informa-

tion that its relevance and necessity becomes clear. Such information permits more informed decision-making by the Department when making required suitability, eligibility, and qualification determinations.

(o) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05527-1, Security Incident System.*

(2) *Exemption:*(i) Parts of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) if the information is compiled and maintained by a component of the agency which performs as its principle function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), and (e)(4)(G) through (I), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f) and (g).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).

(4) *Reasons:*(i) Granting individuals access to information collected and maintained by this component relating to the enforcement of criminal laws could interfere with orderly administration of justice, and possibly enable suspects to avoid detection or apprehension. Disclosure of this information could result in concealment, destruction, or fabrication of evidence, and jeopardize the safety and well being of informants, witnesses and their families, and of law enforcement personnel and their families. Disclosure of this information could also reveal and render ineffectual investigative techniques, sources, and methods used by this component, and could result in the invasion of privacy of individuals only incidentally related to an investigation. The exemption of the individual's right of access to his or her records, and the reason therefore, necessitate the exemption of this system of records from the requirements of other cited provisions.

(ii) [Reserved]

(p) [Reserved]

(q) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05800-1, Legal Office Litigation/Correspondence Files.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(ii) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be

exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iv) Testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6), if the disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the test or examination process.

(v) Evaluation material used to determine potential for promotion in the Military Services may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(7), but only to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(vi) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (d), (e)(1), and (f)(2), (3), and (4).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Subsection (d) because granting individuals access to information relating to the preparation and conduct of litigation would impair the development and implementation of legal strategy. Accordingly, such records are exempt under the attorney-client privilege. Disclosure might also compromise on-going investigations and reveal confidential informants. Additionally, granting access to the record subject would seriously impair the Navy's ability to negotiate settlements or pursue other civil remedies. Amendment is inappropriate because the litigation files contain official records including transcripts, court or-

ders, investigatory materials, evidentiary materials such as exhibits, decisional memorandum and other case-related papers. Administrative due process could not be achieved by the "exparte" correction of such materials.

(ii) Subsection (e)(1) because it is not possible in all instances to determine relevancy or necessity of specific information in the early stages of case development. What appeared relevant and necessary when collected, ultimately may be deemed unnecessary upon assessment in the context of devising legal strategy. Information collected during civil litigation investigations which is not used during subject case is often retained to provide leads in other cases or to establish patterns of activity.

(iii) Subsections (f)(2), (3), and (4) because this record system is exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection (d).

(r) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N01000-5, Naval Clemency and Parole Board Files.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Parts of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) if the information is compiled and maintained by a component of the agency which performs as its principle function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(4), (d), (e)(4)(G), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Granting individuals access to records maintained by this Board could interfere with internal processes by which Board personnel are able to formulate decisions and policies with regard to clemency and parole in cases involving naval prisoners and other persons under the jurisdiction of the Board. Material will be screened to permit access to all material except such records or documents as reflecting items of opinion, conclusion, or recommendation expressed by individual board members or by the board as a whole.

(ii) The exemption of the individual's right to access to portions of these records, and the reasons therefore, necessitate the partial exemption of this

system of records from the requirements of the other cited provisions.

(s) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N06320-2, Family Advocacy Program System.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3) and (d).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) and (k)(5).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Exemption is needed in order to encourage persons having knowledge of abusive or neglectful acts toward children to report such information, and to protect such sources from embarrassment or recriminations, as well as to protect their right to privacy. It is essential that the identities of all individuals who furnish information under an express promise of confidentiality be protected. Additionally, granting individuals access to information relating to criminal and civil law enforcement, as well as the release of certain disclosure accounting, could interfere with ongoing investigations and the orderly administration of justice, in that it could result in the concealment, alteration, destruction, or fabrication of information; could hamper the identification of offenders or alleged offenders and the disposition of charges; and could jeopardize the safety and well being of parents and their children.

(ii) Exempted portions of this system also contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for Federal employment and Federal contracts, and that was obtained by providing an express or implied promise to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record.

(t) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N12930-1, Human Resources Group Personnel Records.*

(2) *Exemption:* (i) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6), if the disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the test or examination process.

(iii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (d), (e)(4)(G) and (H), and (f).

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5) and (k)(6).

(4) *Reasons:* (i) Exempted portions of this system contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for Federal employment, and was obtained by providing express or implied promise to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record.

(ii) Exempted portions of this system also contain test or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service, the disclosure of which would comprise the objectivity or fairness of the testing or examination process.

(u) *System identifier and name:* N05813-4, Trial/Government Counsel Files.

(1) *Exemption.* Parts of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

552a(j)(2) if the information is compiled and maintained by a component of the agency which performs as its principle function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws. Portions of this system of records that may be exempt pursuant to subsection 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) are (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(5), (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I), (e)(8), (f), and (g).

(2) *Exemption.* Information specifically authorized to be classified under E.O. 12958, as implemented by DoD 5200.1-R, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(3) *Exemption.* Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source. Portions of this system of records that may be exempt pursuant to subsections 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (k)(2) are (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I), and (f).

(4) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2).

(5) *Reason:* (i) From subsection (c)(3) because release of accounting of disclosure could place the subject of an investigation on notice that he/she is under investigation and provide him/her with significant information concerning the nature of the investigation, resulting in a serious impediment to law enforcement investigations.

(ii) From subsections (c)(4), (d), (e)(4)(G), and (e)(4)(H) because granting individuals access to information collected and maintained for purposes relating to the enforcement of laws could interfere with proper investigations and orderly administration of justice. Granting individuals access to information relating to the preparation and conduct of criminal prosecution would impair the development and implementation of legal strategy. Amendment is inappropriate because the trial/government counsel files contain official records including transcripts, court orders, and investigatory materials such

as exhibits, decisional memorandum and other case-related papers. Disclosure of this information could result in the concealment, alteration or destruction of evidence, the identification of offenders or alleged offenders, nature and disposition of charges; and jeopardize the safety and well-being of informants, witnesses and their families, and law enforcement personnel and their families. Disclosure of this information could also reveal and render ineffective investigation techniques, sources, and methods used by law enforcement personnel, and could result in the invasion of privacy of individuals only incidentally related to an investigation.

(iii) From subsection (e)(1) because it is not always possible in all instances to determine relevancy or necessity of specific information in the early stages of case development. Information collected during criminal investigations and prosecutions and not used during the subject case is often retained to provide leads in other cases.

(iv) From subsection (e)(2) because in criminal or other law enforcement investigations, the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent practicable from the subject individual would alert the subject as to the nature or existence of an investigation, presenting a serious impediment to law enforcement investigations.

(v) From subsection (e)(3) because compliance would constitute a serious impediment to law enforcement in that it could compromise the existence of a confidential investigation or reveal the identity of witnesses or confidential informants.

(vi) From subsection (e)(4)(I) because the identity of specific sources must be withheld in order to protect the confidentiality of the sources of criminal and other law enforcement information. This exemption is further necessary to protect the privacy and physical safety of witnesses and informants.

(vii) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance

as further investigation brings new details to light and the accuracy of such information can only be determined in a court of law. The restrictions of subsection (e)(5) would restrict the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the development of intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement.

(viii) From subsection (e)(8) because compliance would provide an impediment to law enforcement by interfering with the ability to issue warrants or subpoenas and by revealing investigative techniques, procedures, or evidence.

(ix) From subsection (f) and (g) because this record system is exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection (d).

(x) Consistent with the legislative purpose of the Privacy Act of 1974, the Department of the Navy will grant access to nonexempt material in the records being maintained. Disclosure will be governed by the Department of the Navy's Privacy Regulation, but will be limited to the extent that the identity of confidential sources will not be compromised; subjects of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal violation will not be alerted to the investigation; the physical safety of witnesses, informants and law enforcement personnel will not be endangered, the privacy of third parties will not be violated; and that the disclosure would not otherwise impede effective law enforcement. Whenever possible, information of the above nature will be deleted from the requested documents and the balance made available. The controlling principle behind this limited access is to allow disclosures except those indicated above. The decisions to release information from these systems will be made on a case-by-case basis.

(v) *System identifier and name:*

(1) *N05211-1, Privacy Act Files and Tracking System*

(2) *Exemption:* During the processing of a Privacy Act request (which may include access requests, amendment requests, and requests for review for initial denials of such requests), exempt materials from other systems of

records may in turn become part of the case record in this system. To the extent that copies of exempt records from those 'other' systems of records are entered into this system, the Department of the Navy hereby claims the same exemptions for the records from those 'other' systems that are entered into this system, as claimed for the original primary system of which they are a part.

(3) *Authority:* 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(4) Records are only exempt from pertinent provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a to the extent such provisions have been identified and an exemption claimed for the original record and the purposes underlying the exemption for the original record still pertain to the record which is now contained in this system of records. In general, the exemptions were claimed in order to protect properly classified information relating to national defense and foreign policy, to avoid interference during the conduct of criminal, civil, or administrative actions or investigations, to ensure protective services provided the President and others are not compromised, to protect the identity of confidential sources incident to Federal employment, military service, contract, and security clearance determinations, and to preserve the confidentiality and integrity of Federal evaluation materials. The exemption rule for the original records will identify the specific reasons why the records are exempt from specific provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(w) *System identifier and name*

(1) *N05720-1, FOIA Request Files and Tracking System*

(2) *Exemption:* During the processing of a Freedom of Information Act request, exempt materials from other systems of records may in turn become part of the case record in this system. To the extent that copies of exempt records from those 'other' systems of records are entered into this system, the Department of the Navy hereby claims the same exemptions for the records from those 'other' systems that are entered into this system, as claimed for the original primary system of which they are a part.

(3) *Authority*: 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(3), (k)(4), (k)(5), (k)(6), and (k)(7).

(4) Records are only exempt from pertinent provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a to the extent such provisions have been identified and an exemption claimed for the original record and the purposes underlying the exemption for the original record still pertain to the record which is now contained in this system of records. In general, the exemptions were claimed in order to protect properly classified information relating to national defense and foreign policy, to avoid interference during the conduct of criminal, civil, or administrative actions or investigations, to ensure protective services provided the President and others are not compromised, to protect the identity of confidential sources incident to Federal employment, military service, contract, and security clearance determinations, and to preserve the confidentiality and integrity of Federal evaluation materials. The exemption rule for the original records will identify the specific reasons why the records are exempt from specific provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a.

[65 FR 31471, May 18, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 48170, Aug. 7, 2000; 65 FR 53171, Sept. 1, 2000; 66 FR 54928, Oct. 31, 2001; 67 FR 30554, May 7, 2002; 68 FR 43461, July 23, 2003]

§ 701.119 Exemptions for specific Marine Corps record systems.

(a) *System identifier and name*:

(1) *MMN00018, Base Security Incident Reporting System.*

(2) *Exemption*:

(i) Parts of this system may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) if the information is compiled and maintained by a component of the agency which performs as its principle function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

(ii) Portions of this system of records are exempt from the following subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e) (2) and (3), (e)(4)(G) through (I), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f), and (g).

(3) *Authority*: 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).

(4) *Reasons*:

(i) Granting individuals access to information collected and maintained by these activities relating to the enforce-

ment of criminal laws could interfere with orderly investigations, with the orderly administration of justice, and might enable suspects to avoid detection or apprehension. Disclosure of this information could result in the concealment, destruction, or fabrication of evidence, and jeopardize the safety and well being of informants, witnesses and their families, and law enforcement personnel and their families. Disclosure of this information could also reveal and render ineffectual investigative techniques, sources, and methods used by this component, and could result in the invasion of the privacy of individuals only incidentally related to an investigation. The exemption of the individual's right of access to his or her records, and the reasons therefore, necessitate the exemption of this system of records from the requirements of other cited provisions.

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *System identifier and name*:

(1) *MIN00001, Personnel and Security Eligibility and Access Information System.*

(2) *Exemption*:

(i) Investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). However, if an individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit for which he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such information, the individual will be provided access to such information except to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(ii) Records maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President and other individuals under 18 U.S.C. 3506, may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(3).

(iii) Investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for federal civilian employment, military service, federal contracts, or access to classified information may be exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that such material would reveal the identity of a confidential source.

(iv) Portions of this system of records are exempt for the following

subsections of the Privacy Act: (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) through (I), and (f).

(3) *Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), (k)(3), and (k)(5), as applicable.*

(4) *Reasons:*

(i) Exempt portions of this system contain information that has been properly classified under E.O. 12958, and that is required to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(ii) Exempt portions of this system also contain information considered relevant and necessary to make a determination as to qualifications, eligibility, or suitability for Federal civilian employment, military service, Federal contracts, or access to classified, compartmented, or otherwise sensitive information, and was obtained by providing an expressed or implied assurance to the source that his or her identity would not be revealed to the subject of the record.

(iii) Exempt portions of this system further contain information that identifies sources whose confidentiality must be protected to ensure that the privacy and physical safety of these witnesses and informants are protected.

PART 705—PUBLIC AFFAIRS REGULATIONS

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 10 U.S.C. 5031.

SOURCE: 41 FR 29101, July 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 705.1 Purpose.

The regulations and rules in this part prescribe policies and procedures for the Department of the Navy pertaining to public affairs practices.

§ 705.2 Chief of Information and the Office of Information (CHINFO).

(a) The Chief of Information is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Chief of Naval Operations in all public affairs and internal relations matters. As such, the Chief of Information has the authority to implement public affairs and internal relations policies and to coordinate Navy and Marine Corps public affairs and internal relations activities of mutual interest.

(b) The Chief of Information will keep Navy commands informed of Department of Defense policies and requirements. No command within the Department of the Navy, except Headquarters, Marine Corps, will deal directly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) on public affairs matters unless authorized to do so by the Chief of Information.