

§ 14.330 Decision.

The adjudicative officer shall issue an initial decision on the application within 30 days after completion of proceedings on the application. The decision shall include written findings and conclusions on such of the following as are relevant to the decision:

- (a) The applicant's status as a prevailing party;
- (b) The applicant's qualification as a party under 5 U.S.C. 504(b)(1)(B);
- (c) Whether the agency's position was substantially justified;
- (d) Whether special circumstances make an award unjust;
- (e) Whether the applicant during the course of the proceedings engaged in conduct that unduly and unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the matter in controversy; and
- (f) The amounts, if any, awarded for fees and other expenses, with reasons for any difference between the amount requested and the amount awarded.

If the applicant has sought an award against more than one agency, the decision shall allocate responsibility for payment of any award made among the agencies, and shall explain the reasons for the allocation made.

§ 14.335 Departmental review.

(a) Either the applicant or agency counsel may seek review of the initial decision on the fee application, or the Secretary (or his or her delegate, if any) may decide to review the decision on his or her own initiative, in accordance with the Department's review or appeals procedures applicable to the underlying proceeding. If neither the applicant nor agency counsel seeks review and the Secretary (or his or her delegate, if any) does not take review on his or her own initiative, the initial decision on the application shall become a final decision of the Department in the same manner as a decision in the underlying proceeding becomes final. Whether to review a decision is a matter within the discretion of the Secretary (or his or her delegate, if any). If review is taken, the Department will issue a final decision on the application or remand the application to the adjudicative officer for further proceedings.

(b) Either party may seek reconsideration of the decision on the fee application in accordance with Rule 29, 24 CFR 20.10.

§ 14.340 Judicial review.

Judicial review of final departmental decisions on awards may be sought as provided in 5 U.S.C. 504(c)(2).

§ 14.345 Payment of award.

An applicant seeking payment of an award shall submit a copy of the final decision granting the award to: Director, Office of Finance and Accounting, Room 2202, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410, with a copy to: Associate General Counsel for Equal Opportunity and Administrative Law, Room 10244, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. A statement that review of the underlying decision is not being sought in the United States courts, or that the process for seeking review of the award, if initiated, has been completed, must also be included. The agency will pay the amount awarded to the applicant within 60 days, unless judicial review of the award or of the underlying decision of the adversary adjudication has been sought by the applicant or any other party to the proceeding.

PART 15—PUBLIC ACCESS TO HUD RECORDS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND TESTIMONY AND PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION BY HUD EMPLOYEES

Subpart A—Purpose and Policy

Sec.

- 15.1 What is the purpose of this part?
- 15.2 What definitions apply to this part?
- 15.3 What exemptions are authorized by 5 U.S.C. 552?

Subpart B—FOIA Disclosure of Information

- 15.101 What is HUD's overall policy concerning disclosing identifiable records?
- 15.102 Where and when may I inspect and copy records that FOIA requires HUD to make regularly available to the public?
- 15.103 How can I get other records from HUD?
- 15.104 What are the time periods for HUD to respond to my request for records?

§ 15.1

- 15.105 How will HUD process my request?
- 15.106 How will HUD respond to my request?
- 15.107 How does HUD handle requests that involve classified records?
- 15.108 What are HUD's policies concerning designating confidential commercial or financial information under Exemption 4 of the FOIA and responding to requests for business information?
- 15.109 How will HUD respond to a request for information from Form HUD-92410 (Statement of Profit and Loss)?
- 15.110 What fees will HUD charge?
- 15.111 How do I appeal a denial of my request for records or a fee determination?
- 15.112 How will HUD respond to my appeal?

Subpart C—Production of Material or Provision of Testimony in Response to Demands in Legal Proceedings Among Private Litigants

- 15.201 Purpose and scope.
- 15.202 Production of material or provision of testimony prohibited unless approved.
- 15.203 Making a demand for production of material or provision of testimony.
- 15.204 Consideration of demands for production of material or provision of testimony.
- 15.205 Method of production of material or provision of testimony.
- 15.206 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling regarding production of material or provision of testimony.

Subpart D—Production of Material or Provision of Testimony in Response to Demands in Legal Proceedings in Which the United States is a Party

- 15.301 Purpose and scope.
- 15.302 Production of material or provision of testimony prohibited unless approved.
- 15.303 Procedure for review of demands for production of material or provision of testimony in any legal proceeding in which the United States is a party.
- 15.304 Consideration of demands for production of material or provision of testimony.
- 15.305 Method of production of material or provision of testimony.

APPENDIX A TO PART 15—LOCATION INFORMATION FOR HUD FOIA READING ROOMS AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR REGIONAL COUNSEL

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).
Subpart A also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552.
Section 15.107 also issued under E.O. 12958, 60 FR 19825, 3 CFR Comp., p. 333.
Subparts C and D also issued under 5 U.S.C. 301.

24 CFR Subtitle A (4–1–10 Edition)

Subpart A—Purpose and Policy

SOURCE: 66 FR 6967, Jan. 22, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 15.1 What is the purpose of this part?

(a) *Subpart B of this part.* Subpart B of this part describes the procedures by which HUD makes documents available under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552). Subpart A of this part applies to all HUD organizational units; however, applicability of subpart A to the Office of the Inspector General is subject to parts 2002 and 2004 of the title.

(b) *Subpart C of this part.* Subpart C of this part describes the procedures to be followed and standards to be applied in processing demands for the production of material or provision of testimony in legal proceedings among private litigants.

(c) *Subpart D of this part.* Subpart D of this part describes the procedures to be followed and standards to be applied in processing demands for the production of material or provision of testimony in legal proceedings in which the United States is a party.

(d) *Inapplicability of subparts B and C to Office of Inspector General.* Subparts B and C of this part do not apply to employees in the Office of the Inspector General. The procedures that apply to employees in the Office of the Inspector General are described in part 2004 of this title.

[66 FR 6967, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 72 FR 8581, Feb. 26, 2007]

§ 15.2 What definitions apply to this part?

The following definitions apply to this part.

(a) *Terms defined in part 5 of this title.* The terms *HUD*, *Secretary*, and *Organizational unit* are defined in part 5 of this title.

(b) Other terms used in this part. As used in this part:

Appropriate Associate General Counsel means the Associate General Counsel for Litigation or the Associate General Counsel for HUD Headquarters employees in those programs for which the Associate provides legal advice.

Office of the Secretary, HUD

§ 15.2

Appropriate Regional Counsel means the Regional Counsel for the Regional Office having delegated authority over the project or activity with respect to which the information is sought. For assistance in identifying the Appropriate Regional Counsel, see appendix A to this part.

Authorized Approving Official means the Secretary, General Counsel, Appropriate Associate General Counsel, or Appropriate Regional Counsel.

Business information means commercial or financial information provided to HUD by a submitter that arguably is protected from disclosure under Exemption 4 (42 U.S.C. 552(b)(4)) of FOIA.

Demand means a subpoena, order, or other demand of a court or other authority that is issued in a legal proceeding and any accompanying submissions.

Duplication means the process of making a copy of a document necessary to respond to a FOIA request. Such copies can take the form of paper copy, microfilm, audio-visual materials, or machine readable documentation (e.g., magnetic tape or disk), among others.

Educational institution means:

- (1) A preschool;
- (2) A public or private elementary or secondary school;
- (3) An institution of graduate higher education;
- (4) An institution of undergraduate higher education;
- (5) An institution of professional education; or
- (6) An institution of vocational education, that primarily (or solely) operates a program or programs of scholarly research.

Employee of the Department means a current or former officer or employee of the United States appointed by or subject to the supervision of the Secretary, but does not include an officer or employee covered by part 2004 of this title.

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

Good cause means necessary to prevent a miscarriage of justice or to promote a significant interest of the Department.

Legal proceeding includes any proceeding before a court of law or other

authority, i.e., administrative board or commission, hearing officer, arbitrator or other body conducting a quasi-judicial or legislative proceeding.

Legal proceeding among private litigants means any legal proceeding in which the United States is not a party.

Legal proceeding in which the United States is a party means any legal proceeding including as a named party the United States, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or any other Federal executive or administrative agency or department, or any official thereof in his official capacity.

Material means either documents or information contained in, or relating to contents of, the files of the Department or documents or information acquired by any person while such person was an employee of the Department as a part of the performance of his or her official duties or because of his or her official status.

News means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public.

Person means person as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551(2). It includes corporations and organizations as well as individuals.

Production refers to the provision of material by any means other than through the provision of oral testimony.

Review means the process of examining a document located in response to a request to determine whether any portion of it may be withheld, excising portions to be withheld, and otherwise preparing the document for release. Review time includes time HUD spends considering any formal objection to disclosure made by a submitter under §15.108. Review does not include time spent resolving general legal or policy issues regarding the application of exemptions.

Search includes all time spent looking manually or by automated means for material that is responsive to a request, including page-by-page or line-by-line identification of material within documents.

Submitter means any person or entity who provides business information, directly or indirectly, to HUD. The term

§ 15.3

includes, but is not limited to, corporations, State governments, and foreign governments.

Testimony refers to any oral or written statements made in litigation under oath or penalty of perjury.

United States refers to the Federal Government of the United States (including the Department), the Secretary, and any employees of the Department in their official capacities.

[66 FR 6967, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 72 FR 8581, Feb. 26, 2007; 73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.3 What exemptions are authorized by 5 U.S.C. 552?

(a) The classes of records authorized to be exempted from disclosure by 5 U.S.C. 552 are those which concern matters that are:

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

(2) Related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Department;

(3) Specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

(4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(5) Interagency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the Department;

(6) Personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(7) Records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information:

(i) Could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings;

(ii) Would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;

(iii) Could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

24 CFR Subtitle A (4–1–10 Edition)

(iv) Could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a state, local or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source;

(v) Would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or

(vi) Could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(8) Contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of the Department in connection with its responsibility for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

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

(b) Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this section.

Subpart B—FOIA Disclosure of Information

SOURCE: 66 FR 6968, Jan. 22, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 15.101 What is HUD's overall policy concerning disclosing identifiable records?

HUD will fully and responsibly disclose its identifiable records and information consistent with competing public interests concerning the national security, personal privacy, agency deliberative process, and obligations of confidentiality as are recognized by FOIA. HUD will make a record available in the form or format requested, if the record is readily reproducible in that format.

§ 15.102 Where and when may I inspect and copy records that FOIA requires HUD to make regularly available to the public?

(a) You may inspect and copy hardcopy records, including indices of the records, that section 552(a)(2) of FOIA requires HUD make available to the public at HUD's reading rooms. HUD has reading rooms in Headquarters in Washington, DC and in each of the Secretary's Representative's offices. These reading rooms are open during the business hours for the HUD office in which they are located.

(b) For records created on or after November 1, 1996, this information is also available to you through HUD's Internet web site at <http://www.hud.gov>.

[66 FR 6968, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.103 How can I get other records from HUD?

(a) *Generally.* You may submit a written request for copies of records in person or by mail.

(b) *Records located in a HUD field office.* If you are submitting a request for records located in a HUD field office, you should deliver or mail your request to the FOIA Liaison in the appropriate HUD Field Office.

(c) *Records located in HUD headquarters.* If you are submitting a request for records located in HUD Headquarters, you should deliver or mail your request to the FOIA Office, Office of the Executive Secretariat in the Office of Administration. You may also use the FOIA electronic request form on HUD's Internet web site at <http://www.hud.gov>.

(d) *What should I include in my FOIA request?* In your FOIA request you should:

(1) Clearly state that you are making a FOIA request. Although Federal agencies are required to process all requests for documents as Freedom of Information Act requests, whether or not specifically designated as FOIA requests, failure to clearly state that you are making a FOIA request could unduly delay the initial handling of your correspondence through HUD's FOIA processing;

(2) Reasonably describe the records you seek. Include information that you

may know about the documents you are requesting;

(3) Indicate the form or format in which you would like the record made available;

(4) *State your agreement to pay the fee.* You may specify a dollar amount above which you want HUD to consult with you before you will agree to pay the fee. If you are seeking a waiver or reduction of fees, you must include such a request at the same time as your request for disclosure, and you must describe how the disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest and not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester (see § 15.110(h));

(5) Indicate the fee category that you believe applies to you (see § 15.110);

(6) If you are making a request on behalf of another person for information about that person, include a document signed by that person authorizing you to request the information on his or her behalf; and

(7) If you are requesting expedited processing, your request should set out the facts you believe show that there is a compelling need (see § 15.104(d)) to expedite processing of your request.

[66 FR 6968, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 72 FR 12541, Mar. 15, 2007; 73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.104 What are the time periods for HUD to respond to my request for records?

(a) *What time limits generally apply?* If you have met the fee requirements of § 15.110, HUD, in general, will respond within 20 working days after the correct office receives your request. If you have sent your request to the wrong office, that office will send it to the correct office within 10 working days and will send you an acknowledgment letter.

(b) *What time limits apply to requests made on behalf of another person?* The time limits described in paragraph (a) of this section also apply to requests you make on behalf of another person for information about that person. However, the time limits will not commence to run until HUD's receipt of the document signed by that person authorizing you to request information on his or her behalf. If you make your

§ 15.105

request on behalf of another person without including such signed authorization, HUD will inform you of the authorization needed.

(c) *What time limits apply in unusual circumstances?* If you have requested an especially large number of records, the records are not located in the office handling the request, or HUD needs to consult with another government office, HUD will notify you that extra time is required and provide an estimate of that time. If the extra time needed is more than 10 working days beyond the general time limit set out in paragraph (a) of this section, HUD will offer you any opportunity to limit the scope of your request so that HUD may process it within the extra 10 working day period.

(d) *What time limits apply to my request for expedited processing?* If you requested expedited processing, HUD will notify you within 10 working days after it receives your request whether it will grant expediting processing.

§ 15.105 How will HUD process my request?

(a) *Multitracking.* (1) HUD places each request in one of two tracks. HUD places requests in its simple or complex track based on the amount of work and time involved in processing the request. Factors HUD will consider in assigning a request in the simple or complex track will include whether the request involves the processing of voluminous documents and/or whether the request involves responsive documents from three or more organizational units. Within each track, HUD processes requests in the order in which they are received.

(2) For requests that have been sent to the wrong office, HUD will assign the request within each track using the earlier of either:

(i) The date on which the request was referred to the appropriate office; or,

(ii) The end of the 10 working day period in which the request should have been referred to the appropriate office under § 15.104(a).

(b) *Expedited processing.* HUD may take your request or appeal out of normal order if HUD determines that you have a compelling need for the records or in other cases as determined by the

24 CFR Subtitle A (4-1-10 Edition)

agency. If HUD grants your request for expedited processing, HUD will give your request priority and will process it as soon as practicable. HUD will consider a compelling need to exist if:

(1) Your failure to obtain the requested records on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual or a threatened loss of substantial due process rights; or,

(2) You are primarily engaged in disseminating information and there is an urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity.

§ 15.106 How will HUD respond to my request?

(a) *Who will respond to my request?* (1) The FOIA Office of the Office of the Executive Secretariat in the Office of Administration in HUD Headquarters and the FOIA liaisons in each HUD Field Office are authorized to release copies of any HUD records unless disclosure is clearly not appropriate under FOIA.

(2) The FOIA Office of the Office of the Executive Secretariat in the Office of Administration in HUD Headquarters and the FOIA liaisons in each HUD Field Office may deny a request for a record in accordance with the provisions of FOIA and this part.

(b) *What type of response will I receive?* Within the time limit described in § 15.104, HUD will either:

(1) Agree to give you all the records you requested;

(2) Advise you that HUD will not give you some or all of the records you requested. Any denial or partial denial of a requested record must be concurred in by the FOIA Office of the Office of the Executive Secretariat in the Office of Administration in HUD Headquarters, by counsel in the Field Offices, or by counsel in HUD's Departmental Enforcement Center Satellite Offices. In this case, HUD will:

(i) Explain why it has decided not to comply fully with your request, citing specific exemptions where applicable;

(ii) Describe the records denied or, if there are fewer than 21 records denied, list them specifically;

(iii) Estimate the volume of the records denied unless doing so would harm a protected interest; and

(iv) Explain how to appeal that decision, and provide the name and address of the HUD official to whom you should submit your appeal.

(3) Tell you that HUD's estimate of the fee is more than you have agreed to pay and ask to confer within 10 days to see if you can reformulate your request so that HUD can meet your request at a fee that is acceptable to you; or

(4) Tell you that you will not receive a response until you have either paid your fee or committed to the amount of fee you will pay, as applicable, and will provide you 10 days to pay, or commit to pay, the fee.

(5) If you requested expedited processing, advise you whether your request is granted or denied and, if your request is denied, advise you of your right to appeal.

(c) *What action may HUD take if I fail to respond?* If you fail to respond within a period specified in this subpart, HUD may consider your request for records withdrawn and may terminate processing of your request.

[66 FR 6968, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 72 FR 12541, Mar. 15, 2007]

§ 15.107 How does HUD handle requests that involve classified records?

If your request involves the release of documents that are classified under Executive Order 12958, HUD will refer your request and the pertinent documents to the originating agency for processing according to the requirements of § 15.104(a). HUD may refuse to confirm or deny the existence of the requested information if the originating agency determines that the fact of its existence is itself classified.

§ 15.108 What are HUD's policies concerning designating confidential commercial or financial information under Exemption 4 of the FOIA and responding to requests for business information?

(a) *HUD's general policy concerning business information which may be considered as confidential commercial or financial information.* Except as provided in this section or otherwise required by

law, HUD officers and employees may not disclose business information which is considered as confidential commercial or financial information to anyone other than to HUD officers or employees who are properly entitled to the information to perform their official duties.

(b) *How does a submitter make a claim that business information is confidential commercial or financial information?* (1) If you are a submitter, you may request confidential treatment of business information at the time the information is submitted to HUD or within a reasonable time after it is submitted.

(2) To obtain a designation of confidentiality, you must:

(i) Support your request with an authorized statement or a certification giving the facts and the legal justification for your request and stating that the information has not been made public; and

(ii) Clearly designate the information that you consider confidential.

(3) Your designation of confidentiality will expire 10 years after the date the information was submitted to HUD, unless you have provided a reasonable explanation for a later expiration date.

(c) *How will HUD respond to a request for business information?* If the information requested has been designated in good faith by the submitter as information to be protected under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) ("Exemption 4") or if HUD has reason to believe that the information may be protected by Exemption 4, HUD shall:

(1) Unless an exception in paragraph (c)(2) of this section applies, promptly notify the submitter about the request or the administrative appeal and give the submitter 10 working days to submit a written objection to disclosure. HUD will describe the requested business information or will provide copies of all or a portion of the records;

(2) If any of the following circumstances apply, HUD will not notify the submitter:

(i) HUD determines that the information should not be disclosed;

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

§ 15.109

(3) A law other than FOIA requires HUD to disclose the information;

(4) A HUD regulation requires HUD to disclose the information. The regulation must:

(i) Have been adopted pursuant to notice and public comment; and

(ii) Specify narrow classes of records submitted to HUD that are to be released under the FOIA.

(d) *Notice to requester.* At the same time HUD notifies the submitter, HUD will also notify the requester that the request is subject to the provisions of this section and that the submitter is being afforded an opportunity to object to disclosure of the information.

(e) *Opportunity to object to disclosure.* If the submitter timely objects to disclosure, HUD will consider the submitter's objections, but will not be bound by them. HUD generally will not consider conclusory statements that particular information would be useful to competitors or would impair sales, or other similar statements, sufficient to justify confidential treatment. Information provided by a submitter or its designee may itself be subject to disclosure under the FOIA.

(f) *Notice of intent to disclose.* If after considering the submitter's objections, HUD decides to disclose business information over the objection of a submitter, HUD will send a written notice of intent to disclose to both the submitter and the requester. HUD will send these notices at least 10 working days before the specified disclosure date. The notices will include:

(1) A statement of the reasons why HUD rejected the submitter's disclosure objections;

(2) A description of the business information to be disclosed; and

(3) A disclosure date.

(g) *What other policies apply to a submitter?—(1) HUD notice of FOIA lawsuit.* HUD will promptly notify the submitter of any suit to compel HUD to disclose business information.

(2) *Determination of confidentiality.* HUD will not determine the validity of any request for confidentiality until HUD receives a request for disclosure of the information.

(3) *Current mailing address for the submitter.* Each submitter must give HUD a mailing address for receipt of any no-

24 CFR Subtitle A (4-1-10 Edition)

tices under this section, and must notify HUD of any change of address.

§ 15.109 How will HUD respond to a request for information from Form HUD-92410 (Statement of Profit and Loss)?

(a) *To whom will HUD disclose the information?* HUD will release information from Form HUD-92410 (or a HUD approved substitute form that the mortgagor may have submitted) only to eligible potential purchasers and only during the period specified by HUD for the mortgage sale.

(b) *Under what conditions will HUD release such information?* HUD will release the information only if all of the following three conditions are met:

(1) The information concerns a project that is subject to a HUD-held mortgage which HUD is selling under the authority of sections 207 (k) and (1) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1713 (k) and (1)) or section 7(i)(3) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(i)(3)).

(2) The eligible potential purchasers have agreed to:

(i) Keep the information confidential;

(ii) Disclose the information only to potential investors in the mortgage and only for the period specified by HUD for the mortgage sale and to notify those potential purchasers of their obligations under this section;

(iii) Use the information only to evaluate the mortgage in connection with the mortgage sale; and

(iv) To follow disclosure procedures for that sale that have been established by the Secretary.

(3) The potential investors in the mortgage have agreed to keep the information confidential and to use the information only to evaluate the mortgage in connection with their investment decision.

(c) *To whom may potential investors disclose such information?* Potential investors in the mortgage may disclose the information to other entities only if the disclosure is:

(1) Necessary for the investor's evaluation of the mortgage;

(2) Made in accordance with disclosure procedures for the specific sale that have been established by HUD; and

(3) Limited to the period specified by HUD for the mortgage sale.

(d) What sanctions are available for improper disclosure of such information? An eligible potential purchaser or a potential investor (who has received the information from a potential purchaser and has been notified by that entity of its obligations under paragraph (b) of this section), who discloses information from form HUD-92410 in violation of this section, may be subject to sanctions under 2 CFR part 2424.

[66 FR 6968, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 72 FR 73491, Dec. 27, 2007]

§ 15.110 What fees will HUD charge?

(a) *How will HUD determine your fee?* HUD will determine your fee based on which category of requester you are in and on the other provisions of this section. With your request, you should submit information to help HUD determine the proper category. If HUD cannot tell from your request, or if HUD has reason to doubt the use to which the records will be put, HUD will ask you to provide additional information before assigning the request to a specific category.

(b) *What are the categories of requesters?*—(1) *Commercial use requester.* You are a commercial use requester if you request information for a use or purpose that furthers your commercial, trade, or profit interests or those interests of the person on whose behalf you have made the request. In determining whether your request properly belongs in this category, HUD determines the use to which you will put the documents requested.

(2) *Educational requester.* You are an educational requester if your request is on behalf of an educational institution and you do not seek the records for a commercial use, but to further scholarly research.

(3) *Non-commercial scientific requester.* You are a non-commercial scientific requester if you are not a commercial use requester and your request is on behalf of an organization that is operated solely for the purpose of con-

ducting scientific research the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry.

(4) *Representative of the news media requester.* (i) You are a representative of the news media requester if you actively gather news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Freelance journalists 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 HUD may also look to the past publication record of a requester in making this determination.

(iv) If you are a representative of the news media requester, HUD will not consider you to be a commercial use requester.

(5) *Other requester.* You are considered an “other” requester if you do not fall within the categories of requesters described in this paragraph (b).

(c) *FOIA Fee Schedule.* The following table sets out the Fee Schedule that HUD uses to determine your fee. The rates for professional and clerical search and review includes the salary of the employee performing the work. The duplication cost includes the cost of operating duplicating machinery. The computer run time includes the cost of operating a central processing unit for that portion of the operating time attributable to searching for responsive records, as well as the costs of operator/programmer salary apportionable to the search. HUD’s fee schedule does not include overhead expenses such as costs of space and heating or lighting the facility in which the records are stored.

FOIA FEE SCHEDULE

Activity	Rate	Commercial use requester	News media, educational research, or scientific research requester	Other requester
(1) Professional search	Actual salary rate of employee involved, plus 16 percent of salary rate.	Applies	Does not apply	Applies. No charge for first two hours of cumulative search time.
(2) Professional review	Actual salary rate of employee involved, plus 16 percent of salary rate.	Applies	Does not apply	Does not apply.
(3) Clerical search	Actual salary rate of employee involved, plus 16 percent of salary rate.	Applies	Does not apply	Applies. No charge for first two hours of cumulative search time.
(4) Clerical review	Actual salary rate of employee involved, plus 16 percent of salary rate.	Applies	Does not apply	Does not apply.
(5) Programming services	\$35 per hour	Applies	Does not apply	Applies.
(6) Computer run time (includes only mainframe search time not printing).	The direct cost of conducting the search.	Applies	Does not apply	Applies.
(7) Duplication costs	\$0.18 per page	Applies	Applies. No charge for first 100 pages.	Applies. No charge for first 100 pages.
(8) Duplication costs—tape, CD ROM or diskette.	Actual cost	Applies	Applies	Applies.

(d) *How does HUD assess review charges?* HUD will assess review charges only for the first time it analyzes the applicability of a specific exemption to a particular record or portion of a record. HUD will not charge for its review at the administrative appeal level of an exemption already applied. If HUD has withheld in full a record or portions of a record under an exemption which is subsequently determined not to apply, HUD will assess charges for its review to determine the applicability of other exemptions not previously considered.

(e) *How does HUD handle multiple requests?* If you, or others acting with you, make multiple requests at or about the same time for the purpose of dividing one request into a series of requests for the purpose of evading the assessment of fees, HUD will aggregate your requests for records. In no case will HUD give you more than the first two hours of search time, or more than the first 100 pages of duplication without charge.

(f) *Unsuccessful searches.* If HUD's search for records is unsuccessful, HUD will still bill you for the search.

(g) *No charge for costs under \$25.* HUD will not charge you a fee if the total amount calculated under this section is less than \$25.00.

(h) *Waiver or reduction of fees in the public interest.* If HUD determines that

disclosure of the information you seek is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the Federal Government, and that you are not seeking the information primarily for your own commercial interests, HUD may waive or reduce the fee.

(1) In order to qualify for a waiver or a reduction of fees, a requester must make the following demonstrations in the FOIA request:

(i) Disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the Federal Government.

(A) *The subject of the request pertains to the operations or activities of the Federal Government.* Requesters must be seeking documents and records that contain information regarding identifiable operations or activities of the Federal Government. The connection between the content of the records and Federal governmental operations or activities must be direct and clear.

(B) *The informative value of the information to be disclosed is consequential.* The disclosable portions of the requested records must be meaningfully informative about Federal Governmental operations or activities in order

to be “likely to contribute” to an increased public understanding of those operations or activities. The disclosure of information that is already in the public domain, in either a duplicative or substantially identical form, would not be as likely to contribute to the public’s understanding of Federal governmental operations or activities.

(C) *The disclosure is likely to contribute to an understanding of the subject by the public.* The disclosure must contribute to the understanding of a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject, as opposed to the individual understanding of the requester, in order to provide a great benefit to the public at large. A requester’s expertise in the subject area and ability and intention to effectively convey the information will be considered.

(D) *The contribution to public understanding is significant.* The public’s understanding of the subject in question, as compared to the level of public understanding existing prior to the disclosure, must be enhanced by the disclosure to a substantial degree. HUD will not make value judgments about whether the information to be disclosed is worthy or important enough to be made public, but rather whether it would contribute substantially to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government.

(ii) Disclosure of the information is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(A) *The existence and magnitude of a commercial interest.* The requester must describe and explain any commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure, whether personally benefiting the requester or any person on whose behalf the requester may be acting. See the definition of a “commercial use requester” in paragraph (b)(1) of this section for further explanation.

(B) *Primary interest in disclosure.* A fee waiver or reduction in fees is justified where the requester has demonstrated that the public interest in disclosure is greater in magnitude than that of any identified commercial interest in disclosure. However, disclosure to data brokers or others who merely compile and market government information for direct economic return will not be

presumed to primarily serve the public interest.

(2) Requests for waivers must address the elements listed in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, insofar as they apply to each request. HUD will exercise its discretion in considering the cost-effectiveness of its investment of administrative resources in deciding whether to grant waivers or reductions of fees, in consultation with appropriate offices as needed. Requests for the waiver or reduction of fees must be submitted with the request.

(3) When only some of the requested records satisfy the requirements for a waiver of fees, a waiver will be granted for only those records.

(4) When a fee waiver request is denied, HUD will do no further work on the request until it receives an assurance of payment, or an appeal of the fee waiver adverse determination is filed and HUD has made a final appeal determination pursuant to §15.112.

(i) *When do I pay the fee?* HUD will bill you when it responds to your request. You must pay within 31 calendar days. If the estimated fee is more than \$250.00 or you have a history of failing to pay FOIA fees to HUD in a timely manner, HUD will ask you to remit the estimated amount and any past due charges before processing and sending you the records.

(j) *What happens if I do not pay the fees?* (1) If you do not pay by the thirty-first day after the billing date, HUD will charge interest at the maximum rate allowed under 31 U.S.C. 3717.

(2) If you do not pay the amount due within ninety calendar days of the due date, HUD may notify consumer credit reporting agencies of your delinquency.

(3) If you owe fees for previous FOIA responses, HUD will not respond to further requests unless you pay the amount due.

(k) *Contract services.* HUD will contract with private sector sources to locate, reproduce, and disseminate records in response to FOIA requests when that is the most efficient and least costly method. HUD will ensure that the ultimate cost to the requester is no greater than it would be if the agency itself had performed these tasks. In no case will HUD contract out

§ 15.111

responsibilities which the FOIA provides that HUD alone may discharge, such as determining the applicability of an exemption, or determining whether to waive or reduce fees. HUD will 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 the National Technical Information Service, HUD will inform requesters of the steps necessary to obtain records from those sources. Information provided routinely in the normal course of business will be provided at no charge.

[66 FR 6968, Jan. 22, 2001, as amended at 72 FR 12541, Mar. 15, 2007]

§ 15.111 How do I appeal a denial of my request for records or a fee determination?

(a) *To what address do I submit my appeals?* You must submit your appeal, in writing, to the address specified in HUD's notice responding to your FOIA request (see § 15.106(a)(2)(iv)). If you send your appeal to the wrong HUD office, that office will forward it to the correct office. That office will also notify you that it has so forwarded your appeal and advise you that, for processing purposes, the time of receipt will be when the appropriate office receives your appeal.

(b) *How much time do I have to submit an appeal?* Your written appeal must be postmarked within 30 calendar days of the date of the HUD determination from which you are appealing. If your appeal is transmitted by other than the United States Postal Service (i.e., facsimile, messenger or delivery service) it must be received in the appropriate office by close of business on the 30th calendar day after the date of the HUD determination.

(c) *What information must I provide if I am appealing a denial of request for information?* If you are appealing a denial of your request for information, the appeal must contain the following information:

- (1) A copy of your original request;
- (2) A copy of the written denial of your request; and
- (3) Your statement of the facts and legal arguments supporting disclosure.

24 CFR Subtitle A (4-1-10 Edition)

(d) *What information must I provide if I am appealing a fee determination?* If you are appealing a fee determination, including a denial of your request for HUD to waive the fee, the appeal must contain the following information:

- (1) The address of the office which made the fee determination from which you are appealing;
- (2) The fee that office charged;
- (3) The fee, if any, you believe should have been charged;
- (4) The reasons you believe that your fee should be lower than the fee which the Agency charged or should have been waived; and
- (5) A copy of the initial fee determination and copies of any correspondence concerning the fee.

(e) *What information must I provide if I am appealing a denial of expedited processing?* If you are appealing a denial of your request for expedited processing, your appeal must contain the following information:

- (1) A copy of your original request;
- (2) A copy of the written denial of your request; and
- (3) Your statement of the facts and legal arguments supporting expedited processing.

§ 15.112 How will HUD respond to my appeal?

(a) *How much time does HUD have to decide my appeal?* HUD will decide your appeal of a denial of expedited processing within 10 working days after its receipt. For any other type of appeal, HUD will decide your appeal within 20 working days after its receipt. HUD may have an additional 10 working days if unusual circumstances require.

(b) *What action will HUD take if it grants my appeal?*—(1) *Appeal of a denial of request for information.* If you are appealing a decision to deny your request for records, HUD will either:

- (i) Give you the records you requested or advise you that the records will be provided by the originating office;
- (ii) Give you some of the records you requested while declining to give you other records you requested, tell you why HUD has concluded that the documents were exempt from disclosure under FOIA, and tell you how to obtain judicial review of HUD's decision; or

(iii) Decline to give you the records you requested, tell you why HUD has concluded that the records were exempt from disclosure under FOIA, and tell you how to obtain judicial review of HUD's decision.

(2) *Appeal of a fee determination.* If you are appealing a fee determination, HUD will either:

(i) Waive the fee or charge the fee that you have requested;

(ii) Modify the original fee charged, and explain why it has determined that the modified fee is appropriate; or

(iii) Advise you that the original fee charged was appropriate, and explain why it has determined that the fee is appropriate.

(3) *Appeal of a denial of expedited processing.* If you are appealing a denial of your request for expedited processing, HUD will either:

(i) Agree to expedited processing of your request; or

(ii) Advise you that the decision to deny expedited processing has been affirmed, and tell you how to obtain judicial review of HUD's decision.

Subpart C—Production of Material or Provision of Testimony in Response to Demands in Legal Proceedings Among Private Litigants

SOURCE: 72 FR 8582, Feb. 26, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 15.201 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart contains the regulations of the Department concerning the procedures to be followed and standards to be applied when demand is issued in a legal proceeding among private litigants for the production or disclosure of any material, whether provided through production of material or provision of testimony.

(b) This subpart does not apply to demands, which are covered by part 2004 of this title, for production of material in the files of the Office of Inspector General or provision of testimony by employees within the Office of Inspector General.

(c) This subpart also provides guidance to persons engaged in private litigation, to which the United States is

not a party, on the procedures to be followed when making a demand for documents or testimony on the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This subpart does not, and may not be relied upon to, create any affirmative right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable against HUD.

[72 FR 8582, Feb. 26, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.202 Production of material or provision of testimony prohibited unless approved.

Neither the Department nor any employee of the Department shall comply with any demand for production of material or provision of testimony in a legal proceeding among private litigants, unless the prior approval of the Authorized Approving Official has been obtained in accordance with this subpart. This rule does not apply to any legal proceeding in which an employee may be called to participate, either through the production of documents or the provision of testimony, not on official time, as to facts or opinions that are in no way related to material described in § 15.201.

[73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.203 Making a demand for production of material or provision of testimony.

(a) Any demand made to the Department or an employee of the Department to produce any material or provide any testimony in a legal proceeding among private litigants must:

(1) Be submitted in writing to the Department or employee of the Department, with a copy to the Appropriate Associate General Counsel or Appropriate Regional Counsel, no later than 30 days before the date the material or testimony is required;

(2) State, with particularity, the material or testimony sought;

(3) If testimony is requested, state:
(i) The intended use of the testimony, and

(ii) Whether expert or opinion testimony will be sought from the employee;

§ 15.204

24 CFR Subtitle A (4-1-10 Edition)

(4) State whether the production of such material or provision of such testimony could reveal classified, confidential, or privileged material;

(5) Summarize the need for and relevance of the material or testimony sought in the legal proceeding and include a copy of the complaint, if available;

(6) State whether the material or testimony is available from any other source and, if so, state all such other sources;

(7) State why no document[s], or declaration[s] or affidavit[s], could be used in lieu of oral testimony that is being sought;

(8) Estimate the amount of time the employee will need in order to prepare for, travel to, and attend the legal proceeding, as appropriate;

(9) State why the production of the material or provision of the testimony is appropriate under the rules of procedure governing the legal proceeding for which it is sought (e.g., not be unduly burdensome or otherwise inappropriate under the relevant rules governing discovery); and

(10) Describe how producing such material or providing such testimony would affect the interests of the United States.

(b) If the Department determines that the requestor has failed to provide the information required by paragraph (a) of this section, or that the information provided is insufficient to consider the demand in accordance with § 15.204, the Department may require that additional information be provided by the requestor before the demand is considered.

(c) Whenever a demand is made upon the Department or an employee of the Department for the production of material or provision of testimony, the employee shall immediately notify the Appropriate Associate General Counsel or Appropriate Regional Counsel.

[73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.204 Consideration of demands for production of material or provision of testimony.

(a) The Authorized Approving Official shall determine what material is to be produced or what testimony is to be

provided, based upon the following standards:

(1) *Expert or opinion material or testimony.* In any legal proceeding among private litigants, no employee of the Department may produce material or provide testimony as described in § 15.201(a) that is of an expert or opinion nature, unless specifically authorized by the Authorized Approving Official for good cause shown.

(2) *Factual material or testimony.* In any legal proceeding among private litigants, no employee of the Department may produce material or provide testimony as described in § 15.201(a) that is of a factual nature, unless specifically authorized by the Authorized Approving Official. The Authorized Approving Official shall determine whether any of the following factors are applicable. Such a demand may either be denied, or conditionally granted in accordance with § 15.204(c), if any such factors are applicable:

(i) Producing such material or providing such testimony would violate a statute or regulation;

(ii) Producing such material or providing such testimony would reveal classified, confidential, or privileged material;

(iii) Such material or testimony would be irrelevant to the legal proceeding;

(iv) Such material or testimony could be obtained from any other source;

(v) One or more documents, or a declaration or affidavit, could reasonably be provided in lieu of oral testimony;

(vi) The amount of employees' time necessary to comply with the demand would be unreasonable;

(vii) Production of the material or provision of the testimony would not be required under the rules of procedure governing the legal proceeding for which it is sought (e.g., unduly burdensome or otherwise inappropriate under the relevant rules governing discovery);

(viii) Producing such material or providing such testimony would impede a significant interest of the United States; or

Office of the Secretary, HUD

§ 15.205

(ix) The Department has any other legally cognizable objection to the release of such information or testimony in response to a demand.

(b) Once a determination has been made, the requester will be notified of the determination. If the demand is denied, the requestor shall be notified of the reasons for the denial. If the demand is conditionally approved, the requestor shall be notified of the conditions that have been imposed upon the production of the material or provision of the testimony demanded, and the reasons for the conditional approval of the demand.

(c) The Authorized Approving Official may impose conditions or restrictions on the production of any material or provision of any testimony. Such conditions or restrictions may include the following:

(1) A requirement that the parties to the legal proceeding obtain a protective order or execute a confidentiality agreement to limit access to, and limit any further disclosure of, material or testimony;

(2) A requirement that the requester accept examination of documentary material on HUD premises in lieu of production of copies;

(3) A limitation on the subject areas of testimony permitted;

(4) A requirement that testimony of a HUD employee be provided by deposition at a location prescribed by HUD or by written declaration;

(5) A requirement that the parties to the legal proceeding agree that a transcript of the permitted testimony be kept under seal or will only be used or only made available in the particular legal proceeding for which testimony was demanded;

(6) A requirement that the requester purchase an extra copy of the transcript of the employee's testimony from the court reporter and provide the Department with a copy at the requester's expense; or

(7) Any other condition or restriction deemed to be in the best interests of the United States, including reimbursement of costs to the Department.

(d) The determination made with respect to the production of material or provision of testimony pursuant to this subpart is within the sole discretion of

the Authorized Approving Official and shall constitute final agency action from which no administrative appeal is available.

[73 FR 72205, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.205 Method of production of material or provision of testimony.

(a) Where the Authorized Approving Official has authorized the production of material or provision of testimony, the Department shall produce such material or provide such testimony in accordance with this section and any conditions imposed upon production of material or provision of testimony pursuant to §15.204(c).

(b) In any legal proceeding where the Authorized Approving Official has authorized the production of documents, the Department shall respond by producing authenticated copies of the documents, to which the seal of the Department has been affixed, in accordance with its authentication procedures. The authentication shall be evidence that the documents are true copies of documents in the Department's files and shall be sufficient for the purposes of Rules 803(8) and 902 of the Federal Rules of Evidence and Rule 44(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) If response to a demand is required before the determination from the Authorized Approving Official is received, the U.S. Attorney, Department of Justice Attorney, or such other attorney as may be designated for the purpose will appear or make such filings as are necessary to furnish the court or other authority with a copy of the regulations contained in this subpart and will inform the court or other authority that the demand has been, or is being, as the case may be, referred for prompt consideration. The court or other authority shall be requested respectfully to stay the demand pending receipt of the requested determination from the Authorized Approving Official.

[73 FR 72206, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.206

§ 15.206 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling regarding production of material or provision of testimony.

If the court or other authority declines to stay the demand made in accordance with §15.205(c) pending receipt of the determination from the Authorized Approving Official, or if the court or other authority rules that the demand must be complied with irrespective of the determination by the Authorized Approving Official not to produce the material or provide the testimony demanded or to produce subject to conditions or restrictions, the employee upon whom the demand has been made shall, if so directed by an attorney representing the Department, respectfully decline to comply with the demand. (*United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen*, 340 U.S. 462 (1951)).

[73 FR 72206, Nov. 26, 2008]

Subpart D—Production of Material or Provision of Testimony in Response to Demands in Which the United States Is a Party

SOURCE: 72 FR 8583, Feb. 26, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 15.301 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart contains the regulations of the Department concerning the procedures to be followed and standards to be applied when demand is issued in a legal proceeding in which the United States is a party for the production or disclosure of any material, whether provided through production of material or provision of testimony.

(b) This subpart does not apply to demands, which are covered by part 2004 of this title, for production of material in the files of the Office of Inspector General or provision of testimony by employees within the Office of Inspector General.

§ 15.302 Production of material or provision of testimony prohibited unless approved.

Neither the Department nor any employee of the Department shall comply with any demand for production of ma-

24 CFR Subtitle A (4–1–10 Edition)

terial or provision of testimony in a legal proceeding in which the United States is a party, unless the prior approval of the attorney representing the United States has been obtained in accordance with this subpart. This rule does not apply to any legal proceeding in which an employee may be called to participate, either through the production of documents or the provision of testimony, not on official time, as to facts or opinions that are in no way related to material described in § 15.301.

[73 FR 72206, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.303 Procedure for review of demands for production of material or provision of testimony in any legal proceeding in which the United States is a party.

Whenever a demand is made upon the Department or an employee of the Department for the production of material or provision of testimony, the employee shall immediately notify the Appropriate Associate General Counsel or Appropriate Regional Counsel.

[73 FR 72207, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.304 Consideration of demands for production of material or provision of testimony.

Consideration of demands shall be within the province of the attorney representing the United States, who may raise any valid objection to the production of material or provision of testimony in response to the demand.

[73 FR 72207, Nov. 26, 2008]

§ 15.305 Method of production of material or provision of testimony.

If the production of material or provision of testimony has been authorized, the Department may respond by producing authenticated copies of the documents, to which the seal of the Department has been affixed in accordance with its authentication procedures. The authentication shall be evidence that the documents are true copies of documents in the Department's files and shall be sufficient for the purposes of Rules 803(8) and 902 of the Federal Rules of Evidence and Rule 44(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

[73 FR 72207, Nov. 26, 2008]

Office of the Secretary, HUD

§ 16.1

APPENDIX A TO PART 15—LOCATION INFORMATION FOR HUD FOIA READING ROOMS AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR REGIONAL COUNSEL

The Department maintains a reading room in Headquarters and in each of the Secretary's Representative's Offices. In addition, each of the Secretary's Representative's Offices has a Regional Counsel. The location and contact information for HUD's FOIA Reading Rooms and for the Regional Counsel can be found in HUD's Local Office Directory, on HUD's Internet site at <http://www.hud.gov>.

[73 FR 72207, Nov. 26, 2008]

PART 16—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

Sec.

- 16.1 Purpose and statement of policy.
- 16.2 Definitions.
- 16.3 Procedures for inquiries.
- 16.4 Requests for access; requirements.
- 16.5 Disclosure of requested information to individuals.
- 16.6 Initial denial of access.
- 16.7 Administrative review of initial denial of access.
- 16.8 Request for correction or amendment to record.
- 16.9 Agency procedures upon request for correction or amendment of record.
- 16.10 Appeal of initial adverse agency determination on correction or amendment.
- 16.11 Disclosure of record to person other than the individual to whom it pertains.
- 16.12 Fees.
- 16.13 Penalties.
- 16.14 General exemptions.
- 16.15 Specific exemptions.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).

SOURCE: 40 FR 39729, Aug. 28, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 16.1 Purpose and statement of policy.

(a) The purpose of this part is to establish policies and procedures for implementing the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579), 5 U.S.C. 552(a). The main objectives are to facilitate full exercise of rights conferred on individuals under the Act and to insure the protection of privacy as to individuals about whom the Department maintains records in systems of records under the Act. The Department accepts the responsibility to act promptly and in accordance with the Act upon receipt of any inquiry, request or appeal from a

citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States, regardless of the age of the individual.

(b) Further, the Department accepts the obligations to maintain only such information on individuals as is relevant and necessary to the performance of its lawful functions, to maintain that information with such accuracy, relevancy, timeliness and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness in determinations made by the Department about the individual, to obtain information from the individual to the extent practicable, and to take every reasonable step to protect that information from unwarranted disclosure. The Department will maintain no record describing how an individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity.

(c) This part applies to all organizational components in the Department in order to assure the maximum amount of uniformity and consistency within the Department in its implementation of the Act.

(d) The Assistant Secretary for Administration shall be responsible for carrying out the requirements of this part, for issuing such orders and directives internal to the Department as are necessary for full compliance with the Act, and for effecting publication of all required notices concerning systems of records.

(e) Requests involving information pertaining to an individual which is in a record or file but not within the scope of a System of Records Notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER are outside the scope of this part. Requests for departmental records will be considered to determine whether processing under this part, part 15, or both is most appropriate, notwithstanding the requester's characterization of the request, as follows:

(1) A *Privacy Act request from an individual for records about that individual and not contained in a Privacy Act Records System* shall be considered a Freedom of Information Act request