

PART 295—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROGRAM

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APPENDIX A TO PART 295—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO)

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552.

SOURCE: 56 FR 49694, Oct. 1, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 295.1 Purpose.

This part establishes the policy and sets forth the procedures by which the public may obtain information and records from the Inspector General (IG) under the Freedom on Information Act (FOIA). It implements title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.) section 552, as amended by the Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986, 32 CFR part 285 and 32 CFR part 286.

§ 295.2 Applicability.

The provisions of this part are applicable to all components of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and govern the procedures by which FOIA requests for information will be processed and records may be released under the FOIA.

§ 295.3 Definition of OIG records.

(a) The products of data compilation, such as books, papers, maps, and photographs, machine readable materials 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 the OIG's possession and control at the time the FOIA request is made.

(b) The following are not included within the definition of the word "record":

(1) Objects or articles, such as structures, furniture, vehicles and equip-

ment, whatever their historical value, or value as evidence.

(2) Administrative tools by which records are created, stored, and retrieved, if not created or used as sources of information about organizations, policies, functions, decisions, or procedures of the OIG. Normally, computer software, including source code, object code, and listings of source and object codes, regardless of medium are not agency records. (This does not include the underlying data which is processed and produced by such software and which may in some instances be stored with the software.) Exceptions to this position are outlined in § 295.4(c).

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

(4) Personal records of an individual not subject to agency creation or retention requirements, created and maintained primarily for the convenience of an OIG employee, and not distributed to any other OIG employee for their official use, or otherwise disseminated for official use.

(5) Information stored within a computer for which there is no existing computer program for retrieval of the requested information.

(c) In some instances, computer software may have to be treated as an agency record and processed under the FOIA. These situations are rare, and shall be treated on a case-by-case basis. Examples of when computer software may have to be treated as an agency record are:

(1) When the data is embedded within the software and can not be extracted without the software. In this situation, both the data and the software must be reviewed for release or denial under the FOIA.

(2) Where the software itself reveals information about organizations, policies, functions, decisions, or procedures of the OIG, such as computer models used to forecast budget outlays, calculate retirement system costs, or optimization models on travel costs.

(3) See appendix B to this part for further information on release determinations of computer software.

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(d) If unaltered publications and processed documents, such as regulations, manuals, maps, charts, and related geophysical materials are available to the public through an established distribution system with or without charge, the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3) normally do not apply and they need not be processed under the FOIA. Normally, documents disclosed to the public by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER also require no processing under the FOIA. In such cases, the OIG will direct the requester to the appropriate source to obtain the record.

§ 295.4 Other definitions.

(a) *FOIA Request.* A written request for OIG records, made by any person, including a member of the public (U.S. or foreign citizen), 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, 32 CFR part 285 and 32 CFR part 286, or this part.

(b) *Initial Denial Authority (IDA).* The official who has been granted authority to withhold records requested under the FOIA, for one or more of the nine categories of records exempt from mandatory disclosure, by the head of the OIG Component designated by the IG to administer the IG FOIA Program.

(c) *Appellate Authority.* The IG or his or her designee having jurisdiction for this purpose over the record.

(d) *Administrative Appeal.* A request by a member of the general public, made under the FOIA, asking the appellate authority of the OIG to reverse an IDA decision to withhold all or part of a requested record or an IDA decision to deny a request for waiver or reduction of fees.

(e) *Public Interest.* Public interest is official information that sheds light on an agency's performance of its statutory duties because the information falls within the statutory purpose of the FOIA of informing citizens about what their Government is doing. That statutory purpose, however, is not fostered by disclosure of information about private citizens that is accumulated in various governmental files that reveals little or nothing about an agency's or official's own conduct.

32 CFR Ch. I (7-1-99 Edition)

§ 295.5 Policy.

(a) *General.* (1) It is the policy of the OIG to promote public trust by conducting its activities in an open manner, and by providing the public with the maximum amount of accurate and timely information concerning those activities, consistent with the need for security and adherence to other requirements of law and regulation.

(2) Records not specifically exempt from disclosure under the FOIA or prohibited by statutory or other regulatory requirements will, upon request, be made readily accessible to the public.

(3) Records that are specifically exempt from disclosure under the FOIA or prohibited by statutory or other regulatory requirements will be withheld from the public only upon the determination of the initial Denial Authorities identified in § 295.6 of this part, or the designated Appellate Authority.

(b) *News Media Requests.* (1) Requests from news media representatives for records that would not be withheld if requested under the FOIA or prohibited from release under other statutory or regulatory authority, will be released promptly by the OIG element originating the record.

(2) Requests from news media representatives for records that are exempt from release under the FOIA, or prohibited from release under other statutory or regulatory authority will be provided to the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) Division, Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, along with the requested records, for review and a release determination and the news media representatives will be so advised.

(3) Extracts of the nonexempt portions of such records may be prepared in response to a specific request from a news media representative but shall be coordinated for release with the FOIA/PA Division. Extracts shall be prepared in accordance with the sample at appendix to § 295.5.

(c) *Control System.* (1) A request for OIG records that invokes the FOIA shall enter a formal control system designed to ensure compliance with the FOIA. A release determination must be