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electronic records. Providing placement and general length of redacted information is not required if doing so would harm an interest protected by a FOIA exemption.

(3) Provide written recommendations to the disclosure authority to determine whether or not to release records, and act as declassification authority when appropriate.

(4) Make frequently requested records (FOIA-processed (a)(2)(D)) available to the public in the FOIA ERR via the Internet. As required by AFIs 33-129, Transmission of Information Via the Internet, and 35-205, Air Force Security and Policy Review Program, OPRs request clearance of these records with the PAO before posting on the WWW, and coordinate with JA and FOIA office prior to posting. The FOIA manager, in coordination with the functional OPR or the owner of the records, will determine qualifying records, after coordination with any interested OCRs.

(5) Complete the required GILS core record for each FOIA-processed (a)(2)(D) record.

(6) Manage ERR records posted to the installation public web page by updating or removing them when no longer needed. Software for tracking number of hits may assist in this effort.

(h) FOIA managers:

(1) Ensure administrative correctness of all FOIA actions processed.

(2) Control and process FOIA requests.

(3) Obtain recommendations from the OPR for records.

(4) Prepare or coordinate on all proposed replies to the requester. FOIA managers may sign replies to requesters when disclosure authorities approve the total release of records. If the MAJCOM part directs the OPR to prepare the reply, the OPR will coordinate their reply with the FOIA office.

(5) Make determinations as to whether or not the nature of requests are simple or complex where multitrack FOIA request processing queues exist.

(6) Approve or initially deny any requests for expedited processing.

(7) Provide interim responses to requesters, as required.

(8) Provide a reading room for inspecting and copying records.

(9) Provide training.

(10) Review publications for compliance with this part.

(11) Conduct periodic program reviews.

(12) Approve or deny initial fee waiver requests.

(13) Make the initial decision on chargeable fees.

(14) Collect fees.

(15) Send extension notices.

(16) Submit reports.

(17) Sign "no record" responses.

(18) Provide the requester the basis for any adverse determination (i.e., no records, fee denials, fee category determinations, etc.) in enough detail to permit the requester to make a decision whether or not to appeal the actions taken, and provide the requester with appeal procedures.

(i) On appeals, FOIA managers:

(1) Reassess a fee category claim by a requester, overturning or confirming the initial determination.

(2) Reassess a request for expedited processing due to demonstrated compelling need, overturning or confirming the initial determination.

(3) Reassess a request for a waiver or reduction of fees, overturning or confirming the initial determination.

(4) Review a fee estimate, overturning or confirming the initial determination.

(5) Confirm that no records were located in response to a request.

(j) The base FOIA manager acts as the FOIA focal point for the FOIA site on the installation web page.

(k) When any appellate action sought by a FOIA requester is denied by an IDA or FOIA manager for authorized actions, the IDA or FOIA manager will indicate, in writing, that the issues raised in the FOIA appeal were considered and rejected (in full or in part). Include this written statement in the file you send to the Secretary of the Air Force in the course of a FOIA appeal action. Send all appeal actions through the MAJCOM FOIA office.

§ 806.6 Prompt action on requests.

(a) Examples of letters to FOIA requesters (e.g., response determinations and interim responses) are included in § 806.27.

(b) Multitrack processing. (1) Examples of letters to FOIA requesters (e.g.,

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letters to individuals who have had their FOIA request placed in the complex track) are included in §806.27.

(2) Simple requests can be processed quickly, with limited impact on the responding units. The request clearly identifies the records with no (or few) complicating factors involved. There are few or no responsive records, only one installation is involved, there are no outside OPRs, no classified or non-government records, no deliberative process/privileged materials are involved, records contain no (or limited) personal privacy information/did not come from Privacy Act systems of records concerning other individuals, or time extensions not anticipated.

(c) Complex requests will take substantial time, will cause significant impact on responding units. Complications and delays are likely. Records sought are massive in volume, multiple organizations must review/coordinate on records, records are classified, records originated with a nongovernment source, records were part of the Air Force's decision-making process or are privileged.

(d) Expedited processing. Examples of letters to individuals whose FOIA requests and/or appeals were not expedited are included in §806.27.

§806.7 Use of exemptions.

(a) A listing of some AFIs that provide guidance on special disclosure procedures for certain types of records is provided in §806.28. Refer to those instructions for specific disclosure procedures. Remember, the only reason to deny a request is a FOIA exemption.

(b) Refer requests from foreign government officials that do not cite the FOIA to your foreign disclosure office and notify the requester.

(c) If you have a non-U.S. Government record, determine if you need to consult with the record's originator before releasing it (see §806.9 and §806.15(c)). This includes records created by foreign governments and organizations such as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD). You may need to coordinate release of foreign government records with either the U.S. Department of State or with the specific foreign embassy, directly

through the MAJCOM FOIA office. Coordinate release or denial of letters of offer and acceptance (LOA) with SAF/IA through 11 CS/SCSR (FOIA), 1000 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1000.

§806.8 Description of requested record.

Air Force elements must make reasonable efforts to find the records described in FOIA requests. Reasonable efforts means searching all activities and locations most likely to have the records, and includes staged or retired records, as well as complete and thorough searches of relevant electronic records, such as databases, word processing, and electronic mail files.

§806.9 Referrals.

(a) Send all referrals through the FOIA office. The receiving FOIA office must agree to accept the referral before transfer. The FOIA office will provide the name, phone number, mailing address, and e-mail address of both the FOIA office point of contact and the record OPR point of contact in their referral letter. Include the requested record. If the requested records are massive, then provide a description of them. Referrals to, or consultations with, DFOISR are accomplished from the MAJCOM level. Section 806.27 has an example of a referral memo.

(b) In some cases, requested records are available from the GPO and NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield VA 22161. These organizations offer certain records for sale to the public. Current standard releasable Air Force publications are available electronically on the WWW at <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil/>. For requesters without electronic access, NTIS has paper copies for sale. Give requesters the web address or NTIS address when appropriate. However, if the requester prefers to pursue the FOIA process, consult with HQ AFCIC/ITC through the MAJCOM. Refer FOIA requests for Air Force publications that are classified, FOUO, rescinded, or superseded to the OPR through the appropriate FOIA office.

§806.10 Records management.

Keep records that were fully released for 2 years and denied records for 6