DECODING FOIA EXEMPTIONS

7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 7(D), 7(E) & 7(F)

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ACCESS PROFESSIONALS FOIA – PRIVACY ACT WORKSHOP

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SPECIAL THANKS TO ALINA SEMO FOR SLIDE CREATION

1

FOIA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS - EXEMPTION 7

- Why are law enforcement records different?
 - Inherent sensitivity to subject
 - Disclosure of information could derail investigation

2

EXEMPTION 7 THRESHOLD TEST

- records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- disclosure could be expected to cause one of the harms outlined in the 6 subparts. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)

To withhold records under Exemption 7, <u>both</u> the threshold <u>and</u> one of the 6 subparts must apply

- 1) Records or information
- 2) Compiled for
- 3) Law enforcement purposes

4

EXEMPTION 7 THRESHOLD BROADER THAN JUST CRIMINAL LAW

- · Civil, criminal, administrative enforcement
- Personnel investigations involving specific allegations of misconduct
- National security/terrorism investigations
- Most agencies have some type of law enforcement mission

5

DECODING FOIA EXEMPTIONS 7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 7(D), 7(E) & 7(F)

Examples from Case Law and Practice

EXEMPTION 7(A) - ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Threshold requirement

 Protects information if disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings.

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(A).

7

TWO ELEMENTS OF EXEMPTION 7(A)

- 1. Active, pending or prospective investigation
- 2. Harm would result from disclosure

8

EXEMPTION 7(A)

- Typically not intended to last forever
- "Who gets to say 7(A)?"
- Fugitives and other issues
- Articulating the harm
- Expiration of 7(A)
- Exclusions

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Examples from Case Law and Practice

10

EXEMPTION 7(B) - FAIR TRIAL

- Purpose: Prevent prejudicial pretrial publicity that could impair a court proceeding
- Threshold requirement
- Disclosure would "... deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication." 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(7)(A)
 - Flip side of Ex. 7(A)

11

EXEMPTION 7(D) CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

- Confidential sources are critical to law enforcement
- Threshold requirement
- Covers records/information reasonably expected to disclose the identify of a confidential source, and in some cases information provided by a source.

EXEMPTION 7(D) CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

- Purpose: Ensures that confidential source is not lost:
 - through retaliation (physical, employment, etc.)
 - because of past information or fear of future disclosure

13

EXEMPTION 7(D) CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

- Confidentiality can be EXPRESS or IMPLIED
- Glomar
- Do not disclose if you suspect coercion
- Verify identity of source/requester
- Physically safeguard information

14

EXEMPTION 7(D) WHO CAN BE A SOURCE?

- Institutional sources
- Federal gov't employees can be sources
- Landano test:
 - Express grant of confidentiality
 - Implied grant of confidentiality
 - Waiver

DECODING FOIA EXEMPTIONS 7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 7(D), 7(E) & 7(F)

Examples from Case Law and Practice

16

EXEMPTION 7(E) -TECHNIQUES/PROCEDURES/ GUIDELINES

- Threshold requirement
- Techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions and
- Guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of law
- 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(7)(E).

17

EXEMPTION 7(E) -TECHNIQUES/PROCEDURES/ GUIDELINES

- First Clause Techniques & Procedures
 - Cannot be well known to the public
 - Articulating harm in release
 - Would disclosure nullify effectiveness?
 - EXAMPLES
 - Glomar

EXEMPTION 7(E) TECHNIQUES/PROCEDURES/ GUIDELINES

- Second Clause Guidelines
 - Harm standard is risk of circumvention
- EXAMPLES:
 - · law enforcement manuals
 - · policy guidance documents,
 - settlement guidelines
 - · monographs on law enforcement subjects
 - · emergency plans

19

DECODING FOIA EXEMPTIONS 7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 7(D), 7(E) & 7(F)

Exemption 7(E): Examples from Case Law and Practice

20

EXEMPTION 7(F) -ENDANGERING LIFE OR PHYSICAL SAFETY

- Threshold requirement
- Disclosure would endanger life or physical safety of any individual. 5 U.S.C. \$552(b)(7)(F)
- Lower threshold than (b)(7)(C)
 - no balancing test required
 - show reasonable likelihood of harm
 - · deference to agency's harm assessment

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Examples from Case Law and Practice

22

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?



