




How are Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) contacts and officers created and retained? What impact does their career paths have on open government principles such as FOIA directives, policies and guidelines communicated by the President of the United States and the Attorney General?

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Abstract

The Freedom of Information Act is a federal law that allows US citizens access to records and this act is enforceable in court. There are FOIA professionals that are full-time dedicated employees and others that are part-time or executing FOIA duties as collateral duty. Scholarly literature exist on FOIA operations, FOIA processes and even about the history of FOIA as well as legal issues of FOIA; however, there has been no scholarly discussion about the FOIA officer and the duties, challenges and life of a FOIA professional. The purpose of this study is to identify what trends or conclusions can be made about federal agencies' struggles executing President Obama's guidance on increased access to public records by looking at the human resource perspective of the FOIA government official by exploring the research questions centering on human resource issues such as recruitment, training, retention, career progression and even resources.

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the Welsh Assembly, the armed forces, local government bodies, National Health Service bodies, schools, colleges and universities, police authorities and. As government departments are closed and created, the act must be continually updated. s4 of the Act Our lawyer provides an update on why we're still filing so many Freedom of Information Act lawsuits. It apparently came from someone deep in the agency's FOIA bureaucracy. The request sought government documents related to the president's business interests. Typed in large-font print on plain paper, the inserted note said: "The processing of the request was highly irregular. The withholding was entirely unjustified The document was probably withheld for political reasons." I had never seen such a whistle-blower note before, but it brought into sharp focus what we face every day in The New York Times's legal department as we continue to push against government secrecy through the use of FO... The IRS FOIA Guide describes the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in general and gives specific instructions for making a FOIA request, including a sample letter, an explanation of potential fees and where to file requests. As a result, a requester may have to provide information on their status and their purpose for making the request to allow the IRS to determine the appropriate fees. Different fees apply to: commercial requesters; representatives of the news media; educational or noncommercial scientific institutions; and individuals. More information on fees can be found below in Fees and waivers and IRS FOIA fee schedule. How to write your Freedom of Information Act request. Review documents available to you at IRS.gov before writing your request. "Freedom of Information Act Request" prominently written on first page of the request and on the outside of the mailing envelope or in the subject line of the email. A description of each record sought in sufficient detail that FEC staff will be able to locate responsive records with a reasonable amount of time and effort For example: Approximate date the requestor believes records were created or date for which records are being sought. Title or name of document. To make or direct a communication that is created, produced or distributed with the use of material or information derived from a substantial discussion about the communication with a different candidate; 11 CFR 109.3(b) and 300.2(b)(3) . Agent (of a party).