



**Central Intelligence Agency
2015 Chief Freedom
of Information Act
Officer Report**

Fiscal Year 2014

Section I: Steps Taken to Apply the Presumption of Openness

The guiding principle underlying the President's FOIA Memorandum and the Attorney General's FOIA Guidelines is the presumption of openness. Please answer the following questions in order to describe the steps your agency has taken to ensure that the presumption of openness is being applied to all decisions involving the FOIA. You may also include any additional information that illustrates how your agency is working to apply the presumption of openness.

FOIA Training:

1. Did your agency conduct FOIA training during the reporting period for FOIA professionals?

- Yes.

2. If yes, please provide a brief description of the type of training conducted and the topics covered.

- CIA hosted one-day FOIA refresher seminars in the prior two fiscal years. Most of our FOIA staff attended one of those two Office of Information Policy-led sessions, and thanks, in part, to these activities CIA's public access professionals have a firm grounding in the legal dimensions of the statute as well as the Agency's responsibility to ensure the presumption of openness in its administration of the FOIA. For these reasons, we directed our FOIA staff's training energies in FY14 toward database processing and classification. CIA public access professionals participated in a day-long refresher on the primary database used to administer FOIA requests. This is an annual mandate for our FOIA professionals to ensure their case management skills remain sharp. Our staff also attended a day-long refresher in best practices in classification in FY14.

3. Did your FOIA professionals attend any FOIA training or conference during the reporting period such as that provided by the Department of Justice?

- CIA public access professionals attended two conferences for the Intelligence Community in FY14. Such events are useful for building partnerships and encouraging information sharing. Specifically, the FY14 conferences covered best practices in consultations, useful tips for recognizing other agency equities, and a review of the mandatory review program under Executive Order 13526.

4. Provide an estimate of the percentage of your FOIA professionals and staff with FOIA responsibilities who attended substantive FOIA training during this reporting period.

- Eighty percent.

5. In the 2014 Chief FOIA Officer Report Guidelines, OIP asked agencies to provide a plan for ensuring that core, substantive FOIA training is offered to all agency FOIA professionals at least once each year. Please provide the status of your agency's implementation of this plan.

- OIP-sponsored events and teaching aids remain our primary mechanism for providing substantive FOIA training to our case managers. CIA professionals also stay abreast of updates from Justice by checking regularly OIP's guidance portal. As a complement to Justice's training efforts, we are rolling out in FY15 a series of informal seminars on public access laws that directly concern our organization.

Outreach:

6. Did your FOIA professionals engage in any outreach or dialogue with the requester community or open government groups regarding your administration of the FOIA?

- No, CIA officers attend the American Society of Access Professionals conference each year to hear what transparency advocates have to say about FOIA administration at the federal-level. Our professionals also follow websites maintained by open government groups and FOIA advocates to spot developments that affect CIA's public access programs.

7. If you did not conduct any outreach during the reporting period, please describe why?

- Our electronic reading room provides [helpful tips](#) on how to compose effective FOIA requests. Requesters seeking additional information not found on CIA.gov may use the FOIA hotline at (703) 613-1287, which is staffed during routine business hours when the US Government is open. Alternatively, requesters may contact the Information and Privacy Coordinator at the following postal address:

Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Discretionary Releases:

8. Does your agency have a distinct process or system in place to review records for discretionary release?

- Yes, the CIA's Historical Review Program (HRP) conducts an annual review to evaluate potential collections for discretionary release. This process involves input from Agency historians and members of the academic community to identify topics of historical significance. The program office then researches and reviews the selected material. Documents are compared with previously released information

declassified by other government agencies. National security risks that may arise from declassification are carefully weighed against the benefits of disclosure. Based on this evaluation and the availability of resources, the Agency makes a determination on processing a collection for discretionary release. Public and professional interest in specific topics are also considered, as judged by a number of searches on the FOIA website, the number of HRP booklets requested, and inquiries at HRP document release and outreach events.

9. During the reporting period, did your agency make any discretionary releases of information?

- Yes.

10. What exemption(s) would have covered the material released as a matter of discretion? For a discussion of the exemptions that allow for discretionary releases, please see OIP's guidance on implementing the President's and Attorney General's FOIA Memoranda.

Each discretionarily released document would have been covered by a unique configuration of exemptions. Overall, across all of the released collections, the exemptions include the operational files exemption, file series exemption for automatic review, and FOIA exemption b(3). The relevant withholding statutes are Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and Section 102A(i)(I) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended.

11. Provide a narrative description, as well as some specific examples, of the types of information that your agency released as a matter of discretion during the reporting year.

- Five historically significant collections, along with publications, were released under the CIA's Historical Review Program during the reporting period. The releases were based on specific criteria, including historical significance, public interest, and the input of Agency historians and the Historical Review Panel. The discretionary releases in this reporting period consisted of more than 2,000 unique documents and provided some 16,000 pages of declassified material. These collections were provided to historians, scholars, and the public, through an active and highly visible outreach program designed to place the maximum amount of material into the public's hands. For greater public exposure, CIA holds symposia featuring former Presidents of the United States and other high-profile speakers at presidential libraries and other venues. Copies of declassified documents were widely distributed through such release events at universities and presidential libraries, presentations at academic conferences, and educational collaboration that resulted in the documents being placed directly into university classrooms. HRP also has an extensive program that makes the documents available on CIA's public website and through the Government Printing Office's Catalogue of Government Publications, as well as at each depository library—more than 1,200.

Historical Review Program topics for fiscal year 2014 included:

1. **Bosnia, Intelligence, and the Clinton Presidency** (*October 2013*). This collection, consisting of more than 300 documents on intelligence and presidential policymaking during the 1992-95 Bosnian War, shed light on the supporting role intelligence played in the Clinton Administration's policy decisions during the conflict, and highlight the accomplishments of the DCI Interagency Balkan Task Force in streamlining intelligence for decision makers through a groundbreaking level of collaboration among federal agencies. President Clinton participated personally in this event.
2. **From Typist to Trailblazer: The Evolving View of Women in the CIA's Workforce** (*October 2013*). This is a collection of declassified primary documents that shed light on the CIA's efforts to examine and address the status of its women employees from 1947 to today. Former female senior CIA officers who helped blaze this trail for women in the Agency, alongside current female senior CIA officers, participated in this event.
3. **President Carter and the Role of Intelligence in the Camp David Accords** (*November 2013*). This collection of more than 250 declassified documents examines the role intelligence played in the Carter Administration's efforts to seek peace in the Middle East, which culminated in September 1978 in the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. The documents detail diplomatic developments from the Arab peace offensive and President Sadat's dramatic trip to Jerusalem through responses worldwide in the immediate aftermath of Camp David. President Carter participated personally in this event.
4. **A City Divided: Life and Death in the Shadow of the Berlin Wall** (*January 2014*). This collection focused on documents that reveal East and West Berliners' struggle for life and death in the shadow of the Berlin wall. For this project we released 1,324 documents (11,000 pages) of newly declassified material on various topics and activities on Berlin from 1962 to 1986—the years between two famous speeches on Berlin by American Presidents Kennedy and Reagan. The Archivist of the United States participated personally in this event.
5. **Doctor Zhivago: Using Literature to Lift the Iron Curtain** (*April 2014*). This collection of about 100 documents details the Agency's role in publishing the first Russian-language edition of Doctor Zhivago after the book had been banned in the Soviet Union. The 1958 publication of Pasternak's novel in the Netherlands was one of many CIA-supported covert publishing initiatives to distribute banned books,

periodicals, pamphlets, and other material to people in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

12. If your agency was not able to make any discretionary releases of information, please explain why.

- Not applicable.

Other Initiatives:

13. Describe any efforts your agency has undertaken to inform non-FOIA professionals of their obligations under the FOIA?

- CIA maintains a cadre of fulltime public access professionals to relieve line components of the Agency's formal requirements under the FOIA. To ensure that other key participants in the lifecycle of a typical FOIA request have a good understanding of the Agency's statutory obligations, a member from the permanent cadre of FOIA professionals briefed a large representative sample of record custodians taking part in an annual information management seminar. The briefing covered the Agency's formal obligations under the FOIA and outlined in broad terms how cases are managed.

14. If there are any other initiatives undertaken by your agency to ensure that the presumption of openness is being applied, please describe them here.

- In addition to the discretionary releases highlighted above, CIA reviewed more than six million pages of historically-valuable CIA records in response to the automatic declassification provisions of Executive Order 13526. Of this material, nearly 1.1 million pages were declassified in full or in part. Included in these totals are 234,321 reviewed pages from presidential libraries (196,838 pages declassified) and 125,026 reviewed pages from the National Declassification Center (109,717 pages declassified).

Section II: Steps Taken to Ensure that Your Agency Has an Effective System in Place for Responding to Requests

As the Attorney General emphasized in his FOIA Guidelines, “[a]pplication of the proper disclosure standard is only one part of ensuring transparency. Open government requires not just a presumption of disclosure, but also an effective system for responding to FOIA requests.” It is essential that agencies effectively manage their FOIA program. Please answer the following questions to describe the steps your agency has taken to ensure that your management of your FOIA program is effective and efficient. You should also include any additional information that that describes your agency's efforts in this area.

Personnel:

1. In the 2014 Chief FOIA Officer Report Guidelines, OIP asked agencies about the status of converting all eligible FOIA professionals to the new Government Information Series. If your agency reported that its staff was eligible for conversion but had not yet converted all professionals to the new series, what is the current proportion of personnel that have been converted?

- CIA has an established Information Review and Release Analyst job series for its FOIA professionals. At this time, the job series has not been renamed as Government Information Specialist.

2. If your agency has not converted all of its eligible employees yet, what is your plan to ensure that all FOIA professionals' position descriptions are converted?

- None, at this time.

Processing Procedures:

3. For Fiscal Year 2014, what was the average number of days your agency reported for adjudicating requests for expedited processing? Please see Section VIII.A. of your agency's Fiscal Year 2014 Annual FOIA Report.

- CIA maintained an average of 7.84 calendar days to adjudicate requests for expedited processing in FY14.

4. If your agency's average number of days to adjudicate requests for expedited processing was above ten calendar days, please describe the steps your agency will take to ensure that requests for expedited processing are adjudicated within ten calendar days or less.

- Not applicable.

5. If your agency has a decentralized FOIA process, has your agency taken steps to make the routing of misdirected requests within your agency more efficient? If so, please describe those steps.

- Not applicable, CIA's FOIA processing is centralized.

6. If your agency is already handling the routing of misdirected requests in an efficient manner, please note that here and describe your process for these requests.

- Not applicable.

Requester Services:

7. Does your agency notify requesters of the mediation services offered by the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration? See OIP Guidance, "Notifying Requesters of the Mediation Services Offered by OGIS."

- Yes.

8. When assessing fees, does your agency provide a breakdown of how FOIA fees were calculated and assessed to the FOIA requester? For example, does your agency explain the amount of fees attributable to search, review, and duplication? See OIP Guidance, "The Importance of Good Communication with FOIA Requesters 2.0: Improving Both the Means and the Content of Requester Communications."

- Yes.

9. If estimated fees estimates are particularly high, does your agency provide an explanation for the estimate to the requester? See id.

- Yes, and in addition CIA encourages requesters to consider narrowing the scope of records sought to reduce potential fees owed. In these circumstances, we highlight in general terms record types that are high-interest for most situations as a way of limiting needlessly large document transfers.

Other Initiatives:

10. If there are any other steps your agency has undertaken to ensure that your FOIA system operates efficiently and effectively, such as conducting self-assessments to find greater efficiencies, improving search processes, eliminating redundancy, etc., please describe them here.

- The FOIA program office uses process improvement teams to assess the efficacy of CIA's case management and document review practices. Internal business process

reviews have identified redundancies in case/document processing that, after having been eliminated, produced a more streamlined, efficient workflow.

Section III: Steps Taken to Increase Proactive Disclosures

Both the President and Attorney General focused on the need for agencies to work proactively to post information online without waiting for individual requests to be received. Please answer the following questions to describe the steps your agency has taken to increase the amount of material that is available on your agency websites. In addition to the questions below, you should also describe any additional steps taken by your agency to make and improve proactive disclosures of information.

Posting Material:

1. Does your agency have a distinct process or system in place to identify records for proactive disclosure? If so, please describe your agency's process or system.

- Yes, in monthly intervals, CIA's repository for declassified records is queried for newly available items that have been approved for release under the FOIA. Identified documents deemed to be internet-ready are posted to the electronic reading room at CIA.gov for wider public use. Such material is accessible via the website's query tool.

2. Does your process or system involve any collaboration with agency staff outside the FOIA office? If so, describe this interaction.

- No, the FOIA office populates the electronic reading room at CIA.gov following the procedures that are outlined above in response to question #1 of this section.

3. Describe your agency's process or system for identifying "frequently requested" records that should be posted online.

- Frequently requested records are added to the electronic reading room following the procedures outlined in the response to question #1 of this section.

4. Provide examples of material that your agency has proactively disclosed during the past reporting year, including links to the posted material.

- All such items are available on CIA.gov at <http://www.foia.cia.gov/>. Some are organized as parts of a larger collection; others are available using the portal's query tool.

Other Initiatives:

5. If there are any other steps your agency has taken to increase proactive disclosures, please describe them here.

- CIA posts documents released in response to the FOIA and 25-year automatic declassification program under Executive Order 13526 to the electronic reading room at CIA.gov. Discretionary releases associated with the Historical Review Program are also added to the CIA portal. Millions of pages of records processed by the 25-year automatic declassification program have been loaded onto CREST systems located at NARA as well as individual presidential libraries. CIA disseminates declassified records in this way to increase the number of records provided to the public at large.

Section IV: Steps Taken to Greater Utilize Technology

A key component of the President's FOIA Memorandum was the direction to "use modern technology to inform citizens about what is known and done by their Government." In addition to using the internet to make proactive disclosures, agencies should also be exploring ways to utilize technology in responding to requests. Please answer the following questions to describe how your agency is utilizing technology to improve its FOIA administration and the public's access to information. You should also include any additional information that describes your agency's efforts in this area.

Online Tracking of FOIA Requests and Appeals:

1. Can a member of the public track the status of his or her request or appeal electronically?

- No.

2. If yes, how is this tracking feature provided to the public? For example, is it being done through the regular posting of status logs, an online portal, or through another medium?

- Not applicable.

3. If your agency does provide online tracking, please describe the information that is provided to the requester through this feature. For example, some online tracking features may tell the requester whether the request is "open" or "closed," while others will provide further details throughout the course of the processing, such as "search commenced" or "documents currently in review."

- Not applicable.

4. If your agency does provide online tracking for requesters, does this feature also provide an estimated date of completion?

- Not applicable.

5. If your agency does not provide online tracking of requests or appeals, is your agency taking steps to establish this capability? If not, please explain why?

- Given that most CIA records sought after under the FOIA and other public access programs are inherently classified by dint of the Agency's mission, CIA's FOIA program office processes requests on a classified network. To prevent intrusions and potential hacking into CIA computer systems, our security protocols limit opportunities to form information-sharing connections with unclassified networks, such as the one maintained at CIA.gov. CIA's FOIA program office works around this necessary impediment to ensure the integrity of our classified network by

maintaining a FOIA hotline that allows requesters to receive status updates by contacting the assigned case manager via telephone.

Making Material Posted Online More Useful:

6. Beyond posting new material, is your agency taking steps to make the posted information more useful to the public, especially to the community of individuals who regularly access your agency's website?

- CIA's FOIA program office periodically reviews the electronic reading room at CIA.gov for potential improvements but is not currently exploring redesigning its format or layout. The CIA's website has a "contact us" feature to provide feedback on the content of the site as well as how the content is displayed.

7. If yes, please provide examples of such improvements.

- Not applicable.

8. Have your agency's FOIA professionals interacted with other agency staff (such as technology specialists or public affairs or communications professionals) in order to identify if there are any new ways to post agency information online?

- Yes.

9. Did your agency use any means to publicize or highlight important proactive disclosures for public awareness? If yes, please describe those efforts.

- CIA launched its Twitter and Facebook social media accounts in June 2014. In addition to posting the latest news, statements, and career information from CIA, the Agency's social media updates feature artifacts and other information from the CIA Museum—the best museum most people never get to see. CIA posts updates and information from the Agency's "World Factbook," a unique public resource and educational tool, as well as unclassified intelligence histories and other information.

10. Has your agency encountered challenges that make it difficult to post records you otherwise would like to post?

- No.

11. If so, please briefly explain what those challenges are.

- Not applicable.

Use of Technology to Facilitate Processing of Requests:

12. Beyond using technology to redact documents, is your agency taking steps to utilize more advanced technology to facilitate overall FOIA efficiency, such as improving record search capabilities, utilizing document sharing platforms for consultations and referrals, or employing software that can sort and de-duplicate documents? If yes, describe the technological improvements being made.

- Technological improvements, such as increased search capabilities and machine learning to assist in document review and redaction, are currently being investigated and assessed as part of our technology advancement discussions.

13. Are there additional tools that could be utilized by your agency to create further efficiencies?

- Incorporating machine learning into what is today a chiefly human-resourced effort could increase the Agency's efficiency in the processing of public access requests.

Other Initiatives:

14. Did your agency successfully post all four quarterly reports for Fiscal Year 2014?

- Yes.

15. If your agency did not successfully post all quarterly reports, with information appearing on FOIA.gov, please explain why and provide your agency's plan for ensuring that such reporting is successful in Fiscal Year 2015.

- Not applicable.

16. Do your agency's FOIA professionals use e-mail or other electronic means to communicate with requesters whenever feasible? See OIP Guidance, "The Importance of Good Communication with FOIA Requesters 2.0: Improving Both the Means and the Content of Requester Communications." (Nov. 22, 2013) If yes, what are the different types of electronic means are utilized by your agency to communicate with requesters?

- No, CIA's FOIA professionals respond to requester inquiries via telephone and formal correspondence.

17. If your agency does not communicate electronically with requesters as a default, are there any limitations or restrictions for the use of such means? If yes, does your agency inform requesters about such limitations? See id.

- CIA's FOIA program office prefers using formal correspondence rather than email at this time. Our current practices encourage good recordkeeping of our contact with requesters, and every CIA reply undergoes multiple levels of internal review to ensure consistency and clarity of message.

Section V: Steps Taken to Improve Timeliness in Responding to Requests and Reducing Backlogs

The President and the Attorney General have emphasized the importance of improving timeliness in responding to requests. This section your Chief FOIA Officer Report addresses both time limits and backlog reduction. Backlog reduction is measured both in terms of numbers of backlogged requests or appeals and by looking at whether agencies closed their ten oldest requests, appeals, and consultations. For the figures required in this Section, please use the numbers contained in the specified sections of your agency's 2014 Annual FOIA Report and, when applicable, your agency's 2013 Annual FOIA Report.

Simple Track: Section VII.A of your agency's Annual FOIA Report, entitled "FOIA Requests – Response Time for All Processed Requests," includes figures that show your agency's average response times for processed requests. For agencies utilizing a multi-track system to process requests, there is a category for "simple" requests, which are those requests that are placed in the agency's fastest (non-expedited) track, based on the low volume and/or simplicity of the records requested.

Simple Track:

1. Does your agency utilize a separate track for simple requests?

- Yes.

2. If so, for your agency overall in Fiscal Year 2014, was the average number of days to process simple requests twenty working days or fewer?

- No, CIA processing of simple track requests averaged 32.87 days in fiscal year 2014.

3. Please provide the percentage of requests processed by your agency in Fiscal Year 2014 that were placed in your simple track.

- Simple track requests made up 59% of CIA's FOIA requests.

4. If your agency does not track simple requests separately, was the average number of days to process all non-expedited requests twenty working days or fewer?

- Not applicable.

Backlogs:

5. If your agency had a backlog of requests at the close of Fiscal Year 2014, did that backlog decrease as compared with the backlog reported at the end of Fiscal Year 2013?

- CIA reduced its FOIA backlog of still pending requests in fiscal year 2014.

6. If you had a request backlog please report the percentage of requests that make up the backlog out of the total number of requests received by your agency in Fiscal Year 2014.

- Eighteen percent.

7. If your agency had a backlog of appeals at the close of Fiscal Year 2014, did that backlog decrease as compared with the backlog reported at the end of Fiscal Year 2013?

- CIA reduced its FOIA backlog of still pending requests in fiscal year 2014.

8. If you had an appeal backlog please report the percentage of appeals that make up the backlog out of the total number of appeals received by your agency in Fiscal Year 2014. If your agency did not receive any appeals in Fiscal Year 2014 and/or has no appeal backlog, please answer with "N/A."

- Forty-four percent.

Backlog Reduction Plans:

9. In the 2014 guidelines for Chief FOIA Officer Reports, any agency with a backlog of over 1,000 requests in Fiscal Year 2013 was asked to provide a plan for achieving backlog reduction in the year ahead. Did your agency implement a backlog reduction plan last year? If so, describe your agency's efforts in implementing this plan and note if your agency was able to achieve backlog reduction in Fiscal Year 2014?

- Not applicable, CIA's backlog is under 1,000 still pending requests.

10. If your agency had a backlog of more than 1,000 requests in Fiscal Year 2014, what is your agency's plan to reduce this backlog during Fiscal Year 2015?

- Not applicable, CIA's backlog is under 1,000 still pending requests.

Status of Ten Oldest Requests, Appeals, and Consultations:

Ten Oldest Requests

11. In Fiscal Year 2014, did your agency close the ten oldest requests that were reported pending in your Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report?

- No.

12. If no, please provide the number of these requests your agency was able to close by the end of the fiscal year, as listed in Section VII.E of your Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest requests to close, please indicate that.

- CIA closed five of its ten oldest requests in fiscal year 2014.

13. Of the requests your agency was able to close from your ten oldest, please indicate how many of these were closed because the request was withdrawn by the requester. If any were closed because the request was withdrawn, did you provide any interim responses prior to the withdrawal?

- None.

Ten Oldest Appeals

14. In Fiscal Year 2014, did your agency close the ten oldest appeals that were reported pending in your Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report?

- Yes.

15. If no, please provide the number of these appeals your agency was able to close by the end of the fiscal year, as listed in Section VII.C.(5) of your Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest appeals to close, please indicate that.

- Not applicable, CIA closed all of its ten oldest appeals in fiscal year 2014.

Ten Oldest Consultations

16. In Fiscal Year 2014, did your agency close the ten oldest consultations that were reported pending in your Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report?

- No.

17. If no, please provide the number of these consultations your agency was able to close by the end of the fiscal year, as listed in Section XII.C. of your Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest consultations to close, please indicate that.

- CIA closed four of its ten oldest consultations in fiscal year 2014.

Additional Information on Ten Oldest Requests, Appeals, and Consultations & Plans:

18. Briefly explain any obstacles your agency faced in closing its ten oldest requests, appeals, and consultations from Fiscal Year 2013.

- Documents that incorporate highly classified material warrant more intense scrutiny and require more levels of review and internal collaboration. The five holdouts from our ten oldest requests list concern a document that has never been released to the public beforehand because it includes particularly sensitive source material in addition to material originated by other federal agencies.

19. If your agency was unable to close any of its ten oldest requests because you were waiting to hear back from other agencies on consultations you sent, please provide the date

the request was initially received by your agency, the date when your agency sent the consultation, and the date when you last contacted the agency where the consultation was pending.

- Not applicable.

20. If your agency did not close its ten oldest pending requests, appeals, or consultations, please provide a plan describing how your agency intends to close those “ten oldest” requests, appeals, and consultations during Fiscal Year 2015.

- CIA’s FOIA program office compiles a list of our 10 oldest requests, appeals, and consultations early in the current fiscal year. We use this list to track progress and identify opportunities to advance each case toward closure. We also alert internal partners and external ones when circumstances warrant to assign a higher priority to these thirty requests.

Interim Responses:

21. Does your agency have a system in place to provide interim responses to requesters when appropriate? See OIP Guidance, “The Importance of Good Communication with FOIA Requesters.” (Mar. 1, 2010)

- CIA provides interim responses when appropriate.

22. If your agency had a backlog in Fiscal Year 2014, please provide an estimate of the number or percentage of cases in the backlog where a substantive, interim response was provided during the fiscal year, even though the request was not finally closed.

- While CIA does not have a mechanism in place to track this, we do provide interim responses on an ad hoc basis. A rough estimate of interim responses provided in fiscal year 2014 is 1% of cases still being processed.

Use of the FOIA’s Law Enforcement Exclusions:

Did your agency invoke a statutory exclusion, 5 U.S.C. § 552(c)(1), (2), (3), during Fiscal Year 2014?

- No.

Success Story:

Fiscal year 2014 included a number of significant milestones that helped make last year a success for CIA's FOIA program. The public's appetite for CIA records remained high. FOIA/Privacy Act receipts (3,737) were the third highest on record—only the two prior fiscal years include higher figures. We also processed the second highest number of FOIA/Privacy Act requests (3,795) in a given fiscal year. Once again, thanks to a greater focus on the FOIA and Privacy Act programs, we reduced CIA's backlog of still pending requests. We were similarly successful in the appellate arena as well. We reduced our FOIA/Privacy appellate backlog by some 16 percent.

Other notable highlights:

- CIA released nearly 8,900 documents—either wholly or with excisions—under the FOIA and Privacy Act programs in fiscal year 2014.
- This declassified material included nearly 35,000 pages. Adding these totals for fiscal year 2014 to the previous six, CIA has transferred more than a half million pages to FOIA and Privacy Act requesters over this span.
- We continued to make excellent progress against our oldest FOIA cases as well. We closed five of our ten oldest requests and all ten of our oldest appeals. The latter included the six oldest such cases in the entire federal system.
- Heading into fiscal year 2015, CIA's oldest FOIA case is from August 2005, while our oldest appeal is from November 2006.