

## **Step 1: Preparing Your Request**

In whatever form (written or fax) you submit your request:

Label your request "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST," on the request (and also on the envelope, if you use a written request).

Describe the specific record(s) you are seeking with enough detail so that a knowledgeable official of the activity may locate the record with a reasonable amount of effort. Such detail should include descriptive information, time-frame to be searched, etc. Because most Navy records are not retained permanently, the more information provided, the better opportunity there is to determine if the records would still exist and where. The FOIA clearly states that records must exist at the time the request is submitted to be considered.

State your willingness to pay all fees or those up to a specified amount or provide a justification to support a fee waiver. Agreements to pay fees are considered to be up to \$250, unless another amount is specified. Currently we charge search, review (for commercial requesters only), and duplication costs. (The fee schedule is provided at enclosure (3) of Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5720.42F).

Include your complete postal service mailing address on your request.

## **Step 2: Submitting Your Request**

The next step in preparing to submit your request is deciding where to send the request. Because Navy records are decentralized you will get the fastest response by sending your request to the Department of the Navy component holding the record(s) you seek.

### **Submitting Your Request to a Navy Command**

Please consult our Where To Send A Request web page for help in locating commands, obtaining addresses, or finding a command's website. Once you have located a command and have its address you may submit your request in writing to that command. Alternatively, you may submit your request to a command via a web-based FOIA request form, if that command has one available on its website.

### **Submitting Your Request to the Secretary of the Navy or Chief of Naval Operations**

If the records you seek are held by the Secretary of the Navy or Chief of Naval Operations or if you are not sure where to submit your request, you may use any of the following methods to submit a Freedom of Information Act Request:

1. Submit your request in writing to:  
Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic  
1510 Gilbert St  
Norfolk, VA 23511

Attn: FOIA Coordinator

2. Email [cnrma\\_webmaster@navy.mil](mailto:cnrma_webmaster@navy.mil)

3. Submit your request via FAX to 757-444-5445

## **Step 3: Processing Your Request**

The FOIA allows "any person" to seek access to "agency records." The Navy processes thousands of FOIA requests for a wide variety of information and only in about 10% of the cases is information denied.

You will receive a response to your request. Please keep in mind that the 20 working day time limit begins when the activity holding the record(s) receives your request and does not include Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays.

Due to shrinking budgets, downsizing, complexity of certain requests, the need for classification and legal review, coupled with the number of requests received for processing, some Navy activities may not be able to respond to your FOIA request within 20 working days. To ensure fair and equitable treatment, your request will be placed in a multitrack "first-in, first out" queue; one for simple requests, one for complex requests, and one for expedited requests.

In limited instances, information may be withheld from disclosure if it is:

currently and properly classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;

related solely to internal personnel rules and practices, the release of which would allow circumvention of a statute or rule;

protected by a statute that specifically exempts the information;

trade secrets and commercial or financial information which was obtained from a private source which would cause substantial competitive harm to the source;

pre-decisional opinions and recommendations, inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters that show foreseeable harm if released. Also, attorney-client privilege and attorney-work product are covered;

personnel and medical information the release of which would result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; and/or investigatory records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, which (a) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (b) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (c) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (d) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, (e) would disclose investigative techniques, and/or (f) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.