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Reopening the FOIA Debate

FOR THOSE partial to such occasions, we should note that 1981 marks the 15th anniversary of the passage of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). As if to recognize that milestone, both supporters and critics of the statute already have begun preparing for the first comprehensive debate since 1974 over its use and abuse.

Consider the signs. Last month, the attorney general terminated the Carter administration's more liberal "demonstrable harm" standard for evaluating release of documents under the FOIA and, at the same time, requested proposals from all departments and agencies for changes in the law. In mid-July, both Senate and House subcommittees—the one Republican-controlled and the other Democratic—plan almost simultaneous hearings on FOIA revision. Throughout Washington, interest groups representing every view of the measure have begun preparing for the major legislative battle expected sometime this fall over amending the FOIA. One group of FOIA enthusiasts reportedly has even planned a Fourth of July "birthday party" to publicize its achievement.

At this point, the administration has not yet shown its hand or indicated the precise scope of changes in the FOIA that it may seek. To solicit ideas from the various FOIA units throughout the bureaucracy buys a certain amount of time; the Carter administration, after all, dawdled away its final two years with just such a "comprehensive review." Unlike his predecessors, however, the attorney general confronts a Republican-controlled Senate eager

to revise the statute in order to limit access (among other things) to the records of law enforcement, intelligence and business regulatory agencies.

Virtually all the proposals now being discussed would narrow significantly the boundaries of public access under the FOIA, a result that distinguishes supporters of the measure and opponents of revision. It turns out the two sets of major legislative hearings—one often-cited difference between the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights and that by the House subcommittee on government reorganization and individual rights, chartered by Rep. John English (D-Oklahoma), undoubtedly will be conducted simultaneously. FOIA and the related Privacy Act will be the focus of both committees, and the public, however, will appear before only one committee. That is good and balanced, since both groups will be invited to testify. The hearings will be simplectic and uneventful.

As for the Justice Department, it has submitted its specific recommendations for revision, and this might be done merely to keep the agency in step with Congress. It is also likely to watch developments in the Senate and to see if the Senate subcommittee proposes legislation that envisions further narrowing of the statute. The Carter administration has called the statute's "universality" its chief virtue, and the handling of "requests for documents must serve the goal of public information," the attorney general said. Whatever changes may be realized in the FOIA, no balance of the FOIA must be violated, it is argued, and must not be ruined.