

ment corporation, and an independent establishment.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 379.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

The section is supplied to avoid the necessity for defining "Executive agency" each time it is used in this title.

CHAPTER 3—POWERS

- Sec.
- 301. Departmental regulations.
- 302. Delegation of authority.
- 303. Oaths to witnesses.
- 304. Subpenas.
- 305. Systematic agency review of operations.
- 306. Strategic plans.

AMENDMENTS

1993—Pub. L. 103-62, §11(a), Aug. 3, 1993, 107 Stat. 295, added item 306.

§ 301. Departmental regulations

The head of an Executive department or military department may prescribe regulations for the government of his department, the conduct of its employees, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of its records, papers, and property. This section does not authorize withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 379.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Derivation</i>	<i>U.S. Code</i>	<i>Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large</i>
.....	5 U.S.C. 22.	R.S. §161. Aug. 12, 1958, Pub. L. 85-619, 72 Stat. 547.

The words "Executive department" are substituted for "department" as the definition of "department" applicable to this section is coextensive with the definition of "Executive department" in section 101. The words "not inconsistent with law" are omitted as surplusage as a regulation which is inconsistent with law is invalid.

The words "or military department" are inserted to preserve the application of the source law. Before enactment of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 578), the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force were Executive departments. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense as an Executive Department including the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force as military departments, not as Executive departments. However, the source law for this section, which was in effect in 1949, remained applicable to the Secretaries of the military departments by virtue of section 12(g) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 591), which provided:

"All laws, orders, regulations, and other actions relating to the National Military Establishment, the Departments of the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, or to any officer or activity of such establishment or such departments, shall, except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, have the same effect as if this Act had not been enacted; but, after the effective date of this Act, any such law, order, regulation, or other action which vested functions in or otherwise related to any officer, department, or establishment, shall be deemed to have vested such function in or re-

late to the officer, or department, executive or military, succeeding the officer, department, or establishment in which such function was vested. For purposes of this subsection the Department of Defense shall be deemed the department succeeding the National Military Establishment, and the military departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force shall be deemed the departments succeeding the Executive Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force."

This section was part of title IV of the Revised Statutes. The Act of July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §201(d), as added Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §4, 63 Stat. 579 (former 5 U.S.C. 171-1), which provides "Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act [National Security Act of 1947], the provisions of title IV of the Revised Statutes as now or hereafter amended shall be applicable to the Department of Defense" is omitted from this title but is not repealed.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

SUPPORT FOR YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title X, §1058(a), (b), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3442, provided that:

"(a) YOUTH ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'youth organization' means—

- "(1) the Boy Scouts of America;
- "(2) the Girl Scouts of the United States of America;
- "(3) the Boys Clubs of America;
- "(4) the Girls Clubs of America;
- "(5) the Young Men's Christian Association;
- "(6) the Young Women's Christian Association;
- "(7) the Civil Air Patrol;
- "(8) the United States Olympic Committee;
- "(9) the Special Olympics;
- "(10) Campfire USA;
- "(11) the Young Marines;
- "(12) the Naval Sea Cadets Corps;
- "(13) 4-H Clubs;
- "(14) the Police Athletic League;
- "(15) Big Brothers—Big Sisters of America;
- "(16) National Guard Challenge Program; and
- "(17) any other organization designated by the President as an organization that is primarily intended to—

- "(A) serve individuals under the age of 21 years;
- "(B) provide training in citizenship, leadership, physical fitness, service to community, and teamwork; and
- "(C) promote the development of character and ethical and moral values.

"(b) SUPPORT FOR YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.—

"(1) CONTINUATION OF SUPPORT.—No Federal law (including any rule, regulation, directive, instruction, or order) shall be construed to limit any Federal agency from providing any form of support for a youth organization (including the Boy Scouts of America or any group officially affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America) that would result in that Federal agency providing less support to that youth organization (or any similar organization chartered under the chapter of title 36, United States Code, relating to that youth organization) than was provided during the preceding fiscal year to that youth organization. This paragraph shall be subject to the availability of appropriations.

"(2) YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS THAT CEASE TO EXIST.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any youth organization that ceases to exist.

"(3) WAIVERS.—The head of a Federal agency may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a youth organization with respect to each conviction or investigation described under subparagraph (A) or (B) for a period of not more than two fiscal years if—

- "(A) any senior officer (including any member of the board of directors) of the youth organization is convicted of a criminal offense relating to the official duties of that officer or the youth organization is convicted of a criminal offense; or

“(B) the youth organization is the subject of a criminal investigation relating to fraudulent use or waste of Federal funds.

“(4) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—Support described in paragraph (1) includes—

“(A) authorizing a youth organization to hold meetings, camping events, or other activities on Federal property;

“(B) hosting any official event of a youth organization;

“(C) loaning equipment for the use of a youth organization; and

“(D) providing personnel services and logistical support for a youth organization.”

Pub. L. 109-148, div. A, title VIII, §8126(b), Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2728, which contained provisions substantially similar to those in Pub. L. 109-163, §1058(a), (b), set out above, was repealed by Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title X, §1071(f)(3), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2402.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATES

Pub. L. 108-458, title VII, §7211(a)-(d), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3825-3827, provided that:

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section [enacting this note and repealing provisions set out as a note below], the term ‘birth certificate’ means a certificate of birth—

“(1) for an individual (regardless of where born)—

“(A) who is a citizen or national of the United States at birth; and

“(B) whose birth is registered in the United States; and

“(2) that—

“(A) is issued by a Federal, State, or local government agency or authorized custodian of record and produced from birth records maintained by such agency or custodian of record; or

“(B) is an authenticated copy, issued by a Federal, State, or local government agency or authorized custodian of record, of an original certificate of birth issued by such agency or custodian of record.

“(b) STANDARDS FOR ACCEPTANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning 2 years after the promulgation of minimum standards under paragraph (3), no Federal agency may accept a birth certificate for any official purpose unless the certificate conforms to such standards.

“(2) STATE CERTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall certify to the Secretary of Health and Human Services that the State is in compliance with the requirements of this section.

“(B) FREQUENCY.—Certifications under subparagraph (A) shall be made at such intervals and in such a manner as the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Commissioner of Social Security, may prescribe by regulation.

“(C) COMPLIANCE.—Each State shall ensure that units of local government and other authorized custodians of records in the State comply with this section.

“(D) AUDITS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may conduct periodic audits of each State’s compliance with the requirements of this section.

“(3) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 17, 2004], the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall by regulation establish minimum standards for birth certificates for use by Federal agencies for official purposes that—

“(A) at a minimum, shall require certification of the birth certificate by the State or local government custodian of record that issued the certificate, and shall require the use of safety paper or an alternative, equally secure medium, the seal of the issuing custodian of record, and other features designed to prevent tampering, counterfeiting, or

otherwise duplicating the birth certificate for fraudulent purposes;

“(B) shall establish requirements for proof and verification of identity as a condition of issuance of a birth certificate, with additional security measures for the issuance of a birth certificate for a person who is not the applicant;

“(C) shall establish standards for the processing of birth certificate applications to prevent fraud;

“(D) may not require a single design to which birth certificates issued by all States must conform; and

“(E) shall accommodate the differences between the States in the manner and form in which birth records are stored and birth certificates are produced from such records.

“(4) CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—In promulgating the standards required under paragraph (3), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consult with—

“(A) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

“(B) the Commissioner of Social Security;

“(C) State vital statistics offices; and

“(D) other appropriate Federal agencies.

“(5) EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may extend the date specified under paragraph (1) for up to 2 years for birth certificates issued by a State if the Secretary determines that the State made reasonable efforts to comply with the date under paragraph (1) but was unable to do so.

“(c) GRANTS TO STATES.—

“(1) ASSISTANCE IN MEETING FEDERAL STANDARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date a final regulation is promulgated under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall award grants to States to assist them in conforming to the minimum standards for birth certificates set forth in the regulation.

“(B) ALLOCATION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants to States under this paragraph based on the proportion that the estimated average annual number of birth certificates issued by a State applying for a grant bears to the estimated average annual number of birth certificates issued by all States.

“(C) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), each State shall receive not less than 0.5 percent of the grant funds made available under this paragraph.

“(2) ASSISTANCE IN MATCHING BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Commissioner of Social Security and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall award grants to States, under criteria established by the Secretary, to assist States in—

“(i) computerizing their birth and death records;

“(ii) developing the capability to match birth and death records within each State and among the States; and

“(iii) noting the fact of death on the birth certificates of deceased persons.

“(B) ALLOCATION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants to qualifying States under this paragraph based on the proportion that the estimated annual average number of birth and death records created by a State applying for a grant bears to the estimated annual average number of birth and death records originated by all States.

“(C) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), each State shall receive not less than 0.5 percent of the grant funds made available under this paragraph.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2009 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.”

IMPROVEMENTS IN IDENTIFICATION-RELATED DOCUMENTS

Pub. L. 104-208, div. C, title VI, §656, Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-716, as amended by Pub. L. 106-69, title III, §355, Oct. 9, 1999, 113 Stat. 1027, which related to standards for acceptance of birth certificates by Federal agencies for any official purpose, required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to States for assistance in meeting Federal standards and in matching birth and death records and for demonstration projects, and required the Secretary to submit a report to the Congress on ways to reduce the fraudulent obtaining and use of birth certificates, was repealed by Pub. L. 108-458, title VII, §7211(e), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3827.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Establishment of equal employment opportunity programs by heads of Executive departments and agencies, see Ex. Ord. No. 11246, Sept. 24, 1965, 30 F.R. 12319 and Ex. Ord. No. 11478, Aug. 8, 1969, 34 F.R. 12985, set out as notes under section 2000e of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

§ 302. Delegation of authority

(a) For the purpose of this section, “agency” has the meaning given it by section 5721 of this title.

(b) In addition to the authority to delegate conferred by other law, the head of an agency may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him—

(1) by law to take final action on matters pertaining to the employment, direction, and general administration of personnel under his agency; and

(2) by section 3702 of title 44 to authorize the publication of advertisements, notices, or proposals.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 379; Pub. L. 94-183, §2(1), Dec. 31, 1975, 89 Stat. 1057.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Derivation, U.S. Code, Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. Row 1: 5 U.S.C. 22a., Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 744, §12, 60 Stat. 809.

Clause (2) of former section 22a is omitted because of the repeal of R.S. §3683 (31 U.S.C. 675) by the Act of Sept. 12, 1950, ch. 946, §301(76), 64 Stat. 843.

The word “agency” is substituted for “department” and defined to conform to the definition of “department” in section 18 of the Act of Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 744, 60 Stat. 811.

In subsection (b), the words “In addition to the authority to delegate conferred by other law,” are added for clarity and in recognition of the various reorganization plans which generally have transferred all functions of the departments and agencies to the heads thereof and have authorized them to delegate the functions to subordinates.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

AMENDMENTS

1975—Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 94-183 substituted “3702” for “324”.

§ 303. Oaths to witnesses

(a) An employee of an Executive department lawfully assigned to investigate frauds on or attempts to defraud the United States, or irregularity or misconduct of an employee or agent of

the United States, may administer an oath to a witness attending to testify or depose in the course of the investigation.

(b) An employee of the Department of Defense lawfully assigned to investigative duties may administer oaths to witnesses in connection with an official investigation.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 379; Pub. L. 94-213, Feb. 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 179.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Derivation, U.S. Code, Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. Row 1: 5 U.S.C. 93., R.S. §183, Mar. 2, 1901, ch. 809, §3, 31 Stat. 951, Feb. 13, 1911, ch. 43, 36 Stat. 898.

The word “employee” is substituted for “officer or clerk” in view of the definition in section 2105. The words “Executive department” are substituted for “departments” as the definition of “department” applicable to this section is coextensive with the definition of “Executive department” in section 101. So much as related to the Armed Forces is omitted as superseded by section 636 of title 14 and section 936(b) of title 10.

This section was part of title IV of the Revised Statutes. The Act of July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §201(d), as added Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §4, 63 Stat. 579 (formerly 5 U.S.C. 171-1), which provides “Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act [National Security Act of 1947], the provisions of title IV of the Revised Statutes as now or hereafter amended shall be applicable to the Department of Defense” is omitted from this title but is not repealed.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-213 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a) and added subsec. (b).

§ 304. Subpenas

(a) The head of an Executive department or military department or bureau thereof in which a claim against the United States is pending may apply to a judge or clerk of a court of the United States to issue a subpoena for a witness within the jurisdiction of the court to appear at a time and place stated in the subpoena before an individual authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with the application, or to be orally examined and cross-examined on the subject of the claim.

(b) If a witness, after being served with a subpoena, neglects or refuses to appear, or, appearing, refuses to testify, the judge of the district in which the subpoena issued may proceed, on proper process, to enforce obedience to the subpoena, or to punish for disobedience, in the same manner as a court of the United States may in case of process of subpoena ad testificandum issued by the court.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 379.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Derivation, U.S. Code, Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. Row 1: (a) 5 U.S.C. 94., R.S. §184.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES—CONTINUED

<i>Derivation</i>	<i>U.S. Code</i>	<i>Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large</i>
(b)	5 U.S.C. 96.	R.S. §186.

In subsection (a), the words “Executive department” are substituted for “department” as the definition of “department” applicable to this section is coextensive with the definition of “Executive department” in section 101. The word “thereof” is added to reflect the proper relationship between “department” and “bureau” as reflected in title IV of the Revised Statutes of 1878. The words “in any State, District, or Territory” are omitted as unnecessary. The word “individual” is substituted for “officer” as the definition of “officer” in section 2104 is narrower than the word “officer” in R.S. §184 which word includes “officers” as defined in section 2104 as well as notaries public who are not “officers” under section 2104, but are “officers” as that word is used in R.S. §184.

In subsection (a), the words “or military department” are inserted to preserve the application of the source law. Before enactment of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 578), the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force were Executive departments. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense as an Executive Department including the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force as military departments, not as Executive departments. However, the source law for this section, which was in effect in 1949, remained applicable to the Secretaries of the military departments by virtue of section 12(g) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 591), which is set out in the reviser’s note for section 301.

This section was part of title IV of the Revised Statutes. The Act of July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §201(d), as added Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §4, 63 Stat. 579 (former 5 U.S.C. 171-1), which provides “Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act [National Security Act of 1947], the provisions of title IV of the Revised Statutes as now or hereafter amended shall be applicable to the Department of Defense” is omitted from this title but is not repealed.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

§ 305. Systematic agency review of operations

(a) For the purpose of this section, “agency” means an Executive agency, but does not include—

- (1) a Government controlled corporation;
- (2) the Tennessee Valley Authority;
- (3) the Virgin Islands Corporation;
- (4) the Atomic Energy Commission;
- (5) the Central Intelligence Agency;
- (6) the Panama Canal Commission; or
- (7) the National Security Agency, Department of Defense.

(b) Under regulations prescribed and administered by the President, each agency shall review systematically the operations of each of its activities, functions, or organization units, on a continuing basis.

(c) The purpose of the reviews includes—

- (1) determining the degree of efficiency and economy in the operation of the agency’s activities, functions, or organization units;
- (2) identifying the units that are outstanding in those respects; and
- (3) identifying the employees whose personal efforts have caused their units to be outstanding in efficiency and economy of operations.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 380; Pub. L. 96-54, §2(a)(2), Aug. 14, 1979, 93 Stat. 381; Pub. L. 96-70, title III, §3302(e)(1), Sept. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 498; Pub. L. 97-468, title VI, §615(b)(1)(A), Jan. 14, 1983, 96 Stat. 2578.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Derivation</i>	<i>U.S. Code</i>	<i>Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large</i>
(a)	5 U.S.C. 1085.	Oct. 28, 1949, ch. 782, §205, 63 Stat. 957.
(b), (c)	5 U.S.C. 1151.	Oct. 28, 1949, ch. 782, §1001, 63 Stat. 971.

Subsection (a) is based in part on former sections 1081 and 1082, which are carried into section 5102.

In subsection (a)(1), the exception of “a Government controlled corporation” is added to preserve the application of this section to “corporations wholly owned by the United States”. This is necessary as the defined term “Executive agency” includes the defined term “Government corporation” and the latter includes both Government owned and controlled corporations. Thus the exclusion of Government controlled corporations, which are distinct from wholly owned corporations, operates to preserve the application of this section to wholly owned corporations. The exception for the Inland Waterways Corporation in former section 1082(13) is omitted on authority of the Act of July 19, 1963, Pub. L. 88-67, 77 Stat. 81. The exceptions for Production Credit Corporations and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in former section 1082(18) and (19) are omitted as they are no longer “corporations wholly owned by the United States”. Under the Farm Credit Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 659, the Production Credit Corporations were merged in the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and pursuant to that Act the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have ceased to be corporations wholly owned by the United States.

In subsection (a)(7), the words “Panama Canal Company” are substituted for “Panama Railroad Company” on authority of the Act of Sept. 26, 1950, ch. 1049, §2(a)(2), 64 Stat. 1038.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

AMENDMENTS

1983—Subsec. (a)(3) to (8). Pub. L. 97-468 struck out par. (3), which excluded The Alaska Railroad, and redesignated pars. (4) to (8) as (3) to (7), respectively.

1979—Subsec. (a)(7). Pub. L. 96-70 substituted “Commission” for “Company”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 96-54 substituted “President” for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1983 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 97-468 effective on date of transfer of Alaska Railroad to the State [Jan. 5, 1985], pursuant to section 1203 of Title 45, Railroads, see section 615(b) of Pub. L. 97-468.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1979 AMENDMENTS

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-70 effective Oct. 1, 1979, see section 3304 of Pub. L. 96-70, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3601 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

Section 2(b) of Pub. L. 96-54 provided that: “Except as otherwise expressly provided in subsection (a), the amendments made by subsection (a) [amending sections 305, 1308, 2101, 2105, 2106, 2108, 3102, 3132, 3302, 3305, 3315, 3317, 3324, 3326, 3503, 4102, 4109, 4111, 4112, 4701, 5102, 5108, 5311 to 5316, 5333 to 5335, 5347, 5504, 5514, 5516, 5521, 5545, 5550a, 5562, 5581, 5584, 5596, 5702, 5903, 5943, 6104, 6304, 6305, 6323, 6325, 7325, 7327, 7701, 7702, 8331, 8332, 8339, 8347, 8701, 8901, and 8906 of this title], shall take effect July 12, 1979, or the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 14, 1979], whichever is earlier.”

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Atomic Energy Commission abolished and functions transferred by sections 5814 and 5841 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. See also Transfer of Functions notes set out under those sections.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of President under subsec. (b) of this section delegated to Director of Office of Management and Budget, see Ex. Ord. No. 12152, Aug. 14, 1979, 44 F.R. 48143, set out as a note under section 301 of Title 3, The President.

DISSOLUTION OF VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Virgin Islands Corporation established to have succession until June 30, 1969, unless sooner dissolved by Act of Congress, by act June 30, 1949, ch. 285, 63 Stat. 350, as amended (48 U.S.C. 1407 et seq.). Corporation terminated its program June 30, 1965, and dissolved July 1, 1966. Act June 30, 1949, was repealed by Pub. L. 97-357, title III, § 308(e), Oct. 19, 1982, 96 Stat. 1710.

§ 306. Strategic plans

(a) No later than September 30, 1997, the head of each agency shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and to the Congress a strategic plan for program activities. Such plan shall contain—

(1) a comprehensive mission statement covering the major functions and operations of the agency;

(2) general goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for the major functions and operations of the agency;

(3) a description of how the goals and objectives are to be achieved, including a description of the operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information, and other resources required to meet those goals and objectives;

(4) a description of how the performance goals included in the plan required by section 1115(a) of title 31 shall be related to the general goals and objectives in the strategic plan;

(5) an identification of those key factors external to the agency and beyond its control that could significantly affect the achievement of the general goals and objectives; and

(6) a description of the program evaluations used in establishing or revising general goals and objectives, with a schedule for future program evaluations.

(b) The strategic plan shall cover a period of not less than five years forward from the fiscal year in which it is submitted. The strategic plan shall be updated and revised at least every three years, except that the strategic plan for the Department of Defense shall be updated and revised at least every four years.

(c) The performance plan required by section 1115 of title 31 shall be consistent with the agency's strategic plan. A performance plan may not be submitted for a fiscal year not covered by a current strategic plan under this section.

(d) When developing a strategic plan, the agency shall consult with the Congress, and shall solicit and consider the views and suggestions of those entities potentially affected by or interested in such a plan.

(e) The functions and activities of this section shall be considered to be inherently Governmental functions. The drafting of strategic

plans under this section shall be performed only by Federal employees.

(f) For purposes of this section the term "agency" means an Executive agency defined under section 105, but does not include the Central Intelligence Agency, the Government Accountability Office, the Panama Canal Commission, the United States Postal Service, and the Postal Regulatory Commission.

(Added Pub. L. 103-62, § 3, Aug. 3, 1993, 107 Stat. 286; amended Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title IX, § 902, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 717; Pub. L. 108-271, § 8(b), July 7, 2004, 118 Stat. 814; Pub. L. 109-435, title VI, § 604(b), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3241.)

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 109-435 substituted "Postal Regulatory Commission" for "Postal Rate Commission".

2004—Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 108-271 substituted "Government Accountability Office" for "General Accounting Office".

1999—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106-65 substituted ". The strategic plan shall be updated and revised at least every three years, except that the strategic plan for the Department of Defense shall be updated and revised at least every four years." for " and shall be updated and revised at least every three years."

CONSTRUCTION

No provision or amendment made by Pub. L. 103-62 to be construed as creating any right, privilege, benefit, or entitlement for any person who is not an officer or employee of the United States acting in such capacity, and no person not an officer or employee of the United States acting in such capacity to have standing to file any civil action in any court of the United States to enforce any provision or amendment made by Pub. L. 103-62, or to be construed as superseding any statutory requirement, see section 10 of Pub. L. 103-62, set out as a note under section 1115 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

CHAPTER 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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500.	Administrative practice; general provisions.
501.	Advertising practice; restrictions.
502.	Administrative practice; Reserves and National Guardsmen.
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SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

551.	Definitions.
552.	Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings.
552a.	Records about individuals. ¹
552b.	Open meetings.
553.	Rule making.
554.	Adjudications.
555.	Ancillary matters.
556.	Hearings; presiding employees; powers and duties; burden of proof; evidence; record as basis of decision.
557.	Initial decisions; conclusiveness; review by agency; submissions by parties; contents of decisions; record.
558.	Imposition of sanctions; determination of applications for licenses; suspension, revocation, and expiration of licenses.
559.	Effect on other laws; effect of subsequent statute.

¹ So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.