

113TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4312

To establish an advisory committee to issue nonbinding governmentwide guidelines on making public information available on the Internet, to require publicly available Government information held by the executive branch to be made available on the Internet, to express the sense of Congress that publicly available information held by the legislative and judicial branches should be available on the Internet, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 2014

Mr. ISRAEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

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## A BILL

To establish an advisory committee to issue nonbinding governmentwide guidelines on making public information available on the Internet, to require publicly available Government information held by the executive branch to be made available on the Internet, to express the sense of Congress that publicly available information held by the legislative and judicial branches should be available on the Internet, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Public Online Informa-  
3 tion Act of 2014”.

4 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

5 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Purposes.
- Sec. 5. Findings of Congress.
- Sec. 6. Establishment of Public Online Information Advisory Committee.
- Sec. 7. Executive branch Internet publication mandate.
- Sec. 8. Legislative and judicial information.
- Sec. 9. Government Printing Office.

6 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” means an  
9 Executive agency or an independent regulatory agen-  
10 cy.

11 (2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “Executive  
12 agency” means any of the following:

13 (A) An Executive department, as defined  
14 in section 101 of title 5, United States Code.

15 (B) A military department, as defined in  
16 section 102 of such title.

17 (C) A Government corporation, as defined  
18 in section 103 of such title.

19 (D) Any other establishment in the execu-  
20 tive branch of the Government (including the

1 Executive Office of the President), other than  
2 an independent regulatory agency.

3 (3) INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCY.—The  
4 term “independent regulatory agency” means an  
5 independent establishment, as defined in section 104  
6 of title 5, United States Code.

7 (4) RECORD.—The term “record” has the  
8 meaning provided the term “records” in section  
9 3301 of title 44, United States Code.

10 (5) PUBLIC RECORD.—The term “public  
11 record” means any record, regardless of form or for-  
12 mat, that an agency discloses, publishes, dissemi-  
13 nates, or makes available to the public.

14 (6) E-GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATOR.—The  
15 term “E-Government Administrator” means the Ad-  
16 ministrator of the Office of Electronic Government  
17 established under section 3602 of title 44, United  
18 States Code.

19 **SEC. 4. PURPOSES.**

20 The purposes of this Act include the following:

21 (1) To establish an advisory committee to issue  
22 nonbinding guidelines for all three branches of Gov-  
23 ernment regarding making public information avail-  
24 able on the Internet, with sufficient flexibility to  
25 adapt to changes in technology.

1           (2) To empower the E-Government Adminis-  
2           trator to establish binding rules concerning making  
3           publicly available Government information held by  
4           Executive agencies to be made available on the  
5           Internet, and to empower independent regulatory  
6           agencies to do the same.

7           (3) To express the sense of Congress that pub-  
8           licly available information held by the legislative and  
9           judicial branches should be available on the Internet.

10          (4) To encourage the Government Printing Of-  
11          fice to make all of its publications available on the  
12          Internet in the formats most useful to the public,  
13          after having considered the formats identified by the  
14          Public Online Information Advisory Committee.

15 **SEC. 5. FINDINGS OF CONGRESS.**

16          Congress finds the following:

17          (1) The Federal Government holds a vast re-  
18          pository of public information. Throughout the Na-  
19          tion's history, the Government has attempted to  
20          make that information available to the public,  
21          whether through the United States Postal Service,  
22          the Federal Depository Library Program, the Presi-  
23          dential Library System, Agency Reading Rooms,  
24          under the Freedom of Information Act, or by other  
25          means. Providing this information to the general

1 public is a public good: informed citizens are in-  
2 formed voters. However, even with these efforts,  
3 Government information is too often hard to find,  
4 difficult to understand, expensive to obtain in useful  
5 formats, and available in only a few locations.

6 (2) The advent of the Internet presents the op-  
7 portunity for the Government to make information  
8 readily available to many more Americans. The  
9 Internet is ubiquitous, turning every computer into  
10 a portal to the world's largest library. The Govern-  
11 ment has made some efforts to take advantage of  
12 this new medium. As the public moves online, the  
13 Government must do so as well.

14 (3) In addition to the traditional means of dis-  
15 seminating public information, the Federal Govern-  
16 ment should make all of its public information avail-  
17 able on the Internet. It should do so in ways that  
18 take advantage of modern technology, that antici-  
19 pate the public's needs, and that provide access to  
20 the greatest number of people. The Government  
21 should strive to make its information available on  
22 the Internet in real-time and in machine processable  
23 formats.

24 (4) The creation of this vast new information li-  
25 brary will empower citizens to gain a better under-

1 standing of how their Government functions and  
2 what it does in their name. It will also give  
3 innovators new tools to build on this information  
4 and provide better goods and services to the Amer-  
5 ican people. Government services will be provided  
6 more efficiently, saving the taxpayers money and al-  
7 lowing them to be more involved in the lives of their  
8 communities.

9 (5) Accomplishing these goals requires signifi-  
10 cant coordination. It also requires the creation of  
11 new authorities and responsibilities within the Gov-  
12 ernment, and the identification of appropriate tech-  
13 nology standards.

14 **SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC ONLINE INFORMATION**  
15 **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

16 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established  
17 an advisory committee to be known as the “Public Online  
18 Information Advisory Committee” (in this Act referred to  
19 as the “Advisory Committee”).

20 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Advisory Com-  
21 mittee are—

22 (1) to coordinate and encourage the Govern-  
23 ment’s efforts to make Government information  
24 from all three branches of Government available on  
25 the Internet; and

1           (2) to issue nonbinding guidelines on how the  
2 Government should make public information avail-  
3 able on the Internet, and update those guidelines as  
4 appropriate.

5 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

6           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Committee  
7 shall be composed of 19 members (including the  
8 Chair), as follows:

9           (A) Six members shall be appointed by the  
10 E-Government Administrator.

11           (B) Six members shall be appointed by the  
12 Director of the Administrative Office of the  
13 Courts.

14           (C) Three members shall be appointed by  
15 the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking  
16 Member, of the Committee on Homeland Secu-  
17 rity and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

18           (D) Three members shall be appointed by  
19 the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking  
20 Member, of the Committee on Oversight and  
21 Government Reform of the House of Represent-  
22 atives.

23           (E) The Chair shall be appointed by the  
24 Administrator of General Services, after confer-  
25 ring with the E-Government Administrator, the

1 Director of the Administrative Office of the  
2 Courts, the Chairman of the Committee on  
3 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
4 of the Senate, and the Chair of the Committee  
5 on Oversight and Government Reform of the  
6 House of Representatives.

7 (2) VICE CHAIR.—A Vice Chair shall be se-  
8 lected from among the members of the Advisory  
9 Committee by the Chair.

10 (3) LIMITATION ON GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE  
11 MEMBERS.—Not more than six members of the Ad-  
12 visory Committee may be Government employees.

13 (4) TERMS OF OFFICE.—Each member of the  
14 Advisory Committee shall be appointed for a renew-  
15 able term of five years, except that one-third of the  
16 members initially appointed shall be appointed for a  
17 three-year term, one-third of such members shall be  
18 appointed for a four-year term, and one-third of  
19 such members and the Chair shall be appointed for  
20 a five-year term.

21 (5) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The initial ap-  
22 pointments of members of the Advisory Committee  
23 shall be made not later than 90 days after the date  
24 of the enactment of this Act.



1           (6) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Committee shall  
2 meet no fewer than six times per year.

3           (d) POWERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

4           (1) IN GENERAL.—From time to time, the Ad-  
5 visory Committee shall examine its legislative char-  
6 ter, structure, and funding, and shall make rec-  
7 ommendations to Congress, the President, and the  
8 Courts regarding how it could be restructured to  
9 better accomplish its mission of making Government  
10 information available to the public on the Internet.  
11 The recommendations shall be published in print  
12 and on the Internet.

13           (2) SPECIFIC POWERS.—In order to carry out  
14 its purposes, the Advisory Committee is authorized  
15 to do the following:

16                   (A) Hold hearings.

17                   (B) Issue recommendations to Congress.

18                   (C) Issue recommendations to agencies.

19                   (D) Issue reports, guidelines, and memo-  
20 randa.

21                   (E) Articulate guidelines on how the Gov-  
22 ernment should make public records available  
23 on the Internet, update those guidelines as ap-  
24 propriate, and inquire into Government compli-  
25 ance with those guidelines.

1 (F) Hold or host conferences and  
2 symposia.

3 (G) Enter into cooperative agreements  
4 with outside experts to obtain relevant advice or  
5 expertise, and oversee staff.

6 (H) Establish subcommittees.

7 (I) Establish rules of procedure.

8 (3) RELATIONSHIP TO FACA.—The Advisory  
9 Committee shall not be subject to the control of any  
10 advisory committee management officer designated  
11 under section 8(b)(1) of the Federal Advisory Com-  
12 mittee Act.

13 (e) OPERATIONS.—

14 (1) OPEN GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES.—In ad-  
15 dition to the rules in the Federal Advisory Com-  
16 mittee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), in the interest of im-  
17 proving transparency, the Advisory Committee shall  
18 adhere to the following rules that supplement and  
19 modify such Act (in accordance with section 4(a) of  
20 such Act):

21 (A) Subcommittees shall have the same du-  
22 ties and obligations as the full committee as de-  
23 lineated under sections 10 through 13 of such  
24 Act. Subcommittees shall similarly be bound by  
25 the terms of this section.

1 (B) All information made available on the  
2 Internet shall be done so by state-of-the-art  
3 methods.

4 (C) Information required to be made avail-  
5 able on the Internet shall be done so in a timely  
6 fashion.

7 (D) Notice of all meetings shall be avail-  
8 able on the Advisory Committee's website, with  
9 agendas available on the Internet at least 3  
10 days prior to any meeting.

11 (E) All records available for public copying  
12 under section 10 of the Act shall also be made  
13 available on the website of the Advisory Com-  
14 mittee.

15 (F) The Advisory Committee shall make  
16 available on the Internet and to any person, at  
17 no cost, transcripts of Advisory Committee pro-  
18 ceedings.

19 (G) Videos recordings of proceedings shall  
20 be made available on the Internet.

21 (H) Documents submitted to the Advisory  
22 Committee shall be made publicly available un-  
23 less the Advisory Committee determines that  
24 those materials would disclose matters de-

1           scribed in section 552(b) of title 5, United  
2           States Code.

3           (I) The Advisory Committee shall make  
4           publicly available the names and brief biog-  
5           raphies of its members.

6           (J) All members of the Advisory Com-  
7           mittee shall file financial disclosure forms,  
8           which shall be made available on the Advisory  
9           Committee website after redactions to remove  
10          personally identifiable information, such as so-  
11          cial security numbers.

12          (K) All members of the Advisory Com-  
13          mittee shall have to state and publicly disclose  
14          conflicts of interest. These statements must be  
15          updated whenever new conflicts arise or on an  
16          annual basis, whichever is more frequent. These  
17          disclosures shall be placed on the Internet.

18          (2) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The General Services  
19          Administration shall be responsible for providing all  
20          support services to the Advisory Committee, includ-  
21          ing quarters and staff, and for requesting funds  
22          from Congress on behalf of the Advisory Committee.  
23          Nothing in this section shall prevent the Advisory  
24          Committee from communicating with Congress di-  
25          rectly regarding funding or other matters.

1           (3) DURATION.—The Advisory Committee is a  
2 continuing body and is not subject to termination as  
3 provided in section 14 of the Federal Advisory Com-  
4 mittee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

5           (4) APPLICATION OF FACA.—Except as other-  
6 wise provided in this section, the Federal Advisory  
7 Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the  
8 Advisory Committee.

9           (f) REPORTS.—The Advisory Committee shall issue  
10 a report on its activities every two years, or as appro-  
11 priate, whichever is more frequent.

12          (g) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be ap-  
13 propriated to the General Services Administration such  
14 sums as may be necessary for the operations of the Advi-  
15 sory Committee.

16 **SEC. 7. EXECUTIVE BRANCH INTERNET PUBLICATION MAN-**  
17 **DATE.**

18          (a) ONLINE PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

19           (1) FREE AVAILABILITY.—

20           (A) Except as provided in subparagraph  
21 (B), the Government shall make public records  
22 available on the Internet at no charge (includ-  
23 ing a charge for recovery of costs) to the public.

1           (B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply in  
2           the case of a charge imposed by Federal law be-  
3           fore the date of the enactment of this Act.

4           (2) PERMANENCE.—Public records shall be per-  
5           manently available on the Internet.

6           (3) CURRENT TECHNOLOGY.—Current informa-  
7           tion technology capabilities shall be applied to the  
8           means by which records are made available on the  
9           Internet, and the formats in which they are avail-  
10          able.

11          (4) SEARCHABLE LIST.—Each agency shall  
12          publish on the Internet a comprehensive, searchable,  
13          machine processable list of all records it makes pub-  
14          licly available. With respect to those records, the list  
15          shall include at least the following information:

16                (A) Where the records can be found.

17                (B) Whether the records are available to  
18                the public at no cost or for a fee (and the  
19                amount of the fee, if applicable).

20                (C) Brief descriptions of the records.

21          (b) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—

22                (1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in the grant of au-  
23                thority in this subsection shall be construed to limit  
24                the Government's obligation to make records pub-  
25                licly available as required by law.

1 (2) EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—

2 (A) The Director of the Office of Manage-  
3 ment and Budget shall delegate to the E-Gov-  
4 ernment Administrator the authority to admin-  
5 ister all functions under this section, except  
6 that any such delegation shall not relieve the  
7 Director of responsibility for the administration  
8 of such functions.

9 (B) The E-Government Administrator,  
10 after consulting with the Office of Information  
11 and Regulatory Policy, shall promulgate such  
12 regulations as are necessary to ensure that all  
13 public records held by Executive agencies are  
14 available on the Internet in the formats and by  
15 the means the E-Government Administrator  
16 designates. In promulgating the regulations, the  
17 E-Government Administrator shall consider the  
18 guidelines issued by the Public Online Informa-  
19 tion Advisory Committee.

20 (C) In the regulations promulgated under  
21 subparagraph (B), the E-Government Adminis-  
22 trator shall include—

23 (i) rules on how Executive agencies  
24 shall publish records on the Internet, in-  
25 cluding the format and timeframe; and

1 (ii) procedures through which Execu-  
2 tive agencies may object to placing public  
3 records on the Internet, in accordance with  
4 the exceptions under paragraph (4), and a  
5 method by which the objections can be re-  
6 viewed.

7 (D) The regulations promulgated under  
8 subparagraph (B) shall not preclude Executive  
9 agencies from making additional records avail-  
10 able on the Internet beyond those required by  
11 the regulations, or in additional formats beyond  
12 those required by the regulations, or on a more  
13 rapid timeframe than required by the regula-  
14 tions. In addition, each Executive agency head  
15 shall designate a person within the agency re-  
16 sponsible for Internet publication of public  
17 records.

18 (E) The Director of the Office of Manage-  
19 ment and Budget shall ensure that the E-Gov-  
20 ernment Administrator has adequate staff and  
21 resources to properly fulfill all the Administra-  
22 tor's functions under this Act.

23 (3) INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES.—

24 (A) A Chief Information Officer of an  
25 independent regulatory agency (hereafter in this



1 section referred to as a “CIO”) or an official  
2 designated by the head of an independent regu-  
3 latory agency shall promulgate such regulations  
4 as are necessary to ensure that public records  
5 are available on the Internet in the formats and  
6 by the means the CIO designates. In promul-  
7 gating the regulations, the CIO or other official  
8 shall consider the guidelines issued by the Pub-  
9 lic Online Information Advisory Committee, as  
10 well as regulations promulgated by the E-Gov-  
11 ernment Administrator under paragraph (1).

12 (B) The regulations promulgated under  
13 subparagraph (A) shall not preclude the heads  
14 of offices within an independent regulatory  
15 agency from making additional records available  
16 on the Internet beyond those required by the  
17 regulations, or in additional formats beyond  
18 those required by the regulations, or on a more  
19 rapid timeframe than required by the regula-  
20 tions.

21 (C) The head of the independent regu-  
22 latory agency shall ensure that the CIO or the  
23 official designated by the head of the inde-  
24 pendent regulatory agency has adequate staff

1 and resources to properly fulfill all of the CIO's  
2 functions under this Act.

3 (4) EXCEPTIONS.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—The regulations pro-  
5 mulgated under this subsection may contain ex-  
6 ceptions, in accordance with this paragraph, to  
7 the requirement that all public records be made  
8 available on the Internet.

9 (B) SCOPE OF EXCEPTIONS.—The excep-  
10 tions may be no broader than the exceptions  
11 recognized under section 552 of title 5, United  
12 States Code (popularly referred to as the  
13 “Freedom of Information Act”).

14 (C) ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS BY RE-  
15 QUEST.—In addition to the exceptions provided  
16 under subparagraph (B), the regulations shall  
17 provide for the E-Government Administrator or,  
18 in the case of an independent regulatory agen-  
19 cy, the CIO or official designated by the head  
20 of the agency, to grant narrow case-by-case ex-  
21 ceptions to the Internet publication requirement  
22 if an agency requests an exception and the  
23 agency demonstrates that—

1 (i) there is a clear and convincing rea-  
2 son for the record to not be made available  
3 on the Internet; and

4 (ii) on balance, the harm caused by  
5 disclosure significantly outweighs the  
6 public's interest in having the record avail-  
7 able on the Internet.

8 (D) AVAILABILITY OF SEGREGABLE POR-  
9 TIONS.—If the E-Government Administrator,  
10 CIO, or official designated by the head of an  
11 independent regulatory agency approves a re-  
12 quest for an exception with respect to a public  
13 record under subparagraph (C), any reasonably  
14 segregable portion of the public record shall be  
15 made available on the Internet in a timely fash-  
16 ion after deletion of the portions that are sub-  
17 ject to the exception. The amount of informa-  
18 tion deleted shall be indicated on the portion of  
19 the record that is made available on the Inter-  
20 net, unless including that indication would sig-  
21 nificantly harm the interest protected by the ex-  
22 ception. If technically feasible, the amount of  
23 the information deleted shall be indicated at the  
24 place in the record where such deletion is made.

1                   (E)     DISCLOSURE     OF     WITHHELD  
2                   RECORDS.—The E-Government Administrator,  
3                   CIO, or official designated by the head of an  
4                   independent regulatory agency shall maintain a  
5                   list of records not made available on the Inter-  
6                   net by reason of an exception under subpara-  
7                   graph (C) and publish such list on the Internet,  
8                   excluding any records the identification of  
9                   which would significantly harm the interest pro-  
10                  tected by the exception.

11                 (5) PUBLICATION.—Regulations promulgated  
12                 under this subsection shall be published in the Fed-  
13                 eral Register and on the relevant agency website.

14                 (6) APPLICABILITY.—Regulations promulgated  
15                 under this subsection shall apply only to public  
16                 records generated, updated, or released after the  
17                 date of the enactment of this Act.

18                 (7) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Regulations promul-  
19                 gated under this subsection shall take effect no  
20                 sooner than 3 years after the date of the enactment  
21                 of this Act.

22                 (c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—At least once every  
23                 four years, the E-Government Administrator and each  
24                 independent regulatory agency CIO shall review the excep-  
25                 tions provided under subsection (b)(4) to making public

1 records available on the Internet and, if warranted, make  
2 recommendations to the President and to Congress re-  
3 garding whether Federal law should be changed. The re-  
4 port shall be made publicly available, including being pub-  
5 lished on the Internet.

6 (d) INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEWS.—The Inspector  
7 General of each agency shall conduct periodic reviews re-  
8 garding agency compliance with Internet publication re-  
9 quirements, no less often than once every four years. The  
10 reviews shall be published on the Internet.

11 (e) ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCESS BY PRIVATE  
12 INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS.—

13 (1) REQUESTS.—Private individuals or organi-  
14 zations may request that an Executive agency place  
15 public records on the Internet, including the com-  
16 prehensive searchable list of publicly available  
17 records referred to in section 7(a)(4), in accordance  
18 with Federal regulations. An agency has 30 days to  
19 respond to the request in writing or to place the  
20 record on the Internet. If an agency denies the re-  
21 quest in whole or in part, the private individual or  
22 organization may file a complaint in Federal court.

23 (2) JURISDICTION.—(A) On complaint, the dis-  
24 trict court of the United States in the district in  
25 which the complainant resides, or has his principal

1 place of business, or in which the agency records are  
2 situated, or in the District of Columbia, has jurisdic-  
3 tion to enjoin the agency from refusing to publish  
4 agency records on the Internet, or refusing to pub-  
5 lish it in an appropriate format, and to order the  
6 Internet online publication of any agency records im-  
7 properly withheld. In such a case the court shall de-  
8 termine the matter de novo, and may examine the  
9 contents of such agency records in camera to deter-  
10 mine whether such records or any part thereof shall  
11 be withheld under any of the exceptions provided  
12 under subsection (b)(4), and the burden is on the  
13 agency to sustain its action.

14 (B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law,  
15 the defendant shall serve an answer or otherwise  
16 plead to any complaint made under this subsection  
17 within 30 days after service upon the defendant of  
18 the pleading in which such complaint is made, unless  
19 the court otherwise directs for good cause shown.

20 (3) ATTORNEY FEES.—The court may assess  
21 against the United States reasonable attorney fees  
22 and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any  
23 case under this subsection in which the complainant  
24 has substantially prevailed.

1           (4) SPECIAL COUNSEL.—Whenever the court  
2 orders the production of any agency records improperly  
3 withheld from the complainant and assesses  
4 against the United States reasonable attorney fees,  
5 litigation costs, and interest, and the court additionally  
6 issues a written finding that the circumstances  
7 surrounding the withholding raise questions whether  
8 agency personnel acted arbitrarily or capriciously  
9 with respect to the withholding, a Special Counsel  
10 shall promptly initiate a proceeding to determine  
11 whether disciplinary action is warranted against the  
12 officer or employee who was primarily responsible  
13 for the withholding. A Special Counsel, after investigation  
14 and consideration of the evidence submitted,  
15 shall submit his findings and recommendations to  
16 the administrative authority of the agency concerned  
17 and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations  
18 to the officer or employee or his representative. The administrative  
19 authority shall take the corrective action that the Special Counsel  
20 recommends.  
21

22           (5) CONTEMPT.—In the event of noncompliance  
23 with the order of the court, the district court may  
24 punish for contempt the responsible employee, and

1 in the case of a uniformed service, the responsible  
2 member.

3 **SEC. 8. LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL INFORMATION.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that judicial and legislative  
5 agencies (within the meaning of section 3701 of title 31,  
6 United States Code) should adopt or adapt the rec-  
7 ommendations of the Advisory Committee for their own  
8 use. In addition, judicial and legislative agencies are en-  
9 couraged to consider the guidelines issued by the Public  
10 Online Information Advisory Committee and the regula-  
11 tions promulgated by the E-Government Administrator.

12 **SEC. 9. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.**

13 It is the sense of Congress that the Government  
14 Printing Office should make all of its publications perma-  
15 nently available on the Internet in a multiplicity of for-  
16 mats that best meet the needs of the public. In doing so,  
17 the Government Printing Office is strongly encouraged to  
18 consider the recommendations of the Public Online Infor-  
19 mation Advisory Committee and the E-Government Ad-  
20 ministrator.

○