

MAJOR FEDERAL IRM LEGISLATION

1. Federal Records Act (Public Law 81-754)-1950
 - a. Assigned responsibility for adequate and proper documentation to agency heads.
 - b. Prohibited destruction of records without approval of the Archivist of the United States.
 - c. Directed agencies to establish and maintain an active program for the management of records.
2. Brooks Act (Public Law 89-306)-1965
 - a. Gave GSA broad responsibility for acquiring and managing virtually all ADPE in the Federal government.
 - b. Gave the Office of Management and Budget fiscal and policy control over ADP.
 - c. Gave the Secretary of Commerce authority to promulgate standards and guidelines for ADP.
3. Freedom of Information Act (Public Law 90-23)-1967
 - a. Provided for public access to Federal government information.
4. Privacy Act (Public Law 93-574)-1974
 - a. Provided safeguards to protect the privacy of individuals.
 - b. Restricted release of personal information.
5. Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96-511)-1980
 - a. Defined information as a resource.
 - b. Directed agencies to designate a senior official for IRM.
 - c. Required agency IRM plans and reviews.

6. Competition in Contracting Act (Public Law 98-369)-1984
 - a. Instituted major procurement reforms.
 - b. Required full and open competition with few exceptions.
 - c. Gave the GSA Board of Contract Appeals authority to decide ADP procurement disputes.
 - d. Required competition advocates.
7. Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act (Public Law 99-500)-1986
 - a. Defined IRM.
 - b. Expanded definition of ADPE to include telecommunications.
 - c. Allowed General Services Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA) to determine its own jurisdiction.
8. Rehabilitation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 99-506, Sec.508)-1986
 - a. Required agencies to comply with electronic equipment accessibility guidelines developed by GSA. The guidelines were established to ensure that individuals with disabilities can use electronic office equipment with or without special peripherals.
9. Computer Security Act (Public Law 108-235)-1987
 - a. Assigned Department of Commerce (National Bureau of Standards, now National Institute of Standards and Technology) responsibility for security and privacy.
 - b. Assigned the Office of Personnel Management the responsibility for developing training policy and required periodic training.
 - c. Required agencies to identify systems which contain sensitive information and submit a security plan for each system.

10. Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-503).

- a. This Act amended the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
 - b. Required agencies to publish matching notices in the Federal Register.
 - c. Required agencies to report matching programs to OMB and Congress.
 - d. Required agencies to establish internal Data Integrity Boards (DIBs) to approve matching activities.
11. Telecommunications Accessibility Enhancement Act (Public Law 100-542)-1988
- a. Required that GSA establish regulatory policies to ensure that the Federal telecommunications system is fully accessible to hearing-impaired and speech-impaired individuals and that it supports the introduction of technological innovations that enhance accessibility.
12. Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-679)
- a. Provided severe penalties (civil and criminal) for misconduct in procurement.
 - b. Established a Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council.
 - c. Established Commercial Product Acquisition Advocates.
13. Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (Public Law 97-255)
- a. Required that internal accounting and administrative control standards be developed by the General Accounting Office, annual evaluations be conducted by each executive agency of its system of internal accounting and administrative control in accordance with guidelines established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

- b. Required that annual statements be submitted by the heads of each executive agency to the President and the Congress on the status of the agency's system of internal controls.

14. Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990

- a. Required the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) report directly to the head of the agency regarding financial management matters.
- b. Required an agency CFO to oversee all financial management activities relating to the programs and operations of the agency.
- c. Required that the CFO develop and maintain an integrated agency accounting and financial management system, including financial reporting and internal controls.