

not the section enacted by Pub. L. 109-163, was amended by Pub. L. 109-366, see 2006 Amendment notes below. The text of this section is based on the text of section 1004 of Pub. L. 109-148 as amended by Pub. L. 109-366.

#### AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 110-181, §1063(d)(1), as amended by Pub. L. 110-417, made technical correction to directory language of Pub. L. 109-366, §8(a)(3). See 2006 Amendment note below.

2006—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-366, §8(a)(3), as amended by Pub. L. 110-181, §1063(d)(1), as amended by Pub. L. 110-417, inserted “whether before United States courts or agencies, foreign courts or agencies, or international courts or agencies,” after “described in that subsection.”

Pub. L. 109-366, §8(a)(1), (2), substituted “shall provide” for “may provide” and inserted “or investigation” after “criminal prosecution”.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 110-417 effective Jan. 28, 2008, and as if included in Pub. L. 110-181 as enacted, see section 1061(b) of Pub. L. 110-417, set out as a note under section 6382 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title X, §1063(d), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 323, provided that the amendments made by section 1063(d), which amended this section and provisions set out as a note under section 801 of Title 10, Armed Forces, are effective as of Oct. 17, 2006, and as if included in Pub. L. 109-366 as enacted.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-366, §8(b), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2636, provided that: “Section 1004 of the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 2000dd-1) shall apply with respect to any criminal prosecution that—

“(1) relates to the detention and interrogation of aliens described in such section;

“(2) is grounded in section 2441(c)(3) of title 18, United States Code; and

“(3) relates to actions occurring between September 11, 2001, and December 30, 2005.”

#### § 2000dd-2. Limitation on interrogation techniques

##### (a) Limitation on interrogation techniques to those in the Army Field Manual

###### (1) Army Field Manual 2-22.3 defined

In this subsection, the term “Army Field Manual 2-22.3” means the Army Field Manual 2-22.3 entitled “Human Intelligence Collector Operations” in effect on November 25, 2015, or any similar successor Army Field Manual.

###### (2) Restriction

###### (A) In general

An individual described in subparagraph (B) shall not be subjected to any interrogation technique or approach, or any treatment related to interrogation, that is not authorized by and listed in the Army Field Manual 2-22.3.

###### (B) Individual described

An individual described in this subparagraph is an individual who is—

(i) in the custody or under the effective control of an officer, employee, or other agent of the United States Government; or

(ii) detained within a facility owned, operated, or controlled by a department or

agency of the United States, in any armed conflict.

##### (3) Implementation

Interrogation techniques, approaches, and treatments described in Army Field Manual 2-22.3 shall be implemented strictly in accord with the principles, processes, conditions, and limitations prescribed by Army Field Manual 2-22.3.

##### (4) Agencies other than the Department of Defense

If a process required by Army Field Manual 2-22.3, such as a requirement of approval by a specified Department of Defense official, is inapposite to a department or an agency other than the Department of Defense, the head of such department or agency shall ensure that a process that is substantially equivalent to the process prescribed by Army Field Manual 2-22.3 for the Department of Defense is utilized by all officers, employees, or other agents of such department or agency.

##### (5) Interrogation by Federal law enforcement

The limitations in this subsection shall not apply to officers, employees, or agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, or other Federal law enforcement entities.

##### (6) Update of the Army Field Manual

###### (A) Requirement to update

###### (i) In general

Not sooner than three years after November 25, 2015, and once every three years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall complete a thorough review of Army Field Manual 2-22.3, and revise Army Field Manual 2-22.3, as necessary to ensure that Army Field Manual 2-22.3 complies with the legal obligations of the United States and the practices for interrogation described therein do not involve the use or threat of force.

###### (ii) Availability to the public

Army Field Manual 2-22.3 shall remain available to the public and any revisions to the Army Field Manual 2-22.3 adopted by the Secretary of Defense shall be made available to the public 30 days prior to the date the revisions take effect.

###### (B) Report on best practices of interrogations

###### (i) Requirement for report

Not later than 120 days after November 25, 2015, the interagency body established pursuant to Executive Order 13491 (commonly known as the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group) shall submit to the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Attorney General, and other appropriate officials a report on best practices for interrogation that do not involve the use of force.

###### (ii) Recommendations

The report required by clause (i) may include recommendations for revisions to

Army Field Manual 2-22.3 based on the body of research commissioned by the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group.

**(iii) Availability to the public**

Not later than 30 days after the report required by clause (i) is submitted such report shall be made available to the public.

**(b) International Committee of the Red Cross access to detainees**

**(1) Requirement**

The head of any department or agency of the United States Government shall provide the International Committee of the Red Cross with notification of, and prompt access to, any individual detained in any armed conflict in the custody or under the effective control of an officer, employee, contractor, subcontractor, or other agent of the United States Government or detained within a facility owned, operated, or effectively controlled by a department, agency, contractor, or subcontractor of the United States Government, consistent with Department of Defense regulations and policies.

**(2) Construction**

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed—

(A) to create or otherwise imply the authority to detain; or

(B) to limit or otherwise affect any other individual rights or state obligations which may arise under United States law or international agreements to which the United States is a party, including the Geneva Conventions, or to state all of the situations under which notification to and access for the International Committee of the Red Cross is required or allowed.

(Pub. L. 114-92, div. A, title X, §1045, Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 977.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Executive Order 13491, referred to in subsec. (a)(6)(B)(i), is Ex. Ord. No. 13491, Jan. 22, 2009, 74 F.R. 4893, which is set out as a note under section 2000dd of this title.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, and not as part of the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 which comprises this chapter.

**CHAPTER 21E—PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES PROTECTION AND OVERSIGHT**

Sec.	
2000ee.	Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.
2000ee-1.	Privacy and civil liberties officers.
2000ee-2.	Privacy and data protection policies and procedures.
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**§ 2000ee. Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board**

**(a) In general**

There is established as an independent agency within the executive branch a Privacy and Civil

Liberties Oversight Board (referred to in this section as the “Board”).

**(b) Findings**

Consistent with the report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In conducting the war on terrorism, the Government may need additional powers and may need to enhance the use of its existing powers.

(2) This shift of power and authority to the Government calls for an enhanced system of checks and balances to protect the precious liberties that are vital to our way of life and to ensure that the Government uses its powers for the purposes for which the powers were given.

(3) The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States correctly concluded that “The choice between security and liberty is a false choice, as nothing is more likely to endanger America’s liberties than the success of a terrorist attack at home. Our history has shown us that insecurity threatens liberty. Yet, if our liberties are curtailed, we lose the values that we are struggling to defend.”.

**(c) Purpose**

The Board shall—

(1) analyze and review actions the executive branch takes to protect the Nation from terrorism, ensuring that the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and

(2) ensure that liberty concerns are appropriately considered in the development and implementation of laws, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the Nation against terrorism.

**(d) Functions**

**(1) Advice and counsel on policy development and implementation**

The Board shall—

(A) review proposed legislation, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the Nation from terrorism, including the development and adoption of information sharing guidelines under subsections (d) and (f) of section 485 of title 6;

(B) review the implementation of new and existing legislation, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the Nation from terrorism, including the implementation of information sharing guidelines under subsections (d) and (f) of section 485 of title 6;

(C) advise the President and the departments, agencies, and elements of the executive branch to ensure that privacy and civil liberties are appropriately considered in the development and implementation of such legislation, regulations, policies, and guidelines; and

(D) in providing advice on proposals to retain or enhance a particular governmental power, consider whether the department, agency, or element of the executive branch has established—

(i) that the need for the power is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties;