

disclosure of a record, anyone who previously received the record must be informed of the substance of the correction and sent a copy of the corrected record. The manager should advise the Privacy Act Officer that the request to amend was approved.

§ 105-64.404 Denial of requests to amend.

(a) If a manager decides that amending a record is improper or that it should be amended in a different way, he or she refers the request and recommendation to the Head of the Service or Staff Office or Regional Administrator through channels.

(b) If the Head of the Service or Staff Office or Regional Administrator decides to amend the record as requested, he or she should promptly return the request to the manager with instructions to make the amendment under § 105-64.403.

(c) If the Head of the Service or Staff Office or Regional Administrator decides not to amend the record as requested, he or she should promptly advise the requester in writing of the decision. The letter shall (1) state the reason for denying the request; (2) include proposed alternate amendments, if appropriate; (3) state the requester's right to appeal the denial; and (4) tell how to proceed with an appeal.

(d) The Privacy Act Officer must be sent a copy of the original denial of a request to amend a record.

§ 105-64.405 Agreement to alternative amendments.

If the letter denying a request to amend a record proposes alternate amendments and the requester agrees to them, he or she must notify the official who signed the letter. The official should promptly instruct the manager to amend the record under § 105-64.403.

§ 105-64.406 Appeal of denial of request to amend a record.

(a) A requester who is denied a request to amend a record may appeal the denial. The appeal should be sent to the General Services Administration, Privacy Act Officer (ATRAI), Washington, DC 20405. If the request involves a record in a GSA employee's official personnel folder, as described in

Chapter 293 of the Federal Personnel Manual, the appeal should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC 20415.

(b) The appeal to the Privacy Act Officer must be in writing and be received within 30 calendar days after the requester receives the letter stating the request was denied. It should be marked "Privacy Act—Appeal," both on the front of the letter and the envelope.

(c) On receiving an appeal, the Privacy Act Officer should consult with the manager, the official who made the denial, legal counsel, and other officials involved. If the Privacy Act Officer, after consulting with these officials, decides that the record should be amended as requested, he or she must promptly inform the manager to amend it under § 105-64.403 and shall notify the requester.

(d) If the Privacy Act Officer, after consulting with the officials listed in the above paragraph, decides to reject an appeal, he or she should send the file, with a recommendation, to the Deputy Administrator for a final administrative decision.

(e) If the Deputy Administrator decides to change the record, he or she should promptly instruct the manager in writing to amend it under § 105-64.403 and send a copy of the instruction to the Privacy Act Officer, who shall notify the requester.

(f) If the Deputy Administrator rejects an appeal, he or she should promptly notify the requester in writing. This is the final administrative decision on the request and should include:

- (1) Why the appeal is rejected;
- (2) Alternate amendments that the requester may accept under § 105-64.405;
- (3) Notice of the requester's right to file a Statement of Disagreement that must be distributed under § 105-64.407; and
- (4) Notice of requester's right to seek court review of the final administrative decision under § 105-64.408.

(g) The final agency decision must be made within 30 workdays from the date the Privacy Act Officer receives the appeal. In unusual circumstances, the

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Deputy Administrator may extend this time limit by notifying the requester in writing before the 30 days are up. The notice should explain why the limit was extended.

§ 105–64.407 Statements of disagreement.

On receiving a final decision not to amend a record, the requester may file a Statement of Disagreement with the manager. The statement should explain why the requester believes the record to be inaccurate, irrelevant, untimely, or incomplete. The manager must file the statement with the records and include a copy of it in any disclosure of the record. The manager must also provide a copy of the Statement of Disagreement to any person or agency to whom the record has been disclosed if the disclosure was made under the accounting requirement of § 105–64.202.

§ 105–64.408 Judicial review.

For up to 2 years after the final administrative decision under § 105–64.301–4 or § 105–64.406, a requester may seek to have the court overturn the decision. A civil action must be filed in the Federal District Court where the requester lives or has his or her principal place of business, where the agency records are maintained, or in the District of Columbia.

Subpart 105–64.5—Reporting New Systems and Altering Existing Systems

§ 105–64.501 Reporting requirement.

(a) At least 90 calendar days before establishing a new system of records, the manager must notify the Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems. The notification must describe and justify each system of records. If the Associate Administrator decides to establish the system, he or she should submit a proposal, at least 60 days before establishing the system, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for evaluating the effect on the privacy and other rights of individuals.

(b) At least 90 calendar days before altering a system of records, the re-

sponsible manager must notify the Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems. The notification must describe and justify altering the system of records. If the Associate Administrator decides to alter the system, he or she should submit a proposal, at least 60 calendar days before altering the system, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for evaluating the effect on the privacy and other rights of individuals.

(c) Reports required by this regulation are exempt from reports control.

§ 105–64.502 Federal Register notice of establishment of new system or alteration of existing system.

The Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems must publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of intent to establish or alter a system of records:

(a) If he or she receives notice that the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) do not object to establishing or altering a system of records, or

(b) If 30 calendar days after submitting the proposal neither OMB nor the Congress objects.

§ 105–64.503 Effective date of new systems of records or alteration of an existing system of records.

When there is no objection to establishing or changing a system of records, it becomes effective 30 calendar days after the notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Subpart 105–64.6—Exemptions

§ 105–64.601 General exemptions.

The following systems of records are exempt from the Privacy Act of 1974, except subsections (b); (c) (1) and (2); (e)(4) (A) through (F); (e) (6), (7), (9), (10), and (11); and (i) of the Act:

(a) Incident Reporting System, GSA/PBS-3.

(b) Investigation Case Files, ADM-24. The systems of records GSA/PBS-3 and GSA/ADM-24 are exempt to the extent that information in them relates to enforcing the law, including police efforts