

record if the requester can show that it is factually wrong.

§ 806b.16 Responding to amendment requests.

(a) Anyone may request minor corrections orally. Requests for more serious modifications should be in writing.

(b) After verifying the identity of the requester, make the change, notify all known recipients of the record, and inform the individual.

(c) Acknowledge requests within 10 workdays of receipt. Give an expected completion date unless you complete the change within that time. Final decisions must take no longer than 30 workdays.

§ 806b.17 Approving or denying a record amendment.

The Air Force does not usually amend a record when the change is based on opinion, interpretation, or subjective official judgment. This action constitutes a denial, and requesters may appeal. If the system manager decides not to amend or partially amend the record, send a copy of the request, the record, and the recommended denial reasons to the denial authority through the SJA and the Privacy Act officer. SJAs will include a legal opinion.

(a) The MAJCOM or FOA Privacy Act officer reviews the proposed denial, gets a legal opinion from the SJA and written advice from the functional OPR, and makes a recommendation to the denial authority.

(b) The denial authority sends the requester a letter with the decision. If the denial authority approves the request, amend the record and notify all previous recipients that it has been changed. If the authority denies the request, give the requester the statutory authority, reason, and pertinent appeal rights.

§ 806b.18 Seeking review of unfavorable agency determinations.

Requesters should pursue record corrections of subjective matters and opinions through proper channels to the Civilian Personnel Office using grievance procedures or the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records (AFBCMR). Record correction

requests denied by the AFBCMR are not subject to further consideration under this part.

§ 806b.19 Appeal procedures.

(a) Individuals may request a denial review by writing to the Secretary of the Air Force through the denial authority within 60 calendar days after receiving a denial letter. The denial authority promptly sends a complete appeal package to SAF/AAIA, including:

- (1) Original appeal letter.
- (2) Initial request.
- (3) Initial denial.
- (4) Copy of the record.
- (5) Any internal records or coordination actions relating to the denial.
- (6) Denial authority's comments on the appellant's arguments.
- (7) Legal reviews.

(b) If the denial authority reverses an earlier denial and grants access or amendment, notify the requester immediately.

(c) SAF/AAIA reviews the denial and forwards to SAF/GCA for legal review or staffing to grant or deny the appeal. SAF/GCA tells the requester the final Air Force decision and explains judicial review rights.

(d) The requester may file a concise statement of disagreement with the system manager if SAF/GCA denies the request to amend the record. SAF/GCA explains the requester's rights when they issue the final appeal decision.

(1) The records should clearly show that a statement of disagreement is filed with the record or separately.

(2) The disputed part of the record must show that the requester filed a statement of disagreement.

(3) Give copies of the statement of disagreement to the record's previous recipients. Inform subsequent record users about the dispute and give them a copy of the statement with the record.

(4) The system manager may include a brief summary of the reasons for not amending the record. Limit the summary to the reasons SAF/GCA gave to the individual. The summary is part of the individual's record, but it is not subject to amendment procedures.