determinations about an individual are maintained with the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness needed to ensure fairness to the individual.

§ 105–64.101–3 Rules of conduct.

Those who design, develop, operate, or maintain a system of records, or any record, must review 5 U.S.C. 552a and the regulations in this part and follow 41 CFR part 105–735, Standards of Conduct, for protecting personal information.

§ 105–64.101–4 Safeguarding systems of records.

Managers must ensure that administrative, technical, and physical safeguards are established to ensure the security and confidentiality of records and to protect against possible threats or hazards which could be harmful, embarrassing, inconvenient, or unfair to any individual. They must protect personnel information contained in manual and automated systems of records by using the following safeguards:

(a) Storing official personnel folders and work folders in a lockable filing cabinet when not in use. The system manager may use an alternative storage system if it provides the same security as a locked cabinet.

(b) Designating other sensitive records that need safeguards similar to those described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Permitting access to and use of automated or manual personnel records only to persons whose official duties require it, or to a subject individual or to his or her representative.

§ 105–64.101–5 Inconsistent directives of GSA superseded.

This part 105–64 applies or takes precedence when any GSA directive disagrees with it.

§ 105–64.102 Records of other agencies.

If a GSA employee receives a request to review records that are the primary responsibility of another agency, but are maintained by or in the temporary possession of GSA, the employee should consult with the other agency before releasing the records. Records in the custody of GSA that are the responsibility of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) are governed by rules issued by OPM under the Privacy Act.

§ 105–64.103 Subpoenas and other legal demands.

Access to systems of records by subpoena or other legal process must meet the provisions of ubpart 105–60.6 of this chapter.

Subpart 105–64.2—Disclosure of Records

§ 105–64.201 Conditions of disclosure.

GSA employees may not disclose any record to a person or another agency without the express written consent of the subject individual unless the disclosure is:

(a) To GSA officials or employees who need the information to perform their official duties;

(b) Required by the Freedom of Information Act;

(c) For a routine use identified in the FEDERAL REGISTER;

(d) For Bureau of the Census use under Title 13 of the United States Code;

(e) To someone who has assured GSA in writing that the record is to be used solely for statistical research or reporting, and if it does not identify an individual;

(f) To the National Archives of the United States as a record that has historical or other value warranting permanent retention;

(g) To another agency or instrumentality under the jurisdiction or control of the United States for a civil or criminal law enforcement activity, if the head of the agency or instrumentality or the designated representative has made a written request to GSA specifying the part needed and the law enforcement agency seeking it;

(h) To a person showing compelling circumstances affecting someone's health and safety not necessarily the subject individual (Upon disclosure, a notification must be sent to the subject individual's last known address);

(i) To either House of Congress or to a committee or subcommittee (joint or of either House), to the extent that the matter falls within its jurisdiction;

(j) To the Comptroller General or an authorized representative while performing the duties of the General Accounting Office;

(k) Under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(l) To a consumer reporting agency under section 3(d) of the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (31 U.S.C. 3711(f)(1)).

§ 105–64.202 Procedures for disclosure.

(a) On receiving a request to disclose a record, the manager should verify the requester's right to obtain the information under § 105–64.201. Upon verification, the manager may make the records available.

(b) If the manager decides the record can't be disclosed, he or she must inform the requester in writing and state that the denial can be appealed to the GSA Privacy Act Officer, General Services Administration (ATRAI), for a final decision.

§ 105–64.203 Accounting of disclosure.

(a) Except for disclosures made under § 105–64.201 (a) and (b), an accurate account of each disclosure is kept and retained for 5 years or for the life of the record, whichever is longer. The date, reason, and type of information disclosed, as well as the name and address of the person or agency to whom you disclosed it are noted.

(b) The manager also keeps with the account of information disclosed:

(1) A statement justifying the disclosure;

(2) Any documentation related to disclosing a record for statistical or law enforcement use; and

(3) The written consent of the person concerned.

(c) Except when records are disclosed to agencies or instrumentalities for law enforcement under § 105–64.201(g) or from exempt systems (see subpart 105–64.6), accounts of information disclosed must be opened to the person concerned, upon request. Procedures to request such access are given in the following subpart.

Subpart 105–64.3—Individual Access to Records

§ 105–64.301 Access procedures.

§ 105–64.301–1 Form of requests.

(a) A person who wants to see a record or any information concerning him or her that is contained in a system or records maintained in the GSA Central Office should send a written request to the GSA Privacy Act Officer, General Services Administration (ATRAI), Washington, DC 20405. For records maintained in GSA regional offices, send the request to the Director, Administrative Services Division at the address shown in § 105–64.301–6.

(b) Requests must be made in writing and must be labeled Privacy Act Request both on the letter and on the envelope. The letter should contain the full name and identifying number of the system as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER; the full name and address of the subject individual; a brief description of the nature, time, place, and circumstances of the person's association with GSA; and any other information that would indicate whether the information is in the system of records. The 10-workday time limit for the agency to reply under § 105–64.301–3, begins when a request is received in the office of the official identified in this section.

(c) Managers may accept oral requests for access, if the requester is properly identified.

§ 105–64.301–2 Special requirements for medical records.

(a) A manager who receives a request for access to official medical records belonging to the Office of Personnel Management and described in Chapter 339, Federal Personnel Manual (records about entrance qualification, fitness for duty, or records filed in the official personnel folder), should refer the matter to a Federal medical officer for a decision under this section. If no medical officer is available, the manager should send the request and the medical reports to the Office of Personnel Management for a decision.