

§ 105–64.502

sent to the individual; to Congress or its committees and subcommittees when the record material falls within their jurisdiction; to the Comptroller General or an authorized representative in the performance of the duties of the Government Accountability Office (GAO); under a court order; or to a consumer reporting agency under the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, 31 U.S.C. 3711.

§ 105–64.502 How do I find out if my record has been disclosed?

You may request an accounting of the persons or agencies to whom your record has been disclosed, including the date and purpose of each disclosure, by writing to the system manager. Mark both the envelope and the letter “Privacy Act Accounting Request”. The system manager will provide the requested information in the same way as that for granting access to records; see Subpart 105–64.2, providing no restrictions to disclosure or accounting of disclosures applies.

§ 105–64.503 What is an accounting of disclosures?

The system manager maintains an account of each record disclosure for five years or for the life of the record, whichever is longer. The accounting of disclosure information includes the name of the person or agency to whom your record has been provided, the date, the type of information disclosed, and the reason for disclosure. Other pertinent information, such as justifications for disclosure and any written consent that you may have provided, is also included. No accounting needs to be maintained for disclosures to GSA officials or employees in the performance of their duties, or disclosures under the Freedom of Information Act.

§ 105–64.504 Under what conditions will I be denied an accounting of disclosures?

The system manager will deny your request for an accounting of disclosures when the disclosures are to GSA officials or employees in the performance of their duties or disclosures under the Freedom of Information Act, for which no accounting is required;

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law enforcement agencies for law enforcement activities; and systems of records exempted by notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. You may appeal a denial using the same procedures as those for denial of access to records, *see* Subpart 105–64.3.

Subpart 105–64.6—Establishing or Revising Systems of Records in GSA

§ 105–64.601 Procedures for establishing system of records.

The following procedures apply to any proposed new or revised system of records:

(a) Before establishing a new or revising an existing system of records, the system manager, with the concurrence of the appropriate Head of Service or Staff Office, will provide to the GSA Privacy Act Officer a proposal describing and justifying the new system or revision.

(b) A Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) will be filled out to determine if a system notice needs to be completed.

(c) The GSA Privacy Act Officer will work with the program office to create the draft system of notice document.

(d) The GSA Privacy Office will work with various offices to take the draft system notice through the concurrence process.

(e) The GSA Privacy Act Officer will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of intent to establish or revise the system of records at least 30 calendar days before the planned system establishment or revision date.

(f) The new or revised system becomes effective 30 days after the notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER unless submitted comments result in a revision to the notice, in which case, a new revised notice will be issued.

(g) When publishing a new system notice letters will be sent to the Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Docket Library Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.