

(c) The requester shall provide a brief written statement setting for the reasons for his or her disagreement with the initial determination and provide such additional supporting material as the individual feels necessary to justify the appeal.

(d) Within 30 working days of receipt of the request for review, the Agency shall advise the individual of the final disposition of the request.

(e) In those cases where the initial determination is reversed, the individual will be so informed and the Agency will take appropriate action.

(f) In those cases where the initial determination is sustained, the individual shall be advised:

(1) In the case of a request for access to a record, of the individual's right to seek judicial review of the Agency refusal for access.

(2) In the case of a request to correct or amend the record:

(i) Of the individual's right to file a concise statement of his or her reasons for disagreeing with the Agency's decision in the record,

(ii) Of the procedures for filing a statement of the disagreement, and

(iii) Of the individual's right to seek judicial review of the Agency's refusal to correct or amend a record.

§ 318.11 Disclosure of record to persons other than the individual to whom it pertains.

(a) General. No record contained in a system of records maintained by DTRA shall be disclosed by any means to any person or agency within or outside the Department of Defense without the request or consent of the subject of the record, except as described in 32 CFR 310.41, Appendix C to part 310, and/or a Defense Threat Reduction Agency system of records notice.

(b) Accounting of disclosures. Except for disclosures made to members of the DoD in connection with their official duties, and disclosures required by the Freedom of Information Act, an accounting will be kept of all disclosures of records maintained in DTRA system of records.

(1) Accounting entries will normally be kept on a DTRA form, which will be maintained in the record file jacket, or

in a document that is part of the record.

(2) Accounting entries will record the date, nature and purpose of each disclosure, and the name and address of the person or agency to whom the disclosure is made.

(3) Accounting records will be maintained for at least 5 years after the last disclosure, or for the life of the record, whichever is longer.

(4) Subjects of DTRA records will be given access to associated accounting records upon request, except for those disclosures made to law enforcement activities when the law enforcement activity has requested that the disclosure not be made, and/or as exempted under § 318.16.

§ 318.12 Fees.

Individuals may request copies for retention of any documents to which they are granted access in DTRA records pertaining to them. Requesters will not be charged for the first copy of any records provided; however, duplicate copies will require a charge to cover costs of reproduction. Such charges will be computed in accordance with 32 CFR part 310.

§ 318.13 Enforcement actions.

Procedures and sanctions are set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a, OMB Circular A-130, and 32 CFR part 310.

§ 318.14 Blanket routine uses.

(a) *Blanket routine uses.* Certain 'blanket routine uses' of the records have been established that are applicable to every record system maintained within the Department of Defense unless specifically stated otherwise within a particular record system. These additional blanket routine uses of the records are published only once in the interest of simplicity, economy and to avoid redundancy.

(b) *Routine Use—Law Enforcement.* If a system of records maintained by a DoD Component, to carry out its functions, indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or regulatory in nature, and whether arising by general statute or by regulation, rule, or order issued pursuant thereto, the relevant records in the system of records may be referred, as a routine

use, to the agency concerned, whether Federal, State, local, or foreign, charged with the responsibility of investigating or prosecuting such violation or charged with enforcing or implementing the statute, rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant thereto.

(c) *Routine Use—Disclosure When Requesting Information.* A record from a system of records maintained by a Component may be disclosed as a routine use to a Federal, State, or local agency maintaining civil, criminal, or other relevant enforcement information or other pertinent information, such as current licenses, if necessary to obtain information relevant to a Component decision concerning the hiring or retention of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, the letting of a contract, or the issuance of a license, grant, or other benefit.

(d) *Routine Use—Disclosure of Requested Information.* A record from a system of records maintained by a Component may be disclosed to a Federal agency, in response to its request, in connection with the hiring or retention of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, the reporting of an investigation of an employee, the letting of a contract, or the issuance of a license, grant, or other benefit by the requesting agency, to the extent that the information is relevant and necessary to the requesting agency's decision on the matter.

(e) *Routine Use—Congressional Inquiries.* Disclosure from a system of records maintained by a Component may be made to a congressional office from the record of an individual in response to an inquiry from the congressional office made at the request of that individual.

(f) *Routine Use—Private Relief Legislation.* Relevant information contained in all systems of records of the Department of Defense published on or before August 22, 1975, will be disclosed to the OMB in connection with the review of private relief legislation as set forth in OMB Circular A-19 at any stage of the legislative coordination and clearance process as set forth in that Circular.

(g) *Routine Use—Disclosures Required by International Agreements.* A record from a system of records maintained by a Component may be disclosed to

foreign law enforcement, security, investigatory, or administrative authorities to comply with requirements imposed by, or to claim rights conferred in, international agreements and arrangements including those regulating the stationing and status in foreign countries of DoD military and civilian personnel.

(h) *Routine Use—Disclosure to State and Local Taxing Authorities.* Any information normally contained in Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form W-2 which is maintained in a record from a system of records maintained by a Component may be disclosed to State and local taxing authorities with which the Secretary of the Treasury has entered into agreements under 5 U.S.C. 5516, 5517, and 5520 and only to those State and local taxing authorities for which an employee or military member is or was subject to tax regardless of whether tax is or was withheld. This routine use is in accordance with Treasury Fiscal Requirements Manual Bulletin No. 76-07.

(i) *Routine Use—Disclosure to the Office of Personnel Management.* A record from a system of records subject to the Privacy Act and maintained by a Component may be disclosed to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) concerning information on pay and leave, benefits, retirement deduction, and any other information necessary for the OPM to carry out its legally authorized government-wide personnel management functions and studies.

(j) *Routine Use—Disclosure to the Department of Justice for Litigation.* A record from a system of records maintained by this component may be disclosed as a routine use to any component of the Department of Justice for the purpose of representing the Department of Defense, or any officer, employee or member of the Department in pending or potential litigation to which the record is pertinent.

(k) *Routine Use—Disclosure to Military Banking Facilities Overseas.* Information as to current military addresses and assignments may be provided to military banking facilities who provide banking services overseas and who are reimbursed by the Government for certain checking and loan losses. For personnel separated, discharged, or retired

from the Armed Forces, information as to last known residential or home of record address may be provided to the military banking facility upon certification by a banking facility officer that the facility has a returned or dishonored check negotiated by the individual or the individual has defaulted on a loan and that if restitution is not made by the individual, the U.S. Government will be liable for the losses the facility may incur.

(l) *Routine Use—Disclosure of Information to the General Services Administration (GSA)*. A record from a system of records maintained by this component may be disclosed as a routine use to the General Services Administration (GSA) for the purpose of records management inspections conducted under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

(m) *Routine Use—Disclosure of Information to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)*. A record from a system of records maintained by this component may be disclosed as a routine use to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for the purpose of records management inspections conducted under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

(n) *Routine Use—Disclosure to the Merit Systems Protection Board*. A record from a system of records maintained by this component may be disclosed as a routine use to the Merit Systems Protection Board, including the Office of the Special Counsel for the purpose of litigation, including administrative proceedings, appeals, special studies of the civil service and other merit systems, review of OPM or component rules and regulations, investigation of alleged or possible prohibited personnel practices; including administrative proceedings involving any individual subject of a DoD investigation, and such other functions, promulgated in 5 U.S.C. 1205 and 1206, or as may be authorized by law.

(o) *Routine Use—Counterintelligence Purpose*. A record from a system of records maintained by this component may be disclosed as a routine use outside the DoD or the U.S. Government for the purpose of counterintelligence activities authorized by U.S. Law or Executive Order or for the purpose of

enforcing laws which protect the national security of the United States.

§ 318.15 Rules of conduct

(a) DTRA personnel shall:

(1) Take such actions, as considered appropriate, to ensure that personal information contained in a system of records, to which they have access or are using incident to the conduct of official business, shall be protected so that the security and confidentiality of the information shall be preserved.

(2) Not disclose any personal information contained in any system of records except as authorized by 32 CFR part 310 or other applicable law or regulation. Personnel willfully making such a disclosure when knowing the disclosure is prohibited are subject to possible criminal penalties and/or administrative sanctions.

(3) Report any unauthorized disclosure of personal information from a system of records or the maintenance of any system of records that are not authorized by the Instruction to the DTRA Privacy Act Officer.

(b) DTRA system managers for each system of records shall:

(1) Ensure that all personnel who either have access to the system of records or who shall develop or supervise procedures for the handling of records in the system of records shall be aware of their responsibilities for protecting personnel information being collected and maintained under the DTRA Privacy Program.

(2) Promptly notify the Privacy Act Officer of any required new, amended, or altered system notices for the system of records.

(3) Not maintain any official files on individuals, which are retrieved by name or other personal identifier without first ensuring that a notice for the system of records shall have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any official who willfully maintains a system of records without meeting the publication requirements, as prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 552a, OMB Circular A-130, and 32 CFR part 310, is subject to possible criminal penalties and/or administrative sanctions.