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**UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 153

DATE: October 20, 1975

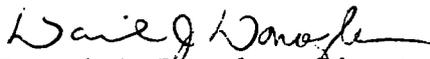
TO: Directors of Offices, Divisions, and Regional Offices
Assistant Directors and Branch Chiefs

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES WHICH ENTAIL ACCESS TO PERSONAL
INFORMATION SUBJECT TO THE PRIVACY ACT

Enclosed is a memorandum dated October 3, 1975 from the Office of Management and Budget which provides guidance to all agencies on the handling of Congressional inquiries which entail access to personal information subject to the Privacy Act.

Should you receive a Congressional inquiry which involves access to personal information and you have any questions as to whether the information may be disclosed, please consult with J. M. Felton, Director, Division of Rules and Records, prior to taking action on the inquiry.

A rule change is in preparation to add the new routine use recommended in the OMB memorandum, but the rule change will not be effective for at least 90 days.


Daniel J. Donoghue, Director
Office of Administration

Enclosure:
OMB Memorandum



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 3 1975

TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

SUBJECT: Congressional inquiries which entail access to personal information subject to the Privacy Act

This memorandum provides additional guidance to Executive Departments and Agencies on responding to congressional inquiries which involve access to personal information subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a). This guidance has been coordinated with the congressional committees with legislative jurisdiction and the principal agencies affected. It is intended to assure that implementation of the Act does not have the unintended effect of denying individuals the benefit of congressional assistance which they request.

It is recommended that each agency establish the following as a routine use for all of its systems, consistent with subsections (a) (7) and (e) (11) of the Act:

"Disclosure 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."

The operation of this routine use will obviate the need for the written consent of the constituent in every case where the constituent requests assistance of the Member which would entail a disclosure of information pertaining to the constituent.

In those cases where the congressional inquiry indicates that the request is being made on behalf of a person other than the individual whose record is to be disclosed, the agency should advise the congressional office that the written consent of the subject of the record is required. The agency should not contact the subject unless the congressional office requests it to do so.

In addition to the routine use, agencies can, of course, respond to many congressional requests for assistance on behalf of individuals without disclosing personal information which would fall within the Privacy Act, e.g., a

congressional inquiry concerning a missing Social Security check can be answered by the agency by stating the reason for the delay.

Personal information can be disclosed in response to a congressional inquiry without written consent or operation of a routine use-

-- if the information would be required to be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act (Subsection (b)(2));

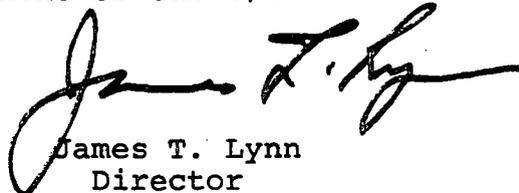
-- if the Member requests that the response go directly to the individual to whom the record pertains;

-- in "compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of an individual..." (Subsection (b)(8)); or

-- to either House of Congress, or to the extent of matter within its jurisdiction, any committee or subcommittee thereof..." (Subsection (b)(9)).

The routine use recommended above and disclosures thereunder are, of course, subject to the 30 day prior notice requirement of the Act (Subsection (e)(11)). In the interim, however, it should be possible to respond to most inquiries by using the provisions cited in the previous paragraph. Furthermore, when the congressional inquiry indicates that the request is being made on the basis of a written request from the individual to whom the record pertains, consent can be inferred even if the constituent letter is not provided to the agency.

It is urged that all agency personnel who are involved in responding to congressional inquiries (including all field offices) be advised of this policy by the most expeditious means available (e.g., telephone or cable).



James T. Lynn
Director