

General Routine Uses contained in Preliminary Statement

1. In the event that a record in a system of records maintained by the Corporation indicates, either by itself or in combination with other information in the Corporation's possession, a violation or potential violation of the law (whether civil, criminal, or regulatory in nature, and whether arising by statute or by regulation, rule or order issued pursuant thereto), that record may be referred, as a routine use, to the appropriate agency, 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. Such referral shall include, and be deemed to authorize: (1) Any and all appropriate and necessary uses of such records in a court of law or before an administrative board or hearing; and (2) such other interagency referrals as may be necessary to carry out the receiving agencies' assigned law enforcement duties.
2. A record may be disclosed as a routine use to designated officers and employees of other agencies and departments of the Federal government having an interest in the individual for employment purposes including the hiring or retention of any employee, the issuance of a security clearance, 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 involved, provided, however, that other than information furnished for the issuance of authorized security clearances, information divulged hereunder as to full-time volunteers under Title I of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4951), and the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, shall be limited to the provision of dates of service and a standard description of service as heretofore provided by the Corporation.
3. A record may be disclosed as a routine use in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate or administrative tribunal of appropriate jurisdiction and such disclosure may include disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
4. A record may be disclosed as a routine use to a member of Congress, or staff acting upon the constituent's behalf, when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record.
5. Information from certain systems of records, especially those relating to applicants for Federal employment or volunteer service, may be disclosed as a routine use to designated officers and employees of other agencies of the Federal government for the purpose of obtaining information as to suitability qualifications and loyalty to the United States Government.
6. Information from a system of records may be disclosed to any source from which information is requested in the course of an investigation to the extent necessary to identify the individual, inform the source of the nature and purpose of the investigation, and to identify the type of information requested.
7. Information in any system of records may be used as a data source, for management information, for the production of summary descriptive statistics and analytical studies in support of the function for which the records are collected and maintained, or for related personnel management functions or manpower studies. Information may also be disclosed to respond to general requests for statistical information (without personal identification of individuals) under the Freedom of Information Act.

8. A record from any system of records may be disclosed as a routine use of the National Archives and Records Administration in records management inspections conducted under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.
9. A record may be disclosed to a Federal or state grand jury agent pursuant to a Federal or state grand jury subpoena or prosecution request that such record be released for the purpose of its introduction to a grand jury.
10. A record may be referred to suspension/debarment authorities, internal to the Corporation, when the record released is germane to a determination of the propriety or necessity for a suspension or debarment action.
11. A record may be disclosed to a contractor, grantee or other recipient of Federal funds when the record to be released reflects serious inadequacies with the recipient's personnel, and disclosure of the record is for the purpose of permitting the recipient to effect corrective action in the Government's best interests.
12. A record may be disclosed to a contractor, grantee or other recipient of Federal funds when the recipient has incurred an indebtedness to the Government through its receipt of Government funds, and release of the record is for the purpose of allowing the debtor to effect a collection against a third party.
13. Information in a system of records may be disclosed to "Consumer reporting agencies" (as defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 14 U.S.C. 1681a(f), or the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, 31 U.S.C. 3701(a)(3)), the U.S. Department of the Treasury or other Federal agencies maintaining debt servicing centers, and to private collection contractors as a routine use for the purpose of collecting a debt owed to the Federal government as provided in regulations promulgated by the Corporation.
14. The names, social security numbers, home addresses, dates of birth, dates of hire, quarterly earnings, employer identifying information, and State of hire of employees may be disclosed to the: (a) Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services Federal Parent Locator System (FPLS), and Federal Tax Offset System for use in locating individuals and identifying their income sources to establish paternity, establishing and modifying orders of child support, identifying sources of income, and for other child support enforcement action; (b) Office of Child Support Enforcement for release to the Social Security Administration for verifying social security numbers in connection with the operation of the FPLS by the Office of Child Support Enforcement; and (3) Office of Child Support Enforcement for release to the U.S. Department of the Treasury for payroll and savings bonds and other deduction purposes, and for purposes of administering the Earned Income Tax Credit Program (Section 32, Internal Revenue Code of 1986), and verifying a claim with respect to employment on a tax return, as required by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Pub.L. 104– 193).
15. A record may be disclosed as a routine use to a contractor, expert, or consultant of the Corporation (or an office within the Corporation) when the purpose of the release is in order to perform a survey, audit, or other review of the Corporation's procedures and operations.