DHS Privacy Office

Computer Matching Agreements Annual Report

Covering the period January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

August 14, 2020

Homeland
Security

Foreword

I am pleased to present the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS or Department) *Computer Matching Agreements Annual Report Covering the period January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019*. The report, as required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-108, Section 14, provides transparency into the composition of the Department's Data Integrity Board[1] and use of matching agreements.

Matching agreements are critical tools for detecting and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse. These written contracts enable federal agencies to compare data in two or more automated systems of records. The Department and other agencies use these contracts to conduct many government functions, including establishing or verifying eligibility for federal benefit programs or identifying payments/debts owed to government agencies. In addition to creating significant savings for taxpayers, these contracts protect personal privacy by establishing the conditions, safeguards, and procedures under which the data is disclosed.

This is the first matching report produced during my tenure as the Department's Chief Privacy Officer. I am proud of the Department's actions to ensure that its matching program is carried out efficiently, expeditiously, and in conformance with the requirements of the Privacy Act, and I will work to ensure that all technologies used at the Department sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections.

Sincerely,

Dena Kozanas
Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

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[1] The DIB is comprised of senior agency officials responsible for review and approval (or disapproval) of matching agreements and proposed matching programs.

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I.   Executive Summary

One of the Privacy Office's functions is to ensure that technologies used at the Department sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections. One of the ways the Privacy Office accomplishes this is through implementation of the *Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988* (CMPPA). In accordance with CMPPA, the Privacy Office plays an important role in ensuring that personal privacy is protected in any agreement that enables DHS to compare information in multiple automated systems.

CMPPA recognizes the potential benefits to the public from comparing data in automated systems. Matching agreements under the CMPPA detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, and enable agencies to reduce errors, improve program efficiency, evaluate program performance, and reduce information collection burdens on the public. DHS data is used primarily to establish whether applicants for benefits have the appropriate immigration status to be legally eligible for the benefit for which they applied.

The law also recognizes concerns regarding the privacy rights of individuals whose records are being matched. To mitigate these concerns, CMPPA requires, among other things, the establishment of a Data Integrity Board (DIB) to approve all agreements, publication of all agreements in the Federal Register, and an annual report on the composition of the agency's DIB and its activities related to CMPPA.

The DHS Secretary has designated the DHS Chief Privacy Officer as the DIB Chairperson and has delegated the authority for designating the non-statutory members of the DIB to the DHS Chief Privacy Officer.

During the 2019 calendar year, the DHS Privacy Office facilitated the development or renewal of 11 Computer Matching Agreements (CMA), each of which included a cost benefit analysis showing that sharing the agreement is cost-effective. Depending upon the specific agreement (details may be found in section XIV), U.S. taxpayers are saved anywhere from $380,000 to $414 million per year under DHS's agreements. Some agreements create increased efficiencies, making it easier for individuals to claim benefits, while others help reduce fraud or overpayments. Every agreement has at least one thing in common, they all make better use of taxpayer funds.

CMAs can involve several DHS Components and offices, other federal agencies, and state agencies. Further, CMAs have a relatively short shelf life and must be renegotiated or extended after 18 months. Even long-standing CMA agreements must be renegotiated and approved by the DIB after 30 months. This report provides transparency into DHS implementation of CMPPA and the details of each CMA.

II.   Introduction

CMPPA governs the Department's use of automated record keeping systems to determine whether an individual qualifies for a particular benefit. The law recognizes that comparing data in automated systems is an efficient way to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. Additionally, sharing data enables agencies to reduce errors, improve program efficiency, evaluate program performance, and reduce information collection burdens on the public. DHS data is used primarily to establish whether applicants for benefits have the appropriate immigration status to be legally eligible for the benefit for which they applied.

While recognizing these benefits, the law also shows concern regarding the privacy rights of individuals whose records are being matched. The data exchanged through matching programs involve personal information, such as Social Security numbers and income and employment data, and, without adequate protection, this information could be compromised through inappropriate use, modification, or disclosure.

CMPPA requires agencies to conclude written agreements specifying the terms under which matches are conducted. The law also requires the Department to establish the DIB to oversee computer matching activities. The act requires that the DIBs be composed of certain designated officials, including the agency's Inspector General, and senior officials designated by the head of each agency. The Act further requires the DIB to submit an annual report to OMB and Congress providing transparency into the agency's use of matching agreements and the DIB's activities.

The DHS Secretary has designated the DHS Chief Privacy Officer as the DIB Chairperson and has delegated the authority for designating the non-statutory members of the DIB to the DHS Chief Privacy Officer.

III.   Data Integrity Board

During 2019 the following individuals oversaw the Department's CMA Program:

- Chairperson: Acting Chief Privacy Officer Jonathan Cantor[2]
- Executive Director: Scott Mathews, Acting Senior Director, Information Sharing, Security, and Safeguarding, Privacy Office
- Counsel: Alexander Wood, Attorney-Advisor (Privacy), Legal Counsel Division, Office of the General Counsel

The following member of the DIB is a member by virtue of statute:

- Joseph V. Cuffari, Inspector General

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[2] Chief Privacy Officer Dena Kozanas became the Chair of the DIB when she was appointed as DHS Chief Privacy Officer March 15, 2020.

The following DIB members were designated by the Chief Privacy Officer in 2019:

- Cameron Quinn, Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)
- Elizabeth Capello, former Acting Chief Information Officer (CIO)
- Mark Koumans, Deputy Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
- Carlos Castillo, Acting Deputy Administrator, Resilience for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Kenneth Clark, Acting Assistant Director for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Information Governance and Privacy (IGP)

During 2019, the DIB membership changed as follows.

- Joseph V. Cuffari, replaced John Kelly in July 2019 (OIG)
- Elizabeth A. Capello, replaced John Zangardi in October 2019 (CIO)
- Mark Koumans, replaced Tracy Renaud in June 2019 (USCIS)
- Kenneth Clark, replaced Amber Smith in June 2019 (ICE)
- Carlos Castillo, replaced Daniel Kaniewski in June 2019 (FEMA)

IV.   Elements of a CMA

All CMAs must contain the following elements, as set forth in the CMPPA at 5 U.S.C. § 552a(a)(o)(1).

- A statement of the purpose and legal authority for conducting the program.
- The justification for the program and anticipated results, including specific estimate of any savings.
- A description of the records that will be matched, including the following:
  - o the name of the system of record and associated System of Records Notice (SORN);
  - o the data elements to be used;
  - o the approximate number of records to be matched; and
  - o projected starting and completion dates of the program.

- Procedures for providing individual notice to applicants for and recipients of benefits that any information provided by the applicant may be subject to computer matching verification and periodic notices thereafter.
- Procedures for verifying information produced by the matching, including those ensuring that the agency does not make a denial determination and does not suspend or reduce an individual's benefits based on a mis-or-no-match until (1) the agency independently verifies the information or the appropriate DIB makes the required statutory determination, (2) the individual receives an agency notice containing findings and informing the individual how to contest the findings, and (3) the resolution of the appeal (if filed) or the expiration of the relevant time period for the person to file an appeal (if no appeal is filed).

- Protections for the retention and timely destruction of identifiable records created by a recipient agency/non-federal agency.
- Procedures for ensuring the administrative, technical, and physical security of records and the results of the matching program.
- Prohibitions against duplication or re-disclosure of records provided in the match.
- Procedures governing the use of records by a recipient agency.
- Information on any assessments that have been made on the accuracy of the records used in the program.
- Access to all records of a recipient agency/non-federal agency may be granted to the Comptroller General when the Comptroller General deems access necessary in order to monitor or verify compliance with the agreement.

Either, or both, of the parties may find it necessary to include additional elements in the CMA to satisfy other legal requirements, policy considerations, or to address practical issues necessary to carry out the agreement. Such elements are permitted if they do not detract from the required elements listed above. An example of which is that DHS negotiates in its CMAs the inclusion of a non-discrimination clause to ensure that recipient agencies use DHS information in a non-discriminatory and fair manner, consistent with the Constitution and civil rights laws.

V.   Time Limits and Extensions

The law provides a relatively short life for each matching agreement to ensure, among other things, that the matching program's original justification continues to exist and that the matching program remains compliant with all laws concerning the benefit(s) available to individuals that are addressed in the CMA. The initial agreement is limited to no longer than an 18 month period. Upon request of the parties, the DIB can extend the initial agreement for an additional year if there are no changes, and each partner verifies to the DIB in writing that the matching program has been conducted in compliance with the agreement.[3]

At any time prior to the expiration of the agreement, the parties may choose to negotiate a new matching agreement, which will go into force once the existing agreement expires. Often, changes to these agreements are minor but more substantial are permitted. Matching agreements can be renewed and extended as long as the parties and the DIB agree that the agreement is beneficial and is consistent with the CMPPA.

VI.   Cost-Benefit Analysis Requirements and DIB Approval

Parties to a matching agreement must conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the agreement and provide the DIB with proof that the proposed agreement is likely to be cost-effective. The cost-benefit analysis considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. Benefits analyzed include the

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[3] 5 U.S.C. § 552a(o)(2)(D).

collection of money owed to an agency, reduction in paperwork, and personnel-hours saved via process automation. Costs analyzed include personnel costs (such as salary or fringe benefits and additional staff time dedicated to the matching program), and computer costs (such as the cost of maintaining and using computers for the matching program).

The DIB reviews each matching agreement and the cost-benefit analysis. The DIB may waive the requirement for a cost-benefit in accordance with OMB guidelines. DIB members may submit questions or concerns regarding the agreement prior to voting on the agreement. Each matching agreement may require several drafts until each DIB member's questions or concerns are resolved. Ultimately, a majority vote approves or denies the agreement.

VII. Determining Whether a CMA is Appropriate

Computer matching agreements must be related to benefits or other specific purposes outlined in the CMPPA. Agencies can share or disclose records for other purposes through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a similar instrument. The following factors should be considered when determining whether to perform a CMA:

- Is there a computerized comparison?
- Is this comparison between two or more automated systems of records?
- Is the purpose of the comparison to verify eligibility for cash or in-kind benefit payments?
- Is the benefit provided under a federal benefit program?
- Does the matching program conform to the CMPPA and any other relevant statutes, regulations, or guidance?

If the answer to any of these questions is "no," then a CMA is not required; however, it may be appropriate to consider negotiating a MOU. Figure one, below, shows this decision-making process in graphical form.

Figure 1: Is a CMA appropriate?
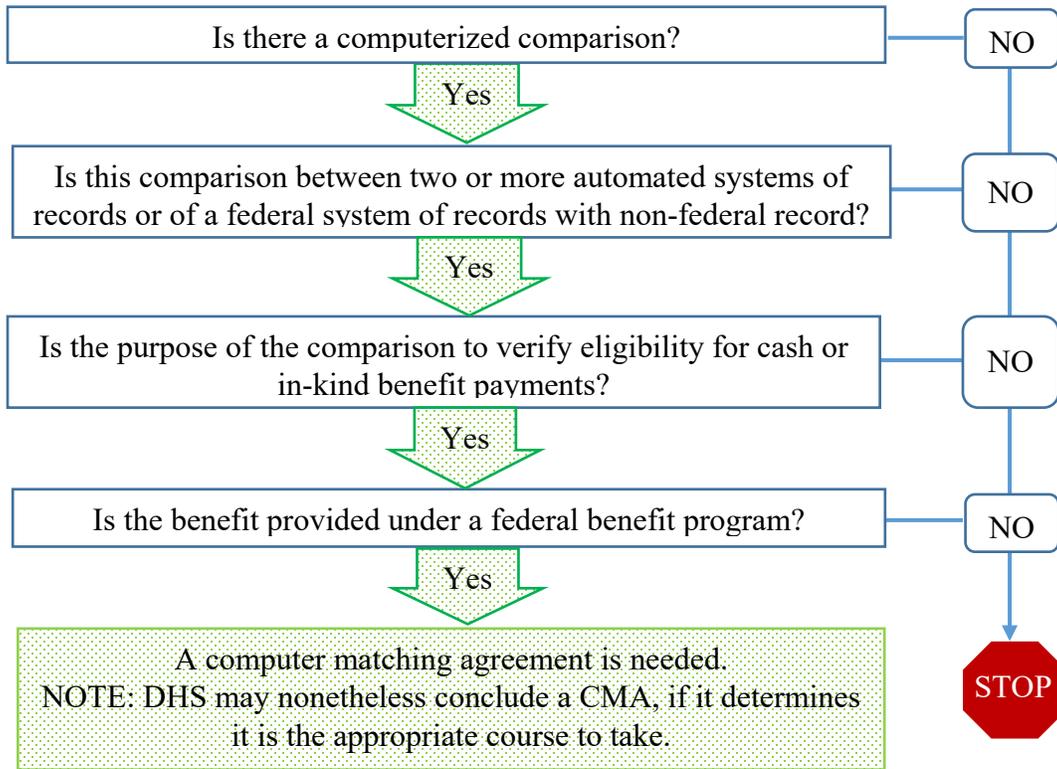
VIII. DHS Policies Applicable to CMAs

The CMPPA provides stringent privacy protections and requires multiple approval steps and notifications. The Department's CMA policy and procedures can be found in:

- *DHS Directive 262-01, Computer Matching Agreements and the Data Integrity Board Directive 262-01*, December 2011
- *DHS Instruction 262-01-001, Computer Matching Agreements and the Data Integrity Board Instruction*, April 13, 2018

The Privacy Office is currently reviewing the *Directive* and *Instruction* for possible revision.

All DHS Computer Matching Agreements are available on the DHS Privacy Office website at www.DHS.gov/privacy.

IX. Matching Program Violations or Matching Programs Rejected by the DIB

There were no reported violations of matching agreements reported to the DIB in 2019. Additionally, the DIB did not reject any proposed matching programs during the calendar year.

X.   Waivers to the CBA Requirement Granted by the DIB

All agreements approved by the DIB in 2019 were accompanied by a cost benefit analysis showing that the agreement is cost-effective. The DIB did not grant any waivers to the cost-benefit analysis requirement in 2019.

XI.   Adherence to Terms of the Agreement

Consistent with recommendation 16 in *GAO-14-44: Computer Matching Act: OMB and Selected Agencies Need to Ensure Consistent Implementation* (13 Jan. 2014), the DIB conducted an Annual Review on December 11, 2019, to ensure that DHS and the partner agency in each respective CMA continue to adhere to the requirements set out in the CMAs. The review found that each of the matching programs included in section XIV of this report are operating as described in the agreement.

XII.   Litigation

DHS was not involved in any litigation related to CMAs in 2019.

XIII. Inaccurate Records

DHS Components did not receive any notifications from its CMA partners that any records were found to be inaccurate.

XIV. DHS CMAs for 2019

Title:	**DHS and the Small Business Administration (SBA)**
Purpose:	To ensure that applicants for SBA Disaster Loans and applicants for DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) programs, that provide Other Needs Assistance (ONA) and Housing Assistance (HA), do not receive duplicate benefits.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS (FEMA) and SBA
Cost of CMA:	$40,000 to conduct the program on average of $1.00 per loan applicant matched.
Benefits of CMA:	Average of $829,373 annually saved from reduction of overpayments and personnel time saved from not manually searching for duplication of benefits.
Result:	Favorable - savings of $615,333 in time searching, $2.5 million in savings from erroneous overpayment.
Initial execution date	May 21, 2010
FR Notice:	84 FR 2649
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	March 9, 2019 – September 8, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, September 9, 2020 – September 8, 2021
Justification:	DHS/FEMA and SBA provide benefits for the same type of assistance: personal property damage, moving and storage expenses, and transportation assistance. The amount of aid provided by SBA impacts the amount of assistance FEMA provides. This matching program continues to ensure that disaster survivors are not receiving duplicative benefits from both agencies.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	15 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 5155

Title:	**DHS and the New York Department of Labor (NY-DOL)**
Purpose:	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by NYS-DOL.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to NYS-DOL.
Cost of CMA:	Cost $638,774 to run the program between January 2016 and December 2017.
Benefits of CMA:	Total of $1,687,290 saved from 314 claims denied between January 2016 and December 2017.
Result:	Favorable - savings of over $1.6 million over a two-year period.
Initial execution date	January 16, 2009
FR Notice:	84 FRN 22510
Type of agreement in 2019:	18 Month Agreement
Current effective date:	June 17, 2019 – December 16, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, December 17, 2020 – December 17, 2021
Justification:	NYS did not establish a baseline cost per alien verification prior to SAVE, but notes that in addition to the quantifiable savings, there is a saving realized by deterring unauthorized aliens from filing a claim.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7; New York Unemployment Insurance Law, Article 18, Title 7, § 590; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(a), codified at 8 U.S.C § 1373(a)

Title:	**DHS and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**
Purpose:	To ensure applicants for disaster assistance do not receive duplicate or erroneous assistance from either agency.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and HUD.
Cost of CMA:	Administrative costs to FEMA are $3.6 million, to HUD $560,000, over 7-year lifecycle period. Annual costs fluctuate with scale of natural disasters.
Benefits of CMA:	FEMA's savings are $13 million and HUD's $94 million over a 7-year period due to reduction of improper payments and efficient distribution of payments.
Result:	Favorable
Initial execution date	October 14, 2016
FR Notice:	84 FR 1186
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	March 13, 2019 – September 13, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, September 14, 2020 – September 14, 2021
Justification:	The CMA will enable FEMA staff to check for improper duplication of benefits more quickly than using manual methods. This facilitates faster compensation to homeowners harmed by disasters.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Robert T. Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq. [specifically §§ 5174(i), 5174(f)(2)]; Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3325(d), 7701(c)(1)); 31 U.S.C. § 7701; 6 U.S.C. §§ 776-777; Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009, section 239; HUD Regulations at 24 C.F.R. § 982.35(c)

Title:	**DHS and the Department of Education (ED)**
Purpose:	To confirm immigration status of alien applicants and recipients of financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA).
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to ED
Cost of CMA:	$578,534 costs incurred by ED, USCIS during 2017-18 academic year. Academic institutions incurred approximately $193,279 in additional costs.
Benefits of CMA:	Federal government saved approximately $132 million during 2017-18 academic year; academic institutions saved approximately $5.3 million.
Result:	Favorable--total savings attributable to USCIS data match is over $137 million.
Initial execution date	March 12, 2010
FR Notice:	82 FRM 14355; 84 FR 48333
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	October 21, 2019 – April 20, 2021
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, April 21, 2021 – April 20, 2022
Justification:	With total cost of $771,813, total benefits of $137,671,838 cost-benefit ratio was 0.0056 for the 2017 – 2018 academic year.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, § 121; Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1103, § 103; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c); Higher Education Act of 1965, § 484(g), as amended (HEA), 20 U.S.C. § 1091(g), consistent with the requirements of § 484(a)(5), 20 U.S.C. § 1091(a)(5)

Title:	**DHS and the New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development (NJ-LWD)**
Purpose:	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by NJ-LWD.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to NJ-LWD.
Cost of CMA:	$12,118 to run program in 2017.
Benefits of CMA:	Estimated $380,475 saved in 2017, identifying 56 aliens receiving benefits who were not eligible.
Result:	Favorable - over $380k saved in 2017.
Initial execution date	January 16, 2009 (earlier agreement dates from January 2005).
FR Notice:	84 FRN 22511
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month
Current effective date:	June 29, 2019 – December 28, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year, December 29, 2020 – December 28, 2021
Justification:	Between 2008 and 2017 there were 38 to 120 ineligible aliens (each year) identified, saving anywhere from $231,192 to $827,892 annually. Numbers of ineligibles identified has been decreasing over the years, suggesting that the program has a deterrent effect.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7; New Jersey Statute 43:21-4; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(a), codified at 8 U.S.C § 1373(a)

Title:	**DHS and the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Assistance (MA-DUA)**
Purpose:	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by MA-DUA.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to MA-DUA.
Cost of CMA:	Cost $637,051 to run program from October 2017- September 2018.
Benefits of CMA:	$19.35 million saved from case terminations or recovery of overpayments between October 2017- September 2018.
Result:	Favorable - over $20 million saved over an 18-month period.
Initial execution date	January 16, 2009
FR Notice:	84 FRN 22507
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	June 17, 2019 – December 16, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, December 17, 2020 – December 16, 2021
Justification:	From October 2017 to September 2018, 2,205 cases were appropriately terminated, and 397 overpayments were detected. This is on par with past years' success rates.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. 1320b-7; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151a §25(h); Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(a), codified at 8 U.S.C § 1373(a)

Title:	**DHS and the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)**
Purpose:	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by TWC.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to TWC.
Cost of CMA:	In Fiscal Year 2018, it cost $267,589 to run program; without program, paper costs would have been $2,705,712.
Benefits of CMA:	Data collected from the previous 15 years indicate that the amount of dollars saved annually from denial of claims has varied from $779,448 to $3.1 million.
Result:	Favorable - savings for FY 2018 was $1.01 million.
Initial execution date	June 8, 2009
FR Notice:	84 FRN 22507
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	June 8, 2019 – December 7, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, December 8, 2020 – December 7, 2021
Justification:	Total estimated. savings since the program's inception through Fiscal Year 2018 is over $58.3 million; DHS will remain focused on equitable savings and ensuring payments to only those properly entitled to receive them.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7; Texas Labor Code § 207.043; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(a), codified at 8 U.S.C § 1373(a)

Title:	**DHS and the California Department of Health Care Services (CA-DHCS)**
Purpose:	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Medicaid Programs administered by CA-DHCS.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to CA-DHCS.
Cost of CMA:	Between $6.3 and $7 million annually to run the program.
Benefits of CMA:	Average 138,275 yearly unverified results caught, which have resulted in over $414 million saved annually.
Result:	Favorable - estimated savings of over $414 million annually.
Initial execution date	June 18, 2009
FR Notice:	84 FRN 22508
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	June 8, 2019 – December 7, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, December 8, 2020 – December 7, 2021
Justification:	Since 2013, it is estimated that $3.8 billion has been saved. DHS is required by law to establish an immigration-status system for alien applicants to benefit systems and to focus on equitable savings and ensuring payments to only those properly entitled to receive them.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7; California Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 11104.1, 14007.5, 14011.2

Title:	**DHS and the California Department of Social Services (CA-DSS)**
Purpose:	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) administered by CA-DSS.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to CA-DSS
Cost of CMA:	$540,003 for administrative costs and program costs.
Benefits of CMA:	Estimated savings of $20.4 million because program facilitates proper reductions, denials, and discontinuances of benefits; avoids $2 cost of each request submitted manually.
Result:	Favorable - estimated savings of over $19.9 million during the lifespan of program.
Initial execution date	May 10, 2013
FR Notice:	83 FR 50672
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	July 28, 2018 – January 27, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, January 28, 2020 – January 27, 2021
Justification:	Total cost avoidance savings of $20,434,425.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7; Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996 § 840

Title:	**DHS and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)**
Purpose:	To determine eligibility for Medicare and Medicaid for applications, renewals, annual or periodic redeterminations and appeals.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to CMS, Health and Human Services (HHS).
Cost of CMA:	Costs to CMS of maintaining Federal Data Services Hub are $30.5 million per year.
Benefits of CMA:	72 percent of Affordable Care Act (ACA) applicants whose eligibility is determined through CMS matching programs receive benefits totaling $45.378 billion per year.
Result:	Favorable - benefit to public is over $45 billion annually.
Initial execution date	August 15, 2013
FR Notice:	83 FR 47620
Type of agreement in 2019:	18-Month Agreement
Current effective date:	October 20, 2018 – April 19, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	1-Year Agreement, April 20, 2020– April 21, 2021
Justification:	This electronic verification is mandated by ACA.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 18001 et seq. (2010), §§ 1311(d)(4)(H), 1312(f)(3), 1331(e), 1411, 1413, 2201, 2501(c); Social Security Act, §§ 1137(d), 1902(a)(46)(B), and 1903(x), 2501(c), 1943(b); Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), §§ 401, 402, 403, 421, and 431; Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009

Title:	**DHS and the Social Security Administration (SSA)**
Purpose:	To identify aliens who either voluntarily leave the United States or are removed from the United States in order to determine whether suspension or nonpayment of their social security benefits is applicable.
Agencies/Components involved:	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to SSA
Cost of CMA:	$182,130 in Fiscal Year 2015
Benefits of CMA:	Over $1 million saved during Fiscal Year 2015 from suspending or discontinuing benefits of aliens who are no longer in the United States; over 1000 aliens identified annually.
Result:	Favorable - savings of over $1 million annually.
Initial execution date:	June 12, 2007
FR Notice:	84 FRN 68537
Type of agreement in 2019:	1-year Agreement
Current effective date:	December 17, 2019 – December 16, 2020
Status if continued in 2020:	18-Month Agreement, December 17, 2020 – June 16, 2021
Justification:	In Fiscal Year 2015, total benefits amounted to $1,078,024. Benefit to cost ratio is 5.92:1.
Statutory terms of Agreement:	42 U.S.C. §§ 402(n), 1382(f), 1382(c)(a)(1), 1383(e)(1)(B) and (f); 8 U.S.C. §§ 1611 and 1612