



# Department of Homeland Security

Computer Matching Agreements Annual Report

*Covering the period January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022*



Homeland  
Security

## Message from the Chief Privacy Officer



I am pleased to present the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) *Computer Matching Agreements Annual Report Covering the period January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022*. This report provides transparency into the Department's Data Integrity Board<sup>1</sup> and use of computer matching agreements.

Computer matching agreements help the Department, other agencies, and the public establish or verify an individual's eligibility for federal benefit programs and detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

These written agreements enable federal agencies to compare data in two or more automated systems of records. In addition to creating significant cost savings for taxpayers, these agreements protect personal privacy by establishing conditions, safeguards, and procedures under which data is shared and disclosed.

I am proud of the Department's actions to ensure that its computer matching program is carried out efficiently, effectively, and in conformance with the Privacy Act. The DHS Privacy Office will continue its work to ensure all technologies used at the Department sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mason C. Clutter".

Mason C. Clutter  
Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

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<sup>1</sup> The Data Integrity Board is comprised of senior agency officials responsible for the review and approval (or disapproval) of computer matching agreements and proposed computer matching programs.



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### I. Executive Summary

The Privacy Office ensures technologies used at the Department sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections. As part of this work, the Privacy Office implements the *Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988* (the Act), which protects personal privacy in any agreement that enables DHS to compare information in two or more automated systems.

The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act recognizes potential public benefits from comparing data in automated systems of records. Matching agreements established and maintained under the Act reduce information collection burdens on the public and help detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse by enabling agencies to reduce errors and improve program efficiency. DHS data is primarily used by its partners to determine eligibility for certain federal and state benefits.

To protect privacy rights in these agreements, the Act requires the establishment of a Data Integrity Board to approve all agreements. The law also enhances transparency into Department programs, requiring publication of all agreements in the *Federal Register* and an annual report on the composition of the agency's Data Integrity Board and its activities related to the Act.

The DHS Secretary designated the DHS Chief Privacy Officer as the Data Integrity Board Chairperson. The DHS Chief Privacy Officer also designates non-statutory members of the Data Integrity Board.

During 2022, the DHS Privacy Office facilitated development or renewal of eight Computer Matching Agreements (CMA), each of which included a cost benefit analysis demonstrating the agreement's cost effectiveness.<sup>2</sup> Depending upon the specific agreement (details may be found in section XIV), estimates indicate U.S. taxpayers saved anywhere from \$380,000 to \$414 million per year under DHS's computer matching agreements. Each agreement ensures effective use of taxpayer funds by creating increased efficiencies, facilitating individuals' benefits claims and helping reduce fraud or overpayments.

Computer matching agreements can involve one or more DHS Component and offices partnered with other federal or state agencies. The Act requires regular agreement reviews that occur at inception and at the time of reestablishment or renewal of agreements. This report provides transparency into DHS implementation of the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act and details of each computer matching agreement.

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<sup>2</sup> DHS re-established or renewed agreements with the Department of Education (ED), the California Department of Social Services (CA-DSS), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), the New York Department of Labor (NY-DOL), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJ-LWD), and the Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (MA-DUA).





## II. Introduction

The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act governs the Department's use of automated records matching systems that help determine whether an individual qualifies for a benefit. Sharing data enables agencies to reduce errors, improve program efficiency, evaluate program performance, and reduce public information collection burdens. The law also recognizes the comparison of data in automated systems of records as an efficient way to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. DHS data is used primarily to help establish whether applicants for federal and state benefits have the appropriate immigration status and are legally eligible to receive benefits for which they applied.

While recognizing potential benefits of computer matching agreements, the law also recognizes individual privacy rights in matched records. Data exchanged through computer matching programs usually contains personal information, such as names, Social Security numbers, dates of birth, income information, immigration identifier data, and employment information data. Without adequate protection, this information could be compromised through inappropriate use, modification, or disclosure.

The Act requires agencies to complete written agreements specifying the terms under which matches are conducted. The law also requires the Department to establish a Data Integrity Board to oversee computer matching activities. The Data Integrity Board must be composed of specific designated officials, including the agency's Inspector General, and senior officials designated by the head of the agency. As noted above, the DHS Secretary designated the DHS Chief Privacy Officer as the Data Integrity Board Chairperson. The DHS Chief Privacy Officer also designates non-statutory members of the Data Integrity Board. The Act further requires the Data Integrity Board to submit an annual report to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) providing transparency into the agency's use of computer matching agreements and the Board's activities.

## III. Data Integrity Board

In 2022, the following individuals oversaw the Department's Computer Matching Agreement Program as members of the DHS Data Integrity Board:

- Chairperson: Lynn Parker Dupree, (former) Chief Privacy Officer<sup>3</sup>
- Executive Director: Bradley White, Senior Director, Policy and Oversight, Privacy Office
- Counsel: Alexander Wood, Supervisory Attorney-Advisor for Privacy and Information Law, Legal Counsel Division, Office of the General Counsel

The following member of the Data Integrity Board is a member by virtue of statute:

- Joseph V. Cuffari, Inspector General

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<sup>3</sup> Former Chief Privacy Officer Lynn Parker Dupree served as Chair of the Data Integrity Board January 1, 2022 to January 31, 2023.



The following Data Integrity Board members were designated by the Chief Privacy Officer in 2022:

- Peter Mina, (then) Senior Official Performing the duties for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Officer (CRCL)
- Mike Horton, Chief Data Officer, Office of Chief Information (OCIO)
- Jennifer Higgins, Deputy Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
- Paul Judson, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Policy and Program Analysis (FEMA)
- Kenneth Clark, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, (ICE)

In 2022, the Data Integrity Board membership changed as follows:

- Peter Mina replaced Katherine Culliton-Gonzalez in January 2022 (CRCL)
- Jennifer Higgins replaced Tracy Renaud in March 2022 (USCIS)
- Paul Judson replaced Cynthia Spishak in June 2022 (FEMA)

## IV. Elements of a Computer Matching Agreement

All computer matching agreements must contain the following elements, as set forth in the Privacy Act at 5 U.S.C. § 552a(o)(1).

- A statement of the purpose and legal authority for conducting the program.
- The justification for the program and anticipated results, including a specific estimate of any savings.
- A description of matched records, including the following:
  - Name of the system of records and associated System of Records Notice;
  - Data elements to be used;
  - Approximate number of records to be matched; and
  - Projected starting and completion dates of the program.
- Procedures for providing individual notice to applicants 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 matching, including 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:
  - The agency independently verifies the information, or the appropriate Data Integrity Board makes the required statutory determination;
  - The individual receives an agency notice containing findings and informing the individual how to contest the findings; and
  - The resolution of the appeal (if filed) or the expiration of the relevant period for the person to file an appeal (if no appeal is filed).



- Protections for retention and timely destruction of identifiable records created by a recipient agency/non-federal agency.
- Procedures for ensuring administrative, technical, and physical security of records and 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.
- A statement noting that 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 to monitor or verify compliance with the agreement.

Parties may find it necessary to include additional elements in the computer matching agreement 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. For example, DHS includes in its computer matching agreements a non-discrimination clause, to ensure recipient agencies use DHS information in a non-discriminatory manner, consistent with the Constitution and civil rights laws.

## V. Time Limits and Extensions

The law provides a relatively short life for each computer matching agreement to ensure the matching program's original justification continues to exist and that the matching program remains compliant with all laws concerning benefit(s) available to individuals addressed in the computer matching agreement. Initial agreements are limited to no longer than 18 months. Upon request of the parties, the Data Integrity Board can extend an agreement for an additional year if there are no changes, and each partner verifies to the Data Integrity Board in writing that the matching program was conducted without change and in compliance with the agreement.<sup>4</sup>

Parties may choose to negotiate a new computer matching agreement at any time prior to the expiration of an initial or extended agreement, which will go into effect when the initial or extended agreement expires. Often, changes to existing agreements are minor, but more substantial modifications are possible. Renegotiated agreements are treated as initial agreements, and thus are limited to a term of no longer than 18 months.

## VI. Cost-Benefit Analysis Requirements and Data Integrity Board Approval

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

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<sup>4</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 552a(o)(2)(D).



analyzed include 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 Data Integrity Board reviews each matching agreement and the cost-benefit analysis; however, the Board may waive the requirement for a cost-benefit analysis in accordance with OMB guidelines. Data Integrity Board members may submit questions or concerns regarding the agreement prior to voting on the agreement, and each computer matching agreement may require several drafts until each Board member's questions or concerns are resolved. Ultimately, a majority vote is required to approve an agreement.

## VII. Determining Whether a Computer Matching Agreement is Appropriate

Computer matching agreements must correspond to cash or in-kind benefits or other specific purposes outlined in the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act. Agencies may share or disclose records for other purposes through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a similar instrument. The following factors are considered when determining whether a computer matching agreement is appropriate:

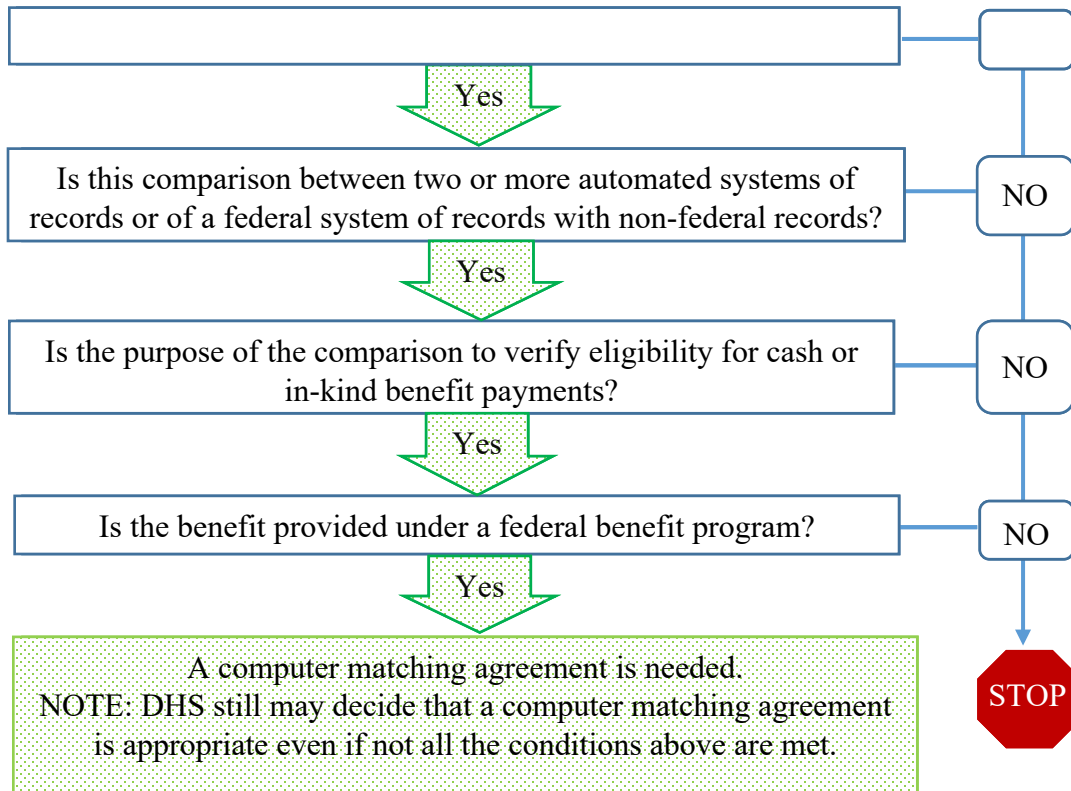
- Is there a computerized comparison?
- Is this comparison between two or more automated systems of records?
- Is the purpose of the comparison to help verify eligibility for cash or in-kind benefit payments?
- Is the benefit provided under a federal benefit program?
- Does the matching program conform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

If the answer to any of these questions is “no,” then a computer matching agreement 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 Computer Matching Agreements

The Act provides stringent privacy protections and requires multiple approval steps and notifications before a computer matching agreement is approved. The Department’s Computer Matching Agreement policy and procedures are detailed 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 routinely reviews the *Directive* and *Instruction* for necessary revisions.

All DHS Computer Matching Agreements are available on the DHS Privacy Office website at [www.DHS.gov/privacy](http://www.DHS.gov/privacy).

### IX. Computer Matching Program Violations or Computer Matching Programs Rejected by the Data Integrity Board

There were no reported violations of computer matching agreements reported to the Data Integrity Board in 2022. Additionally, the Data Integrity Board did not reject any proposed matching programs during the calendar year.



### X. Waivers to the Cost Benefit Analysis Requirement Granted by the Data Integrity Board

All agreements approved by the Data Integrity Board in 2022 were accompanied by a cost benefit analysis showing that the agreements are cost-effective. The Board did not grant any waivers to the cost-benefit analysis requirement in 2022.

### XI. Adherence to Terms of the Agreement

Consistent with the recommendation in *GAO-14-44: Computer Matching Act: OMB and Selected Agencies Need to Ensure Consistent Implementation* (January 13, 2014) for DHS to conduct annual reviews on agency computer matching activities, the Data Integrity Board conducted an Annual Review on December 12, 2022, to ensure DHS and partner agencies in each respective computer matching agreement continue to adhere to requirements set out in the applicable agreement.

### XII. Litigation

DHS was not involved in any litigation related to computer matching agreements in 2022.

### XIII. Inaccurate Records

Computer matching agreement partners did not notify DHS Components that any records were inaccurate.



**XIV. DHS CMAs for 2022**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and Small Business Administration (SBA)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	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.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/FEMA and SBA.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	\$40,000 to conduct the program, an average of \$0.46 per loan applicant matched.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	The total annual tangible benefits of the CMA are \$2,489,311.10 which is the sum of the tangible benefits from home/renter applications, SBA disbursements, and discounted average duplication of benefits.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: the cost/benefits analysis indicates the agreement will have a tangible savings to the SBA of approximately \$2.5 million, annually.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	May 21, 2010
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 48461
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement, August 30, 2021, to March 2, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	August 30, 2021, to March 2, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	One year renewal from March 3, 2023, to March 2, 2024
<b>Justification:</b>	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.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	15 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 5155



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and the New York Department of Labor (NY-DOL)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by NY-DOL.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to NY-DOL.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	Cost \$637,289 to run the program between January 2018 and December 2019.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Total of \$1,637,693 saved from 293 claims denied between January 2018 and December 2019.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: savings of over \$1 million over a two-year period.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	January 16, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 69669
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement, January 7, 2022, to July 6, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	January 7, 2022, to July 6, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).
<b>Justification:</b>	NY-DOL did not establish a baseline cost per verification prior to SAVE, but notes that in addition to the quantifiable savings, there is a saving realized by deterring unauthorized individuals from filing a claim.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); New York Unemployment Insurance Law, Article 18, Title 7, § 590; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(c), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c).



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To ensure applicants for disaster assistance do not receive duplicate or erroneous assistance from either agency.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and HUD.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	The cost of conducting this computer matching program over the next seven years is \$377,500 for HUD and \$414,085 for FEMA, for a total of \$791,585 for the program or an average annual cost of \$113,084.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	The total annual tangible benefits of the CMA are \$14,478,059, which is the sum of the HUD benefits from CDBG-DR grantees that were not duplicated by FEMA benefits of rent payments.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: the cost-benefit analysis indicates that HUD will realize a net benefit of approximately \$13,446,000 annually, and FEMA will realize a net benefit of approximately \$919,000 annually.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	October 14, 2016
<b>FR Notice:</b>	87 FR 7859
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date: 2022</b>	March 14, 2022, to September 13, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023</b>	Renew the 12-month CMA and reestablish the 18-month with HUD.
<b>Justification:</b>	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.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	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).





<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and Department of Education (ED)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To confirm immigration status of noncitizen applicants and recipients of financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA).
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and ED
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	\$1,712,849 costs incurred by ED and USCIS during 2019-2020 academic year. Academic institutions incurred approximately \$172,892 in additional costs.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Federal government saved approximately \$13.1 million during 2019-20 academic year; academic institutions saved approximately \$5.08 million.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: total savings attributable to USCIS data match is over \$11.3 million.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	March 12, 2010
<b>FR Notice:</b>	87 FR 14844
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	April 20, 2022, to October 19, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to an MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	With total cost of \$1,885,741 and total benefits of \$113,876,610, the cost-benefit ratio was 0.0166 for the 2019-2020 academic year.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	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).



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and the New Jersey Department of Labor &amp; Workforce Development (NJ-LWD)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by NJ-LWD.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to NJ-LWD.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	\$16,533 to run the program in 2019.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Estimated \$213,386 saved in 2019, identifying 27 individuals receiving benefits who were not eligible.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: over \$200,000 saved in 2019.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	January 16, 2009 (earlier agreement dates from January 2005).
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 70142
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month Agreement, January 10, 2022, to July 9, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	January 10, 2022, to July 9, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	Between 2010 and 2019 the number of ineligible individuals identified per year ranged from 38 to 101, saving anywhere from \$213,386 to \$661,045 annually.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	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).



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and the Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (MA-DUA)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by MA-DUA.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and MA-DUA.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	Cost \$1,098,866 to run the program from July 2019 - December 2020.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	More than \$26 million saved from case terminations or recovery of overpayments between July 2019 - December 2020.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: over \$24.9 million saved over an 18-month period.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	January 16, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 68509
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement, January 3, 2022, to July 2, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	January 3, 2022, to July 2, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	From July 2019 to December 2020, 2,944 cases were appropriately terminated, and 1,473 overpayments were detected.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. 1320b-7(a); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151a §25(h); Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(c), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c).



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Unemployment Compensation (UC) administered by TWC.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and TWC.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	For FY 2020, it cost \$215,617.50 to run the program.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	For FY 2020, use of the program allowed TWC to avoid \$19,666,302 in paper processing costs and \$4,455,753 in payments to ineligible applicants.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: savings for FY 2020 was \$23.9 million.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	June 8, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 67072
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement, December 27, 2021, to June 26, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 27, 2021, to June 26, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	Total estimated savings since the program's inception through FY 2020 is over \$74.9 million; TWC will remain focused on equitable savings and ensuring payments to only those properly entitled to receive them.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); Texas Labor Code § 207.043; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(c), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c).



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and CA-Department of Healthcare Services (CA-DHCS)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Medicaid Programs administered by CA-DHCS.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and CA-DHCS.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	Between \$6.3 and \$8.1 million annually to run the program.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	138,275 unverified results per year, resulted in over \$414 million saved annually.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: estimated savings of over \$468 million annually.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	June 18, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 67483
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Reestablished the 18-month agreement, December 27, 2021 to June 26, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 27, 2021, to June 26, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	Available alternatives to the use of this computer matching program for verifying immigration status would impose a much greater administrative and processing burden, result in higher annual administrative costs, and protract the average query response time.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(c), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c); California Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 11104.1, 14007.5, 14011.2.





<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and CA-Department of Social Services (CA-DSS)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine benefits eligibility for immigrants under Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) administered by CA-DSS.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and CA-DSS.
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	\$567,003 administrative costs and program costs for 2019-2020.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Estimated savings of more than \$20.6 million for 2019-2020 through program facilitation of proper reductions, denials, and discontinuances of benefits.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: estimated savings of more than \$20 million for 2019-2020.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	May 10, 2013
<b>FR Notice:</b>	85 FR 78346
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Renewed the 12-month agreement from July 28, 2022, to July 27, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	July 28, 2022, to July 27, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	Total estimated savings of more than \$20 million for 2019-2020.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	Immigration Reform and Control Act § 121; 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7(a); Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996 § 840; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), § 642(c), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c); Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. §§ 1183a and 1631); California Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 11104.1, 14007.5, 14011.2.



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services (CMS)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine eligibility for enrollment in Qualified Health Plans, for an Insurance Affordability Program, and for Exemptions through applications, renewals, annual or periodic redeterminations and appeals.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to CMS, Health and Human Services (HHS).
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	Costs to CMS of maintaining Federal Data Services Hub are about \$33 million per year plus about \$6 million per year reimbursement to other federal agencies for verification queries (includes about \$2.4 million per year to USCIS/SAVE).
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	For plan year 2019, 87 percent of Affordable Care Act (ACA) applicants whose eligibility is determined through CMS matching programs received benefits totaling about \$56.8 billion.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: benefit to public is over \$56 billion annually.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	August 15, 2013
<b>FR Notice:</b>	86 FR 14123
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Renewed the 18-month agreement from October 20, 2022, to October 19, 2023
<b>Effective date:</b>	October 20, 2022, to October 19, 2023
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Program Office to transition CMA to a MOA.
<b>Justification:</b>	This electronic verification is mandated by the Affordable Care Act.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	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.



<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and Social Security Administration (SSA)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To identify noncitizens who either voluntarily leave the United States or are removed from the United States to determine whether suspension or nonpayment of their social security benefits is applicable.
<b>Agencies/Components involved:</b>	DHS/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Social Security Administration (SSA).
<b>Cost of CMA:</b>	\$1,113,935 in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	The combined savings are \$242,206 saved during FY 2021 from suspending or discontinuing benefits of individuals who are no longer in the United States.
<b>Result:</b>	The benefit-to-cost ratio for this match is significantly lower in FY 2021 than in previous years. This is attributed to the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic as the lower volume of alerts received from DHS suggests reductions in both removals and travel.
<b>Initial execution date:</b>	June 12, 2007
<b>FR Notice:</b>	87 FR 30321
<b>Type of Agreement in 2022:</b>	Completed the 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	July 19, 2022, to January 18, 2024
<b>Status if continued in 2023:</b>	Initiate the 1-year CMA renewal
<b>Justification:</b>	In FY 2021, total benefits amounted to \$242,206. Benefit to cost ratio is 2.13:1.
<b>Statutory Terms of Agreement:</b>	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.