



# DHS Privacy Office

Computer Matching Agreements Annual Report

*Covering the period January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020*

October 20, 2021



Homeland  
Security

## Foreword

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, 2020 – December 31, 2020*. This 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<sup>1</sup> and use of matching agreements.

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 savings for taxpayers, these agreements protect personal privacy by establishing the conditions, safeguards, and procedures under which the data is disclosed.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lynn Parker Dupree". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "L".

Lynn Parker Dupree  
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 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. The Privacy Office accomplishes this through implementation of the *Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988* (CMPPA or the Act). In accordance with the Act, the Privacy Office ensures that personal privacy is protected in any agreement that enables DHS to compare information in multiple automated systems.

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

The law also recognizes concerns regarding the privacy rights of individuals whose records are being matched. To mitigate these concerns, the Act requires, among other things, the establishment of a Data Integrity Board to approve all agreements. The law also provides significant transparency into Department programs by 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 has designated the DHS Chief Privacy Officer as the Data Integrity Board Chairperson. The DHS Chief Privacy Officer also has the delegated authority to designate the non-statutory members of the Data Integrity Board.

During the 2020 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 demonstrating the agreement's cost effectiveness. Depending upon the specific agreement (details may be found in section XIV), it is estimated that U.S. taxpayers have 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 makes better use of taxpayer funds.

Computer matching agreements can involve several DHS Components and offices, other federal agencies, and state agencies. The Act requires agreements to be regularly reviewed, which occurs at inception and when agreements are renegotiated or extended. This report provides transparency into DHS implementation of the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act and the details of each computer matching agreement.



## II. Introduction

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

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

The Act requires agencies to conclude written agreements specifying the terms under which matches are conducted. The law also requires the Department to establish the Data Integrity Board to oversee computer matching activities. The Act requires that the Data Integrity Boards be composed of specific designated officials, including the agency's Inspector General, and senior officials designated by the head of the agency. The DHS Secretary has designated the DHS Chief Privacy Officer as the Data Integrity Board Chairperson. The DHS Chief Privacy Officer also has delegated the authority for designating the non-statutory members of the Data Integrity Board. The Act further requires the Data Integrity Board to submit an annual report to OMB and Congress providing transparency into the agency's use of matching agreements and the Board's activities.

## III. Data Integrity Board

During 2020 the following individuals oversaw the Department's Computer Matching Agreement Program:

- Chairperson: Dena Kozanas, Chief Privacy Officer<sup>2</sup>
- Executive Director: David Lindner, Senior Director, Policy and Oversight, Privacy Office
- Counsel: Alexander Wood, Attorney-Advisor (Privacy), 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>2</sup> Chief Privacy Officer Dena Kozanas served as Chair of the Data Integrity Board while she was appointed as DHS Chief Privacy Officer between March 15, 2020 and January 19, 2021.



The following Data Integrity Board members were designated by the Chief Privacy Officer in 2020:

- Peter Mina, Deputy Officer for Programs and Compliance (CRCL)
- Karen Evans, Chief Information Officer (CIO)
- Larry C. DeNayer, Acting Deputy Director of Operations for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
- Cynthia Spishak, Associate Administrator, Office of Policy & Program Analysis (FEMA)
- Kenneth Clark, Ph.D., Senior Component Accountable Official, Chief Data Officer/Assistant Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

During 2020, the Data Integrity Board membership changed as follows.

- Peter Mina replaced Cameron Quinn in September 2020 (CRCL)
- Karen Evens replaced Elizabeth A. Capello in June 2020 (CIO)
- Larry C. DeNayer replaced Mark Koumans in June 2020 (USCIS)
- Cynthia Spishak, replaced Joel Doolin in June 2020 (FEMA)

## IV. Elements of a Computer Matching Agreement

All computer matching agreements must contain the following elements, as set forth in the Act 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 a specific estimate of any savings.
- A description of the records that will be matched, including the following:
  - the name of the system of record and associated System of Records Notice;
  - the data elements to be used;
  - the approximate number of records to be matched; and
  - 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 Data Integrity Board 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 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 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 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 has been conducted in compliance with the agreement.<sup>3</sup>

The parties may choose to negotiate a new matching agreement at any time prior to the expiration of an initial or extended agreement, which will go into effect once 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 no longer than 18 months.

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<sup>3</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 552a(o)(2)(D).



## 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 analyzed include the 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 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 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

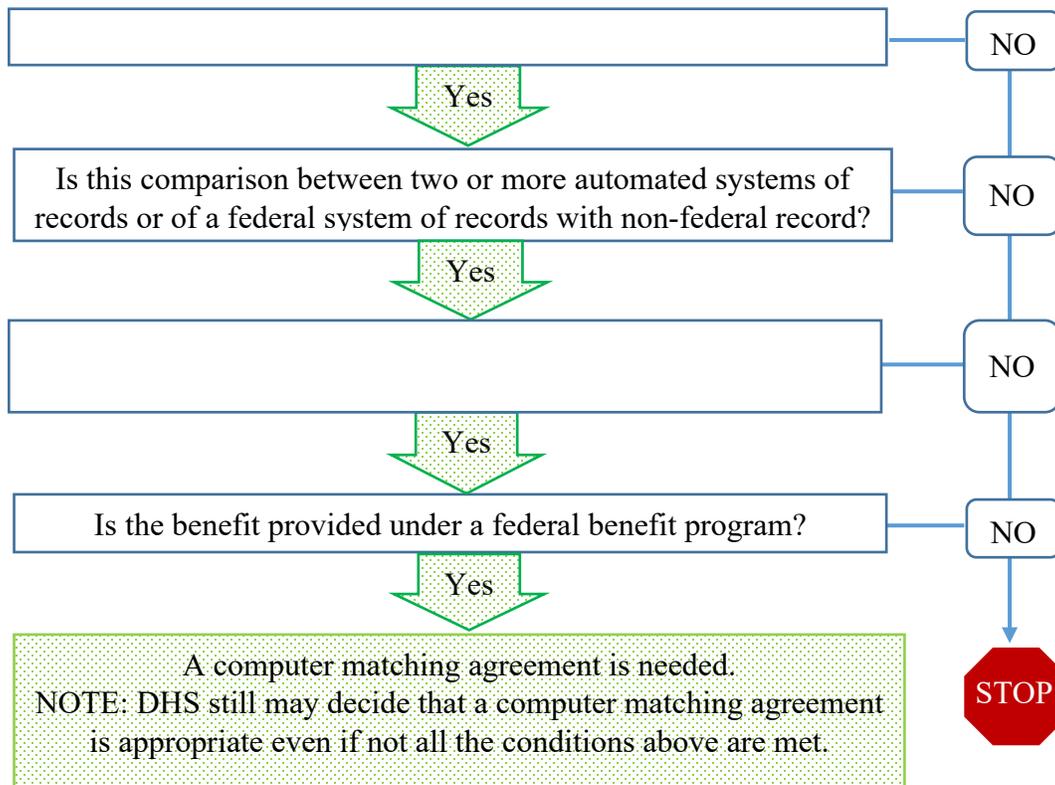
Computer matching agreements must be related to benefits or other specific purposes outlined in the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act. Agencies can share or disclose records for other purposes through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a similar instrument. The following factors are considered 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 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 an agreement is approved. The Department’s Computer Matching Agreement 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 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. Matching Program Violations or Matching Programs Rejected by the Data Integrity Board

There were no violations of matching agreements reported to the Data Integrity Board in 2020. Additionally, the 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 2020 were accompanied by a cost benefit analysis showing that the agreement is cost-effective. The Board did not grant any waivers to the cost-benefit analysis requirement in 2020.

## 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* (January 13, 2014), the Data Integrity Board conducted an Annual Review on December 9, 2020, to ensure that DHS and the partner agency in each respective computer matching agreement continue to adhere to the requirements set out in the applicable agreement. The review found that each of the matching programs included in section XIV of this report are operating as described in the relevant agreement.

## XII. Litigation

DHS was not involved in any litigation related to computer matching agreements in 2020.

## XIII. Inaccurate Records

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



## XIV. DHS CMAs for 2020

<b>Title:</b>	<b>DHS and the 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 \$1.00 per loan applicant matched.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Average of \$829,373 annually saved from reduction of overpayments and personnel time saved from not manually searching for duplication of benefits.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable - savings of \$615,333 in time searching, \$2.5 million in savings from erroneous overpayment.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	May 21, 2010
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FR 2649
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	1-Year Extension of 18-Month Agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	September 9, 2020 to September 8, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-Month Agreement, August 30, 2021 to March 2, 2023
<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 \$638,774 to run the program between January 2016 and December 2017.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Total of \$1,687,290 saved from 314 claims denied between January 2016 and December 2017.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable - savings of over \$1.6 million over a two-year period.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	January 16, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FR 22510
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	1-Year Extension of 18-Month Agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 29, 2020 to December 28, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-Month Year Agreement, December 29, 2021 to June 28, 2023
<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>	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.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	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.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable
<b>Initial execution date</b>	October 14, 2016
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FR 1186
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	1-Year Extension of 18-Month Agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	September 14, 2020 to September 13, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-Month Agreement lapsed on September 13, 2021. FEMA is working with HUD to create a new CMA based on new business processes and data sharing needs.
<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 the 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>	\$578,534 costs incurred by ED, USCIS during 2017-18 academic year. Academic institutions incurred approximately \$193,279 in additional costs.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Federal government saved approximately \$98.4 million during 2017-18 academic year; academic institutions saved approximately \$5.3 million.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable--total savings attributable to USCIS data match is over \$103 million.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	March 12, 2010
<b>FR Notice:</b>	82 FR 14355; 84 FR 48333
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	October 21, 2019 to April 20, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	1-Year Extension from April 21, 2021 to April 20, 2022
<b>Justification:</b>	With total cost of \$771,813 and total benefits of \$103,789,860 cost-benefit ratio was 0.0074 for the 2017 – 2018 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>	\$12,118 to run the program in 2017.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Estimated \$380,475 saved in 2017, identifying 56 individuals receiving benefits who were not eligible.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: over \$365,000 saved in 2017.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	January 16, 2009 (earlier agreement dates from January 2005).
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FRN 22511
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	One-year extension of the 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 29, 2020 – December 28, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-Month Agreement, December 29, 2021 to June 28, 2023
<b>Justification:</b>	Between 2008 and 2017 the number of ineligible individuals identified per year ranged from 38 to 120, saving anywhere from \$231,192 to \$827,892 annually. The number of ineligible individuals identified has been decreasing over the years, suggesting that the program has a deterrent effect.
<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 \$637,051 to run the program from October 2017-September 2018.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	\$19.35 million saved from case terminations or recovery of overpayments between October 2017- September 2018.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: over \$18.5 million saved over an 18-month period.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	January 16, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FRN 22507
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	One-year extension of 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 14, 2020 to December 13, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-Month Agreement, December 14, 2021 – June 13, 2023
<b>Justification:</b>	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.
<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 the 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 2018, it cost \$267,589 to run the program.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	For FY 2018, use of the program allowed TWC to avoid \$2,705,712 in paper processing costs and \$779,448 in payments to ineligible applicants.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable: savings for FY 2018 was \$3.21 million.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	June 8, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FRN 22507
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	One-year extension of 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 8, 2020 to December 7, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-month agreement, December 8, 2021 to June 7, 2023
<b>Justification:</b>	Total estimated savings since the program's inception through FY 2018 is over \$58.3 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 the California Department of Health Care 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 \$7 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 \$414 million annually.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	June 18, 2009
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FRN 22508
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	One-year extension of 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	December 8, 2020 to December 7, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-month agreement, December 8, 2021 to June 7, 2023
<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, would result in higher annual administrative costs, and would 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 the California 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 for administrative costs and program costs.
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	Estimated savings of \$20.6 million through program-facilitation of proper reductions, denials, and discontinuances of benefits; avoids \$2 cost for each request submitted manually.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable - estimated savings of over \$20.9 million during the lifespan of program.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	May 10, 2013
<b>FR Notice:</b>	85 FR 78346
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	One-year agreement, January 28, 2020 to January 27, 2021
<b>Effective date:</b>	Published in FR on Jan 4, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-Month Agreement, January 28, 2021 to July 27, 2022
<b>Justification:</b>	Total savings of \$20,071,766.
<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 the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To determine eligibility for Medicare and Medicaid for 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 \$30.5 million per year plus about \$9.28 million per year reimbursement to other federal agencies for verification queries (almost \$4 million to USCIS/SAVE).
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	72 percent of Affordable Care Act (ACA) applicants whose eligibility is determined through CMS matching programs receive benefits totaling \$45.378 billion per year.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable - benefit to public is over \$45 billion annually.
<b>Initial execution date</b>	August 15, 2013
<b>FR Notice:</b>	83 FR 47620
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	One-year extension of 18-month agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	April 20, 2020 - April 19, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	18-month agreement, April 20, 2021 to October 19, 2022
<b>Justification:</b>	This electronic verification is mandated by ACA.
<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 the 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 in order 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>	\$109,869 in Fiscal Year 2020
<b>Benefits of CMA:</b>	The combined savings are \$1,928,042 saved during Fiscal Year 2020 from suspending or discontinuing benefits of individuals who are no longer in the United States.
<b>Result:</b>	Favorable - savings of over \$1 million annually.
<b>Initial execution date:</b>	June 12, 2007
<b>FR Notice:</b>	84 FR 68537
<b>Type of agreement in 2020:</b>	18-Month Agreement
<b>Effective date:</b>	January 19, 2020 to July 18, 2021
<b>Status if continued in 2021:</b>	One-year extension, July 19, 2021 to July 18, 2022
<b>Justification:</b>	In Fiscal Year 2020, total benefits amounted to \$1,928,042. Benefit to cost ratio is 17.5:1.
<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.