

**COMPUTER MATCHING AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
AND THE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

Effective Date: January 19, 2015

Expiration Date: July 18, 2016

Match # 1010

I. Purpose

This computer matching agreement sets forth the terms, conditions, and safeguards under which the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will disclose information to the Social Security Administration (SSA) identifying aliens who leave the United States voluntarily and aliens who are removed from the United States. These aliens may be subject to suspension of payments or nonpayment of benefits or both. SSA will use DHS data to determine if suspension of payments or nonpayment of benefits is applicable.

II. Legal Authority

This agreement is executed under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 552a, as amended by the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act (CMPPA) of 1988, as amended, and the regulations and guidance promulgated thereunder.

Legal authority for the disclosures under this agreement is 42 U.S.C. §§ 402(n), 1382(f), 1382c(a)(1), and 1383(e)(1)(B) and (f), and 8 U.S.C. §§ 1611 and 1612.

Section 1631(e)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (Act) (42 U.S.C. § 1383(e)(1)(B)) requires SSA to verify declarations of applicants for and recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments before making a determination of eligibility or payment amount. Section 1631(f) of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 1383(f)) requires Federal agencies to provide SSA with information necessary to verify SSI eligibility or benefit amounts or to verify other information related to these determinations. Section 202(n)(2) of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 402(n)(2)) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify the Commissioner of Social Security when certain individuals are removed from the United States under sections 212(a)(6)(A) and 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a)(6)(A) or 1227(a)).

A. Aliens Who Leave the United States Voluntarily

Resident aliens eligible for SSI may receive payments for any month in which they reside in the United States. Under section 1611(f) of the Act, an individual is ineligible for SSI benefits for any month during all of which he or she is outside the

United States (with one minor exception for certain children). 42 U.S.C. § 1382(f) and 20 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 416.1327. Section 1611(f) further states that if an individual is absent from the United States for 30 consecutive days, SSA will treat the individual as remaining outside the United States until he or she has been in the United States for a period of 30 consecutive days.

B. Aliens Who are Removed from the United States

The Social Security Protection Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-203, amended the Act to expand the number of individuals who are subject to nonpayment of Social Security benefits. Thus, section 202(n)(1)(A) of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 402(n)(1)(A)) prohibits payment of retirement or disability insurance benefits to number holders (NH) who have been removed from the United States on certain grounds specified under section 237(a) or section 212(a)(6)(A) of the INA (8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a)(6)(A), 1227(a)). SSA will not pay monthly retirement or disability benefits to such NHs for the month after the month in which the Secretary of Homeland Security notifies SSA of the NH's removal or before the month in which the NH is subsequently lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

Section 202(n)(1)(B) of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 402(n)(1)(B)) prohibits payment of auxiliary or survivors benefits to certain individuals who are entitled to such benefits on the record of a NH who has been removed from the United States on certain grounds as specified in the above paragraph. Nonpayment of benefits is applicable for any month such auxiliary or survivor beneficiary is not a citizen of the United States and is outside the United States for any part of the month. Benefits cannot be initiated (or resumed) to such auxiliary or survivor beneficiaries who are otherwise subject to nonpayment under these provisions until the removed NH has been subsequently lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States.

In addition, certain individuals may be subject to suspension of their SSI payments under section 1614(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act (42 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(1)(B)(i)), which provides, in part, that an SSI recipient must be a resident of the United States. Further, if an SSI recipient is not a United States citizen, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1611 and 1612 provide that an alien who is not a qualified alien within the statutory definitions applicable to those sections is ineligible for SSI benefits, and an alien who is a qualified alien will have limited eligibility.

III. Definitions

A. "Alien" means "any person not a citizen or national of the United States" INA. 101(a)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3).

B. The "Benefit Information System" (BIS) is the system of records that includes the CLAIMS 3 system, a DHS system that contains information on aliens who have

applied for “Advance Parole” or permission to re-enter the country in the event they elect to leave the United States.

- C. “EID” means the Enforcement Integrated Database, a DHS system that contains information on aliens who DHS removes from the United States.
- D. “NH” means the number holder or the owner of the Social Security number (SSN).
- E. “Removed” means individuals who were deported from the United States under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a) (section 241(a) of INA) in effect before April 1997, or removed from the United States under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1227(a) or 1182(a)(6)(A) (section 237(a) or section 212(a)(6)(A) of the INA) in effect as of April 1997.
- F. “Resident Alien” means an alien who is a resident of the United States and meets the definition of “qualified alien,” as defined under 8 U.S.C. § 1641.
- G. “SSI” means the Supplemental Security Income Program. SSI is the Federal program established under Title XVI of the Act to provide benefits to aged, blind, and disabled individuals with income and resources below levels established under that Title.
- H. “VIS” means the Verification Information System. VIS is a composite information system incorporating data from various federal immigration databases. The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program uses VIS to verify current immigration status of certain individuals.

IV. Responsibilities of the Parties

A. DHS

1. DHS will disclose information to SSA to identify those resident aliens who may be ineligible for benefits because they have been or plan to be outside the United States for 30 consecutive days during the benefit period.
2. DHS will disclose information to SSA of those NHs whom DHS has removed from the United States on certain grounds specified under the INA and, thus, may be subject to nonpayment of their Social Security retirement benefits, Social Security disability benefits, and suspension of their SSI payments.
3. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the Office of Service Center Operations, provides the data file described in paragraph 1 above, and the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations provides the data file described in paragraph 2 above. Both are the responsible components for DHS.

B. SSA

1. SSA will use the first data file provided by DHS to identify resident aliens who are SSI recipients and who have left or plan to leave the United States for any period of 30 consecutive days.
2. SSA will use the second data file provided by DHS to determine NHs whom DHS has removed from the United States on certain grounds specified under the INA and, thus, may be subject to nonpayment of their Social Security retirement benefits, Social Security disability benefits or both (and under certain conditions the benefits of their dependents or survivors), and suspension of their SSI payments.
3. The Office of Privacy and Disclosure is the responsible component for the matching activity. The Office of Income Security Programs is the responsible component for alien policy questions for voluntary absences from the United States and removals involving SSI recipients. The Office of International Programs is the responsible component for alien policy questions for removals involving Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI) claimants and recipients.
4. SSA will provide Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) with notice of this program and will publish the required matching notice in the Federal Register (FR).

V. **Justification and Anticipated Results**

A. Justification

Data exchange under this matching program is necessary for SSA to determine eligibility for Federal benefits for aliens who have voluntarily left the United States, and for aliens who have been removed from the United States. SSA and DHS have determined that computer matching is the most efficient, economical, and comprehensive method of collecting, comparing, and transferring this information. No other administrative activity can efficiently accomplish this purpose.

B. Anticipated Results

1. Aliens Who Leave the United States Voluntarily

Savings will result from this matching program by suspending SSI benefits for, or recovering overpayments from, resident aliens ineligible for SSI payments because they voluntarily left the United States for a calendar month or a period of 30 or more consecutive days. SSA expects to save \$453,648 annually (\$145,842 from retroactive overpayments and \$307,626 from suspension of monthly payments) from this portion of the match.

2. Aliens Who are Removed from the United States

This match will also identify NHs whose Title II Social Security retirement or Title II Social Security disability benefits, or both (and under certain conditions the benefits of their dependents or survivors) should be stopped because of the NH's removal from the United States on certain grounds specified in the INA, and suspension of their SSI payments. SSA expects to save \$1,688,904 annually (\$1,647,432 in suspended Title II benefits and \$41,472 in suspended SSI benefits) from this portion of the match.

3. Matching Agreement Benefits and Costs

This matching program benefits the United States Treasury and the RSDI trust funds through the correction and recovery of overpayments and the prevention of future overpayments.

For Title II, the benefits accrued from this matching program in fiscal year (FY) 2012 were \$1,647,432 in savings with costs of \$53,213 resulting in a benefit-to-cost ratio of 30.9 to 1. For Title XVI, the benefits were \$494,940 in savings with costs of \$87,055 resulting in a benefit-to-cost ratio of 5.7 to 1. Overall, the total benefits of this matching operation were \$2,142,372 in savings with costs of \$140,268 resulting in a benefit-to-cost ratio of 15.3 to 1. (See Attachment)

VI. Description of Matched Records

A. Systems of Records

1. Aliens Who Leave the United States Voluntarily (SSI)

DHS will disclose to SSA information from the Benefit Information System (BIS) system of records, DHS/USCIS-007, 73 FR 56596 (September 29, 2008). DHS will electronically format the BIS data for transmission to SSA. BIS data is comprised of data collected from USCIS immigration systems. USCIS data to be used to accomplish this matching agreement currently comes from the CLAIMS 3 Mainframe database.

SSA will match the DHS information with SSA's systems of records: Master Files of Social Security Number (SSN) Holders and SSN Applications (Enumeration System), SSA/OEEAS 60-0058, last published on December 29, 2010 (75 FR 82121), and the Supplemental Security Income Record and Special Veterans Benefits (SSIR/SVB or SSR), SSA/OASSIS 60-0103, last published on January 11, 2006 (71 FR 1830).

2. Aliens Who are Removed from the United States (RSDI and SSI)

DHS will disclose to SSA information from Immigration and Enforcement Operational Records System (ENFORCE), DHS/ICE-011, (75 FR 23274), last published on May 3, 2010. DHS will retrieve information on removed aliens from the DHS database known as the Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) and electronically format it for transmission to SSA.

The SSA systems of records used in the match are the Master Files of Social Security Number (SSN) Holders and SSN Applications, (Enumeration System), SSA/OEEAS, 60-0058, last published on December 29, 2010 (75 FR 82121), the Supplemental Security Income Record and Special Veterans Benefits (SSR), SSA/ODSSIS, 60-0103, last published on January 11, 2006 (71 FR 1830), the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR), SSA/OEEAS 60-0090, last published on January 11, 2006 (71 FR 1826) and the Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS), SSA/OPB 60-0269, last published on March 8, 1999 (64 FR 11076). The Unverified Prisoner System (UPS) is a subsystem of PUPS. UPS users perform a manual search of fallout cases where the Enumeration and Verification System is unable to locate an SSN for an alien deportee.

3. Under an existing Interagency Agreement (IAA) between SSA and DHS, SSA has automated access to the DHS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program that utilizes the VIS, DHS-USCIS-004, 77 FR 47415 (August 8, 2012). This system of records provides information on the current immigration status of aliens who have Alien Identification Numbers (“A” number). SSA will use the automated access to the SAVE program to verify current immigration status of aliens where the immediate EID match or any future claims activity indicate an alien has been removed or deported. The parties do not consider this verification as a separate match subject to the provisions of the CMPPA; the parties will conduct such verifications in compliance with the terms of the aforementioned IAA.

The systems of records involved in this computer matching program have routine uses permitting the disclosures needed to conduct this match.

B. Specified Data Elements

1. Aliens Who Leave the United States Voluntarily

The data elements furnished by the DHS BIS System are the alien’s name, SSN, date of birth (DOB), alien identification number, date of departure, and expected length of stay. To verify the SSN, SSA will match BIS data against the names, DOB, and SSNs in SSA’s Enumeration System. SSA will store and match verified SSNs against the same elements in the SSR files.

2. Aliens Who Are Removed From the United States

The data elements furnished from EID pursuant to the ENFORCE system of records notice are the individual's name and alias (if any), SSN (if available), DOB, country of birth, country to which removed, date of removal, the final removal charge code, and DHS "A" number.

To verify the SSN, SSA will match ENFORCE data against records in its Enumeration System. SSA matches the verified SSNs against the existing MBR and SSR records to locate removals (and their dependents or survivors, if any) who have already claimed and are currently receiving RSDI or SSI benefits, or both. SSA will retain the data verified through this matching program on the MBR, to be associated with future claims activity.

C. Number of Records Involved

1. Aliens Who Leave the United States Voluntarily

The electronic files DHS provides to SSA will annually contain approximately 85,000 records of aliens who have left the United States voluntarily for matching against 8 million records on the SSR.

2. Aliens Who are Removed from the United States

The electronic files DHS provides to SSA will annually contain approximately 400,000 records of removed aliens for matching against approximately 45 million records on the MBR and 8 million records on the SSR.

D. Frequency of Matching

DHS will transmit data to SSA via a monthly batch process.

VII. Accuracy Assessment

The SSA Enumeration System database used for SSN matching is 98 percent accurate based on SSA's Office of Quality Performance "FY 2009 Enumeration Quality Review Report II: The Numident (January 2011)." Based on internal consistency checks and SSN/name verification procedures, SSA estimates that at least 99 percent of the name and SSN information on the SSR/SVB is accurate.

DHS-USCIS currently estimates that information within its Claims 3 database is 90-95 percent accurate in reflecting immigration status, but continues to undertake various actions to further improve the quality of the Claims 3 database. In addition per standard operating procedures, USCIS adjudication officers conducting the queries may consult the USCIS Central Index System for additional information to correct errors. This process includes procedures for DHS-USCIS to correct any errors detected

in the CLAIMS 3 immigration status information.

ICE currently estimates that information entered from the EID Arrest Graphic for Law Enforcement (EAGLE), which is the booking application used to populate EID, is approximately 95 percent accurate in capturing criminal and administrative bookings (for known subjects). ICE continues to undertake various actions, such as maximizing automation, to further improve the quality of data submitted to the EID database and thus minimize human error that can occur during manual data entry. ICE law enforcement personnel conduct biometric validation and submit record checks against multiple systems, in addition to comprehensive interviews, to ensure a subject's identity is properly captured as part of the enforcement lifecycle.

VIII. Procedures for Individualized Notice

A. Applicants

SSA will provide direct notice, in writing, to all applicants at the time of application for SSI or RSDI benefits that SSA will match their records against those of other agencies to verify their eligibility or payment amount.

B. Beneficiaries

SSA will provide similar periodic notices to all SSI and RSDI benefit recipients at least once during the life of the match. SSA provides notices or cover letters in Spanish when there is a Spanish Language indicator on the MBR. SSA provides periodic notification in a variety of ways, such as computer matching notification included in the annual Cost of Living Adjustment notices to all RSDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients.

SSA will also publish specific notices of this matching program in the FR, in accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act and applicable Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines.

IX. Verification Procedure and Opportunity to Contest

A. Verification Procedures

SSA will take no adverse action regarding individuals identified through the matching process solely based on information that SSA obtains from the match. SSA will contact the beneficiary or recipient to verify the matching results in accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act and applicable OMB guidelines.

In RSDI cases where discrepant information is produced by SSA alert development, SSA will verify status through the SAVE Program. When necessary, SSA will request or conduct further development if the SAVE Program response and the

removal report generated as part of this match are inconsistent with respect to the NH's current immigration status or if there is some other indication that the removal report is incorrect or does not apply to the NH. In cases where the SAVE Program response or other information immediately available to SSA is sufficient to establish that suspension of RSDI benefits under the removal provisions is not warranted, benefits will continue without further development.

The affected individual will have an opportunity to contest the accuracy of the information provided by DHS. SSA will consider the information provided as accurate if the affected individual does not protest within 30 days of receiving notice of the proposed adverse action. SSI recipients who file an appeal within 10 days of receiving the notice will automatically receive payment continuation. SSA will advise the individual that failure to respond within the appropriate timeframes will provide a valid basis for SSA to assume that the information DHS provided is correct.

B. Opportunity to Contest

Before taking any adverse action based on the information received from the match, SSA will provide all individuals for whom SSA decides such adverse action is necessary with the following information:

1. SSA has received information from DHS pertaining to the alien's voluntary absence or deportation/removal from the United States that indicates specified adverse action is necessary.
2. SSA will provide the specific information that indicates the necessity for adverse action to the individual receiving Title XVI SSI payments or Title II RSDI benefits and the effective date of any adjustment or overpayment that may result.
3. The individual has 30 days from the date of the notice to contact SSA and contest the adverse decision. SSI recipients who file an appeal within 10 days of receiving the notice will automatically receive payment continuation.
4. Unless the individual notifies SSA within the time period specified, SSA will conclude that the data provided by DHS is correct and will make the necessary adjustment to the individual's RSDI or SSI benefits.

X. **Procedures for Retention and Timely Destruction of Identifiable Records**

SSA will retain the electronic files received from DHS only for the period of time required for any processing related to the matching program and then will destroy all such data by electronic purging, unless SSA or DHS is required to retain the information in order to meet evidentiary requirements. SSA may retain information verified as a result of this match in the individual's file folders in order to meet

evidentiary requirements. In case of such retention for evidentiary purpose, SSA will retire the retained data in accordance with the applicable Federal Records Retention Schedule (44 U.S.C. § 3303a). SSA will not create permanent files or separate systems comprised solely of the data provided by DHS. DHS may retain one copy of the information provided to SSA as its record of disclosure in accordance with the disclosure accounting and retention requirements of the Privacy Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(c)(1) and (2).

Under applicable legal retention requirements for aliens who are removed from the United States in accordance with the INA, SSA will retain the identifiable records verified through this matching program (i.e., records that were generated due to a match of the DHS and SSA records and verified as required under this agreement) on the MBR unless SSA deletes them because:

1. It is established that the DHS/SSA data match was incorrect and the NH on the SSA record is not the same person as the individual reported by DHS to have been removed/deported; or
2. Documentation is submitted to establish the NH was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence subsequent to the removal/deportation.

XI. Records Usage, Duplication, and Redislosure Restrictions

SSA will adhere to the following limitations on the use, duplication, and redislosure of the electronic files and data that DHS provides to SSA:

- A. SSA will use and access the data DHS provides only for the purposes described in this agreement.
- B. SSA will not use the data to extract information concerning individuals therein for any purpose not specified by this agreement.
- C. SSA will not duplicate or disseminate the files DHS provides, within or outside SSA, without the written permission of DHS, except as required by Federal law. Prior to making such redislosure, SSA will give notice to DHS and obtain approval of DHS's Data Integrity Board (DIB). DHS will not give such permission unless the law requires disclosure or the disclosure is essential to the matching program. For such permission, SSA must specify in writing what data SSA is requesting be duplicated or disseminated and to whom, the reasons that justify such duplication or dissemination, and identify the statutory authority requiring redislosure, or explain how the redislosure meets the "essential" standard established under the Privacy Act and interpreted in OMB guidance.

XII. Procedures for Security

SSA and DHS will comply with the requirements of the Federal Information Security

Management Act (FISMA), 44 U.S.C. §§ 3541-3549; related OMB circulars and memoranda, such as Circular A-130, Management of Federal Information Resources (Nov. 28, 2000), and Memorandum M-06-16, Protection of Sensitive Agency Information (June 23, 2006); National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) directives; and the Federal Acquisition Regulations, including any applicable amendments published after the effective date of this agreement. These laws, directives, and regulations include requirements for safeguarding Federal information systems and personally identifiable information (PII) used in Federal agency business processes, as well as related reporting requirements. Both agencies recognize and will implement the laws, regulations, NIST standards, and OMB directives including those published subsequent to the effective date of this agreement.

FISMA requirements apply to all Federal contractors, organizations, or entities that possess or use Federal information, or that operate, use, or have access to Federal information systems on behalf of an agency. Both agencies are responsible for oversight and compliance of their contractors and agents.

A. Loss Reporting

If either SSA or DHS experiences a loss of PII provided by the other agency under the terms of this agreement, that agency will follow the OMB loss reporting guidelines (OMB M-06-19, "Reporting Incidents Involving Personally Identifiable Information and Incorporating the Cost for Security into IT Investments"). In the event of an incident involving the loss or potential loss of PII, the agency experiencing the event is responsible for following its established procedures, including notification to the proper organizations (i.e. United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team). In addition, the agency experiencing the loss of PII will notify the other agency's Systems Security Contact named in this agreement within one hour of the incident. If DHS is unable to speak with the SSA Systems Security Contact within one hour or if for some other reason notifying the SSA Systems Security Contact is not practicable (e.g., it is outside of the normal business hours), DHS will call SSA's National Network Service Center toll free at 1-877-697-4889. SSA must also notify the ICE Secure Operations Center (SOC) at soc@ice.dhs.gov and the USCIS Security Operations Center (SOC) at uscissoc@uscis.dhs.gov and/or 228-689-0663 within one hour.

B. Breach Notification

SSA and DHS will follow PII breach notification policies and related procedures as required by OMB M-07-16 (May 22, 2007). If the agency that experienced the breach determines that the risk of harm requires notification to affected individuals or other remedies, that agency will carry out those remedies without cost to the other agency.

C. Administrative Safeguards

SSA and DHS will restrict access to the data matched and to any data created by the match to only those authorized users (e.g., employees, officials, and contractors) who need it to perform their official duties in connection with the uses of the data authorized in this agreement. Further, SSA and DHS will advise all personnel who have access to the data matched and to any data created by the match of the confidential nature of the data, the safeguards required to protect the data, and the civil and criminal sanctions for noncompliance contained in the applicable Federal laws.

D. Physical Safeguards

SSA and DHS will store the data matched and any data created by the match in an area that is physically and technologically secure from access by unauthorized persons at all times. Only authorized personnel will transport the data matched and any data created by the match. SSA and DHS will establish appropriate safeguards for such data, as determined by a risk-based assessment of the circumstances involved.

E. Technical Safeguards

SSA and DHS will process the data matched and any data created by the match under the immediate supervision and control of authorized personnel in a manner that will protect the confidentiality of the data, so that unauthorized persons cannot retrieve any data by computer, remote terminal, or other means. Systems personnel must enter personal identification numbers when accessing data on the agencies' systems. SSA and DHS will strictly limit authorization to those electronic data areas necessary for the authorized analyst to perform his or her official duties. SSA will not permit DHS data to be removed from SSA owned and controlled network environments, including but not limited to environments that have successfully undergone Security Authorizations. DHS must authorize in advance and in writing for DHS data to be processed in any SSA IT environment, including SSA vendor environments.

F. Application of Policies and Procedures

SSA and DHS will adopt policies and procedures to ensure that each agency uses the information contained in their respective records or obtained from each other solely as provided in this agreement. SSA and DHS will comply with these policies and procedures, as well as any subsequent revisions.

G. Onsite Inspection

SSA and DHS have the right to monitor the other agency's compliance with FISMA and OMB M-06-16 requirements. Both agencies have the right to make onsite

inspections for auditing compliance, if necessary, for the duration or any extension of this agreement. SSA agrees to work with DHS to scope out any reviews and or onsite inspections in conformance with FISMA and OMB M-06-16 requirements.

XIII. Comptroller General Access

The Government Accountability Office (Comptroller General) may have access to all SSA and DHS records, as necessary, in order to verify compliance with this agreement.

XIV. Reimbursement

Due to nominal costs associated with providing data to SSA under this agreement, DHS waives recovery of the costs pursuant to the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. § 1535).

XV. Non-Discrimination

Any action required or permitted under this Agreement shall be conducted in a manner that does not discriminate against an individual based upon his or her national origin, race, color, sex, religion, or disability. Individuals with disabilities and persons with limited English proficiency shall be provided reasonable accommodations to ensure effective communication and participation in the matching process, including the receipt of initial notices and opportunities to contest mismatches.

XVI. Duration and Modification of Agreement

A. Effective Date

The effective date of this agreement is January 19, 2015, provided that the following notice periods have lapsed: 30 days from the date SSA publishes a Computer Matching Notice in the FR; 40 days from the date of the matching program notice is sent to the Congressional committees of jurisdiction under 5 U.S.C. § 552a(o)(2)(A); and 40 days from the date the matching program notice is sent to OMB.

B. Duration

This agreement expires on July 18, 2016.

C. Renewal

The DIBs of DHS and SSA may, within 3 months prior to the expiration of this agreement, renew this agreement for a period not to exceed 12 months if DHS and SSA can certify to their DIBs that:

1. The matching program will be conducted without change; and
2. DHS and SSA have conducted the matching program in compliance with the

original agreement.

If either agency does not want to continue this program, it must notify the other agency of its intention not to continue at least 90 days before the end of the period of agreement.

D. Modification

The parties may modify this agreement at any time by a written modification, agreed to by both parties, and approved by the DIB of each agency.

E. Termination

The parties may terminate this agreement at any time with the consent of both parties. Either party may unilaterally terminate this agreement upon written notice to the other party, in which case the termination will be effective 90 days after the date of such notice or at a later date specified in the notice.

XVII. Persons to Contact

Department of Homeland Security Contacts:

Matching Program Issues - ICE

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Systems Security Contact

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SSA Policy and Program Issues**Aliens Leaving the United States Voluntarily**

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Aliens Removed (Who Leave Involuntarily) from the United States

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Office of International Programs
Social Security Administration
3700 Robert M. Ball Building
6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, MD 21235
Telephone: (410) 597-1886
Fax: (410) 966-7025
Email: Karen.L.Bobbitt@ssa.gov

XVIII. Integration Clause

This agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all other data exchange agreements between the parties that pertain to the disclosure of the specified identification of resident alien data made between DHS and SSA for the purposes described herein. DHS and SSA have made no representations, warranties, or promises outside of this agreement. This agreement takes precedence over any other documents that may be in conflict with it.

XVIII. Authorized Signatures

The signatories below warrant and represent that they have the competent authority on behalf of their respective agencies to enter into the obligations set forth in this agreement.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BY _____
Dawn S. Wiggins
Deputy Executive Director
Office of Privacy and Disclosure
Office of the General Counsel

Date _____

BY _____
Kirsten J. Moncada
Chair, Data Integrity Board
Social Security Administration

Date _____

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

BY _____
Barbara Velarde
Deputy Associate Director, Service Center Operations
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Date _____

BY _____
Timothy Robbins
Deputy Executive Associate Director
Enforcement and Removal Operations
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Date _____

BY _____
Karen L. Neuman
Chief Privacy and Freedom of Information Act Officer
Department of Homeland Security
Data Integrity Board Chair

Date _____

Attachment:
Cost Benefit Analysis