

guidelines pertaining to computer matching at 54 FR 25818 (June 19, 1989).

Section 202 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 402) outlines the requirements for eligibility to receive Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits under Title II of the Act. Section 205(c) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 405) directs the Commissioner of Social Security to verify the eligibility of a beneficiary.

This matching program employs CMS systems containing Protected Health Information (PHI) as defined by Health and Human Services (HHS) regulation “Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information” (45 CFR 160 and 164 (78 FR 5566, Parts A and E, published January 25, 2013)). PHI authorized by the routine uses may only be disclosed by CMS if, and as permitted or required by the “Standard for Privacy in Individually Identifiable Health Information,” (45 CFR 164.512d).

Purpose(s)

This matching program establishes the terms, conditions, and safeguards under which CMS will disclose to SSA Medicare non-utilization information for Social Security Title II beneficiaries aged 90 and above.

CMS will identify Medicare enrollees whose records have been inactive for three or more years. SSA will use this data as an indicator to select and prioritize cases for review to determine continued eligibility for benefits under Title II of the Act. SSA will contact these individuals to verify ongoing eligibility. In addition, SSA will use this data for the purposes of fraud discovery and the analysis of fraud program operations; this agreement allows for SSA’s OAFP to evaluate the data for purposes of fraud detection. SSA will refer individual cases of suspected fraud, waste, or abuse to OIG for investigation.

Categories of Individuals

The individuals whose information is involved in this matching program are Social Security Title II beneficiaries aged 90 and above.

Categories of Records

SSA will provide CMS with a finder file containing the following information for each individual: (a) Title II Claim Account Number (CAN); (b) Title II Beneficiary Identification Code (BIC); (c) First Name, (d) Last Name, and (e) Date of birth.

CMS will provide SSA with a response file containing the following information for each individual: (a) CMS File Number (identified as a Health Insurance Claim Number (HICN)

or Medicare Beneficiary Identifier (MBI)); (b) Whether CMS matched Beneficiary or individual is a Medicare beneficiary; (c) Whether individual is a Medicaid recipient, (d) Whether Medicare was used in the last 3 years; (e) Whether the beneficiary is a part of an HMO; (f) Whether the beneficiary lives in a nursing home; (g) Whether the beneficiary has private health insurance; (h) Whether the beneficiary has veteran’s health insurance; or (i) Whether the beneficiary has Tricare insurance.

System(s) of Records

SSA will disclose to CMS information from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) (60–0090), last fully published January 11, 2006 (71 FR 1826), amended on December 10, 2007 (72 FR 69723), July 5, 2013 (78 FR 40542), July 3, 2018 (83 FR 31250–31251), and November 1, 2018 (83 FR 54969).

SSA will retain any information from the CMS response file in the Anti-Fraud Enterprise Solution (AFES) System of Records for OAFP fraud-related analytics, or data that leads to OAFP to initiate a fraud investigation (60–0388) published May 3, 2018 (83 FR 19588).

CMS will disclose to SSA information from the following Systems of Record (SORs): (a) National Claims History (NCH) (09–70–0558), published November 20, 2006 (71 FR 67137); (b) Enrollment Data Base (EDB) (09–70–0502), published February 26, 2008 at 73 FR 10249; and (c) The Long Term Care—Minimum Data Set (MDS) (90–70–0528), published March 19, 2007 at 72 FR 12801.

SSA’s and CMS’s SORs have routine uses permitting the disclosures needed to conduct this match.

[FR Doc. 2022–14096 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA–2020–0054]

Finding Regarding Foreign Social Insurance or Pension System of Mongolia

AGENCY: Social Security Administration.

ACTION: Notice of finding regarding foreign social insurance or pension system of Mongolia.

SUMMARY: We find that, under the Alien Nonpayment Provision of the Social Security Act (Act), as amended, citizens of Mongolia may not continue to receive Social Security benefits under title II after 6 consecutive calendar months of absence from the United States, unless they meet an exception not related to

citizenship of Mongolia. This finding is based on law, information, and data we received about the social insurance system of Mongolia. The Commissioner of Social Security delegated the authority to make this finding to the Deputy Commissioner for Retirement and Disability Policy.

DATES: We will implement this finding on July 1, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Icie K. Allen, Office of Income Security Programs, 2500 Robert Ball Building, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235–6401, (410) 965–8945.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are prohibited by law from paying benefits under title II of the Act to non-U.S. citizens who remain outside the United States for more than six consecutive calendar months, unless they meet an exception provided in the law. We refer to this portion of the law as the Alien Nonpayment Provision (ANP).¹

We recently reviewed the Mongolian social insurance system to determine if it meets the criteria for an ANP exception. This is our first finding about the social insurance system of Mongolia under the ANP. As a result of this finding, citizens of Mongolia will still be required to meet an exception unrelated to citizenship in order to continue receiving benefits under title II of the Act after six consecutive calendar months outside the United States.

Background: The ANP, section 202(t) of the Act, prohibits payment of title II benefits to individuals who are not U.S. citizens or nationals for any month after they have been outside the United States for more than six consecutive calendar months. Beneficiaries who meet one of the exceptions described in the ANP may continue to receive benefits under title II without regard to absence from the United States. Some of these exceptions require that dependents and survivors meet a 5-year U.S. residency requirement for benefits to continue after six consecutive calendar months of absence from the United States.²

To determine whether the social insurance or pension system meets the criteria for an exception under section 202(t) of the Act, we review the foreign country’s laws. In addition, we review information and data that we receive from the administrators of the social insurance or pension system of that country. The Commissioner of the Social Security Administration publishes these findings in the **Federal Register**.

¹ Section 202(t) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 402(t).

² Section 202(t)(2), (4), (11) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 402(t)(2), (4), (11).

In September 2018, we received a completed SSA-142 *Report of Social Insurance or Pension System*, submitted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia.

We conducted a thorough review to reach the finding we describe here.

Section 202(t)(2) Exception

Section 202(t)(2) of the Act provides that the prohibition of payment shall not apply to individuals who are citizens of a foreign country that the Commissioner of Social Security finds has a social insurance or pension system that is in effect and of general application in such country, and that:

(A) pays periodic benefits, or the actuarial equivalent thereof, on account of old age, retirement, or death; and

(B) permits individuals who are U.S. citizens but not citizens of that country and who qualify for benefits to receive those benefits, or the actuarial equivalent thereof, while outside the foreign country regardless of the duration of the absence.

We find that Mongolia does not meet all of the required criteria of section 202(t)(2) of the Act because, although it has a social insurance system that is in effect, is of general application, and meets the conditions in subparagraph (A), the social insurance system does not meet the conditions in subparagraph (B).

Section 202(t)(4) Exception

The ANP exceptions provided in section 202(t)(4) subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to a citizen of a foreign country that has a social insurance or pension system in effect and of general application, which satisfies section 202(t)(2)(A), but not section 202(t)(2)(B).

Therefore, the ANP exceptions in section 202(t)(4)(A) and (B) do not apply to citizens of Mongolia due to the above finding under section 202(t)(2).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 96.001, Social Security—Disability Insurance; 96.002, Social Security—Retirement Insurance; and 96.004, Social Security—Survivors Insurance)

The Acting Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, Kilolo Kijakazi, Ph.D., M.S.W., having reviewed and approved this document, is delegating the authority to electronically sign this document to Faye I. Lipsky, who is the primary Federal Register Liaison for SSA, for

purposes of publication in the Federal Register.

Faye I. Lipsky,

Federal Register Liaison, Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs, Social Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2022–14098 Filed 6–30–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 11773]

Memorandum of Agreement Between the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs and Intercountry Adoption Accreditation and Maintenance Entity, Inc

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of State (the Department) is the lead Federal agency for implementation of the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (the Convention), the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (IAA), and the Intercountry Adoption Universal Accreditation Act of 2012 (UAA). Among other things, the IAA and UAA give the Secretary of State responsibility, by entering into agreements with one or more qualified entities and designating such entities as accrediting entities, for the accreditation of agencies and approval of persons to provide adoption services in intercountry adoptions. This notice is to inform the public that on June 2, 2022, the Department entered into a renewed agreement with Intercountry Adoption Accreditation and Maintenance Entity, Inc. (IAAME), designating IAAME as an accrediting entity (AE) for five years.

The text of the Memorandum of Agreement is included in its entirety at the end of this Notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marisa Light (202) 485–6024, Adoption@state.gov. Hearing or speech-impaired persons may use the Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) by contacting the Federal Information Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department, pursuant to section 202(a) of the IAA, must enter into an agreement with at least one qualified entity and designate it as an accrediting entity. Accrediting entities may be (1) nonprofit private entities with expertise in developing and administering standards for entities providing child welfare services; or (2) state adoption licensing bodies that have expertise in developing and administering standards

for entities providing child welfare services and that accredit only agencies located in that state. Both nonprofit accrediting entities and state accrediting entities must meet any other criteria that the Department may by regulation establish. IAAME is a nonprofit private entity with expertise in developing and administering standards for entities providing child welfare services.

The final rule on accreditation of agencies and approval of persons (22 CFR part 96) was originally published in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 8064–8066, February 15, 2006) and became effective on March 17, 2006. The final rule establishes the regulatory framework for the accreditation and approval function and provides the standards that the designated accrediting entities will follow in accrediting or approving adoption service providers. Under the UAA, adoption service providers working with prospective adoptive parents in non-Convention adoption cases need to comply with the same accreditation requirement and standards that apply in Convention adoption cases.

Angela M Kerwin,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA/OCS), U.S. Department of State.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS AND INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION ACCREDITATION AND MAINTENANCE ENTITY, INC.

Parties & Purpose of the Agreement

The Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs (Department), and Intercountry Adoption Accreditation and Maintenance Entity, Inc. (IAAME), with its principal office located at 5950 NW 1st Place, Suite 300, Gainesville, FL 32607, hereinafter the “Parties,” are entering into this agreement for the purpose of designating Intercountry Adoption Accreditation and Maintenance Entity, Inc. (IAAME) as an accrediting entity under the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (IAA), Public Law 106–279, and 22 CFR part 96.

Authorities

The Department enters into this agreement pursuant to Sections 202 and 204 of the IAA, 22 CFR part 96, and Delegation of Authority 261. IAAME has full authority to enter into this MOA under the authorization of IAAME’s Board of Directors.