

protections for individuals applying for and receiving federal benefits. The law governs the use of computer matching by federal agencies when records in a system of records contain information about individuals that are retrieved by name or other personal identifiers or are matched with records of other federal, state, or local government records. The Privacy Act requires agencies involved in a matching program to:

1. Obtain approval of a Computer Matching Agreement, prepared in accordance with the Privacy Act, by the Data Integrity Board of any federal agency participating in a matching program.

2. Enter into a written Computer Matching Agreement.

3. Provide a report of the matching program to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and make it available to the public, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o), (u)(3)(A), and (u)(4).

4. Publish a notice of the matching program in the **Federal Register** as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(12) after OMB and Congress complete their review of the report, as provided by OMB Circular A-108.

5. Notify the individuals whose information will be used in the matching program that the information they provide is subject to verification through matching, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(1)(D).

6. Verify match findings before suspending, terminating, reducing, or making a final denial of an individual's benefits or payments or taking other adverse action against the individual, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(p).

This matching program complies with these requirements.

Tangler Gray,

Commissioner, OCSE.

Participating Agencies: The agencies participating in the matching program are OCSE (source agency) and state agencies administering the Unemployment Compensation (UC) benefits program (non-federal agencies).

Authority for Conducting the Matching Program: The authority for conducting the matching program is contained in section 453(j)(8) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(j)(8)).

Purpose(s): The purpose of the matching program is to provide each SWA with new hire and quarterly wage information from OCSE's National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) system of records pertaining to adult UC applicants and recipients resulting from comparing client name and Social Security number combinations in the SWA's files to information in the

NDNH. The match results assist the SWAs in establishing or verifying an individual's eligibility for assistance, reducing payment errors, and maintaining program integrity, including determining whether duplicate participation exists or if the applicant or recipient resides in another state. The SWAs may also use the NDNH information for secondary purposes, such as updating UC recipients' reported participation in work activities, updating recipients' and their employers' contact information, administering the SWAs' tax compliance function, and complying with U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) reporting requirements.

Categories of Individuals: The categories of individuals involved in the matching program are adult members of households who have applied for or receive UC benefits.

Categories of Records: The categories of records involved in the matching program that may include personal identifiers are new hire, quarterly wage, and unemployment insurance information. The specific data elements that will be provided to OCSE in a state agency input file are:

- Name
- Social Security number

The state agency will use a unique code in the Passback Data field of the input file to identify the specific authorized purpose for the record being submitted for NDNH matching.

OCSE will compare the Social Security numbers in the state agency input file to the Social Security numbers in the NDNH, and will provide the state agency with any available new hire, and quarterly wage information in the NDNH pertaining to the individuals whose records are contained in the state agency input file. The NDNH data elements OCSE will return to the state agency are as follows:

A. New Hire File

- New hire processed date
- Employee name and address
- Employee date and state of hire
- Federal and state employer identification numbers
- Department of Defense code
- Employer name and address
- Transmitter agency code
- Transmitter state code
- Transmitter state or agency name

B. Quarterly Wage File

- Quarterly wage processed date
- Employee name
- Federal and state employer identification numbers
- Department of Defense code

- Employer name and address
- Employee wage amount
- Quarterly wage reporting period
- Transmitter agency code
- Transmitter state code
- Transmitter state or agency name

System(s) of Records: The NDNH data used in this matching program will be disclosed from the following OCSE system of records, as authorized by routine use 13: "*OCSE National Directory of New Hires*," System No. 09-80-0381; 87 FR 3553 (January 24, 2022).

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Privacy Act of 1974; Matching Program

AGENCY: Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice of a re-established matching program.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) is providing notice of a re-established matching program between HHS/ACF/OCSE and state agencies administering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The matching program compares state TANF agency records with new hire, quarterly wage, and unemployment insurance information maintained in the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). The outcomes of the comparisons help state agencies to establish and verify eligibility for applicants and recipients of TANF benefits, reduce TANF benefit errors, and maintain program integrity.

DATES: The deadline for comments on this notice is December 15, 2022. The re-established matching program will commence no sooner than 30 days after publication of this notice, provided no comments are received that warrant a change to this notice. The matching program will be conducted for an initial term of 18 months (from approximately January 19, 2023, through July 18, 2024) and, within 3 months of expiration, may be renewed for one additional year if the parties make no change to the matching program and certify that the program has been conducted in compliance with the agreement.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may submit written comments on this notice to Venkata Kondapolu, Director, Division of Federal Systems, Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, by email at venkata.kondapolu@acf.hhs.gov or by mail at Mary E. Switzer Building, 330 C St. SW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20201. Comments received will be available for public inspection at this address from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: General questions about the matching program may be submitted to Venkata Kondapolu, Director, Division of Federal Systems, Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, by email at venkata.kondapolu@acf.hhs.gov, by mail at Mary E. Switzer Building, 330 C St. SW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20201, or by telephone at 202-260-4712.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552a), provides certain protections for individuals applying for and receiving federal benefits. The law governs the use of computer matching by federal agencies when records in a system of records contains information about individuals that are retrieved by name or other personal identifier or are matched with records of other federal, state, or local government records. The Privacy Act requires agencies involved in a matching program to:

1. Obtain approval of a Computer Matching Agreement, prepared in accordance with the Privacy Act, by the Data Integrity Board of any federal agency participating in a matching program.
2. Enter into a written Computer Matching Agreement.
3. Provide a report of the matching program to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and make it available to the public, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o), (u)(3)(A), and (u)(4).
4. Publish a notice of the matching program in the **Federal Register** as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(12) after OMB and Congress complete their review of the report, as provided by OMB Circular A-108.
5. Notify the individuals whose information will be used in the matching program that the information they provide is subject to verification through matching, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(1)(D).
6. Verify match findings before suspending, terminating, reducing, or

making a final denial of an individual's benefits or payments, or taking other adverse action against the individual, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(p).

This matching program complies with these requirements.

Tangler Gray,
Commissioner, OCSE.

Participating Agencies

The agencies participating in the matching program are OCSE (source agency) and state agencies administering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (non-federal agencies).

Authority for Conducting the Matching Program

The authority for conducting the matching program is contained in section 453(j)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(j)(3)).

Purpose(s)

The purpose of the matching program is to provide each participating state agency administering TANF with new hire, quarterly wage, and unemployment insurance information from OCSE's NDNH system of records to assist them in establishing or verifying TANF applicants' and recipients' eligibility for assistance, reducing payment errors, and maintaining program integrity, including determining whether duplicate participation exists, or if the applicant or recipient resides in another state. The state TANF agencies may also use the NDNH information to update the recipients' reported participation in work activities and recipients' and their employers' contact information maintained by the state TANF agencies.

Categories of Individuals

The categories of individuals involved in the matching program are adult members of households who have applied for or receive TANF benefits.

Categories of Records

The categories of records involved in the matching program that may include personal identifiers are new hire, quarterly wage, and unemployment insurance information. The specific data elements that will be provided to OCSE in a state agency input file are:

- Submitting state code (two-digit Federal Information Processing Standard code)
- Date stamp (input file transmission date)
- TANF caseload month and year of adult TANF applicants and recipients
- Adult TANF applicant/recipient's Social Security number

- Adult TANF applicant/recipient's first, middle (optional), and last name
- Name/Social Security number verification request

Optional

Passback data (state agency information used to identify individuals within the input file to be returned on the output file)

Same state data indicator (indicates whether the state agency requests NDNH new hire, quarterly wage, or unemployment insurance even if the information was provided by that same state)

OCSE will compare the Social Security numbers in the state agency input file to the Social Security numbers in the NDNH and will provide the state agency with any available new hire, quarterly wage, and available unemployment insurance information in the NDNH pertaining to the individuals whose records are contained in the state agency input file. The NDNH data elements that OCSE will return to the state agency are as follows:

A. New Hire File

New hire processed date
Employee name and address
Employee date and state of hire
Federal and state employer identification numbers
Department of Defense code
Employer name and address
Transmitter agency code
Transmitter state code
Transmitter state or agency name

B. Quarterly Wage File

Quarterly wage processed date
Employee name
Federal and state employer identification numbers
Department of Defense code
Employer name and address
Employee wage amount
Quarterly wage reporting period
Transmitter agency code
Transmitter state code
Transmitter state or agency name

C. Unemployment Insurance File

Unemployment insurance processed date
Claimant name and address
Claimant benefit amount
Unemployment insurance reporting period
Transmitter state code
Transmitter state or agency name

System(s) of Records

The NDNH data used in this matching program will be disclosed from the following OCSE system of records, as authorized by routine use 8: "OCSE National Directory of New Hires,"

System No. 09–80–0381; 87 FR 3553
(January 24, 2022).

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2021–N–0526]

David Elias Mendoza: Final Debarment Order

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration,
HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is issuing an order under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) debaring David Elias Mendoza for a period of 5 years from importing or offering for import any drug into the United States. FDA bases this order on a finding that Mr. Mendoza engaged in a pattern of importing or offering for import misbranded drugs (*i.e.*, in an amount, frequency, or dosage that is inconsistent with his personal or household use) that are not designated in an authorized electronic data interchange system as products regulated by FDA. Mr. Mendoza was given notice of the proposed debarment and was given an opportunity to request a hearing to show why he should not be debarred. As of March 28, 2022 (30 days after receipt of the notice), Mr. Mendoza had not responded. Mr. Mendoza's failure to respond and request a hearing within the timeframe prescribed by regulation constitutes a waiver of his right to a hearing and any contentions concerning this matter.

DATES: This order is applicable
November 15, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit applications for termination of debarment to the Dockets Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500, or at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jaime Espinosa, Division of Enforcement (ELEM–4144), Office of Strategic Planning and Operational Policy, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857, 240–402–8743, or at debarments@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 306(b)(1)(D) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 335a(b)(1)(D)) permits

debarment of an individual from importing or offering for import any drug into the United States if FDA finds, as required by section 306(b)(3)(D) of the FD&C Act, that the individual has engaged in a pattern of importing or offering for import misbranded drugs (*i.e.*, in an amount, frequency, or dosage that is inconsistent with personal or household use by the importer) that are not designated in an authorized electronic data interchange system as products regulated by FDA.

After an investigation, FDA discovered that Mr. Mendoza has engaged in numerous instances of importing or offering for import misbranded drugs (*i.e.*, in an amount, frequency, or dosage that is inconsistent with his personal or household use) that were not designated in an authorized electronic data interchange system as products that are regulated by FDA; all the parcels containing the misbranded drugs serving as the basis for this action, described in further detail below, were intercepted by FDA at the John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Mail Facility (IMF) and were addressed to Mr. Mendoza at one of two addresses connected to him.

On or about June 4, 2019, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 250 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on July 9, 2019.

On or about January 24, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 250 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on February 20, 2020.

On or about January 29, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 250 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on February 25, 2020.

On or about January 30, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 270 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to

be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on February 25, 2020.

On or about February 14, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 330 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on March 17, 2020.

On or about February 14, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 250 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on March 17, 2020.

On or about February 24, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 250 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label and lacked adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on March 19, 2020.

On or about June 10, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 300 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label. The product was refused entry on July 10, 2020.

On or about June 10, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 300 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product was determined to be a prescription drug product that failed to contain the “Rx-only” symbol on its label. The product was refused entry on July 7, 2020.

On or about June 16, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 300 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug because the product failed to contain adequate directions for use in its labeling. The product was refused entry on July 14, 2020.

On or about June 16, 2020, Mr. Mendoza offered for import a parcel that contained 320 tablets of CENFORCE–100, which was a misbranded drug