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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$33,000,000, together with not to exceed \$84,500,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund: Provided, That \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended for information technology modernization, including related hardware and software infrastructure and equipment, and for administrative expenses directly associated with information technology modernization.

In addition, an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the total provided in this appropriation may be transferred from the “Limitation on Administrative Expenses”, Social Security Administration, to be merged with this account, to be available for the time and purposes for which this account is available: Provided, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

Note. —A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117–43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OVERVIEW

The Social Security Administration (SSA) Office of the Inspector General's (OIG) mission is to serve the public through independent oversight of SSA's programs and operations. SSA OIG accomplishes this mission by conducting independent audits, evaluations, and investigations; searching for and reporting systemic weaknesses in SSA's programs and operations; and providing recommendations for program, operations, and management improvements. SSA OIG's vision is to drive meaningful change to protect taxpayer dollars. The mission and vision, together, emphasize SSA OIG's role as public servants and agents of positive change.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Budget includes \$117.5 million for SSA OIG direct appropriations, an increase of \$12 million over the FY 2022 CR level and FY 2021 enacted level of \$105.5 million, with \$2 million available indefinitely for information technology (IT) modernization.

SSA OIG's mission and vision, as well as its strategic goals, are the foundation of the FY 2023 Budget. This Budget will allow SSA OIG to take innovative steps forward by building its data analytics capacity, increasing data-driven decision-making, investing in information technology and automation tools, and strengthening and building its workforce. These improvements will lead to a more nimble and responsive organization. In addition, this request will increase OIG's FTEs by 45 over the FY 2022 estimate. Using recent historical data, every additional investigative FTE added could result in 19 additional cases closed and more than \$1.3 million in additional monetary accomplishments in FY 2023. For every additional audit FTE, SSA OIG could issue one additional audit report, generating \$25.8 million in additional questioned costs, and an additional \$193.5 million in aggregate potential costs savings.

The FY 2023 Budget also includes an estimated \$1.3 million in Interagency Agreements to be paid to servicing agencies, such as the Office of Personnel Management, the General Services Administration, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, and the Treasury Executive Institute, which will provide SSA OIG specialized services in the applicable lines of business.

In FY 2023, SSA OIG will contribute an estimated \$415,800 to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), as requested by CIGIE. CIGIE is an independent entity established within the executive branch to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual government agencies and aid in the establishment of a professional, well-trained, and highly skilled workforce in the Offices of Inspectors General. CIGIE aims to continually identify, review, and discuss areas of weakness and vulnerability in Federal programs and operations with respect to fraud, waste, and abuse. They develop plans for coordinated, government-wide activities that address these problems and promote economy and efficiency in Federal programs and operations, including interagency and inter-entity audit, investigation, inspection, and evaluation programs and projects to deal efficiently and

effectively with those problems concerning fraud and waste that exceed the capability or jurisdiction of an individual agency or entity.

In addition to the request for \$117.5 million, the Budget allows SSA to transfer up to \$15.1 million from SSA's Limitation on Administration Expenses (LAE) account dedicated program integrity allocation adjustment to SSA OIG for the cost of the jointly operated anti-fraud Cooperative Disability Investigations (CDI) units.

The FY 2023 Budget continues SSA OIG's efforts to rebuild its capacity by providing an increase in base resources and in the transfer. Prior to FY 2019, the SSA OIG prioritized expanding the jointly operated CDI Program at the expense of other investigative work. During that time staffing and the corresponding investigative accomplishments steadily decreased. Starting in FY 2019, the SSA OIG has received transfers from SSA's program integrity allocation adjustment (the adjustment funds SSA's CDI costs as well). These transfers have allowed the SSA OIG flexibility to replace a portion of the staff that the organization shifted to the CDI Program. In FY 2019, the increase in dedicated funding resulted in an increase of non-CDI fraud prosecutions for the first time since FY 2012. The FY 2023 Budget incorporates and continues this trend.

SSA OIG remains committed to the success of the CDI Program by increasing oversight and improving operations through dedicated leadership and management. A new organizational structure was implemented to provide management personnel dedicated solely to overseeing CDI investigative and operational efforts, including devoting a Senior Executive Service allocation to provide national oversight of the strategic vision. This reorganization resulted in expanding the CDI Division into three new CDI Field Divisions and will increase the number of SSA OIG employees supporting the program to 72. In FY 2022, SSA OIG began using transfer funding to charge operating costs related to the CDI Field Divisions.

STRATEGIC GOALS

SSA OIG has consistently delivered valuable oversight information to SSA, Congress and other stakeholders, and the public. Moreover, SSA OIG’s work has led to changes in legislation, regulation, policy, and operations. As workloads grow and evolve, SSA OIG will continue delivering products that lead to meaningful change.

As previously mentioned, SSA OIG’s mission and vision, as well as its Strategic Plan¹ (described below), are the foundation of the FY 2023 Budget. This Budget aligns with the following strategic goals, described in detail below:

- Strategic Goal 1: Deliver solutions to promote positive change
- Strategic Goal 2: Prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in SSA programs and operations
- Strategic Goal 3: Optimize operations
- Strategic Goal 4: Strengthen our workforce

Tracking performance through specific measures and targets allow SSA OIG to monitor its progress in accomplishing the mission and meeting strategic goals. Please see below for the SSA OIG Performance Measures and the FY 2022 Targets.

Table 4.1—OIG Performance Measures	
Performance Measure	FY 2022 Target
Improve rates of criminal charges, civil complaints, and CMP initiations	Baseline
Review and take action on 85% of hotline allegations within 5 days of receipt	85%
Substantially complete investigative fieldwork on 75% of social security program fraud investigations within 180 days	75%
Exceed the 3-year trailing average return-on-investment as reported by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency	18-to-1
Work with SSA to ensure 80% of the recommendations we made within the last 4 fiscal years, which SSA agreed to implement, have been resolved	80%
Ensure that 75% of audits are issued within one year from the entrance conference	75%

¹ SSA OIG Strategic Plan can be viewed at https://oig.ssa.gov/files/SSA_OIG_Strategic_Plan_FY%202021-FY_2025_508.pdf

Strategic Goal 1: Deliver solutions to promote positive change

SSA OIG’s first strategic goal is to deliver solutions to promote positive change. This goal directly aligns with SSA OIG’s vision to drive meaningful change to protect taxpayer dollars. To meet this goal, SSA OIG will address four key initiatives: emerging oversight responsibilities, education and outreach, significant audit findings, and significant investigative efforts.

Emerging Oversight Responsibilities

SSA OIG has significant emerging responsibilities related to the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19) pandemic and government imposter scams, and the organization continues to investigate fraud schemes targeting the government’s response to the pandemic. As of March 2022, SSA OIG is participating in 25 COVID-19 fraud workgroups and collaborating with other Federal law enforcement entities on over 60 joint investigations related to COVID-19 fraud.

Since the outset of the pandemic, SSA OIG has received over 28,553 fraud allegations referencing COVID-19-related relief programs and funds. In FY 2023, SSA OIG will continue investigating COVID-19-related fraud schemes and assist with related prosecution efforts

In addition, SSA OIG has emerging oversight responsibilities related to Social Security-related government imposter scams¹. The majority of these scams are robocalls initiated overseas and are widespread throughout the United States. These calls appear to originate from within the United States and, more maliciously, often “spoof” caller identification from a government or law enforcement agency.² The caller may ask for personal information, demand payment, or make threats. These scams occur primarily via the telephone, but a small number occur via email, text, or U.S. mail. In FY 2021, SSA OIG received nearly 505,145 allegations related to these Social Security-related and government imposter scams.

To stem this fraudulent activity, SSA OIG has taken numerous actions. In FY 2021, the organization dedicated an estimated \$3.8 million in human capital resources, extended hotline call center operations, and enhanced allegations processing for social security. With the FY 2023 Budget, SSA OIG will continue to commit staff to analyze telephone and imposter scam allegations, develop investigative leads, and deploy effective investigative strategies to address other complex, multijurisdictional investigative challenges.

¹ Social Security-related government imposter scams refer to in-person phone calls, robocalls, texts, emails, or mailings that use a false premise involving a Social Security number, account, or benefits to convince potential victims to provide personally identifiable information or money.

² Requirements under the *Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence (TRACED) Act*, may hamper scammers’ ability to “spoof” caller-ID numbers, as calls will require an authentication certificate. While effective on spoofing, many scammers can still acquire legitimate U.S.-based telephone numbers to pass malicious call traffic. Changes within the telecom industry are ongoing and evolving. SSA OIG closely tracks these changes.

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Funding at this level would allow SSA OIG to invest in enhanced, state-of-the-art analytical software and data management and storage capacities to help anticipate, recognize, and efficiently mitigate new and emerging fraud schemes. These investments will not only help SSA OIG manage the long-term effect of these newly emerged oversight responsibilities, but also prepare the agency for new and unanticipated challenges.

Education and Outreach

In FY 2023, SSA OIG will continue its comprehensive public awareness campaign to protect taxpayers from Social Security-related and government imposter scams. This campaign will continue to include releasing public outreach materials explaining how to identify telephone scams and how to report scam activity through the *SSA OIG website*. SSA OIG will continue to identify trends, investigate and disrupt the scams, and issue fraud advisories warning the public about Social Security-related telephone scams to educate the public *before* they become imposter scam victims.

A notable part of the SSA OIG public awareness campaign is the annual National “Slam the Scam” Day, in which Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private companies join forces to encourage taxpayers to hang up on telephone scammers impersonating government employees. SSA OIG leads coordination efforts, creates marketing materials, contacts media outlets, and publishes content. In FY 2021, the national campaign included tweets viewed 1.98 million times and Facebook posts reaching nearly 3 million people. “Slam the Scam” received significant media attention from USA Today, CNBC, AARP, and Forbes, among other media outlets. SSA, SSA OIG, and U.S. Postal Inspection Service collaborated to place dual-branded digital or hardcopy posters in all U.S. post offices warning the public about these Social Security-related telephone scams. In addition, SSA OIG worked with major retailers to provide scam awareness information in stores across the country. Specifically, Walmart displayed “Slam the Scam” slides on customer service screens at 2,100 stores, and CVS broadcasted SSA’s public service announcement in over 8,000 stores.

In FY 2023, SSA OIG will also continue to expand education related to whistleblower protection. The *Inspector General Act of 1978*, as amended, directs Inspectors General to designate a Whistleblower Protection Coordinator. The coordinator’s role is to educate Agency employees and managers about prohibitions against retaliation against employees who have made, or are contemplating making, a protected disclosure. The coordinator also informs them about the rights and remedies available for employees retaliated against for making protected disclosures.

In FY 2021, SSA OIG increased whistleblower educational information through direct communication to all Agency employees in SSA and SSA OIG. For example, the organization developed a robust training program for all new employees to ensure the workforce thoroughly understands whistleblower protections. In FY 2022, SSA OIG will implement a comprehensive, multi-stage training program upon workplace reentry, and in FY 2023, SSA OIG will provide hands-on training to SSA’s approximately 60,000 workforce in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. SSA OIG is also increasing its educational outreach for contractors, grantees, and subgrantees.

Significant Audit Findings

Since October 1, 2020, SSA OIG has issued 68 audits that identified over \$1.2 billion in questioned costs and over \$3.2 billion in funds that could have been put to better use. Contributing to those totals were the reports, [*Overpayments with Recovery Agreements that Will Extend Beyond 2049*](#), [*Social Security Beneficiaries Financially Advantaged by Electing to Convert from Disability Benefits to Reduced Retirement Benefits*](#), and [*Disabled Beneficiaries Whose Benefits Have Been Suspended for Address Development, Whereabouts Unknown or Miscellaneous Reasons*](#).

In the audit report, [*Social Security Beneficiaries Financially Advantaged by Electing to Convert from Disability Benefits to Reduced Retirement Benefits*](#), SSA OIG recommended that SSA determine whether it should propose a change to section 202(q)(7)(F) of the *Social Security Act* to eliminate the financial advantage it gives to certain beneficiaries. Of the 100 beneficiaries reviewed in this audit, 89 percent took advantage of the early retirement provision, which provided a \$1.8 million financial advantage and could provide most of these individuals \$2.4 million more because the advantage will continue the rest of their lives. In aggregate, the provision could affect 29,000 beneficiaries and cost \$1.4 billion in additional lifetime benefits.¹

Since October 1, 2020, SSA OIG has completed four audits identifying underpayments or potential underpayments to vulnerable populations such as child beneficiaries, widows, Supplemental Security Income recipients, and surviving spouses. Potential underpayments identified in these reports totaled over \$244 million.

A November 2020 report on [*SSA Beneficiaries Eligible for Total and Permanent Federal Student Loan Discharge*](#) highlighted the fact that more than 400,000 Social Security disability beneficiaries eligible for Federal student loan discharge have not had their loan balances discharged by the Department of Education. SSA OIG identified 36,000 additional beneficiaries eligible for student loan discharge that SSA's data matching process failed to identify for the Department of Education.

SSA OIG has ongoing audit work related to SSA's processing of mail in SSA offices. The report is on track to be issued in late April 2022. SSA has changed many of its processes due to COVID-19, and SSA OIG intends to complete additional work that would require site visits to SSA field offices, Social Security card centers, and program service centers. For example, as SSA makes changes to field office functions such as mobile check-in and self-help personal computers, SSA OIG auditors would plan to visit field offices to determine whether newly installed technology has improved customer service, including reduced wait times. This work would require assistance from auditors across the country to visit field offices.

In addition, SSA OIG continues to be concerned as Federal information systems—and the information they hold—are increasingly becoming targets of cyber-attacks. SSA must implement a strong information security program to detect and prevent intrusions. Prior SSA OIG audit and investigative work has revealed serious concerns with the security of SSA's information systems.

¹ The SSA OIG team that conducted this audit received a 2021 Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) Award for Excellence for identifying a provision in the *Social Security Act* that appears to no longer be necessary.

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Additionally, SSA OIG plays a vital role in helping to ensure the Agency's IT investments are made wisely, and in keeping the Agency, the Congress, and the American public informed.

To ensure SSA OIG is positioned to provide timely, effective oversight of SSA's information security efforts in this ever-changing environment, staff must have the necessary knowledge and skills. SSA OIG plans to invest in ongoing training for information technology audit staff to keep abreast of advances in technology, new vulnerabilities, and emerging threats. SSA OIG also plans to work with a contractor to assess the effectiveness of SSA's information security policies, procedures, and practices on a representative subset of the Agency's information systems, as required for *Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014* (FISMA) oversight.

Significant Investigative Efforts

In recent years, SSA OIG has refocused resources on significant investigations, such as third-party facilitator fraud, e-Services fraud, and schemes, such as Social Security-related and government imposter scams, that target vulnerable populations.

In its recent Fall 2021 *Semiannual Report to Congress*, SSA OIG provided case examples detailing the complex nature of the cases it handles and described the organization's achievements. Such achievements include over \$106.2 million in monetary accomplishments, 3,976 cases closed, and 1,006 investigative reports issued.

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in SSA programs and operations

SSA OIG's second strategic goal is to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in SSA programs and operations. SSA OIG is responsible for protecting the integrity and efficiency of SSA's administration of approximately \$1 trillion in benefit payments annually to more than 70 million people. SSA OIG strives to improve its approach to oversight work, including advancing its capabilities and impact by ensuring the stewardship of SSA programs and conducting core audit, investigative, and legal oversight efforts.

Ensuring Stewardship of SSA Programs

In 2021, SSA OIG issued 39 audit reports with recommendations, identifying over \$1 billion in questioned costs and over \$3.1 billion in Federal funds that could be put to better use. SSA OIG also effected 591 criminal convictions and obtained a return of almost \$255 million in monetary accomplishments which includes court-ordered restitution, recoveries, settlements, judgments, fines, civil monetary penalties (CMP), and estimated savings resulting from our investigations. Overall, in FY 2021, SSA OIG identified \$38 in returns to the government for every \$1 it received through its appropriation.

SSA OIG will continue to focus on stewardship by completing audits that ensure the correct person is paid and benefit payments are accurate. For example, SSA OIG plans to perform additional data matches with states and other Federal agencies and with third parties to help identify payments

made to individuals who are not eligible for benefits. SSA OIG also plans to focus on manual processes and SSA's processing of system-generated alerts and to identify the root cause of errors.

SSA OIG's core audit oversight efforts revolve around SSA's most significant management challenges. SSA OIG identifies these challenges annually based on congressional mandates and its audit and investigative work. One such challenge was the COVID-19 pandemic, which changed SSA's operations and the manner in which it serves its customers.

Congress passed legislation to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the American public, which included additional mandates for SSA. In 2021, SSA OIG issued a report about SSA's telephone services during June 2020¹ and a final report on the safety of SSA employees and visitors since March 2020.² Other audit work continues to review telephone services, safety of employees and visitors, and other aspects of SSA's response to the pandemic.

SSA continues to face challenges with pending disability hearings and related processing times, and the COVID-19 pandemic renewed challenges with pending disability claims and continuing disability reviews. Recently, SSA OIG issued a report to determine whether SSA had taken appropriate actions for disabled beneficiaries whose benefits it suspended for address development, whereabouts unknown, or miscellaneous reasons.³ SSA should have terminated disability benefits for about 5,699 beneficiaries who did not cooperate with a continuing disability review or requested SSA terminate their benefits. These beneficiaries had approximately \$336.7 million in suspended benefits since the date SSA should have terminated their benefits. SSA also should have documented its attempts to locate about 6,055 beneficiaries who had approximately \$452.7 million in suspended benefits, and reinstated disability benefits totaling approximately \$197.2 million payable to 3,918 beneficiaries. SSA agreed with the four audit recommendations and has begun taking corrective action for some of the beneficiaries.

As mentioned, SSA is responsible for issuing approximately \$1 trillion in benefit payments annually. Given the amounts involved, even the slightest error in the overall payment process can result in millions of dollars in over- or underpayments. In its FY 2021 Agency Financial Report, SSA estimated it made approximately \$8.3 billion in improper payments in FY 2020. Of those, \$6.8 billion were overpayments and \$1.5 billion were underpayments. Recent SSA OIG audit work identified the source of such improper payments; for example, in a March of 2020 report, we identified one specific source of improper payments. We estimated SSA employees incorrectly processed approximately 555,000 OASDI post-entitlement alerts⁴, which resulted in approximately \$1.3 billion in improper payments.

Investigative Oversight: Detecting and Preventing Social Security Disability Fraud

Since 1997, the CDI Program has been one of SSA and SSA OIG's most successful anti-fraud initiatives, improving the integrity of SSA's disability programs. CDI units consist of staff from SSA OIG, SSA, state DDS, and state or local law enforcement, collectively using their skills,

¹ Report can be viewed at https://oig-files.ssa.gov/audits/full/A-05-20-50998_0.pdf

² Report can be viewed at <https://oig-files.ssa.gov/audits/full/a-15-21-51103.pdf>

³ Report can be viewed at <https://oig-files.ssa.gov/audits/full/A-09-18-50523.pdf>

⁴ Report can be viewed at <https://oig-files.ssa.gov/audits/full/A-07-18-50621.pdf>

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knowledge, and expertise to investigate allegations of disability fraud. The program's investigative efforts also benefit other Federal and state programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

To date, 49 CDI units cover 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and all U.S. territories. Since inception, CDI investigations have contributed to a projected savings to taxpayers of more than \$7 billion. Accomplishments of the CDI program include the following:

- **October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021**
 - Disability claims denied or ceased = 1,078
 - Projected savings for SSA programs = \$86,018,721
 - Projected savings for non-SSA programs = \$76,500,094
- **October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020**
 - Disability claims denied or ceased FY 2020 = 1,729
 - Projected savings for SSA programs FY 2020 = \$108,087,930
 - Projected savings for non-SSA programs FY 2020 = \$116,988,066

Congress passed the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015* (BBA), mandating CDI coverage to all 50 states and U.S. territories by October 2022. SSA OIG and SSA remain on schedule to expand CDI coverage to Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut by the end of FY 2022. SSA OIG and SSA will work with state and local partners to complete CDI coverage in accordance with the BBA by FY 2022.

The *Inspector General Empowerment Act* (IGEA) includes a provision that exempts certain computer matching activities, when conducted by IGs, from the *Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act* (CMPPA) requirements. SSA OIG plans to use the IGEA to continue to obtain data that can be analyzed to identify elements of disability fraud in SSA's programs. For example, the SSA OIG has initiated a study with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to identify disability beneficiaries who are not utilizing Medicare benefits.

Legal Oversight: Enforcing the Social Security Act

SSA's Civil Monetary Penalty (CMP) program, delegated to SSA OIG, allows the Inspector General to impose CMPs for certain violations of the *Social Security Act*. SSA OIG's CMP program is an effective administrative enforcement alternative when criminal or civil prosecution is not appropriate or feasible.

Section 1129 of the *Social Security Act*, as amended, authorizes a CMP under Titles II and XVI of the law against anyone who (1) makes a false or misleading statement to SSA to obtain or retain benefits or payments; (2) receives benefits or payments while withholding disclosure of a material fact; or (3) wrongfully converts a beneficiary's payments while acting as a representative payee. Recognizing Americans were facing significant health and economic challenges because of the COVID-19 pandemic, SSA OIG suspended most section 1129 CMP actions. However, SSA OIG continued developing Section 1129 cases and has now renewed its focus on enforcing the law.

SSA OIG is also responsible for enforcing Section 1140 of the Social Security Act, which, in part, protects consumers from misleading SSA-related communications. This law prohibits the use of SSA words (for example, Social Security Administration), acronyms (for example, SSA), products (for example, *my Social Security*), symbols (for example, SSA's official emblem), and other SSA-related images (for example, Social Security card) in communications to convey a false association with or authorization by SSA. Every day, SSA OIG combats Section 1140 violations involving websites, emails, telephone solicitations, snail mail, radio, television and Internet broadcasts, app stores, and social media platforms. SSA OIG educates businesses and individuals regarding these violations, assists them in taking corrective action, and ensures that further misuse does not occur. For example, in FY 2021, SSA OIG engaged with Facebook and Instagram to combat imposter social media accounts and pages.

In FY 2021, SSA OIG partnered with various state agencies to combat Section 1140 violations related to SSA-related telephone scams. SSA OIG will continue to expand Section 1140 outreach and enforcement efforts and will increase partnerships with state and Federal agencies to combat Social Security related scams. SSA OIG will also perform additional reviews of possible Section 1140 violations on social media and increase enforcement of Section 1129 cases.

Strategic Goal 3: Optimize operations

SSA OIG's third strategic goal is to optimize operations through six key initiatives: intergovernmental collaboration, cost-saving efforts, impact-driven initiatives, cybersecurity, modernizing SSA OIG information technology systems, and data analytics.

Intergovernmental Collaboration

To leverage collective experience and resources across government, SSA OIG continues to collaborate with other governmental entities to promote economy and efficiency in investigations. Recently, for example, SSA OIG collaborated with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Civil Division, and other Federal law enforcement agencies on investigations related to imposter scams and elder justice initiatives. SSA OIG also participates in numerous committees, subcommittees, and workgroups under the auspice of CIGIE, including the Investigations, Technology, and Audit committees.

In addition, SSA OIG proactively shares data, information, and best practices with partner organizations to support a government-wide approach to combating fraud. In June 2021, SSA OIG began sharing information collected via its online imposter scam complaint form with the Federal Trade Commission's Consumer Sentinel Network. SSA OIG also shares reports of COVID-19-related unemployment insurance fraud with the Department of Labor OIG. These efforts provide hundreds of law enforcement agencies timely access to the fraud data collected.

SSA OIG also collaborates with state and local entities. In addition to cooperative partnering through the CDI program, OIG assists State Attorneys General with combating imposter scam robocalls. In January 2022, SSA OIG partnered with the State of North Carolina Attorney General, who filed a civil complaint against a Texas-based telecommunications "gateway" carrier that passed millions of suspected scam calls to North Carolina residents. The company is alleged to

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have knowingly allowed domestic and international scammers to route scam calls to millions of customers via the U.S. telephone network.

SSA OIG intends to continue embracing a collective, government-wide, approach to tackling complex investigative challenges.

COVID-19 Task Force Participation: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. government issued billions of dollars through relief programs, many of which are targeted by various schemes intended to defraud. These schemes implicate SSA OIG oversight jurisdiction and authority, as many involve identity theft or the misuse of a Social Security Number while perpetuating the fraud. As of March 2022, SSA OIG currently participates in 25 COVID-19 fraud workgroups, including the Unemployment Insurance Fraud Task Force and COVID-19 Fraud Enforcement Task Force, both led by the DOJ. SSA OIG also collaborates with other Federal law enforcement entities on joint investigations of schemes targeting the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including unemployment insurance fraud and Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) fraud.

For example, in October 2020, an unemployment insurance investigation led to the arrests of five people and seizure of over \$1.1 million in cash. The investigation, conducted jointly with Federal and state law enforcement agencies, led to charges that revealed an alleged scheme to use stolen personally identifiable information to fraudulently apply for and receive unemployment benefits and Federal and state tax refunds.

In November 2020, a joint investigation into alleged fraud involving the PPP led to the arrest of a Warren County, New Jersey businessman for wire fraud, bank fraud, and money laundering. SSA OIG worked with other Federal law enforcement agencies to gather evidence of the alleged scheme to submit three fraudulent PPP loan applications. The businessman allegedly received nearly \$1.8 million in loans, diverting the funds to accounts under the control of his relatives and to another company that did not obtain a PPP loan.

Online Portal Abuse Workgroup: In May 2021, SSA OIG created an OIG community workgroup to collaborate and share information with other OIG partners on schemes that target Federal agency online customer service portals, after notification from SSA that it detected substantial anomalous cyber activity targeting its *my Social Security* application. This workgroup includes many different partners, such as the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation, the Department of Education OIG, Department of Labor OIG, Department of Interior OIG, and United States Postal Service OIG. Through the workgroup, SSA OIG community partners reported similar patterns of behavior and activities affecting their respective agency customer service portals. The collaborative workgroup has brought together information technology, audit, cybersecurity, investigative, analytical, and legal experts to focus on portal abuses. The continued collaboration and data sharing initiatives will stimulate community-wide mitigation against these abuses and increase awareness on the perpetual use of technology to carry out complex fraud schemes.

Cost-saving Efforts

SSA OIG is committed to maximizing its resources through several cost-saving efforts. Like others across the governments, the SSA OIG is working to improve real property management by utilize space efficiently, including by consolidating and collocating where appropriate, in support of the broader effort to freeze the footprint. In response to planning for a safe increased return of our staff, SSA OIG is analyzing future office space needs and reimagining our future workplace through flexible employee work schedules and locations. Doing so could reduce the overall footprint, and ultimately costs, associated with SSA OIG's real property inventory.

Additionally, SSA OIG is centralizing several budgetary and operational efforts to improve organizational efficiency. Those efforts involve streamlining budget formulation and execution, including procurements, acquisitions, and agreements. On the operational side, SSA OIG is consolidating processes for facilities and fleet management, along with facilities-related expenses, such as landline and furniture purchases.

SSA OIG is pursuing these cost-saving efforts with the focus of being good stewards of taxpayer dollars, and we have incorporated these savings into our FY 2023 request.

Impact-driven Initiatives

CDI Hub SSA OIG remains committed to the success of the CDI Program by increasing oversight and improving operations through dedicated leadership and management. A new organizational structure was implemented to provide management personnel dedicated solely to overseeing CDI investigative and operational efforts, including devoting a Senior Executive Service allocation to provide national oversight of the strategic vision, and to provide for more efficient and effective program management. This reorganization resulted in expanding the CDI Division into three new CDI Field Divisions and will increase the number of SSA OIG employees supporting the program to 71. In conjunction with SSA, SSA OIG has implemented "CDI Hubs" to leverage existing CDI units to conduct investigations in areas of expansion without building office space for each location, resulting in significant cost savings. SSA and SSA OIG are also harnessing the skillsets and institutional knowledge of reemployed annuitants to serve as CDI investigators in areas where SSA OIG has had difficulty securing a state or local law enforcement partner.

Special Reviews and Professional Responsibility: In FY 2020, SSA OIG established a dedicated office to improve SSA OIG's oversight of SSA's programs and operations, in addition to fulfilling SSA OIG's statutory duties related to whistleblower protection. The workload of this dedicated office encompasses projects that do not fit squarely within the current SSA OIG structure and can be more effectively handled by a multidisciplinary staff of senior attorneys, criminal investigators, and investigative analysts. Examples include sensitive, high-profile, complex investigations and special reviews involving (1) whistleblower retaliation primarily against employees of SSA, contractors, and grantees; (2) procurement and contract fraud; (3) serious and often sensitive and complex misconduct and mismanagement allegations involving senior-level SSA employees; (4) allegations of misconduct involving OIG employees; (5) referrals from Agency Ethics officials;

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and (6) special matters regarding significant public or congressional concern, as well as systemic and recurring management challenges at SSA.

The Inspector General, Congress, whistleblowers, or other sources may request investigations and special reviews that relate to SSA's activities, operations, or personnel (both Headquarters and regional offices), as well as individuals and organizations having official dealings with SSA. These investigations and reviews cover issues that are sensitive, complex, and important to the missions of SSA and SSA OIG.

Since its creation in FY 2020, the Office of Special Reviews and Professional Responsibility (OSRPR) has seen its inventory of sensitive, high-profile matters increase. SSA OIG anticipates that trend will continue as OSRPR management meets with various agency and SSA OIG components to describe OSRPR's mission.

Cybersecurity

Realizing the importance of collaboration in cybersecurity efforts, SSA OIG formed an OIG Cybersecurity Workgroup in May 2020 based on recommendations from an internal research initiative. The mission of the SSA OIG Cybersecurity Workgroup is to ensure timely, efficient, and effective cross-component coordination regarding cybersecurity-related issues, analyses, work products, incidents, or other relevant items. Through this workgroup, SSA OIG collaborates on ways it can improve its cyber posture without overlapping Agency efforts. SSA OIG also uses the workgroup to remain current on cybersecurity initiatives and changes in policy to ensure SSA OIG is in compliance.

As cyber threats continue to emerge, it is imperative SSA OIG continues to expand its oversight of cybersecurity initiatives within SSA and across government. In addition, to be compliant with the May 2021 Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity, notably the move to zero trust architecture, SSA OIG must enhance its enterprise applications and staff skillsets. SSA OIG is a contributing member of the SSA Insider Threat Hub, providing valuable cyber and investigative expertise during inquiries of mutual interest. These contributions have aided SSA in developing and resolving matters related to detected cyber anomalies. SSA OIG also leverages partnerships with external agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for coordination on cyber matters of mutual interest. This funding level allows SSA OIG to invest in employee training to develop cybersecurity skills that will enhance SSA OIG's cybersecurity capabilities and support ongoing collaborative efforts.

Modernizing SSA OIG Information Technology Systems

To keep pace with current IT trends and technologies necessary to support efficient and effective SSA OIG audit and investigative functions, SSA OIG requires specialized IT staff to handle IT support and services, systems development and infrastructure maintenance, information security and compliance, and cybersecurity. Currently, an SSA OIG IT staff of 40+ employees supports SSA OIG IT functions nationwide. SSA OIG requires additional IT professionals, trained and skilled in these areas, to support current and future workloads.

In FY 2021, SSA OIG implemented a new investigative case management system to support SSA OIG's investigative processes and workloads. Since the initial release, SSA OIG has continued to provide application support, complete maintenance activities, migrate data, and incorporate new functionality. The success of SSA OIG's mission hinges in large part on the continued operability of its investigative case management system. To ensure system availability, the Budget requests funding for continued application maintenance and the ability to add or modify functionality to meet organizational needs.

Additionally, many of SSA OIG's administrative applications operate on a platform that is nearing end-of-life. As SSA OIG modernizes these critical administrative applications with new databases and business process management tools, SSA OIG must enhance its skillsets in these areas.

For FY 2023, SSA OIG will continue to leverage industry innovations to modernize the critical applications necessary to support SSA OIG audit and investigative functions. Providing specialized training is critical to ensuring SSA OIG has the technical acumen to modernize critical applications, and the FY 2023 Budget supports these efforts. SSA OIG intends to pursue enhanced data sharing and collaboration with other IGs, as well as improving internal abilities to make data-driven decisions.

Data Analytics

SSA OIG's data analytics program continues to identify ways to improve operational efficiency, refine strategic decision-making, and maximize organizational impact. This program is made possible by accessing SSA's vast and diverse datasets as well as collaborating with private, public, and governmental entities. Access to internal, SSA, and third-party data sources allows SSA OIG to proactively identify targets of suspected large-scale Social Security fraud, flag vulnerabilities in Social Security's systems for audit review, and prioritize allegations and potential audits to ensure alignment with SSA OIG strategic goals and optimize resource allocation. Through the deployment of these analytical initiatives and many others, SSA OIG can improve employee productivity by optimizing staffing levels across SSA OIG, increase the impact of initiatives internally and with our government partners, and maximize return on investment.

Strategic Goal 4: Strengthen our workforce

SSA OIG's employees are the organization's greatest strength, and SSA OIG's success depends on its workforce. To succeed, SSA OIG must build and refine an innovative and agile organization to adapt and respond to changes. SSA OIG plans to address skills gaps, deepen its leadership bench, and promote employee development and innovation in the current workforce team. Through human capital management, SSA OIG will recruit and hire talented and diverse candidates who possess mission-critical competencies.

To meet this strategic goal, SSA OIG will promote diversity and inclusion; implement specialized recruiting, hiring, and retention; and support employee training and recognition. The FY 2023 Budget Request supports these initiatives, which will strengthen the organization's workforce.

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Employee Training and Recognition

SSA OIG is committed to investing in, developing, and retaining its employees through job-specific training and professional development. For example, SSA OIG is creating professional development programs for its Senior Executive Service (SES) and non-SES staff. The SES development program will incorporate executive coaching, 360-Degree Leadership Assessments, and training that addresses the Executive Core Qualifications requirements and meets the OPM's standards for SES continuing education and training. The non-SES development program will outline job-specific skills and abilities required for SSA OIG employees to succeed in their job series, and it will outline how SSA OIG will approve funding for external job-specific trainings and courses, including leadership development opportunities, for all employees.

In addition, SSA OIG is using internal data on employee training requests to identify global areas of professional development and seek organization-wide trainings in these areas. SSA OIG is actively working to provide cost-effective training opportunities that will support employees' professional growth and benefit the organization.

The FY 2023 Budget includes \$1.2 million for training to satisfy the aforementioned training requirements. Finally, SSA OIG enthusiastically recognizes employees' achievements. The comprehensive, year-round employee awards program includes monetary awards for sustained performance and for special acts and non-monetary awards, such as the annual Inspector General Awards.

Specialized Recruiting, Hiring, and Retention

SSA OIG is also conducting broader human capital planning to more effectively carry out major investigative, audit, and legal initiatives and support emerging priorities, such as combating Social Security-related and government imposter scams and monitoring SSA's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, SSA OIG seeks to centralize investigative, analytical, and legal resources to maximize their use and address complex, multijurisdictional investigative challenges. SSA OIG also plans to use data related to SSA's programs, services, and operations to support and enhance investigative, audit, and strategic initiatives.

As of June 2021, about 18 percent of SSA OIG's workforce is eligible for retirement, and an additional 24 percent will become eligible in the next 5 years. SSA OIG's planned internal and contracted human capital management—to include leveraging various hiring authorities, merit promotion processes, and position management strategies—will help the organization anticipate retirement spikes and focus hiring in areas where SSA OIG needs technical support, such as investigative and analytical expertise.

Diversity and Inclusion

In FY 2022, for the first time in the organization's 26-year history, SSA OIG established a formal Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Accessibility (DEIA) Council. The Council will enrich SSA OIG's workforce diversity and sustain an inclusive work environment where individual differences are

valued, and employees are fully engaged in serving the public through independent oversight of SSA's programs and operations.

The executive-led Council is comprised of SSA OIG diversity champions from all levels of the organization—executives, managers/supervisors, and staff-level employees. The Council serves as a communication forum where SSA OIG employees and leaders share knowledge and exchange innovative diversity and inclusion ideas and information. The Council also cultivates relationships and serves as ambassadors to promote and disseminate information throughout the organization about diversity and inclusion initiatives to advance SSA OIG's ability to recruit, hire, and retain a highly skilled, diverse workforce.

SSA OIG has representation on SSA's Diversity and Inclusion Council, and the organization participates in a CIGIE Diversity and Inclusion Workgroup, gleaning best practices from the agency and the Inspector General community. Additionally, SSA OIG is leveraging human capital information from SSA's Office of Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity, as well as conducting its own workforce assessments, to determine where the organization needs to focus its human capital management—including diversity and inclusion—and plan for future success.

This funding level allows SSA OIG to invest in various DEIA activities including diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility training for all SSA OIG employees, recruitment at annual conferences of minority serving organizations, and partnerships with minority serving institutions. These activities will promote a respectful and inclusive workplace and ensure that SSA OIG can recruit and retain the Nation's best talent.

BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The OIG annual appropriation consists of appropriations from both the general fund and the trust funds. The President's Budget for FY 2023 consists of \$33,000,000 appropriated from the general fund, and \$84,500,000, which will be transferred and expended as authorized by Section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. The table below displays budget authority, split by type of funding, and obligations. This table also includes FTEs.

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY21 to FY23 Change
FTE	499	487	532	45
General Fund Appropriation	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$3,000,000
Trust Fund Appropriation	\$75,500,000	\$75,500,000	\$84,500,000	\$9,000,000
Subtotal:	\$105,500,000	\$105,500,000	\$117,500,000	\$12,000,000
Transfer Authority ¹	\$562,100			
Program Integrity Transfer ²	\$11,200,000	\$11,200,000	\$15,100,000	\$3,900,000
Program Integrity Carryover ³	\$637,530	\$1,465,700	\$0 ⁴	(\$1,465,700)
Total Authority:	\$117,899,630	\$118,165,700	\$132,600,000	\$14,700,370
Total Obligation ⁵	\$115,917,100	\$118,165,700	\$132,038,000	\$14,434,300
Unobligated balance lapsing	\$515,744	\$0	\$0	\$0

¹ In FY 2021, SSA-OIG provided consultation services for the performance of SSA contract audits of State DDSs, and SSA reimburses SSA-OIG for these services through an annual transfer.

² P.L. 116-260 allows SSA to transfer \$11.2 million in FY 2021 from the LAE account to the OIG for the costs associated with jointly operated CDI units. The FY 2022 CR continues this transfer in FY 2022 of up to \$11.2 million. The FY 2022 Budget requests a \$12.1 million transfer in FY 2022, and the FY 2023 Budget requests a \$15.1 million transfer.

³ SSA OIG's PI allocation adjustment is an 18-month account. The carryover represents the unobligated funds that will be obligated within the first six months of the following fiscal year.

⁴ SSA OIG does not estimate any carryover from FY 2022 into FY 2023.

⁵ Total Obligations for FY 2023 include \$1.4 million of the \$2 million in IT Modernization no-year funding with the remaining \$562,000 carrying over into FY 2024.

Table 4.3—Explanation of OIG Budget Changes

	FY 22		FY 2023		Change	
	WYs (FTEs)	Budgetary Resources	WYs (FTEs)	Budgetary Resources	WYs (FTEs)	Budgetary Resources
<u>BUILT-IN INCREASES</u>						
Payroll Expenses	487	\$103,605,800	487	\$103,605,800	-	\$0
· Change in base payroll expenses related to career ladder promotions and within-grade increases	-	-	-	\$2,007,800	-	\$2,007,800
· Change in base expenses for employee benefits including health benefits and new employees hired under the Federal Retirement Employees System	-	-	-	\$902,100	-	\$902,100
Non-Payroll Costs - All other built-in non-payroll changes, travel management support and equipment	-	\$9,759,900	-	\$11,392,500	-	\$1,632,600
Rent	-	\$4,800,000	-	\$4,681,400	-	(\$118,600)
Subtotal, Built-in increases	487	\$118,165,700	487	\$122,589,600	-	\$4,423,900
<u>PROGRAM INCREASES</u>						
Payroll Increase - Net Increase in OIG WYs	-	-	45	\$9,804,700	45	\$9,804,700
Subtotal, Program Increases	-	-	45	\$9,804,700	45	\$9,804,700
Total Increases	487	\$118,165,700	532	\$132,394,300	45	\$14,228,600

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	FY 2022		FY 2023		Change	
	WYs (FTEs)	Budgetary Resources	WYs (FTEs)	Budgetary Resources	WYs (FTEs)	Budgetary Resources
<u>BUILT-IN DECREASES</u>		-		-		-
Base Payroll Expenses —Decrease in all other payroll costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Payroll Costs						
Rent				(\$356,300)		(\$474,900)
Subtotal, Built-in decreases	0	0	0	(\$356,300)	0	(\$474,900)
<u>PROGRAM DECREASES</u>						
Decrease in costs for training, other support, services, and supplies	-	-	0	-	-	-
Subtotal, Program Decreases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Decreases	0	\$0	0	(\$356,300)	0	(\$474,900)
Net Change	487	\$118,165,700	532	\$132,038,000	45	\$13,872,300

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY21 to FY23 Change
Full-time permanent	\$67,900,600	\$69,521,200	\$78,126,800	\$8,605,600
Other than full-time permanent	\$755,200	\$805,200	\$852,300	\$47,100
Other compensation	\$1,160,000	\$1,194,000	\$1,286,700	\$92,700
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	\$69,815,800	\$71,520,400	\$80,265,800	\$8,745,400
Civilian personnel benefits	\$30,955,300	\$32,085,400	\$36,054,800	\$3,969,400
Total, Compensation and Benefits	\$100,771,100	\$103,605,800	\$116,320,600	\$12,714,800
Travel	\$1,262,500	\$2,548,800	\$2,664,800	\$116,000

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	<i>FY21 to FY23 Change</i>
Transportation of things	\$46,300	\$51,000	\$60,000	\$9,000
Rental payments to GSA	\$4,215,300	\$4,300,000	\$3,837,200	(\$462,800)
Rental payments to others	\$102,100	\$141,000	\$148,100	\$7,100
Communications, utilities, and others	\$517,200	\$647,000	\$633,900	(\$13,100)
Printing and reproduction	\$500	\$9,000	\$20,000	\$11,000
Other services	\$3,390,400	\$4,018,100	\$5,764,000	\$1,745,900
Supplies and materials	\$96,000	\$389,000	\$310,600	(\$78,400)
Equipment	\$5,604,200	\$2,503,000	\$2,332,700	(\$170,300)
Insurance Claims	0	2000	\$3,100	\$1,100
Adjustments	(\$88,500)	(\$49,000)	(\$57,000)	(\$8,000)
Total Budgetary Resources	\$115,917,100¹	\$118,165,700	\$132,038,000	\$13,872,300

Table 4.5—FTE Employment and WYs			
	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2023 Estimate
FTE	499	487	532
Overtime / Lump Sum Leave	6	6	6
Total:	505	493	538

Table 4.6—Average Grade and Salary	
	FY 2021 Actual
Average ES	\$185,300
Average GS	13
Average GS Salary	\$121,600

¹ Total includes the \$562,100 transferred to SSA-OIG for consultation services on the performance of SSA contract audits of State DDSs.

APPROPRIATION HISTORY

The table below displays the President’s budget request, amounts passed by the House and Senate, and the actual amount appropriated for the period FY 2013 to FY 2021.

Table 4.7—Appropriation History Table

Fiscal Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Committee Passed	Senate Committee Passed	Enacted Appropriation
General Funds	\$30,000,000	---	\$28,887,000	\$27,376,000
Trust Funds	\$77,600,000	---	\$73,396,000	\$72,557,000
2013 Total	\$107,600,000	--- ¹	\$102,283,000 ²	\$99,933,000³
General Funds	\$30,000,000	---	\$29,689,000	\$28,829,000
Trust Funds	\$75,733,000	---	\$74,972,000	\$73,249,000
2014 Total	\$105,733,000	---	\$104,670,000 ⁴	\$102,078,000⁵
General Funds	\$29,000,000	\$28,829,000		\$29,000,000
Trust Funds	\$75,622,000	\$74,249,000		\$74,350,000
2015 Total	\$104,622,000	\$103,078,000 ⁶		\$103,350,000⁷
General Funds	\$31,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$28,829,000	\$29,787,000
Trust Funds	\$78,795,000	\$78,795,000	\$74,521,000	\$75,713,000
2016 Total	\$109,795,000	\$108,795,000 ⁸	\$103,350,000 ⁹	\$105,500,000¹⁰
General Funds	\$31,000,000	\$29,787,000	\$29,829,000	\$29,787,000
Trust Funds	\$81,000,000	\$75,713,000	\$75,713,000	\$75,713,000
2017 Total	\$112,000,000	\$105,500,000 ¹¹	\$105,500,000 ¹²	\$105,500,000¹³
General Funds	\$30,000,000	\$29,796,270	\$29,796,270	\$30,000,000
Trust Funds	\$75,500,000	\$74,987,280	\$74,987,280	\$75,500,000
2018 Total	\$105,500,000	\$104,783,550 ¹⁴	\$104,783,550 ¹⁵	\$105,500,000¹⁶
General Funds	\$30,000,000	\$31,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Trust Funds	\$75,500,000	\$77,500,000	\$75,500,000	\$75,500,000
2019 Total	\$105,500,000	\$108,500,000 ¹⁷	\$105,500,000 ¹⁸	\$105,500,000¹⁹
General Funds	\$30,000,000	\$31,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Trust Funds	\$75,500,000	\$77,500,000	\$75,500,000	\$75,500,000
2020 Total	\$105,500,000	\$108,500,000 ²⁰	\$105,500,000 ²¹	\$105,500,000²²
General Funds	\$33,000,000	\$31,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Trust Funds	\$83,000,000	\$75,500,000	\$75,500,000	\$75,500,000
2021 Total	\$116,000,000	\$108,500,000 ²³	\$105,500,000 ²⁴	\$105,500,000²⁵
General Funds	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000	
Trust Funds	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	
2022 Total	\$112,000,000	\$112,000,000	\$112,000	
General Funds	\$33,000,000			
Trust Funds	\$84,500,000			
2023 Total	\$117,500,000			

¹ The House Committee on Appropriations did not report a bill. The Committee posted a draft bill which included \$28,887,000 from general funds and \$77,600,000 from trust funds, totaling \$106,487,000.

² S. 3295.

- ³ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6). The \$69,557,000 in trust funds included in the language for this account for FY 2013 were increased by \$3,000,000 to \$72,557,000 as a transfer from SSA to OIG.
- ⁴ S. 1284.
- ⁵ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76).
- ⁶ H.R. 5464.
- ⁷ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235).
- ⁸ H.R. 3020
- ⁹ S. 1695.
- ¹⁰ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113).
- ¹¹ H.R. 5926.
- ¹² S. 3040.
- ¹³ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).
- ¹⁴ Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-56). Funding includes a rescission of 0.6791% of FY 2017 appropriation. The \$30,000,000 in general funds and \$75,500,000 in trust funds included in the language for this account for FY 2018 were reduced by \$415,284 and \$301,166 respectively, in accordance with P.L. 115-56.
- ¹⁵ Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-56). Funding includes a rescission of 0.6791% of FY 2017 appropriation. The \$30,000,000 in general funds and \$75,500,000 in trust funds included in the language for this account for FY 2018 were reduced by \$415,284 and \$301,166 respectively, in accordance with P.L. 115-56.
- ¹⁶ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-56).
- ¹⁷ H.R. 6157.
- ¹⁸ H.R. 6157.
- ¹⁹ Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245).
- ²⁰ H.R. 1865.
- ²¹ H.R. 1865.
- ²² Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94).
- ²³ H.R. 133.
- ²⁴ H.R. 133.
- ²⁵ Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260).

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