The risk of fraud in a far-reaching, complex system

Social Security provides benefits to about 1/5 of the American population and serves as a vital protection for working men and women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. That means many Americans have an interest in us, and we’re committed to protecting their investment in these vital programs. Because our benefit programs are so far reaching and complex, we face the ongoing challenge of protecting the programs from fraud. To meet this challenge, we work closely with our Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which Congress has designated the agency lead for fraud detection and prevention.

Zero tolerance

We have zero tolerance for fraud. We diligently work at the national, regional, and local levels to combat fraud that undermines our mission to serve the American public.

To meet this challenge, we work closely with the OIG which investigates allegations of fraud and seeks to bring offenders to justice. They refer cases to U.S. attorneys within the Department of Justice for prosecution as federal crimes, and, when appropriate, to state and local prosecuting authorities.

Tools we use to fight fraud

The OIG works closely with our frontline employees to identify fraud, root out offenders, and bring those offenders to justice. In close coordination with the OIG, we use proven techniques that identify fraud and help investigators analyze suspicious or questionable claims. We combat fraud by using data analytics, collaborating with various agencies to pool investigative resources, and employing technology to prevent fraud. Below are a few examples of our anti-fraud initiatives.

- The **Cooperative Disability Investigations (CDI)** program is one of our most successful anti-fraud initiatives. CDI units bring together personnel from Social Security, OIG, state Disability Determination Services (DDS), and state and local law enforcement agencies. Together, we investigate suspicious or questionable Social Security disability claims. Currently, we have 50 units that cover all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The efforts of the CDI units help ensure payment accuracy, generate significant taxpayer savings, and recover fraud losses for both federal and state programs.

- In addition to criminal charges and restitution, federal law (Section 1129 of the *Social Security Act*) gives us the authority to impose a **civil monetary penalty** against people who defraud us. The OIG’s investigators may find evidence that someone provided false information or withheld information that could affect eligibility for benefits. We can then impose a civil monetary penalty of up to $9,250 for each occurrence. We can also impose an assessment in lieu of damages of up to double the amount, of benefits paid as a result of the fraud. We may also impose a civil monetary penalty and assessment against representative payees or joint bank account holders who misuse payments.

- We are also authorized to impose **administrative sanctions** (Section 1129A of the *Social Security Act*) when a person knowingly provides false or misleading information to us or fails to report information relevant to eligibility or benefit amount. During a sanction period, benefits stop. The sanction periods are 6 months for the first occurrence, 12 months for the second occurrence, and 24 months for each additional occurrence.

- Another part of federal law (Section 1140 of the *Social Security Act*) authorizes us, through the Office of Program Integrity (OPI), to impose a **civil monetary penalty** against anyone or any company that engages in misleading Social Security-related communications. The OIG uses this consumer protection tool to keep the public safe from Social Security-related scam calls. Section 1140 authorizes us to impose a civil monetary penalty of up to $11,506 for each SSA-related scam call that enters the U.S. telecommunications system. Section 1140 authorizes the OIG to impose a civil monetary penalty against companies, known as gateway carriers, that allow foreign originating Social Security-related scam calls to enter the U.S. telecommunications system. Section 1140 authorizes the OIG to impose a civil monetary penalty of up to $11,506 for each SSA-related scam call that enters the U.S.
detect and prevent fraud at the earliest possible point in the decision-making process.

- One of the main reasons people receive SSI payments for which they are not due is because they fail to properly notify us that they have more money in their financial accounts than allowed while collecting payments. The Access to Financial Institutions (AFI) program allows us to identify undisclosed financial accounts that have large amounts of money that would preclude people from receiving SSI payments.

The right amount at the right time

Not all improper payments occur due to fraud. That doesn’t mean we don’t try to recover those payments or prevent them from happening. We have several safeguards in place to ensure we pay people the right benefit amount at the right time. For example, we periodically review cases of those receiving disability benefits to ensure they are still eligible to receive them. We conduct a continuing disability review on each person who receives disability benefits approximately every 3 to 7 years.

For people who receive SSI payments, we regularly review a person’s income, resources, and living arrangements to make sure they still meet the eligibility requirements. We conduct a redetermination on most SSI recipients about once every 1 to 6 years.

When we find that a person has been paid money that they shouldn’t have received, we work to collect any amount, of benefits paid incorrectly. If the person continues to receive benefits, we withhold a portion of the person’s monthly payment until the debt, or overpayment, is paid.

In addition to these safeguards, we regularly conduct quality assurance and performance reviews to make sure decisions and payments are correct for people who apply for and receive benefits. It’s another way we strive to make sure we pay the right amount at the right time.

Join us in protecting your investment — Report scams, fraud, waste, and abuse

While our employees remain one of our best lines of defense against fraud, we also rely on you to let us know when you suspect someone commits fraud against us. Recently, scams — misleading victims into making cash or gift card payments to avoid arrest for Social Security number problems — have skyrocketed. The caller says they are calling from our offices, and may use threatening language in these calls. Our employees will never threaten you for information or promise a benefit in exchange for personal information or money.

If you receive a suspicious call or are unsure of the identity of someone alleging to be from Social Security:

- Hang up or ignore it.
- Do not provide personal information or make payment of any kind.
- Report the call to oig.ssa.gov.

You can also report suspected fraud, waste, and abuse related to our programs and operations at oig.ssa.gov. For more information about our anti-fraud efforts, and to find a more comprehensive list of the tools and initiatives we use to combat fraud, visit www.ssa.gov/fraud.

Contacting Us

The most convenient way to do business with us is to visit www.ssa.gov to get information and use our online services. There are several things you can do online: apply for benefits; start or complete your request for an original or replacement Social Security card; get useful information; find publications; and get answers to frequently asked questions.

When you open a personal my Social Security account, you have more capabilities. You can review your Social Security Statement, verify your earnings, and get estimates of future benefits. You can also print a benefit verification letter, change your direct deposit information, request a replacement Medicare card, and get a replacement SSA-1099/1042S. Access to your personal my Social Security account may be limited for users outside the United States.

If you don’t have access to the internet, we offer many automated services by telephone, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so you may not need to speak with a representative.

If you need to speak with someone, call us toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 or at our TTY number, 1-800-325-0778, if you’re deaf or hard of hearing. A member of our staff can answer your call from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. We provide free interpreter services upon request. For quicker access to a representative, try calling early in the day (between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. local time) or later in the day. We are less busy later in the week (Wednesday to Friday) and later in the month.