

PAYMENT INTEGRITY

BACKGROUND

Our Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI) (referred to as OASDI when discussing them in combination), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program integrity workloads are critical to ensuring efficient programs and accurate payments. We take our responsibility to reduce improper payments seriously. As good stewards of our resources and taxpayer funds, we remain focused on the integrity of our programs, including minimizing improper payments. “Ensure Stewardship” is a Strategic Goal in our [Agency Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years \(FY\) 2018-2022](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/agency/asp) (www.socialsecurity.gov/agency/asp). Each year, we report improper payment findings, both overpayments and underpayments, from our stewardship reviews of the non-medical aspects of the OASI, DI, and SSI programs. Regarding the medical aspects of our disability programs, we conduct continuing disability reviews (CDR) to determine whether disability beneficiaries continue to meet the programs’ medical criteria. However, terminating disability benefits after a CDR does not necessarily mean that the original determination was incorrect; it may mean the beneficiary’s medical condition has improved to the point he or she can work. Therefore, we consider the benefits he or she received before improvement to be proper.

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines for implementing the provisions of the *Improper Payments Information Act of 2002* (IPIA), as amended by the *Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010* (IPERA) and the *Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012* (IPERIA), we report as improper those payments that result from:

- Our mistake in computing the payment;
- Our failure to obtain or act on available information affecting the payment;
- A beneficiary’s failure to report an event; or
- A beneficiary’s incorrect report.

As outlined in OMB’s IPERIA guidance, effective FY 2018, any program with \$2 billion in improper payments qualifies as a high-priority program, and agencies must report improper payments in those programs. For FYs 2014–2017, the annual threshold was \$750 million. Two of our programs meet OMB’s definition of high-priority programs: OASDI and SSI. More information about the improper payments in our high-priority programs for FY 2018 and previous years can be found on [OMB's improper payment website](http://www.paymentaccuracy.gov) (www.paymentaccuracy.gov).

The information presented in this report complies with the guidance provided in IPIA, OMB Circular No. A-123, Appendix C, *Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement*, and OMB Circular No. A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. This report provides general information that demonstrates our commitment to reducing improper payments. The report also describes our efforts in reducing, recovering, and preventing improper payments for our OASDI and SSI benefit programs and our administrative payments.

The President’s Management Agenda, released by the White House in March 2018, identifies Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals to target those areas where multiple agencies must collaborate to effect change and report progress in a manner the public can easily track. The CAP Goal entitled, “Getting Payments Right,” will reduce the amount of cash lost to the taxpayer through incorrect payments; clarify and streamline reporting and compliance requirements to focus on actions that make a difference; and facilitate our partnership with the States to address improper

payments in programs that they administer using Federal funds. The information in this report supports the CAP Goal.

We also fulfill the requirements of Executive Order 13520, *Reducing Improper Payments*, by providing additional information about our efforts to curb improper payments in our OASDI and SSI programs on [our public improper payments website \(www.socialsecurity.gov/improperpayments\)](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/improperpayments).

PAYMENT REPORTING

IMPROPER PAYMENTS STRATEGY

For FY 2018, we continued to align our improper payments strategy with our improper payments governance. We are collaborating with our Federal partners, stakeholders, and beneficiaries to attain our agency Strategic Goal to “Ensure Stewardship.” To help ensure stewardship and efficient administration of our programs, we continue to focus our efforts on improving program integrity.

We have identified the following strategies to accomplish our Strategic Objective “Improve Program Integrity”:

- Collaborate with partners to address improper payments;
- Address the root causes of improper payments to prevent their recurrence; and
- Modernize our debt management and debt collection business processes.

We do not intend for our key improper payment initiatives to be static. We periodically reassess our focus as it relates to reducing improper payments. One of our ongoing priorities is to enhance quality and payment accuracy for the public.

This fiscal year, based upon our stewardship reviews and other efforts, we identified the leading causes of improper payments and major quality issues and selected workloads where we can collectively make meaningful progress by the end of FY 2019, based on the FY 2019 President’s Budget. Building on our current efforts and processes, we will focus on two key areas: (1) combating the leading cause of improper payments; and (2) improving quality and program integrity.

We have identified four priority initiatives to achieve our Strategic Objective:

- Promote the use of myWage Reporting;
- Improve the death reporting system process;
- Modernize the program overpayment remittance system; and
- Continue cost-effective program integrity work.

We discuss these initiatives and their relation to reducing improper payments in our OASDI and SSI programs in the Improper Payment Root Cause Categories and the Improper Payment Corrective Actions sections of this report. We also discuss initiatives that affect improper payments in both programs in the Other Major Causes and Corrective Actions in the OASDI and SSI Programs section of this *Payment Integrity* report.

We identified the following three performance measures to help evaluate progress in accomplishing this Strategic Objective:

- Improve the integrity of the SSI program by focusing our efforts on reducing overpayments;
- Maintain a high payment accuracy rate by reducing overpayments in the OASDI program; and

- Ensure the quality of our decisions by achieving the State disability determination services (DDS) net accuracy rate for initial disability decisions.

We provide more information about our performance measures in our [Annual Performance Plan for FYs 2018-2019](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/agency/performance) (www.socialsecurity.gov/agency/performance).

EXPERIENCE IN THE OASI, DI, OASDI, AND SSI PROGRAMS

OMB requires agencies that have programs or activities that are susceptible to significant improper payments to list the programs and related improper payment rates in one table. Table 1 shows the improper payment rates for the OASI, DI, OASDI, and SSI programs for FY 2017. In Table 1, we also include our improper payment rates for funds we spent to support Hurricane Sandy recovery activity, since they are also considered susceptible to significant improper payments by the *Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013* (DRAA). We calculate the overpayment rate by dividing overpayment dollars by total dollars paid, and the underpayment rate by dividing underpayment dollars by total dollars paid. We calculate the improper payment rate by adding overpayment and underpayment dollars and dividing by the sum total of dollars paid.

Please see Table 1.1 for more details about our improper payment rates for the OASI and DI programs for FYs 2015, 2016, and 2017. For our SSI program, please see Table 1.2 for more details about our improper payment rates for the SSI program for FYs 2015, 2016, and 2017.

**Table 1: Improper Payments Experience
FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	OASI	DI	OASDI	SSI	DRAA	Total
FY 2017 Outlays	\$780,787.23	\$129,222.32	\$910,009.54	\$56,495.45	\$0.00	\$966,504.99
FY 2017 Proper Payment \$	\$778,229.98	\$125,621.74	\$903,851.72	\$51,738.00	\$0.00	\$955,589.72
FY 2017 Proper Payment %	99.67%	97.21%	99.32%	91.58%	100.00%	98.87%
FY 2017 Improper Payment \$	\$2,557.24	\$3,600.57	\$6,157.82	\$4,757.44	\$0.00	\$10,915.26
FY 2017 Improper Payment %	0.33%	2.79%	0.68%	8.42%	0.00%	1.13%
FY 2017 Overpayment \$	\$2,458.54	\$3,405.49	\$5,864.03	\$4,121.02	\$0.00	\$9,985.05
FY 2017 Overpayment %	0.31%	2.64%	0.64%	7.29%	0.00%	1.03%
FY 2017 Underpayment \$	\$98.71	\$195.08	\$293.79	\$636.42	\$0.00	\$930.21
FY 2017 Underpayment %	0.01%	0.15%	0.03%	1.13%	0.00%	0.10%

Notes:

1. Total OASDI and SSI outlays for FY 2017 represent estimated cash outlays while conducting the annual stewardship reviews and may vary from actual cash outlays. OASDI totals may not equal the sum of OASI and DI amounts due to rounding.
2. OASDI outlays are estimates based on limited sample sizes.
3. There may be slight variances in the dollar amounts and percentages reported due to rounding of source data. We derive percentages from unrounded source data.

OASDI EXPERIENCE

Over the last 5 years (FYs 2013-2017), based on our stewardship reviews, we estimate that we paid approximately \$3.7 trillion to OASI beneficiaries. Of that total, we estimate \$9.3 billion were overpayments, representing approximately 0.25 percent of outlays. We estimate that underpayments during this same period were \$2.1 billion, the equivalent of approximately 0.06 percent of outlays.

Applying the same analysis to the DI program, we estimate that we paid \$684.8 billion to DI beneficiaries over the last 5 years (FYs 2013-2017). Of that total, we estimate \$8.0 billion were overpayments, representing approximately 1.16 percent of outlays. We estimate underpayments during this same period totaled \$1.0 billion, the equivalent of approximately 0.15 percent of outlays.

Table 1.1 shows the estimated improper payment rates for the OASI and DI programs for FYs 2015, 2016, and 2017.

**Table 1.1: OASDI Improper Payments Experience
FY 2015 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

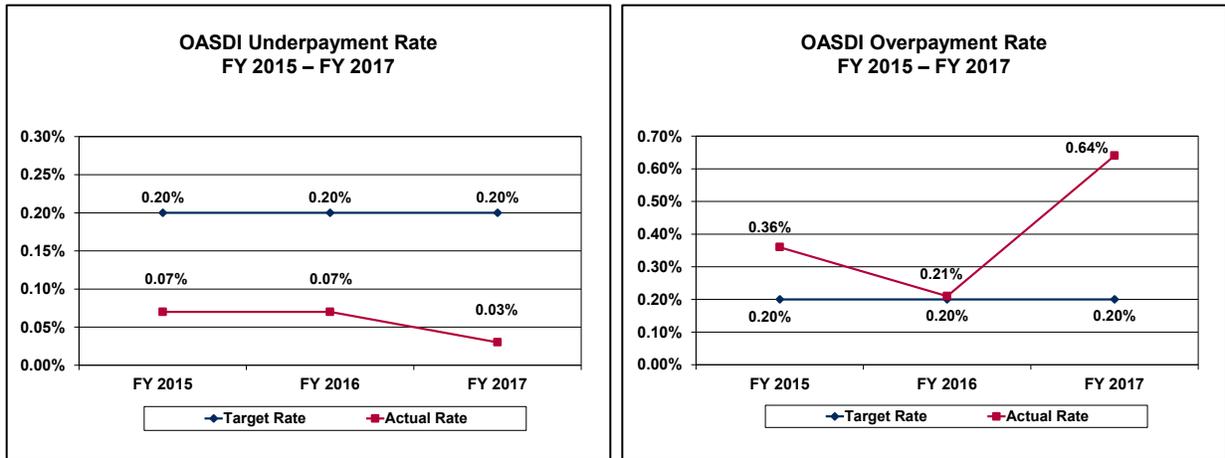
	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Dollars	Rate	Dollars	Rate	Dollars	Rate
OASI						
Total Benefit Payments	\$712,644.02		\$770,538.77		\$780,787.23	
Underpayment Error	\$371.62	0.05%	\$628.44	0.08%	\$98.71	0.01%
Overpayment Error	\$1,575.47	0.22%	\$1,210.73	0.16%	\$2,458.54	0.31%
DI						
Total Benefit Payments	\$141,045.42		\$140,661.52		\$129,222.32	
Underpayment Error	\$200.14	0.14%	\$41.62	0.03%	\$195.08	0.15%
Overpayment Error	\$1,524.93	1.08%	\$697.60	0.50%	\$3,405.49	2.64%
Combined OASDI						
Total Benefit Payments	\$853,689.44		\$911,200.29		\$910,009.54	
Underpayment Error	\$571.76	0.07%	\$670.06	0.07%	\$293.79	0.03%
Underpayment Target		≤0.20%		≤0.20%		≤0.20%
Overpayment Error	\$3,100.40	0.36%	\$1,908.33	0.21%	\$5,864.03	0.64%
Overpayment Target		≤0.20%		≤0.20%		≤0.20%

Notes:

- Total benefit payments for FYs 2015-2017 represent estimated cash outlays while conducting the annual stewardship reviews and may vary from actual cash outlays. OASDI totals may not equal the sum of OASI and DI amounts due to rounding.
- Total benefit payments for OASDI are estimates based on limited sample sizes, which may cause them to vary from year to year.
- FY 2018 data will not be available until summer 2019.
- There may be slight variances in the dollar amounts and percentages reported due to rounding of source data.
- OASI statistical precision is at the 95 percent confidence level for all rates shown. Confidence intervals are: For FY 2015, +0.03 percent and -0.04 percent for underpayments and +0.14 percent and -0.15 percent for overpayments; for FY 2016, +0.07 percent and -0.10 percent for underpayments and +0.13 percent and -0.12 percent for overpayments; and for FY 2017, +0.01 percent and -0.01 percent for underpayments and +0.30 percent and -0.33 percent for overpayments.
- DI statistical precision is at the 95 percent confidence level for all rates shown. Confidence intervals are: For FY 2015, +0.13 percent and -0.25 percent for underpayments and +1.07 percent and -1.18 percent for overpayments; for FY 2016, +0.02 percent and -0.06 percent for underpayments and +0.49 percent and -0.53 percent for overpayments; and for FY 2017, +0.14 percent and -0.27 percent for underpayments and +2.6 percent and -2.6 percent for overpayments.
- OASDI statistical precision is at the 95 percent confidence level for all rates shown. Confidence intervals are: For FY 2015, +0.23 percent and -0.24 percent for underpayments and +0.05 percent and -0.04 percent for overpayments; for FY 2016, +0.06 percent and -0.09 percent for underpayments and +0.12 percent and -0.12 percent for overpayments; and for FY 2017, +0.02 percent and -0.06 percent for underpayments and +0.36 percent and -0.37 percent for overpayments.
- Changes in the OASDI error rates from FY 2015 to 2016 are not statistically significant. The change in the OASDI underpayment error rate from FY 2016 to FY 2017 is not statistically significant. The change in the OASDI overpayment error rate from FY 2016 to FY 2017 is statistically significant.
- We strive to reduce improper payments within the constraints of statutory and regulatory requirements and limited resources. We also work with Congress and our stakeholders to identify ways to simplify our statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition, in this report, we discuss the major causes of our OASDI error rates and our corrective action plans to reduce them. While we strive to improve our efforts to reduce improper payments, outcomes must be significant to affect our error rate. To have an effect on improper payments, for FY 2017 each tenth of a percentage point in payment accuracy represents about \$910 million in program outlays for the OASDI program.



The following graphs show our estimated OASDI underpayment and overpayment rates for the last three years.



The increase in the FY 2017 overpayment error rate was primarily caused by Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) ([a definition of SGA is available at: www.socialsecurity.gov/oact/cola/sga.html](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/oact/cola/sga.html)) and Government Pension Offset (GPO) ([a definition of GPO is available at: www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-10007.pdf](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-10007.pdf)) errors and is statistically significant. The SGA errors primarily occurred due to the beneficiaries' failure to report his or her work activity. GPO errors occur due to the beneficiaries' failure to report the receipt of or changes in their pension. GPO errors also occurred when we did not take proper action to impose the offset.

SSI EXPERIENCE

Over the last 5 years (FYs 2013-2017), based on our stewardship reviews, we estimate that we paid approximately \$281.7 billion to SSI recipients. Of that total, we estimate \$20 billion were overpayments, representing about 7 percent of outlays. We estimate that underpayments during this same period were \$3.9 billion, the equivalent of approximately 1.4 percent of outlays.

Table 1.2 shows the estimated improper payment rates for the SSI program for FYs 2015, 2016, and 2017.

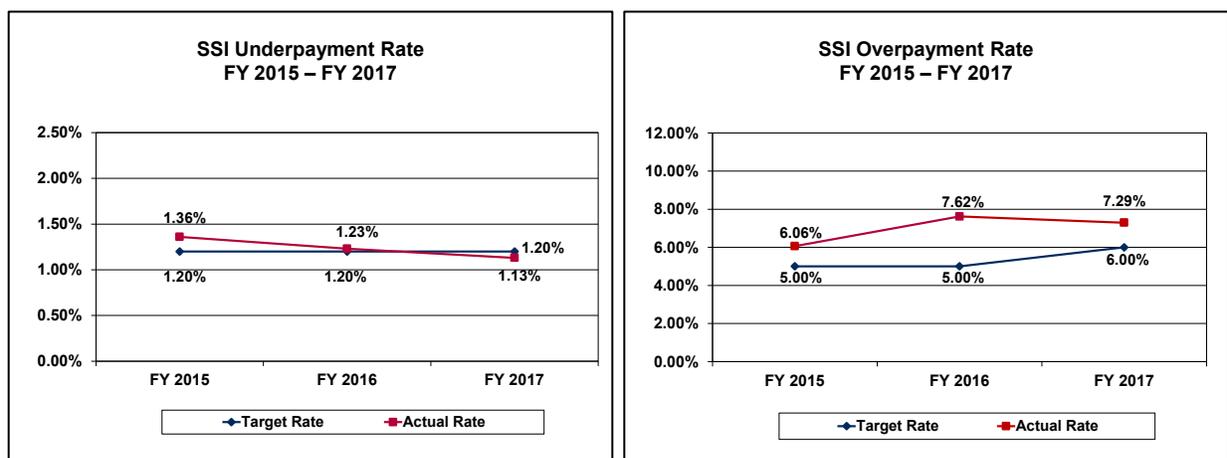
**Table 1.2: SSI Improper Payments Experience
FY 2015 - FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Total Federally Administered Payments			
Dollars	\$56,625.58	\$56,754.07	\$56,495.45
Underpayments			
Dollars	\$770.20	\$696.01	\$636.42
Target Rate	≤1.20%	≤1.20%	≤1.20%
Actual Rate	1.36%	1.23%	1.13%
Overpayments			
Dollars	\$3,431.29	\$4,323.93	\$4,121.02
Target Rate	≤5.00%	≤5.00%	≤6.00%
Actual Rate	6.06%	7.62%	7.29%

Notes:

1. Total federally-administered payments represent estimated program outlays while conducting the annual stewardship reviews and may vary from actual outlays.
2. FY 2018 data will not be available until summer 2019.
3. The percentages and dollar amounts presented in Table 1.2 are based on actual numbers used from the source data. However, there may be differences in the calculated overpayment and underpayment rates due to rounding.
4. SSI statistical precision is at the 95 percent confidence level for all rates shown. Confidence intervals are: For FY 2015, ±0.51 percent for underpayments and ±0.64 percent for overpayments; for FY 2016, ±0.31 percent for underpayments and ±1.08 percent for overpayments; and for FY 2017, ±0.30 percent for underpayments and ±1.04 percent for overpayments.
5. Please note that year-to-year differences from changes in the SSI overpayment error rates from FY 2015 to FY 2016 are statistically significant. The change in the SSI overpayment and underpayment error rates from FY 2016 to FY 2017 are not statistically significant.
6. We strive to reduce improper payments within the constraints of statutory and regulatory requirements and limited resources. We also work with Congress and our stakeholders to identify ways to simplify our statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition, in this report, we discuss the major causes of our SSI error rates and our corrective action plans to reduce them. While we strive to improve our efforts to reduce improper payments, outcomes must be significant to affect our error rate. To have an effect on improper payments, for FY 2017, each tenth of a percentage point in payment accuracy represents about \$56.4 million in program outlays for the SSI program.

The graphs below show our estimated SSI underpayment and overpayment rates for the last three years.





IMPROPER PAYMENT ROOT CAUSE CATEGORIES

Table 2 lists the major causes of improper payments (overpayments and underpayments) in the OASDI and SSI programs using OMB's seven categories of error.

Table 2: Improper Payment Root Cause Category Matrix for FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)

Reason for Improper Payment	OASDI Program		SSI Program		DRAA	
	Overpayment	Underpayment	Overpayment	Underpayment	Overpayment	Underpayment
Program Design or Structural Issue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Inability to Authenticate Eligibility						
Inability to Access Data	\$460.36	\$0	\$3,540.68	\$278.50	\$0	\$0
Data Needed Does Not Exist	\$0	\$0	\$303.53	\$241.82	\$0	\$0
Failure to Verify:						
Death Data	\$795.53	\$0	\$8.23	\$0	\$0	\$0
Financial Data	\$0	\$0	\$43.94	\$29.04	\$0	\$0
Excluded Party Data	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prisoner Data	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Eligibility Data	\$4,031.55	\$30.26	\$40.81	\$40.00	\$0	\$0
Administrative or Process Error Made by:						
Federal Agency	\$576.59	\$263.53	\$183.83	\$47.06	\$0	\$0
State or Local Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Party (e.g., participating lender, health care provider, or any other organization administering Federal dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medical Necessity	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Insufficient Documentation to Determine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Reason (explain)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$5,864.03	\$293.79	\$4,121.02	\$636.42	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Data Source: FY 2017 OASDI and SSI stewardship reviews. FY 2018 data will not be available until summer 2019.
2. There may be slight variances in the dollar amounts reported due to rounding of source data.
3. Because the amount of death overpayment is small, the estimated amount of error found in our samples varies from year to year.
4. Beginning in 2015, OMB required us to categorize improper payments in our programs into seven categories as defined below:
 - **Program Design or Structural Issue** – Improper payments resulting from the design of the program or a structural issue.
 - **Inability to Authenticate Eligibility** – Improper payments issued because the agency is unable to authenticate eligibility criteria.
 - **Inability to Access Data** – The data needed to authenticate eligibility exists but the agency is unable to access the data prior to making the payment. For our OASDI corrective action related to this improper payment category, refer to the Other Major Causes and Corrective Actions in the OASDI and SSI Programs section; Marital Status Information. For our SSI corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for SSI Improper Payments section; Financial Accounts (Table 2.7), Wages (Table 2.9), and Other Real Property (Table 2.13).
 - **Data Needed Does Not Exist** – No database or dataset currently exists that the agency can use to check eligibility prior to making the payment. For our SSI corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for SSI Improper Payments section; In-kind Support and Maintenance (ISM) (Table 2.11).
 - **Failure to Verify Data** – Improper payments issued because the agency or another party administering Federal dollars fails to verify appropriate data to determine whether or not a recipient should be receiving a payment, even though such data exists in government or third-party databases.
 - **Death Data** – Failure to verify that an individual is deceased and the agency pays that individual. For more information, see the Additional Comments section.
 - **Financial Data** – Failure to verify that an individual’s or household’s financial resources (e.g., current income or assets) do not meet the threshold to qualify him or her for a benefit, and the agency makes a benefit payment to that individual or household. For our corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for SSI Improper Payments section; Financial Accounts (Table 2.7) and Other Real Property (Table 2.13).
 - **Excluded Party Data** – Failure to verify that an individual or entity has been excluded from receiving Federal payments and the agency pays that individual or entity.
 - **Prisoner Data** – Failure to verify that an individual is incarcerated and ineligible for receiving a payment and the agency pays that individual. For our corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Other Major Causes and Corrective Actions in the OASDI and SSI Programs section; Prisoner Information.
 - **Other Eligibility Data** – Any other failure to verify data not already listed above, causing the agency to make an improper payment as a result. For OASDI, the leading root causes are SGA and GPO. For SSI, the leading root causes are Living Arrangement and ISM. For OASDI corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for OASDI Improper Payments section; SGA (Table 2.2). For SSI corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for SSI Improper Payments section; ISM (Table 2.11).
 - **Administrative or Process Errors Made** – Improper payments caused by incorrect data entry, classifying, or processing of applications or payments made by Federal, State, local agencies, or other organizations that administer Federal dollars. For OASDI corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for OASDI Improper Payments section; Increase Post-Entitlement Accuracy (Table 2.4) and Potential Entitlements (Table 2.5). For SSI corrective actions related to this improper payment category, refer to the Major Causes and Corrective Actions for SSI Improper Payments section; ISM (Table 2.11).
 - **Medical Necessity** – Improper payments issued to a medical provider who delivers a service or item that does not meet coverage requirements for medical necessity.
 - **Insufficient Documentation to Determine** – Improper payments issued when there is a lack of supporting documentation necessary to verify accuracy of a payment identified in the improper payment testing sample.
 - **Other Reason** – Improper payments caused by payment errors that do not fit in the above categories.

IMPROPER PAYMENT CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

MAJOR CAUSES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR OASDI IMPROPER PAYMENTS

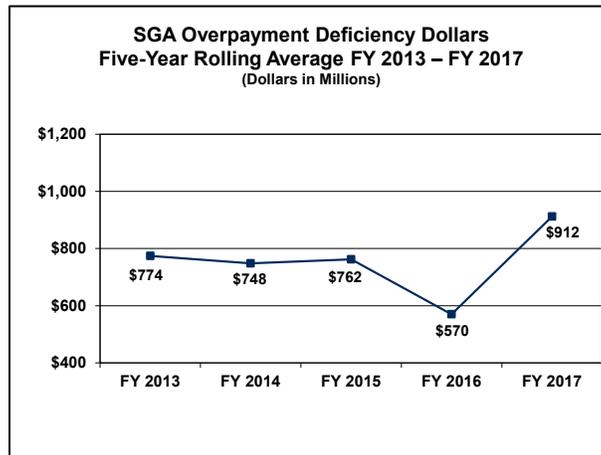
Our stewardship review findings over the last five years show that the major causes of overpayments in the OASDI program are SGA and errors in computations. The major cause of underpayments is errors in computations.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINFUL ACTIVITY

Description:

When disability beneficiaries work, several factors determine whether they can continue to receive monthly benefits. Improper payments occur when beneficiaries fail to report earnings timely, or we do not take the proper actions to process work reports. The following graph shows the five-year rolling average of SGA overpayment deficiency dollars. Please note that year-to-year differences are not statistically significant.

Historical Figures:



**Table 2.1: SGA Overpayment Deficiency Dollars
FY 2013 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Overpayments	\$774	\$748	\$762	\$570	\$912

Corrective Actions:

Table 2.2 shows our actions to ensure timely processing of beneficiaries' earnings. Payment errors based on SGA correspond to the "Failure to Verify: Other Eligibility Data" categories in Table 2.



Table 2.2: SGA – Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
<u>Audit Recommendation</u>		
<p>To help minimize improper payments, we agreed with an audit recommendation to prioritize identifying cases where we failed to terminate the disability payments following medical cessation determinations.</p>	Ongoing	<p>We continue to have ongoing discussions with appropriate stakeholders to enhance our automated solutions to prevent such errors in the future; however, since November 2015, we have released approximately 26,270 cases for corrective action and cessation. This workload continues to be a priority for the agency and once automation is fully implemented, we will see a significant reduction in the workload.</p>
<u>Predictive Model</u>		
<p>We have developed Work Smart to identify DI beneficiaries who are working and require a work CDR to determine if they should remain in current pay. This process builds on the existing Continuing Disability Review Enforcement Operation (CDREO) by integrating quarterly work CDR alerts using quarterly earnings from the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE). We receive quarterly alerts up to one year earlier than the annual earnings data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This allows us to identify beneficiaries working above SGA up to one year in advance compared to annual earnings. We have also incorporated a Monthly Earnings Pilot (MEP) project, which will use monthly earnings reported by Sections 824 and 826 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i>. Work Smart includes a national screening program that removes select cases that do not require a work CDR. Using monthly earnings data, we are developing an Auto CDR process that will complete work CDRs for beneficiaries whose monthly earnings remain below SGA during the entire year.</p>	Ongoing	<p>In FY 2018, the Quarterly Earnings Project selected over 30,000 cases requiring a work CDR using OCSE data. These cases were completed up to one year in advance of the annual earnings data.</p> <p>In FY 2018, MEP selected about 7,000 cases requiring a work CDR.</p> <p>When we implement Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i>, we will introduce monthly earnings into Work Smart as another form of earnings data that will allow us to identify beneficiaries working above SGA. Implementation of the information exchange is contingent on awarding a new contract and contract negotiations are currently on hold. Therefore, the target implementation date of Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> information exchange is yet to be determined.</p>

Description	Target Completion	Status
<u>Legislation and Legislative Proposals</u>		
<p>Section 826 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> requires the Commissioner to establish and implement a system permitting DI beneficiaries to report their earnings electronically.</p>	<p>Completed FY 2017</p> <p>Completed FY 2018</p>	<p>In September 2017, we implemented a new online wage reporting application where Social Security DI beneficiaries and their representative payees can report wages online through their <i>my Social Security</i> account.</p> <p>In June 2018, we released myWageReport (myWR) for SSI and concurrent beneficiaries to allow recipients, their representative payees, or deemors (e.g., an ineligible spouse or parent living with the recipient) to have a convenient option to report earnings electronically.</p> <p>In September 2018, we added new software to perform monthly analysis of paystub information entered into our systems to alert field offices of cases that require a work review. We capture this new alert in our management information to allow management to quickly identify, assign, and monitor. The results will allow us to respond to earnings at the earliest possible point to improve CDR processing times and reduce improper payments.</p>
<p>Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> authorizes the Commissioner to establish information exchanges with payroll data providers to obtain wage data to administer the DI and SSI programs and to prevent improper payments. DI and SSI applicants and beneficiaries who give us their authorization to obtain wage information through such an exchange will be exempt from certain statutory penalties for any omission or error in the wages provided by the payroll data provider.</p>	<p>To be determined (TBD)</p>	<p>To implement the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> authority, we obtained executive approval on the business process document and began systems planning and analysis in November 2016. We convened a cross-agency project team to collaborate on implementing Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> and other wage-related provisions.</p> <p>In September 2017, we implemented the first phase of Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i>, which allows the agency to collect and store authorization from DI and SSI applicants and beneficiaries to obtain their payroll data via the information exchange. Additionally, we have made enhancements to the application we use to process wage determinations for DI to support the information exchange. For example, we added help pages and created notifications of earnings discrepancies. In September 2018, we implemented additional enhancements, such as creating alerts to notify employees that wage data indicates the need for a review.</p> <p>For the information exchange under Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i>, we are moving forward to develop the agency's requirements and conducting market research needed to announce a contracting opportunity for payroll data providers. Implementation of the information exchange is contingent on awarding a contract.</p>



COMPUTATIONS

Description:

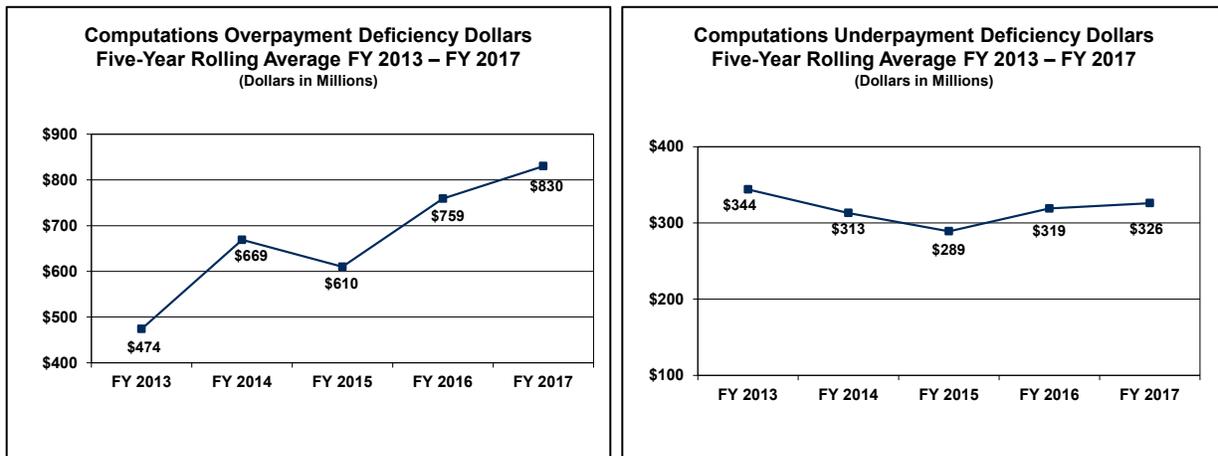
Errors in computations are a major cause of both OASDI overpayments and underpayments. Our goal is to correct and prevent instances where a recipient or beneficiary has potential entitlement to, but is not receiving, a new or higher benefit.

We determine a person’s benefit amount based on several factors, including age, earnings history, and the type of benefit awarded.

Inaccurate information or administrative mistakes can cause errors in calculating benefits. For FYs 2013-2017, approximately 72 percent of the computation error dollars resulted in overpayments, with the leading causes being the Windfall Elimination Provision or WEP ([a definition of WEP is available at: www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-10045.pdf](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-10045.pdf)), failure to apply the Retirement Insurance Benefit Limitation (RIB-LIM) when applicable, and adjustment of the family maximum or FMAX ([an explanation of FMAX is available at: https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/familymax.html](https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/familymax.html)). RIB-LIM applies when a deceased beneficiary would have received a reduced retirement benefit. Under RIB-LIM, the maximum benefit for a surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse is limited to the larger of 82.5 percent of the deceased beneficiary’s death Primary Insurance Amount or the benefit amount that the deceased beneficiary would receive if he or she were still alive. WEP accounted for 63 percent of computation error dollars for the 5-year period, while RIB-LIM and FMAX, respectively, accounted for 9 percent and 8 percent of these error dollars.

Historical Figures:

Please note that year-to-year differences are not statistically significant.



**Table 2.3: Computations Deficiency Dollars
FY 2013 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Overpayments	\$474	\$669	\$610	\$759	\$830
Underpayments	\$344	\$313	\$289	\$319	\$326

Corrective Actions - Increase Post-Entitlement Accuracy

Recent studies indicate that we can improve accuracy in the areas of processing OASDI work CDRs and other changes to a beneficiary’s record after they are already entitled to benefits. To address this issue, we developed

Work Smart. The Work Smart process identifies DI beneficiaries whose earnings put them at risk of being overpaid. The process builds on the current CDREO by integrating quarterly work CDR alerts based on quarterly earnings from OCSE into the CDREO process. We receive quarterly alerts up to one year earlier than the current CDREO alerts, meaning we learn of unreported work more quickly and reduce work-related overpayments. Work Smart will also include a national screening program that removes unproductive work CDRs from the CDREO process so technicians can evaluate cases where a beneficiary is working over SGA.

By addressing post-entitlement accuracy and identifying potential entitlements, we will reduce improper overpayments and underpayments.

Table 2.4 shows our actions to increase our post-entitlement accuracy. Post-entitlement accuracy errors correspond to the “Administrative or Process Error Made by: Federal Agency” category in Table 2.

Table 2.4: Increase Post-Entitlement Accuracy – Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
Provide better descriptive definitions of the OASDI systems alert, exception, and processing limitation codes to give technicians more precise information on actions needed.	Ongoing	We completed planning and analysis in September 2016. We began updating problematic OASDI system alerts, exceptions, and processing limitation codes with better descriptive definitions in FY 2017. The updates are released on an ongoing basis. We meet monthly to discuss and approve the language of the updates.
Review the most problematic overpayment cases being completed in our Office of Disability Operations. Our objective is to determine the root causes of overpayment errors and provide recommendations to address improved processing.	Ongoing	This project is ongoing. We began a national processing center overpayment study in April 2016. In FY 2016, we focused on overpayments due to disability cessation or extended period of eligibility. We published the report in November 2017. Based on our review, we recommended training and a systems enhancement to improve processing. In FY 2017, we focused on overpayments due to annual retirement test permanent deductions and completed a draft report August 2018. Based on our review, we recommended issuing annual earnings test processing reminders to technicians to improve processing. The FY 2018 review of disability overpayments was completed in September 2018 and we expect to issue a report in December 2018.

Our studies also show that we sometimes overlook potential entitlements (i.e., entitlement to benefits other than the one an individual is applying for or receiving). In FY 2013, we established a dedicated workgroup and process for evaluating and addressing potential entitlement workloads. To date, we have:

- Initiated four outreach efforts dealing with vulnerable populations such as widows, veterans, the aged, and disabled children.
- Implemented systems changes for three projects dealing with widows, children, and the aged.
- Developed a community outreach plan to promote OASDI surviving parent’s benefits.
- Completed analysis on projects involving potential entitlement situations for minor children, Medicare only beneficiaries, military service retirees, and disabled children.
- Selected projects to address in FY 2018. Please see the Corrective Actions in Table 2.5 for a complete list.

MAJOR CAUSES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SSI IMPROPER PAYMENTS

Our greatest payment accuracy challenges occur within the SSI program. The program's complexities stem from legislation that requires us to determine SSI eligibility and to calculate SSI payments. We generally make SSI payments on the first day of the month for eligibility in that month. Many factors influence SSI payment accuracy. Even if the payment is correct when paid, any changes that may occur during the month can affect the payment due, which can result in an overpayment or underpayment. Thus, the program requirements themselves sometimes cause improper payments. We remain committed to simplifying the SSI program, and we are exploring ways to do this in a fair and equitable manner.

SSI is a means-tested program for individuals with limited income and resources who are blind, disabled, or aged. This program is complex because fluctuations in monthly income, resources, and living arrangements may affect eligibility and monthly payment amounts. Improper payments often occur if recipients (or their representative payees on their behalf) fail to timely report changes in any of these factors (e.g., an increase of their resources or a change in their wages). Failure to report such changes is the primary cause of both overpayment and underpayment errors.

Our stewardship findings over the last five years show that the major causes of overpayments in the SSI program have been errors or omissions in the following:

- Financial accounts (e.g., bank savings or checking accounts, or credit union accounts);
- Wages;
- In-kind Support and Maintenance (ISM); and
- Other real property (i.e., ownership of non-home real property).

Over the last five years, the major causes of underpayments in the SSI program have been errors or omissions in the following:

- ISM;
- Living arrangements; and
- Wages.

Later in this section, we provide information on our corrective actions for living arrangements under the corrective action for wages.

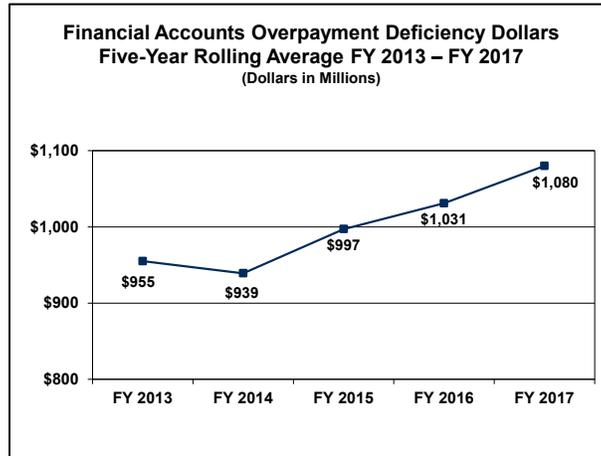
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

Description:

Financial accounts with countable resources in excess of the allowable resource limits are the leading cause of SSI overpayment errors. When an applicant, recipient, or deemor has financial accounts with values exceeding the allowable resource limits, these accounts may result in periods of SSI ineligibility, which is the leading cause of SSI overpayments.



Historical Figures:



**Table 2.6: Financial Accounts Overpayment Deficiency Dollars
FY 2013 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Overpayments	\$955	\$939	\$997	\$1,031	\$1,080

Corrective Actions:

A claimant, recipient, or deemor must give us permission to request his or her financial records from any financial institution (i.e., financial permission) as an eligibility requirement for SSI. We developed the Access to Financial Institutions (AFI) program to address overpayment errors related to financial accounts. AFI is an automated process that verifies alleged bank account balances with financial institutions to identify potential excess resources in financial accounts held by SSI applicants, recipients, and deemors. In addition to verifying alleged bank accounts, AFI detects undisclosed accounts using unique search criteria called geographic searches. We conduct up to 10 geographic searches per individual for each review. We use AFI to verify financial accounts during the SSI application process, as well as when we conduct periodic redeterminations of continued eligibility, thereby detecting excess resources and deterring reoccurrence.

In an effort to streamline and continue the use of the AFI process, in a future release of our debt management system modernization we plan to implement three AFI systems enhancements that will improve our current process for initiating AFI and reducing improper payments.

Table 2.7 shows our actions to reduce errors related to financial accounts. Payment errors related to financial accounts correspond to the “Inability to Authenticate Eligibility: Inability to Access Data” and “Failure to Verify: Financial Data” categories in Table 2.

Table 2.7: Financial Accounts – Corrective Actions

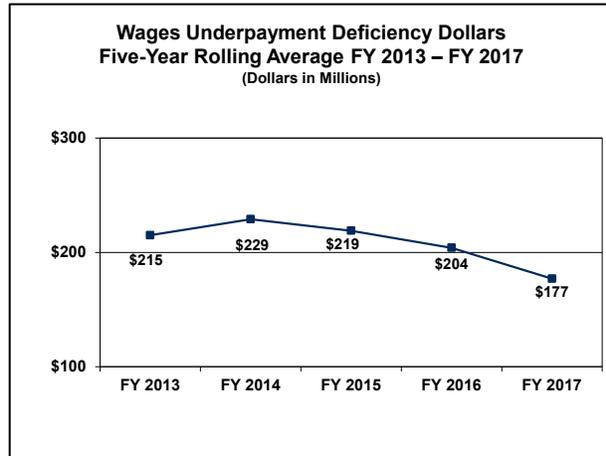
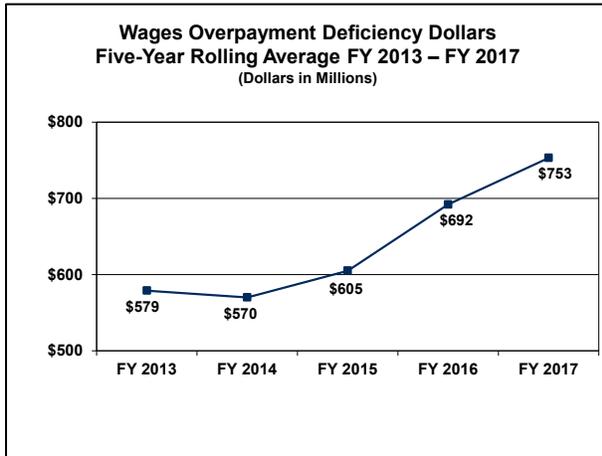
Description	Target Completion	Status
Evaluate the effect of increased undisclosed bank account searches and a lowered tolerance that we implemented in October 2013.	Completed FY 2016	We completed evaluations in the first quarter of FY 2016. Based on these findings, we are recommending that it would not be the most efficient use of our limited program integrity resources to conduct additional AFI searches or to make any additional changes to the process at this time.
Conduct study to evaluate benefits of automatically initiating AFI requests during the period between redeterminations of SSI eligibility. This proposal would enable us to prevent improper payments earlier and limit the amount of any overpayments.	Completed FY 2016	Our study found that it would not be the most efficient use of program integrity resources to use AFI between SSI redeterminations.
Implement two AFI systems enhancements that will improve our current process for initiating AFI.	Completed FY 2016	In October 2015, we added functionality to allow an address, other than the current residence address, for geographic searches in AFI to search the prior address when a person moves. In January 2016, we added functionality to search for financial institutions by the routing transit number when initiating AFI requests.
Implement three AFI systems enhancements that will improve our current process for initiating AFI and reducing improper payments.	FY 2020 through FY 2021	Planning and analysis is to begin in FY 2019. We will implement the following key AFI systems enhancements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an automatic trigger of AFI requests; scheduled for development in FY 2020. • Enhance ability to view attachments from financial institutions; scheduled for development and release in FY 2021. • Automate splitting of co-owned bank account balances; scheduled for development and release in FY 2021.

WAGES**Description:**

For more than a decade, wage discrepancies have been one of the leading causes of SSI overpayment and underpayment errors. Wage discrepancies occur when the recipient or his or her deemor has actual wages that differ from the wage amount used to calculate the SSI payment.



Historical Figures:



**Table 2.8: Wages Deficiency Dollars
FY 2013 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Overpayments	\$579	\$570	\$605	\$692	\$753
Underpayments	\$215	\$229	\$219	\$204	\$177

Corrective Actions:

We rely on individuals to self-report wages to us on time. However, we know that they may fail to report or not report wages in time to prevent an improper payment. Section 824 of the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015* gives the agency authority to conduct information exchanges with payroll providers to obtain accurate, up-to-date, and relevant wage information to help determine SSI eligibility and to help prevent improper payments. Please see Table 2.9 for more information about the implementation of Section 824 of the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015*.

We developed several communication initiatives to help encourage recipients not only to remember to report events that can affect eligibility or payment amounts, such as changes in living arrangements, but also to make it easier for them to comply with reporting requirements. For example, we created a business card that contains information on reporting requirements that field offices give recipients during claims and redeterminations. Recipients can keep this card for future use when reporting wages to us.

Other examples of our corrective actions to address the root causes of wage-related errors include options for recipients (or representative payee on their behalf) or their deemons to report their wages via telephone or a mobile application. Since October 2013, certain recipients, representative payees, and deemons have been able to use these automated reporting tools to report the preceding month’s wages at any time in the current month.

- Supplemental Security Income Telephone Wage Reporting (SSITWR)

In FY 2008, we implemented SSITWR, which allows recipients, representative payees, and deemons to report the prior month’s gross wages via an automated telephone system. SSITWR ensures we post the wage amounts to the individual’s record timely from the date we received the reported wages.

- Supplemental Security Income Mobile Wage Reporting Application

Beginning in December 2012, 50 field offices across all 10 regions began a pilot for mobile wage reporting. This initiative allowed certain SSI recipients, representative payees, and deemons to use their smart devices (e.g., smartphone) to report the prior month’s gross wages, using an application they can download at no

cost from the Google Play and Apple App stores. The initial pilot was successful, and we expanded it to nearly 270 participating field offices in March 2013. The expanded phase of the pilot was successful as well, with more than 9,000 wage reports submitted using the mobile application during the entire pilot. We rolled out the initiative nationally on August 1, 2013, following the release of some minor system improvements made as the result of feedback received during the pilot.

- Automated Reminder

In September 2013, we implemented an automated SSI wage reporting reminder. Individuals can voluntarily sign up to receive a monthly email or text message reminder to report wages for the prior month.

- myWageReport

In September 2017, we released the myWR online application, which allows DI beneficiaries and representative payees to report wages to us and provides a receipt for the report that the reporter can view, print, and save. DI self-reporters and their representative payees can report wages that occurred within a two-year timeframe from the reporting date. In June 2018, we added functionality to myWR that allows SSI and concurrent (SSI and DI) wage reporting. SSI recipients, their representative payees, and deems have a convenient option to report the preceding month's wages electronically. Wage receipts generated by myWR are stored in the Online Retrieval System, which provides online retrieval of our notices and other documents. In an effort to increase use of the myWR application, we will continue to promote the online service to beneficiaries, representative payees, and advocacy groups.

We continue to increase the number of successful wage reports received using our automated SSI wage reporting systems. We processed 350,000 Telephone Wage reports, which is a decrease of 12 percent compared to the number in FY 2017. Additionally, in FY 2018, we processed over 856,000 successful SSI Mobile Wage reports, which is an increase of 24 percent over the number in FY 2017.

Table 2.9 shows our actions to reduce errors related to wages. Payment errors related to wages correspond to the "Inability to Authenticate Eligibility: Inability to Access Data" category in Table 2.

Table 2.9: Wages – Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
Request that SSI applicants and recipients provide their consent for us to obtain information from other sources.	Completed FY 2015	We now capture the SSI recipient's authorization for us to contact commercial entities, including payroll providers, for evidence related to SSI eligibility and payment amount. In addition, we added new print options to allow the claims representative to provide a printed copy of the authorization information to the person who provided the authorization or to any third parties that require proof of authorization prior to releasing personal information to us.
Perform a proof of concept (POC) to test whether automated posting of income information available through commercial wage databases offered by private payroll providers would allow us to reduce wage-related improper payments and save administrative resources.	Completed FY 2015	We gathered data through the POC. The findings revealed that there is value in monthly matching with a payroll provider as wage information is available for the majority of the sample.
Section 826 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> requires the Commissioner to establish and implement a system permitting DI beneficiaries to report their earnings electronically.	Completed FY 2017	In September 2017, we implemented a new online wage report application where Social Security DI beneficiaries and their representative payees can report wages online through their <i>my Social Security</i> account.
Provide an additional option for reporting earnings using authority from Section 826 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> .	Completed FY 2018	In June 2018, we gave SSI recipients, representative payees, and deemors the option of reporting their wages electronically to encourage timely reporting. Receiving timely wage reports will help reduce wage-related improper payments.

Description	Target Completion	Status
<p>Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> authorizes the Commissioner to establish information exchanges with payroll data providers to obtain wage data to administer the DI and SSI programs and to prevent improper payments. DI and SSI applicants and beneficiaries who give us their authorization to obtain wage information through such an exchange will be exempt from certain statutory penalties for any omission or error in the wages provided by the payroll data provider.</p>	TBD	<p>To implement the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> authority, we obtained executive approval on the business process document and began systems planning and analysis in November 2016. We convened a cross-agency project team to collaborate on implementing Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i> and other wage-related provisions.</p> <p>In September 2017, we implemented the first phase of Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i>, which allows the agency to collect and store authorization from DI and SSI applicants and beneficiaries to obtain their payroll data via the information exchange. Additionally, we have made enhancements to the application we use to process wage determinations for DI to support the information exchange. For example, we added help pages and created notifications of earnings discrepancies. In September 2018, we implemented additional enhancements, such as creating alerts to notify employees that wage data indicates the need for a review.</p> <p>For the information exchange under Section 824 of the <i>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015</i>, we are moving forward to develop the agency's requirements and conducting market research needed to announce a contracting opportunity for payroll data providers. Implementation of the information exchange is contingent on awarding a contract.</p>

IN-KIND SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE

Description:

We must develop for ISM under the law. The basis for charging ISM is found in [Section 1612\(a\)\(2\)\(A\) of the Social Security Act \(www.socialsecurity.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title16b/1612.htm\)](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title16b/1612.htm). ISM refers to the SSI policy for reducing benefit amounts for recipients who receive support in the form of food, shelter, or both from family, friends, or other third party sources. The law requires us to reduce an individual's benefit amount by one-third when he or she is living in another person's household and receiving support and maintenance, which for our purposes is food and shelter. Determining whether an individual receives ISM requires that claimants and recipients report changes in their living arrangement in a timely manner and answer detailed questions about whom they live with, what their household expenses are, how they divide those expenses among household members, and what help they receive from outside of the household.

Every time we process an application for SSI benefits, develop a redetermination of eligibility for SSI benefits, or receive a change of address report, and the recipient alleges a living arrangement change that is not documented in our claims system, we need to develop and possibly recalculate for ISM.

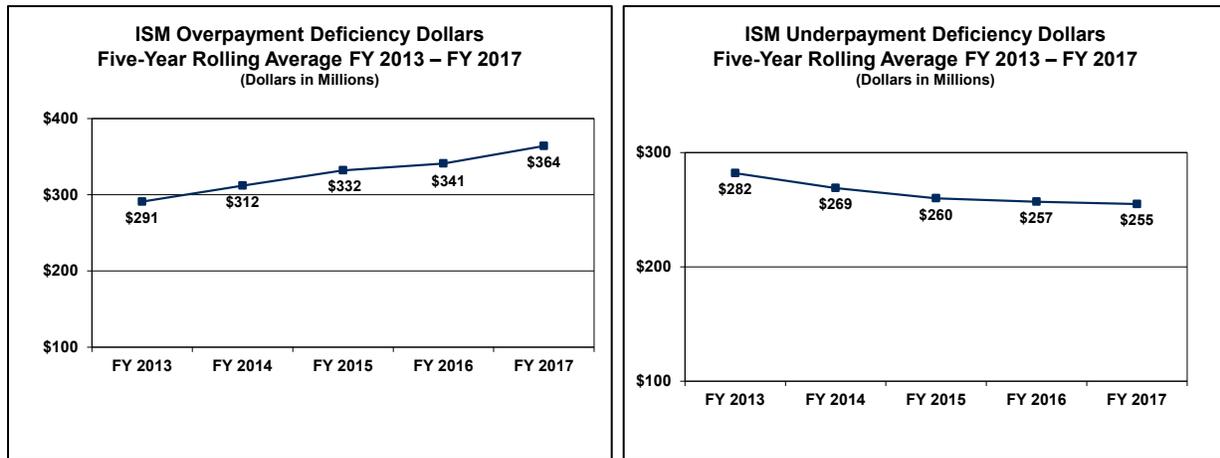
In certain situations, our development may be retroactive up to a period of two years depending on the redetermination review period. We must develop for the possibility of ISM from the first change in living arrangement reported by the recipient to the present living arrangement. In addition, if a recipient reports a change in living arrangement and we discover that a prior living arrangement change was not reported, we must develop and



possibly recalculate ISM from the first change in living arrangement reported by the recipient to the present living arrangement. These situations, along with the lack of reports of livings arrangements by claimants and recipients, may create overpayments and underpayments.

We ask questions to help us determine if claimants or recipients are paying their share of the household expenses. If they are not paying their fair share, we generally count the difference between the fair share amount and the actual contribution as income to the claimant in the form of ISM.

Historical Figures:



**Table 2.10: ISM Deficiency Dollars
FY 2013 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Overpayments	\$291	\$312	\$332	\$341	\$364
Underpayments	\$282	\$269	\$260	\$257	\$255

Corrective Actions:

Table 2.11 shows our actions to reduce errors stemming from ISM. Payment errors stemming from ISM correspond to the “Inability to Authenticate Eligibility: Data Need Does Not Exist,” “Failure to Verify: Other Eligibility Data,” and the “Administrative or Process Error Made By: Federal Agency” categories in Table 2.

Table 2.11: ISM – Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
<u>Statutory, Regulatory, Policy and Procedure Review</u>		
We frequently review our ISM-related operating instructions and related statutes and regulations to try to simplify our processes.	Ongoing	Based on our reviews, we issue periodic reminders and policy clarifications, as needed. We will continue to work with Congress and other stakeholders to identify possible statutory/regulatory/policy changes.
<u>Legislative Proposal</u>		
<p>Currently, SSI recipients can receive lower benefits if they are earning, or otherwise receiving, income. This includes non-cash income, such as assistance by a roommate or family member in paying the recipient's share of the household expenses such as food and shelter. This type of income is called ISM and is difficult to accurately value, because it can fluctuate each month as household expenses and composition and the type of assistance provided may change. The FY 2019 President's Budget includes a proposal that would replace ISM with a flat-rate benefit reduction for adults living with other adults.</p> <p>This proposal would make two additional changes to simplify the program and reduce the burden on recipients and representative payees. It would eliminate the holding out policy, which requires our agency to ask invasive questions to determine whether two unrelated adults who live together, and are not married, are holding themselves out to their community as being married. It would also eliminate the dedicated account policy, which requires representative payees to open separate accounts to receive SSI underpayments and limits how funds in the accounts can be used. These requirements confuse representative payees, who are often parents, and restrict their ability to decide which expenditures are in the best interests of their disabled children.</p>	Pending	No congressional action to date.

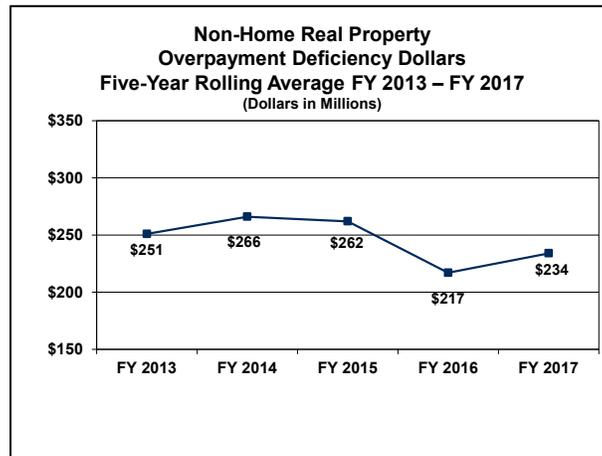


OTHER REAL PROPERTY

Description:

SSI ineligibility may result if a recipient owns real property (generally land and the building, such as a house, on the land) other than his or her principal place of residence (referred to as "non-home real property"), and the current equity value exceeds the resource limit. Undisclosed non-home real property is a leading cause of improper overpayments in the SSI program. For the five-year period from FY 2013-2017, our FY 2017 stewardship reviews identified non-home real property as the fourth leading cause of SSI overpayments, with average projected improper payments of \$234 million in SSI overpayments. We currently rely on the applicant or recipient to report ownership of non-home real property. Our corrective actions, discussed on the following page, require our technicians to identify undisclosed property owned by the claimant, recipient, or deemor via an electronic process.

Historical Figures:



**Table 2.12: Non-Home Real Property Overpayment Deficiency Dollars
FY 2013 – FY 2017
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Overpayments	\$251	\$266	\$262	\$217	\$234

Corrective Actions:

Real property ownership information is available publicly for all 50 States through commercial data providers (e.g., *LexisNexis/Accurint*). To test the value of using a commercial provider to identify undisclosed real property, we studied the use of *LexisNexis/Accurint* in SSI claims and redeterminations. This study indicated that the use of this data could reduce SSI overpayments associated with the ownership of undisclosed property by SSI claimants and recipients. In November 2015, we began pursuing nationwide expansion of non-home real property integration with the SSI Claims System. The process integrates third-party, non-home real property ownership data directly into the SSI Claims System path as a lead for further development. We implemented the process nationwide at the end of FY 2017.

Table 2.13 shows our actions to reduce errors related to non-home real property. Payment errors related to non-home real property correspond to the “Inability to Authenticate Eligibility: Inability to Access Data” and “Failure to Verify: Financial Data” categories in Table 2.

Table 2.13: Other Real Property – Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
Fully integrate third-party, non-home real property data with SSI systems for mandatory use during initial claims, initial claim appeal reversals, denied claim reopenings, and high-error redetermination interviews and optional use during other open claim events.	Completed FY 2017	In September 2017, we fully implemented the process nationwide for initial claims and high-error redeterminations interviews.
	Completed FY 2018	In August 2018, we fully implemented the process nationwide for initial claim appeal reversals and denied claim reopenings.
Apply an automated process for receiving commercial records on real property ownership and integrate with SSI systems.	Completed FY 2018	We are currently using commercial records on real property ownership to determine if an individual owns non-home real property that may count as an excess resource. Receiving timely real property ownership data will help reduce non-home real property-related overpayments.
	FY 2019	Evaluate outcomes for integrating third party, non-home real property data with SSI systems. Define a plan and baseline for measuring effectiveness.

OTHER MAJOR CAUSES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS IN THE OASDI AND SSI PROGRAMS

The following key initiatives enhance our program integrity efforts.

WINDFALL ELIMINATION PROVISION AND GOVERNMENT PENSION OFFSET

Description:

WEP and GPO are benefit reductions/offsets that apply to Social Security benefits of those individuals who worked in non-covered employment (i.e., did not pay Social Security taxes on their earnings) and who receive a pension based on those non-covered earnings. The majority of these non-covered workers are in Federal, State, or local government service.

In total, WEP and GPO errors lead to a large dollar value of improper payments. There are several reasons for this; the root causes for the problems are the lack of:

- Accurate data to administer the WEP and GPO provisions;
- Automation to minimize human error and ensure timely action in response to existing alerts;
- Understanding among agency technicians of how non-covered pensions work (e.g., whether the payments are recurring or issued in a lump sum or whether there may be a cost-of-living adjustment, which is key to correctly administering the WEP and GPO provisions); and
- Understanding among agency technicians of how to administer the WEP and GPO provisions, in terms of computations and any exceptions.

We have a multi-pronged approach to address each of the underlying causes of improper payments:

- Pursue new data;
- Enhance automation;

- Clarify policy instructions; and
- Enhance training specific to the more common WEP/GPO errors.

We formed a cross-agency work group to:

1. Review all Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and internal studies over the past five years to compile a comprehensive list of identified changes in WEP/GPO implementation;
2. Assess the root causes of improper payments based on these changes; and
3. Develop policy, data, systems, or training solutions in line with each of the root causes of improper payments.

Table 2.14: Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Pension Offset Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
Policy Clarification	Completed FY 2017	We updated and modified policy and process documentation to focus on those areas of WEP/GPO administration that have been most error prone, such as beneficiaries who are dually-entitled. We made the last policy clarification in May 2017.
Targeted Training	Completed FY 2017	We developed and conducted a series of videos on demand on WEP and GPO that specifically target the error prone areas. We aired the last video series broadcast to a nationwide audience in April 2017.
Enhanced Automation	Completed FY 2018	<p>We are pursuing a series of systems changes that will automate calculations for non-covered pensions. Our goal is to reduce human error, prompt additional questions of likely non-covered pension recipients to encourage accurate self-reporting, and automate notices to claimants to obtain updated pension information more timely. We proposed 7 automation enhancements and successfully implemented 3 in FY 2017, and the remaining 4 in FY 2018.</p> <p>We implemented new WEP and GPO alerts that identify dual-entitlement cases. These alerts occur when the beneficiary may be subject to both the WEP and GPO provisions, but either WEP information is missing from the primary numberholder record or GPO information is missing on the secondary (spousal) record. In FY 2017, we completed a one-time run and released the alerts to our processing centers. In FY 2018, we converted the one-time run into a cyclical process. Beginning in FY 2019, there will be annual alerts generated to the processing centers.</p>
Pursuit of New Data	FY 2019	We have been in ongoing discussions with the IRS to obtain non-covered pension information.

DATA EXCHANGES

We developed a strategic initiative focused on making further use of data exchanges to further use data from outside sources to improve program administration and prevent improper payments.

Description:

Our objective is to continue current computer matching agreements (CMA) that yield a positive cost benefit analysis, expand effective CMAs to meet additional program needs, research current programs, work with internal stakeholders to identify data exchange needs, and pursue new data exchanges with potential partners.

Currently, we conduct 23 CMAs with various Federal partners to obtain benefit payment data, wage data, unemployment data, fugitive felon identification, savings securities, workers' compensation, residency information, and nursing facility admission data that we use to determine eligibility and offset benefits for our programs.

The total annual savings attributed to these CMAs is approximately \$7.2 billion, with an annual cost of approximately \$216 million yielding a positive benefit-to-cost ratio of 33 to 1.

Table 2.15 shows our efforts to pursue additional data exchanges to improve our OASDI and SSI improper payment identification and prevention efforts.

Table 2.15: Data Exchanges – Corrective Actions

Description	Target Completion	Status
<p>Establish a data exchange agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to obtain information necessary to identify when SSI recipients and OASDI beneficiaries are out of the country. SSI recipients are ineligible for payments if they are out of the country 30 or more consecutive days or for an entire calendar month. Generally, U.S. citizens can receive OASDI benefits regardless of place of residence. Non-citizens may be subject to additional residency requirements.</p>	<p>FY 2019</p>	<p>We conducted a pilot study that focused on the use of the travel data for the SSI program. We compared travel data in the DHS Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) to travel data on SSI records for a random sample of SSI non-citizens who traveled outside of the United States for 30 consecutive days or more. Results of the pilot study showed positive program savings from utilizing the ADIS data. When fully implemented, we estimate around \$45 million in potential detectable or preventable SSI overpayments if we had access to citizen and non-citizen travel data. We expect to complete the CMA in FY 2019 and implement this initiative in a phased approach, starting with DHS' web service, then moving to a fully automated exchange.</p>

PRISONER INFORMATION

We completed two of our three initiatives to diminish improper payments in the prisoner suspension area. First, because of our efforts in FY 2017 to reemphasize the prisoner program suspension and reinstatement requirements to our technicians, we suspended monthly benefits to nearly 42,000 OASDI beneficiaries and slightly more than 73,000 SSI recipients. Second, our monitoring process tracks and controls the return of incorrectly paid incentive payments from overpaid correctional institutions. When incorrectly paid incentive payments are identified, we recoup the payment and credit it back to our combined OASDI Trust Funds and General fund. We could not implement our third initiative to capture inmate population files from the largest State correctional institutions. Our reporting agreements with our State correctional institutions required revisions to capture this specific inmate information. We have recently revised our model reporting agreements, and we will begin renegotiating agreements with current reporters in FY 2019 to request State and local correctional inmate population reports. Obtaining this inmate data will help us determine if we are receiving complete prisoner information from each of these State correctional reporters.

MARITAL STATUS INFORMATION

Currently, we rely on OASDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients to self-report marriages and divorces because these events can be material to their entitlement to benefits. When beneficiaries fail to report a marriage or divorce timely, improper payments can occur. An exchange with the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems to obtain electronic marriage and divorce data from the States is among our long-term data exchange strategies to help us reduce improper payments in the OASDI and SSI programs due to unreported or untimely reported marriage and divorce events.

Marital status information errors correspond to the “Inability to Authenticate Eligibility: Inability to Access Data” categories in Table 2.

MAJOR CAUSES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR IMPROPER ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENTS

The major causes of improper administrative payments (overpayments and underpayments) include:

- Incorrect amounts paid to vendors and employee for travel (including duplicate payments);
- Health benefit debts due to insufficient employee pay (e.g., in a non-pay status); and
- Employee salary overpayment due to processing retroactive timesheet corrections and personnel actions.

Corrective actions include:

- The majority of the incorrect amounts paid in FY 2017 (for vendor and travel payments) were due to two errors. The first error occurred with an *Equal Access to Justice Act* payment request that was submitted for the wrong amount. The second error occurred during the processing of a payment where a dollar sign on the invoice amount was mistaken as a number. We recovered both overpayments within one month of the incorrect payments. To prevent similar occurrences, we reviewed our internal procedures, notified the appropriate personnel involved in the improper payment, and determined that existing internal controls are adequate.
- Health benefit debts are a major cause of payroll and benefits improper payments. These debts automatically occur when an employee, who has health benefits coverage, is in a non-pay status for the entire pay period or if there are insufficient funds to make the current pay period deduction. The employee now becomes indebted to the agency because we paid both the employee and agency's share.
- Retroactive timesheet corrections are another major cause of payroll and benefits improper payments. Timesheets sometimes need to be adjusted retroactively due to normal business processes, such as early closeouts (e.g., an employee is paid based on estimated hours of work, but the employee then requests to change leave without pay to paid leave or advanced leave to leave without pay), late approval of overtime or compensatory time requests, and other appropriate reasons for retroactive changes.
- Retroactive personnel actions are another major cause of payroll and benefits improper payments. Personnel actions are sometimes delayed, and actions must be backdated to the appropriate point in time. Retroactive timesheet corrections and personnel actions also sometimes occur due to coding errors. In those cases, additional training is provided for appropriate personnel, and internal controls are reviewed to ensure they are adequate.

For timesheet and personnel action corrections, we recalculate the employee's record for the earliest pay period affected for actions that occurred within the last 52 pay periods. A negative result indicates that the employee was overpaid, and the system automatically creates a debt. An action that exceeds 52 pay periods cannot be processed through the electronic system; therefore, we must enter the debt manually.

To address the major causes of payroll and benefits improper payments, we are implementing recent updates to OMB Circular No. A-123, which will:

- Broaden our efforts to identify improper payments;
- Train staff on new data querying tools; and
- Develop new baseline metrics.

Please note that for government-wide reporting purposes, we treat our FY 2017 findings as FY 2018 data. We will not have FY 2018 data until January 2019. We will report our findings from the FY 2018 reviews in next year's *Payment Integrity* report.

REDUCTION TARGETS

Table 3 below presents our accuracy targets for FYs 2018 and 2019 for the OASDI program. In the OASDI program, our goal is to maintain a 99.8 percent payment accuracy rate.

**Table 3: OASDI Improper Payments Reduction Outlook
FY 2018 – FY 2019
(Dollars in Millions)**

OASDI	FY 2018 Target		FY 2019 Target	
	Dollars	Rate	Dollars	Rate
Total Benefit Payments	\$976,472.32		\$1,036,287.72	
Underpayments	\$1,952.94	≤0.20%	\$2,072.58	≤0.20%
Overpayments	\$1,952.94	≤0.20%	\$2,072.58	≤0.20%

Notes:

1. Total OASDI benefit payments for FYs 2018-2019 are estimates consistent with projections for the Mid-Session Review of the FY 2019 President's Budget.
2. FY 2018 data will not be available until summer 2019; therefore, the rates shown for FY 2018 are targets.
3. We do not have separate OASI and DI targets; therefore, we present a combined OASI and DI target.

Table 3.1 presents our target accuracy goals for FYs 2018 and 2019 for the SSI program.

**Table 3.1: SSI Improper Payments Reduction Outlook
FY 2018 – FY 2019
(Dollars in Millions)**

SSI	FY 2018 Target		FY 2019 Target	
	Dollars	Rate	Dollars	Rate
Total Federally Administered Payments	\$57,403.53		\$58,392.90	
Underpayments	\$688.84	≤1.20%	\$700.71	≤1.20%
Overpayments	\$3,444.21	≤6.00%	\$3,503.57	≤6.00%

Notes:

1. Total federally administered SSI payments for FYs 2018-2019 are estimates consistent with projections for the Mid-Session Review of the FY 2019 President's Budget, adjusted to be presented on a constant 12-month per year payment basis.
2. FY 2018 data will not be available until summer 2019; therefore, the rates shown for FY 2018 are targets.

RECAPTURE OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS REPORTING

INFORMATION ON PAYMENT RECAPTURE AUDIT PROGRAM

In this section, we discuss how we meet the payment recapture audit requirements of IPERA for our OASDI and SSI programs and administrative payments.

PAYMENT RECAPTURE AUDIT REPORTING

OMB Circular No. A-136 requires agencies that have programs or activities that are susceptible to significant improper payments to report about their payment recapture audit activities. However, we are unable to segregate our improper payments from our total overpayment aggregate for our OASDI and SSI benefit payments since some overpayments are not improper according to the definition of improper payments in IPIA. Certain overpayments are unavoidable and not improper if statute, regulation, or court order requires these payments (such as continued payments required by due process procedures). Table 4 shows our OASDI and SSI overpayment experience, inclusive of improper payments.

In addition, some overpayments are uncollectable. We may compromise, suspend, or terminate collection activity in accordance with the authority granted by the U.S. Code and the Federal Claims Collection Standards based on the following criteria:

- The cost of collection does not justify the enforced collection of the full amount;
- The debtor is unable to repay the debt considering age and health, present and potential income, and availability of assets realized;
- The debt has been discharged in bankruptcy; or
- The debtor has requested a waiver or review of the debt and the agency determines that such request is credible.

PROGRAM RECOVERY TARGETS

IPERA guidance requires that agencies establish annual targets for their payment recapture audit programs that will drive their annual performance. The targets represent the rate of recovery (i.e., amount of improper overpayments recovered divided by the amount of improper overpayments identified). As shown in Table 4, we determine our payment recapture recovery targets for benefit payments for FY 2019 and FY 2020 based on our FY 2018 experience. Certain uncontrollable factors affect our payment recapture recovery targets. For example, the state of the economy affects the availability of employment. We generally experience greater collections from our external debt collection tools when employment is abundant and former OASDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients are working.

Table 4 shows our results from our payment accuracy reviews for our OASDI and SSI programs and administrative payments.

**Table 4: Overpayment Payment Recaptures with and without
Recapture Audit Programs
(Dollars in Millions)**

Overpayments Recaptured through Payment Recapture Audits					
Program or Activity	Benefits		Other		Total
	OASDI	SSI	Payroll and Benefits	Vendor and Travel	
Amount Identified (FY 2018)	\$13,846.98	\$14,379.25	\$4.42	\$0.50	\$28,231.15
Amount Recaptured (FY 2018)	\$2,572.25	\$1,358.73	\$2.42	\$0.48	\$3,933.88
FY 2018 Recapture Rate	19%	9%	55%	96%	14%
FY 2019 Recapture Rate Target	21%	11%	100%	100%	14%
FY 2020 Recapture Rate Target	21%	11%	100%	100%	14%

Overpayments Recaptured outside of Payment Recapture Audits					
Program or Activity	Benefits		Other		Total
	OASDI	SSI	Payroll and Benefits	Vendor and Travel	
Amounts Identified (FY 2018)	\$0.00	\$0.00	We do not have separate totals for payroll and benefits or vendor and travel. See Total column.	We do not have separate totals for payroll and benefits or vendor and travel. See Total column.	\$2.20
Amounts Recaptured (FY 2018)	\$0.00	\$0.00	We do not have separate totals for payroll and benefits or vendor and travel. See Total column.	We do not have separate totals for payroll and benefits or vendor and travel. See Total column.	\$0.98

Notes:

1. This table comprises all identified and recovered benefit program overpayments from our benefit payment recapture audit program for the specified fiscal year. Overpayments identified or recovered in a specified year include debt established in prior years. We do not recapture benefit overpayments outside of our payment recapture audits for benefit payments.
2. The Amounts Identified for benefit payments are debt available for recovery in FY 2018. These amounts include debts identified in previous fiscal years that were not recovered or were determined to be uncollectible.
3. The Amounts Recaptured for benefit payments are FY 2018 recoveries from debt we had available for recovery in FY 2018, which include debts identified in prior years.
4. We do not consider every overpayment improper according to the definition contained in IPIA.
5. We based the recapture rate target for benefit payments on FY 2018 and prior years' experience and the anticipated growth of our benefit payments in FY 2019 and FY 2020.
6. This table comprises all identified and recovered administrative overpayments from our internal payment recapture audit program for administrative payments. We include these administrative payments under the table heading titled, "Other."
7. Totals for Amount Identified (FY 2018) and Amount Recaptured (FY 2018) for administrative payments are from our internal payment recapture audit in FY 2017. Overpayments identified or recaptured in FY 2017 include debt established in prior years.
8. For the overpayments recaptured outside of payment recapture audits, the totals are derived from multiple sources and mainly include identified and recovered administrative overpayments from sources other than our in-house recovery audit program for vendor and employee travel payments and our payment accuracy reviews for payroll and benefits payments, which we discuss in the Recapture of Improper Payments Reporting section of this *Payment Integrity* report. We do not have separated totals for payroll and benefits or vendor and travel.
9. The payroll and benefits amounts include overpayments from current and separated employees. The amounts for current employees include overpayments that we identified in FY 2017 but could have occurred in a prior year.
10. There may be slight variances in the dollar amounts and percentages reported due to rounding of source data. We derive dollar amounts and percentages from unrounded source data.
11. We return all amounts recaptured to the original appropriation from which the payment was made.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

PAYMENT RECAPTURE AUDIT PROGRAM

For our OASDI and SSI benefit payments, we meet the payment recapture audit requirements of IPERA through existing program integrity efforts. We have a multi-pronged approach to conducting payment recapture audits for our OASDI and SSI programs. Our employees follow an internal review process to determine OASDI and SSI payment accuracy. We perform stewardship reviews, which measure the accuracy of payments to beneficiaries and recipients. Each month, specialists with extensive expertise in our benefit programs and business processes conduct our stewardship reviews. These employees review a sample of OASDI and SSI cases to determine payment accuracy rates. For each sample case, we interview the beneficiary or representative payee, contact third parties as needed, and redevelop all non-medical factors of eligibility and payment amount for the review period. We use these data to identify payment accuracy, as well as our strengths and weaknesses, which allows us to target our resources to take corrective actions that yield the highest return on investment.

In our field offices, processing centers, and State DDS, employees conduct reviews for ongoing eligibility. Medical CDRs are periodic reevaluations to determine if beneficiaries still meet our definition of disability. In August 2018, we reached a milestone by eliminating our medical CDR backlog with the release of all available medical CDRs for FY 2018. A work CDR is a review of the eligibility requirements regarding a DI beneficiary's ability to perform SGA. SSI redeterminations are periodic reviews of non-medical factors of eligibility, such as income and resources. Our statistical predictive models help us prioritize the CDRs and redeterminations we work annually. We first complete those CDRs and redeterminations that will likely result in the greatest savings. Please see the section of this *Payment Integrity* report titled, Agency Information Systems and Other Infrastructure, Human Capital, for information on savings.

CDRs and SSI redeterminations are our most effective payment recapture program integrity activities because they both identify cases where we should discontinue benefit payments. To support CDRs and redeterminations, we specifically request dedicated funding through the normal budget process.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENTS

INTERNAL PAYMENT RECAPTURE AUDIT PROGRAM

As shown in Table 4.1, we segment administrative payments into several categories to analyze and determine the vulnerability of these outlays to improper payments.

Table 4.1: FY 2017 Administrative Expenses
(Dollars in Millions)

Payroll and Benefits	\$6,831
State DDS	\$1,889
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)¹	\$6
Other Administrative Expenses²	\$3,582
Total Administrative Expenses	\$12,308

Notes:

1. ARRA expenses consist of National Support Center building costs only.
2. Other Administrative Expenses includes vendor, travel, transportation, rents, communications and utilities, printing and reproduction, other services, supplies and materials, equipment, land and structure, grants, subsidies and contributions, information technology systems, OASI and DI Trust Fund operations, other dedicated accounts, other reimbursable, interest and dividends, and insurance claims and indemnities.

We conduct annual payment accuracy reviews as part of our payment recapture audit program. Results from the audit program and quality review process continue to confirm that our administrative payments are well below the OMB threshold for reporting improper payments.

In the paragraphs below, we indicate the categories from Table 4.1 or payment types within a category that we did not review because it was not cost effective. As required by OMB Circular No. A-136, we notified OMB in September 2015 that certain categories and payment types within a category are not cost effective to review; and therefore, are excluded from our payment recapture audit program.

For FY 2017, the internal recovery audit program included a review of the following payment categories from Table 4.1: Payroll and Benefits and Other Administrative Expenses.

Payroll and benefits account for a majority of our total administrative expenses. For FY 2017, we found approximately \$4.42 million in improper payroll overpayments out of \$6,831 million payroll payments, which yielded a 0.06 percent improper overpayment rate. We return all amounts recovered to the original appropriation from which the overpayment was made.

From the Other Administrative Expenses category, we review vendor and employee travel payments using an existing internal recovery audit program that contains a number of tools to aid in the detection and recovery of improper overpayments, including:

- An automated query system to identify duplicate payments made to the same vendor, with the same invoice date, and for the same amount;
- An annual payment accuracy review examining select criteria on a random sample of payments to identify improper payments or a weakness in the internal payment recapture audit program; and
- A risk assessment of administrative payment systems and recovery of any overpayments identified in this process.

In FY 2017, we reviewed \$1.57 billion in vendor and travel payments out of \$1.60 billion subject to review. We elected to exclude incomplete cost-type contracts from the scope of the recovery audit since they have payments

that are interim, provisional, or otherwise subject to further adjustment by the Federal Government in accordance with the terms of the contract.

We identified total vendor and travel improper overpayments of \$0.504 million, approximately 0.03 percent of total payments subject to review. As of the end of FY 2017, almost \$41,000 remained uncollected, which included amounts identified for recovery in prior years. The remaining receivables balance reflected the timing of when we issued the request for overpayment refund. Our recovery goal for all vendor and travel overpayments is 100 percent. We return all amounts recovered to the original appropriation from which the overpayment was made.

Within the Other Administrative Expenses category, we exclude, from our payment recapture audit program, payments made via electronic payment systems because they are not cost-effective to review for the following reasons:

- The excluded payments are not usually susceptible to improper payments because they utilize interfaced systems that require little manual intervention and include strong system controls to prevent improper payments.
- In November 2011, we awarded a contract to a vendor to perform a payment recapture audit of all our administrative payments, including the Other Administrative Payments category. Of \$23,282 million in payments reviewed (spanning three fiscal years), the auditors identified, and we confirmed and recovered, improper payments totaling \$29,191, approximately 0.00013 percent of the payments reviewed. The few improper payments identified were either vendor or DDS payments.

For State DDS payments, our 10 regional offices review amounts drawn against pre-approved DDS spending plans. For payment accuracy, our OIG reviews the DDS payments on a rotational basis. We use our OIG's findings, if any, to enhance our payment controls.

For ARRA payments, we rely on our OIG's audits of the ARRA funds as part of our payment recapture audit program for administrative payments. ARRA payments made up only 0.05 percent of our total administrative expenses in FY 2017.

Not all administrative overpayments are collectable. We may compromise, suspend, or terminate collection activity in accordance with the authority granted by the U.S. Code and the Federal Claims Collection Standards based on the following criteria:

- The cost of collection does not justify the enforced collection of the full amount;
- The debtor is unable to repay the debt considering age and health, present and potential income, and availability of assets realized;
- The debt has been discharged in bankruptcy; or
- The debtor has requested a waiver or review of the debt and the agency determines that the request is credible.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENTS RECOVERY TARGETS

Similar to the OASDI and SSI programs, IPERA guidance requires that agencies establish annual targets for administrative payment recapture audit programs. Table 4 shows our targets for our administrative payment recapture audit program. We strive to recover all administrative overpayments, and established a 100 percent target. We selected this recovery rate based on our in-house recovery experience for the past three fiscal years. We incur a small amount of administrative overpayments, mainly from former employees and duplicate payments to vendors. We use various tools for collection, including offset of subsequent vendor payments, the Treasury Offset Program (TOP), and Administrative Wage Garnishment (AWG).

DISPOSITION OF PAYMENT RECAPTURE FUNDS

**Table 5: Disposition of Funds Recaptured Through
Payment Recapture Audit Programs
(Dollars in Millions)**

Amount Recaptured		Disposition of Recaptured Funds						
Program or Activity	Amount Recaptured	Agency Expenses to Administer the Program	Payment Recapture Auditor Fees	Financial Management Improvement Activities	Original Purpose	Office of the Inspector General	Returned to Treasury	Other ¹
Benefit	\$3,930.98	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	\$3,930.98
Administrative	\$2.90	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	\$2.90

Note:

1. We return all amounts recaptured to the original appropriation from which the payment was made for our OASDI and SSI benefits and administrative payments.

AGING OF OUTSTANDING OVERPAYMENTS

OMB Circular No. A-136 requires agencies to develop an aging schedule of the amount of outstanding overpayments identified through their payment recapture audit program (i.e., overpayments that have been identified but not recaptured). Table 6 shows our aging schedule for our OASDI and SSI programs and our administrative payments.

Table 6: Aging of Outstanding Overpayments Identified in the Payment Recapture Audits
(Dollars in Millions)

Program or Activity		FY 2018 Amount Outstanding (0 to 6 Months)	FY 2018 Amount Outstanding (6 Months to 1 Year)	FY 2018 Amount Outstanding (Over 1 Year)	FY 2018 Amount Determined to not be Collectable
OASDI	Overpayment Dollars	\$953.06	\$553.31	\$2,459.68	\$489.38
	Percent of Total Outstanding	24%	14%	62%	12%
SSI	Overpayment Dollars	\$939.49	\$616.43	\$4,680.01	\$280.08
	Percent of Total Outstanding	15%	10%	75%	4%
Payroll and Benefits	Overpayment Dollars	\$1.89	\$0.54	\$1.59	\$0.55
	Percent of Total Outstanding	47%	13%	40%	14%
Vendor and Travel	Overpayment Dollars	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.00
	Percent of Total Outstanding	25%	25%	50%	0%
TOTAL	Overpayment Dollars	\$1,894.45	\$1,170.29	\$7,141.30	\$770.01
	Percent of Total Outstanding	19%	11%	70%	8%

Notes:

- The aging of outstanding overpayments begins when the overpayment is delinquent, which is generally when no voluntary payment has been made 30 days after the latest of the following dates:
 - The debt was established on our system for OASDI;
 - The initial overpayment notice for a debt established on the SSI system;
 - The last voluntary payment;
 - An installment arrangement;
 - A decision on an individual's request to reconsider the existence of the overpayment; or
 - A waiver denial.
- Totals for payroll and benefits payments and vendor and travel payments are from our internal payment recapture audit in FY 2017.
- Total Outstanding are overpayments that have not been recaptured, waived, or written-off through the end of FY 2018 for OASDI overpayments and SSI overpayments. For payroll and benefits overpayments and vendor and travel overpayments, Total Outstanding are overpayments that have not been recaptured, waived, or written-off through the end of FY 2017.
- There may be slight variances in the dollar amounts and percentages reported due to rounding of source data. We derive dollar amounts and percentages from unrounded source data.
- FY 2018 Amount Determined to not be Collectable is not included in the amount outstanding or total outstanding.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

AGENCY EFFORTS TO COLLECT OVERPAYMENTS IN THE OASDI, DI, AND SSI PROGRAMS

In addition to our efforts to prevent and detect improper payments, we also have a comprehensive debt collection program. We collected \$3.931 billion in OASDI and SSI benefit overpayments in FY 2018 at an administrative cost of \$0.07 for every dollar collected. We collected \$17.8 billion over a 5-year period (FYs 2014-2018). Since 2004, our cumulative recoveries are \$45.5 billion for OASDI and SSI benefit overpayments. To recover overpayments, we use internal debt collection techniques (i.e., payment withholding, billing, and follow-up), as well as some external collection techniques authorized by the *Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996* for OASDI debts and the *Foster Care Independence Act of 1999* for SSI debts. From 1992–2018, our external collection techniques have yielded \$2.9 billion in benefit overpayment recovery. For additional information about our external collection techniques, please refer to the Debt Collection and Management section of this FY 2018 *Agency Financial Report*.

We suspend or terminate collection activity in accordance with the authority granted by the U.S. Code and the Federal Claims Collection Standards. Generally, we terminate or suspend collection action when the debtor cannot repay, we are unable to locate the debtor, or the cost of collection is likely to be more than the amount recovered. Terminating collection action is a temporary or conditional write-off and does not discharge the debt. The debt remains on the debtor's record. If the debtor becomes entitled to benefits in the future, we will collect the debt by appropriate and available methods.

We developed a system to handle TOP, credit bureau reporting, and AWG. Because the system includes more than TOP and is the basis for any future collection interfaces with agencies or entities outside our agency, we call it the External Collection Operation (ECO) system.

We enhanced ECO to collect delinquent debts through Treasury's State Reciprocal Program. The State Reciprocal Program allows States to enter into reciprocal agreements with Treasury to collect unpaid debts owed to States by offset of Federal non-tax payments. In return, the agreements allow the Federal Government to collect delinquent, non-tax debts owed to the Federal Government by offset of State payments.

Continued improvement in other aspects of our debt collection program is underway. In FY 2018, we began efforts to build a new debt management system which, among many features, will also allow for electronic remittances for overpayments. The new information technology investment, the Debt Management Product, is a multi-year effort that will build a new comprehensive overpayment system enabling us to record, track, collect, and report our overpayments more efficiently.

The Debt Management Product will also expand the Non-Entitled Debtors (NED) program to collect debts from debtors who have never been entitled to OASDI benefits or SSI payments. Currently, NED captures payments made to representative payees after the death of an OASDI beneficiary and overpayments to representative payees prior to the death of the OASDI beneficiary for which the payee is responsible.

During the development of the new Debt Management Product, we will implement the remaining debt collection tools authorized by the *Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996*. These tools include charging administrative fees, penalties, and interest, or indexing of debt to reflect its current value. In addition, we will assess the use of private collection agencies for debt collection. Prior to implementing these additional debt recovery tools, we will need to address many factors, such as:

- The impact on our current collection policies and procedures;
- Post-entitlement notices, as well as the need for new notices; and
- Feasibility of resources to address development, implementation, and oversight from an information technology and operations impact perspective.

COLLECTING DEBT

Our improper payments strategy includes focusing on enhancements to improve our OASDI and SSI debt recovery efforts. These changes also support debt management compliance and performance as required by OMB. Below are enhancements to improve our OASDI and SSI debt recovery efforts.

- Debt Management Product
 - Currently, multiple systems exist that record, track, notify, and manage our OASDI and SSI overpayments. Through modernization, we will create a single debt management universal view for our technicians to process overpayment transactions more effectively and efficiently. We will also automate overpayment waiver determinations, where appropriate, to enhance controls surrounding waiver determinations.
 - We will also pursue using online services for collecting OASDI and SSI overpayment remittances. In December 2017, we completed our initial initiative via the Social Security Electronic Remittance System to process remittances received in our field offices for program debt. In FY 2019, we plan to provide individuals the ability to electronically repay their OASDI or SSI overpayment using the Department of the Treasury's Pay.gov portal via SocialSecurity.gov.
- Treasury Report on Receivables enhancements for OASDI and SSI
 - We implemented systems enhancements to meet the reporting requirements of the *Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014*.
 - We continued to analyze data to ensure we are accurately reporting our receivables.
 - Implementation of the new Debt Management Product will address our reporting limitations such as the number of OASDI debts that the system bundles and counts as a single debt when an individual has multiple debts.
- Policy Update
 - We are implementing a policy change in early FY 2019 that will enable delinquent debts we refer to TOP to remain in referred status until the individual repays the debt in full, requests a waiver, dies, or resumes receiving monthly benefits.

RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS DUE TO DEATH

The Federal Government uses the reclamation process to recover benefit payments paid via direct deposit to the financial account of a beneficiary who died, became legally incapacitated, or a beneficiary who died before the date of the payment(s). To recover OASDI and SSI payments from U.S. financial institutions, we must send reclamation requests within 120 days of the date we learned of a beneficiary's death. A financial institution may protest a recovery of funds if we did not initiate the reclamation timely.

We have procedures for recovering both OASDI and SSI improper payments caused by overpayments due to death where we paid the beneficiary by paper check. Below are examples of actions we take for OASDI and SSI beneficiaries:

If the overpaid OASDI beneficiary is deceased, we attempt to recover the overpayment by:

- Withholding any underpaid benefits due to the deceased beneficiary;
- Withholding any lump-sum death payment payable to individuals on the same earnings record;
- Proposing adjustment against any person who was living in the same household and receiving benefits on the overpaid individual's earnings record at the time the overpaid individual died; or
- Sending a letter to the endorser or the deceased's estate requesting repayment.

If the overpaid SSI recipient is deceased, we will notify the estate of the overpayment and seek recovery from:

- A liable representative payee;
- A liable spouse;
- A sponsor of an alien recipient (under certain circumstances); or
- Any individual who committed fraud to cause the overpayment.

Additionally, we have several initiatives we use to track and resolve discrepancies related to death, including:

- The Numident Death Match – This match identifies discrepancies between the Numident, which is our master file of assigned Social Security numbers, and our payment records, which results in monthly alerts that feed into the Death Alerts Tracking System (DATS). We use DATS to resolve these alerts and stop paying benefits, if appropriate.
- The Death Information Processing System (DIPS) – DIPS is an agency-wide, web-based system used to add, change, or remove death information on the Numident database for deceased individuals. DIPS replaced the Death Alert Control and Update System and the Customer Information Control System.
- The Electronic Death Registration (EDR) process – This State-sponsored initiative automates the paperbound death registration process and allows States to verify the name and Social Security number of a deceased person against our Numident before registering the death. This process results in the transmission of more accurate and timely death information electronically to us, allowing us to stop benefits for the deceased beneficiary. The EDR process supports the agency’s Strategic Goal, “Ensure Stewardship.” This includes minimizing improper payments by identifying and preventing erroneous payments after death, reducing erroneous death terminations, and improving our process of initial death reports. Death reports received timely greatly reduce the probability of improper payments to deceased beneficiaries. States can incur significant costs when transitioning to EDR. However, we continue to work diligently with the four remaining States and one additional jurisdiction and will bring them on board as soon as possible.

BARRIERS

Our processes and policies and our statutory and regulatory requirements are complicated, which poses challenges in our administration of our programs. To meet the challenges of our growing workloads and provide the best service possible, we continue to streamline our policies and procedures and automate more of our business processes. We work with Congress and our stakeholders to identify ways to simplify our statutory and regulatory requirements. The FY 2019 President’s Budget includes several legislative proposals that can help simplify our programs and better identify, prevent, and recover improper payments. We discuss some of these proposals in the following paragraphs. More information on our legislative proposals can be found in our [FY 2019 Budget Overview](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/budget/) (www.socialsecurity.gov/budget/).

OFFSET UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE-DISABILITY INSURANCE OVERLAPPING PAYMENTS

Under current law, concurrent receipt of DI benefits and Unemployment Insurance (UI) is allowable. This situation means that beneficiaries can receive the full disabled worker benefit, while also receiving UI, both of which are intended as income replacement. The Budget proposes to offset DI benefits to account for concurrent receipt of UI. This offset would eliminate duplicative benefits by ensuring, in effect, that the benefit the individual receives would not exceed the higher of the UI or DI benefits.

ALLOW SSA TO USE COMMERCIAL DATABASES TO VERIFY REAL PROPERTY

This proposal would reduce improper payments and lessen recipients' reporting burden by authorizing our agency to conduct data matches with private commercial databases that maintain data on ownership of real property (e.g., land and buildings), which can be a countable resource for SSI purposes. The proposal would authorize our agency to use that information to determine an individual's eligibility for benefits automatically, after proper notification. We would also be authorized to require recipients to consent to allow our agency to access these databases as a condition of benefit receipt. All current due process and appeal rights would be preserved.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE USE OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION ENTRY/EXIT DATA

This proposal would provide Federal agencies access to and use of Customs and Border Protection entry and exit data (i.e., when individuals enter and exit the United States). Generally, U.S. citizens can receive OASDI benefits regardless of place of residence. Non-citizens may be subject to additional residency requirements. However, an SSI beneficiary who is outside the United States for a full calendar month is not eligible for benefits that month. We would use this data match to prevent improper payments. These data have the potential to be useful across the Government to prevent improper payments.

AUTHORIZE SSA TO USE ALL COLLECTION TOOLS TO RECOVER FUNDS

Current law provides the agency only limited authority to recover certain incorrect payments that do not meet the statutory definition of an overpayment. Such incorrect payments occur, for example, when someone improperly cashes a beneficiary's check or improperly removes benefit funds from a joint account after a beneficiary's death. Because these incorrect payments are not considered overpayments, our recovery options are limited. This proposal would define these and other types of incorrect payments as overpayments, and would allow us to use all our overpayment collection tools, including benefit withholding, administrative offset, credit bureau reporting, and AWG, to recover the debts. The proposal would also allow us to recover court-ordered fraud judgments using our overpayment collection procedures, including full benefit withholding. These proposed changes would expand our agency's authority to recover improper payments, end disparate treatment of similar types of improper payments, and allow us to better fulfill our stewardship obligations to the trust funds.

INCREASE THE OVERPAYMENT COLLECTION THRESHOLD FOR OASDI

This proposal would change the minimum monthly withholding amount for recovery of OASDI benefit overpayments for the first time since the agency established the current minimum of \$10 in 1960. By changing this amount from \$10 to 10 percent of the monthly benefit payable, our agency would recover overpayments more quickly and better fulfill its stewardship obligations to the combined OASDI Trust Funds. The SSI program already uses a 10 percent recovery policy. If the beneficiary cannot afford to have the full monthly benefit amount withheld because he or she cannot meet ordinary and necessary living expenses, the beneficiary may request partial withholding. To determine a proper partial withholding amount, we negotiate (as well as re-negotiate at the overpaid beneficiary's request) a partial withholding rate.

IMPROVE SSI YOUTH TRANSITION TO WORK

The SSI transition-age (ages 14 to 25) youth population, despite their disabilities, should have equal opportunities, as they become adults to work and achieve self-sufficiency. Unfortunately, a majority of each new generation of SSI youth move directly onto the adult SSI program at age 18 and those who do not remain on SSI (approximately 40 percent) have lives marked by low labor force participation in adulthood and persistent poverty.

The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes three areas of reform to improve the life outcomes and connect SSI youth to work.

First, the Budget would better identify medical improvement at the earliest point to increase oversight and signal the importance of SSI youth investing in their education and development. The Budget proposes to (a) institute age 6 and 12 initial disability reviews and (b) increase the frequency and effectiveness of CDRs by expanding the CDR diary system for all disability beneficiaries from three to four categories, allowing the agency to conduct CDRs more frequently for those medical impairments that are expected or likely to improve.

Second, the Budget would improve SSI youth work incentives by eliminating administrative barriers and increasing the value of work by proposing to disregard all earned income and eliminate income reporting requirements through age 20, provide a higher disregard of earnings with a gradual phase-down for SSI recipients between ages 21 and 25, and eliminate school enrollment reporting requirements.

Finally, the Budget would improve access to vocational rehabilitation services for SSI transition age youth by allowing the agency to make referrals to these services.

SSI SIMPLIFICATION REFORMS

Currently, SSI recipients can receive lower benefits if they are earning, or otherwise receiving, income. This includes non-cash income, such as assistance by a roommate or family member in paying the recipient's share of the household expenses such as food and shelter. This type of income is called ISM and is difficult to accurately value, because it can fluctuate each month as household expenses and composition and the type of assistance provided may change. This proposal would replace ISM with a flat-rate benefit reduction for adults living with other adults.

This proposal would make two additional changes to simplify the program and reduce the burden on recipients and representative payees. The proposal would eliminate the holding out policy, which requires our agency to ask invasive questions to determine whether two unrelated adults who live together, and are not married, are holding themselves out to their community as being married. The proposal would also eliminate the dedicated account policy, which requires representative payees to open separate accounts to receive SSI underpayments and limits how funds in the accounts can be used. These requirements confuse representative payees, who are often parents, and restrict their ability to decide which expenditures are in the best interests of their disabled children.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Effective FY 2012, as required by IPERA, we are holding managers, program officials, and senior executives accountable for reducing improper payments. For these employees, their annual performance plans reflect their responsibility to support efforts to maintain sufficient internal controls to prevent, detect, and recover improper payments and meet targets to reduce improper payments.

AGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

INTERNAL CONTROLS

We have a strong internal control environment that has always included controls over our benefit payment and debt management processes. As a result, we are directly leveraging our existing internal control environment and assurance processes to provide reasonable assurance that our internal controls over improper payments are in place and operating effectively.

As part of our internal control environment, we have a well-established, agency-wide management control program as required by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act* (FMFIA). We accomplish the objectives of the program by:

- Integrating management controls into our business processes and financial management systems at all organizational levels;
- Reviewing our management controls and financial management systems controls on a regular basis; and
- Developing corrective action plans for control weaknesses and monitoring those plans until we resolve the issues.

We established the Improper Payments Oversight Board (IPOB) to ensure that we are focusing on improper payment prevention, formulating clear and innovative strategies, and driving timely results agency-wide. The IPOB's role is to serve as the corporate team to:

- Oversee all improper payment-related activities for the agency;
- Collaborate and shape strategy; and
- Resolve cross-component differences, address challenges encountered by staff, and drive timely results.

For additional information about our internal control environment, please refer to the *Systems, Controls and Legal Compliance* section of this FY 2018 *Agency Financial Report*.

The effective internal controls we incorporate into our business processes and financial management systems, as well as the program integrity efforts mentioned throughout this report, support our Acting Commissioner's annual assurance statement to the President and Congress that discusses whether our:

- Internal controls over the effectiveness and efficiency of programs and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are operating effectively;
- Financial management systems are in conformance with government-wide requirements; and
- Internal controls over financial reporting are operating effectively.

We include the Commissioner's annual assurance statement, additional information of our review program, and the financial statement audit, in the *Systems, Controls and Legal Compliance* section of this FY 2018 *Agency Financial Report*. For additional information on the financial statement audit, please see the *Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants* section of this FY 2018 *Agency Financial Report*.

Our strong overall internal control program contributes significantly to our efforts to reduce improper payments.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Our program integrity work is labor-intensive and dependent on having the necessary trained staff to do the work. The same employees who handle our program integrity work also handle applications for benefits and other mission-critical work.

Our stewardship responsibility includes conducting non-medical SSI redeterminations and full medical CDRs. These reviews save significant program dollars by avoiding improper payments. In FY 2017 and FY 2018, our budgets increased and, as a result, we were once again able to increase the number of full medical CDRs that we process. In FY 2017, we completed approximately 870,000 full medical CDRs and approximately 2.59 million SSI redeterminations. In addition, we completed approximately 313,500 work CDRs in FY 2017. In FY 2018, we completed approximately 896,500 full medical CDRs and approximately 2.91 million SSI redeterminations. In addition, we completed approximately 314,400 work CDRs in FY 2018.

In August 2018, we reached a milestone by eliminating our backlog of full medical CDRs with the release of all available full medical CDRs for FY 2018. The FY 2019 President's Budget will prevent a new backlog from developing, helping to ensure that only those eligible for OASDI and SSI disability benefits continue to receive them. Assessments of the return on investment from CDRs completed in FY 2014 and earlier, establish that we achieve significant program savings with this workload. The Budget proposes \$1,683 million, which includes the

2019 cap adjustment amount of \$1,410 million, as authorized in the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015*. The *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015* authorized a net increase in new cap adjustment levels through 2021.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Comprehensive Integrity Review Process (CIRP) supports our stewardship responsibility to ensure the accuracy of benefit payments and to protect personal information maintained in our programmatic systems. This process enables us to fulfill our obligation to comply with Federal laws, such as FMFIA, which requires that we establish and maintain effective internal controls. CIRP automatically selects potentially suspicious transactions for management investigation based on predefined criteria. The selection criteria are focused on suspicious activity rather than improper payments. However, if the transaction involves an issued payment, the reviewer looks at the accuracy of the payment to ensure that we complied with proper procedures.

In August 2013, we implemented the Public Facing Integrity Review (PFIR) system to monitor potentially fraudulent online transactions. We use this tool to investigate suspicious direct deposit transactions made through *my Social Security* online accounts and to take steps to mitigate any losses to our agency and the public. In November 2015, we released an update of the PFIR system that included measures intended to help secure our newest online service, Internet Social Security Number Replacement Card application. This enhancement to the PFIR system added new fraud prevention and detection processes specific to enumeration, in addition to established processes that safeguard *my Social Security* online accounts and direct deposit transactions.

We continue to collaborate with Treasury to identify and implement fraud detection activities. In April 2016, we launched a Direct Deposit Fraud Prevention (DDFP) enhancement, which assists in detecting and preventing unauthorized redirection of benefit payments. With this enhancement, an alert appears that allows the review of the record to determine whether to accept or cancel a pending direct deposit change. In May 2016, we executed an additional enhancement to DDFP to allow us to add a suspense code to a record to prevent the unauthorized redirection of benefits. We continue to take advantage of a fraud indicator flag to assist when beneficiaries indicate that they did not receive their direct deposit payment. The fraud indicator provides supporting evidence to assist with the recovery of misdirected payments.

The demands for our services continue to grow at a rate that will soon outpace our resources. To support the changing needs of our employees and the public we serve, we launched the Information Technology (IT) Investment Process - a more effective and efficient way of managing our IT Investments. We established an IT Investment Review Board, with senior executive level membership that meets regularly to evaluate IT proposals to ensure they meet the priorities of the agency.

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

As required by law, we conduct pre-effectuation reviews on at least 50 percent of adult initial and reconsideration disability determination allowances made by the State DDS offices. We use a predictive statistical model to identify error-prone disability determinations, and we return deficient cases to the State DDS offices for corrective action. We estimate that the prevention of incorrect allowances and continuances of FY 2016 cases will result in lifetime savings (after all appeals) of:

- \$509 million in OASDI benefit payments;
- \$65 million in SSI Federal payments;
- \$218 million in Medicare benefits; and
- -\$4 million in the Federal share of Medicaid payments (i.e., an increase in the Federal share of Medicaid costs).

SAMPLING AND ESTIMATION

We use stewardship reviews to measure the accuracy of payments to beneficiaries. Each month, we review a statistically valid sample of OASI, DI, and SSI cases to determine payment accuracy rates. For each sample case, we interview the beneficiary or representative payee, contact third parties for additional information if needed, and redevelop all non-medical factors of eligibility as of the sample month to determine whether the payment was correct. We express any difference between what we actually paid and what the reviewer determines we should have paid as an overpayment or underpayment error. We based the data in the OASDI and SSI Improper Payments Experience tables on cases sampled in FY 2017. For government-wide reporting purposes, we treat our FY 2017 findings as FY 2018 data. We will not have FY 2018 data until summer 2019. We will report our findings from the FY 2018 stewardship reviews in next year's *Payment Integrity* report.

When we compute accuracy rates for monthly payments, we use case error dollars. Case error dollars refer to an incorrect payment made to a case as a whole, with an overpayment or underpayment occurring when we pay more or less than we should have paid. Some cases have more than one error causing an incorrect payment, with each of these errors referred to as a deficiency. We analyze and track the individual effect of each separate cause of error. Because we project findings from samples, we use a five-year rolling average for each type of deficiency to identify and rank error trends.

Stewardship review findings provide the data necessary to meet the IPIA reporting requirements. The OASDI and SSI payment accuracy rates developed in the stewardship reviews reflect the accuracy of payments issued to OASDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients. In addition to the combined payment accuracy rates for OASDI, we calculate separate rates for OASI and DI. We base our corrective actions for our high-priority programs on the information we obtain from the stewardship reviews. We focus our efforts on major causes of improper payments, both overpayments and underpayments.

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK SUSCEPTIBLE PROGRAM

IPERA expanded the definition of programs susceptible to significant improper payments to include programs with improper payments estimated to exceed \$100 million. Under this definition, our OASI, DI, and SSI programs are susceptible to significant improper payments. We estimate improper payments in these programs in terms of overpayments and underpayments. See Table 1.1 for details of our OASI and DI improper payments, and Table 1.2 for details of our SSI improper payments in the Payment Reporting section of this *Payment Integrity* report.

OMB's IPERA guidance requires us to evaluate all our payment outlays (i.e., payments from the OASI, DI, and SSI programs and other outlays, such as administrative payments). Since 2003, we have reviewed our administrative payments, including payroll disbursements and vendor payments. We found these payments were not susceptible to significant improper payments. As such, OMB guidance requires that we conduct a risk assessment at least once every three years. Below we provide additional information on the risk assessment of our administrative payments.

We evaluated our FY 2017 administrative expenses and determined they were not susceptible to significant improper payments as defined by IPIA.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

To comply with IPERA's risk assessment requirements, we conduct an annual stewardship review of our OASDI and SSI payments. Our stewardship review is a cost-effective means for evaluating payment accuracy and identifying major causes of improper payments in our benefit programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENTS

IPERA requires agencies to review administrative payments as part of their annual risk assessment process. If these risk assessments determine that an agency's administrative payments are susceptible to significant improper payments, the agency is required to establish an annual improper payment measurement related to administrative payments.

As part of the risk assessment, we considered the following factors:

- A number of financial statement audits, which identified no significant weakness in the administrative payment process;
- The size, stability, and complexity of our administrative payment processes;
- The historically low error rate for administrative payments;
- Extensive controls inherent in our administrative payment systems; and
- The current internal control structure we have in place to prevent, detect, and recover improper administrative payments.

We reviewed the agency's Travel and Purchase Card Management Plans required by OMB Circular No. A-123, Appendix B, *Improving the Management of Government Charge Card Programs*. We also leveraged the results of an FY 2016 independent accounting firm's financial risk assessment in support of our FMFIA compliance program. This assessment found that our administrative expenses, accounts payables, human resources, and payroll management-related risks are low overall.