

Social Security Advisory Board Issue Brief Series

DISABILITY PROGRAMS IN THE 21ST CENTURY **The Representative Payee Program**

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The Social Security Disability Insurance program was enacted more than half a century ago, and the Supplemental Security Income program was enacted more than 35 years ago. Our economy and our society have changed in many ways since then, and the programs have not changed to keep pace with the world we now live in. We recommend that Congress re-examine these programs and what it wants to accomplish with the disability programs that SSA administers. To assist in this re-examination, the Social Security Advisory Board has begun a review of several aspects of these disability programs. This Issue Brief is one in a series on aspects of these programs.

Executive Summary

For more than 70 years, the Social Security Administration (SSA) has been issuing checks to representative payees who manage the money for beneficiaries who are deemed temporarily or permanently incapable of managing their own benefits. There is an inevitable risk that payees will use the benefits for their own purposes.

The representative payee program tends to get overlooked in the press of other business. From time to time there have been scandals in which payees have misused large amounts of money. In 2000 a story on a television newsmagazine about a payee who had misused \$213,000 from 146 beneficiaries led to Congressional hearings (House Ways and Means 2000, Senate Aging 2000). The scandal led to the *Social Security Protection Act of 2004*. Among other provisions, that act required periodic onsite reviews of certain groups of payees. It also required SSA to conduct a study of how payees were using benefit payments. That study was conducted from 2005 to 2007 by a committee of the National Research Council (NRC).¹

While protecting the interests of its most vulnerable beneficiaries is a part of SSA's stewardship responsibilities, it is not possible for SSA to ensure that a representative payee will never take advantage of a beneficiary. The challenge for the agency is to protect beneficiaries as effectively as possible, while carrying out its primary mission of making timely and accurate benefit payments. The numbers involved illustrate the size of the challenge. More than five million Old-age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance beneficiaries and nearly three million Supplemental Security Income beneficiaries have payees (SSA, *Annual Statistical Supplements*).

Six years after the enactment of the *Social Security Protection Act*, and three years after the NRC report, this issue brief examines ways in which SSA can

¹ The NRC is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences to advise the federal government. SSA has accepted most of the recommendations of the NRC report and has implemented or is working toward implementing them. A status report by SSA's Office of the Inspector General on the NRC's recommendations and SSA's response is available at: <http://www.ssa.gov/oig/ADOBEPDF/A-13-09-29141.pdf>

continue to focus its efforts to meet this challenge. We also have some additional recommendations to strengthen SSA's protection of beneficiaries. Specifically, we recommend that:

- SSA should expand its recent efforts to identify cases with the greatest risk of misuse by making greater use of available data, in order to target selection and monitoring activities in the most efficient way.
- SSA should establish criteria for data-driven selection and monitoring of representative payees. The agency is legally required to obtain from representative payees an annual accounting for benefit payments. It should develop a data-driven approach to obtain those accountings in a way that is tailored to different risk groups.
- SSA should increase its efforts to avoid selecting as payees people or organizations that have interests which conflict with the best interests of the vulnerable beneficiaries whom they would be serving.
- SSA should implement an annual quality review sample of its payee activities, including capability determinations, payee selections, and misuse determinations.
- SSA's Inspector General should annually review a sample of site visits to organizational payees to ensure that those visits are effective in preventing misuse and ensuring compliance with SSA policies.
- SSA's Inspector General should examine a sample of beneficiaries with fee-for-service payees to see how the payee's fee impacts meeting the beneficiaries' food, shelter, and personal needs.
- SSA should take steps to improve coordination and establish automated data exchanges with other agencies that also serve SSA's beneficiaries. There are numerous agencies that use payees or other fiduciaries or that provide protective services. The Veterans Administration, state courts, state Adult Protective Service agencies, Protection and Advocacy agencies for people with disabilities, and state foster care agencies all serve populations that include SSA beneficiaries. Improved coordination and data exchanges can better protect the people that each agency serves.

Given the size and vulnerability of the population of beneficiaries with representative payees, SSA should make implementing these recommendations and those of the NRC a priority.

I. Introduction

This issue brief is one of a series that examines the Social Security disability programs and the ways in which they must be adapted to current conditions. While representative payment is not limited to beneficiaries with disabilities, they are some of the most vulnerable beneficiaries. The Social Security Disability Insurance program was enacted more than half a century ago, and the Supplemental Security Income program was enacted more than 35 years ago. Our economy and our society have changed in many ways since then, and the programs need to be updated to keep pace with the world we now live in.

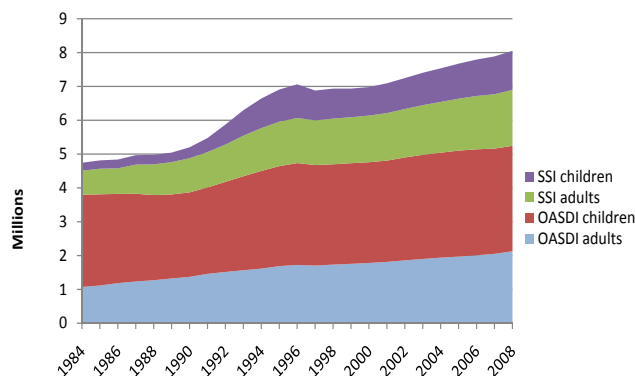
Representative payment began with the Social Security amendments of 1939, which authorized the Social Security Board (as it then was known), to certify payment "to a relative or some other person" for the "use and benefit" of an applicant, when it would serve the interest of an applicant for benefits. Until that time, only retired workers were eligible for benefits. The 1939 amendments added benefits for wives of retired workers and for widows and dependent children of deceased workers. In preparing for the first monthly benefit payments in 1940, the agency saw a need to establish a way to make payments for minor children and for mentally incompetent beneficiaries. It also acknowledged its responsibility for seeing that payees used the benefits properly (Federal Security Agency, 1940).

Beneficiaries who had representative payees have always been the most vulnerable groups of beneficiaries, children and individuals who were unable to manage their own funds. But the rules put in place in 1939 did not contemplate the complexities of today's world and the broader beneficiary population. The addition of the Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income programs added much larger groups of vulnerable beneficiaries. Changes in society, such as the deinstitutionalization of people with mental illness and developmental disabilities, have also changed the beneficiary population. Beneficiaries now include groups with a variety of special needs, and who may be homeless. As a

result, the role of the representative payee may cover a much wider range of responsibilities than originally intended. For example a payee, in addition to managing a beneficiary's funds, may also become involved in helping the beneficiary find shelter or obtain treatment, or assist with employment.

Selecting and overseeing representative payees is a substantial and challenging workload for SSA. More than 5 million Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance beneficiaries, over 10 percent of the total, have payees. About 2.8 million Supplemental Security Income beneficiaries, or about 37 percent of the total, have payees (SSA, *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 2009). Over just the last quarter century, the number of beneficiaries with payees has risen by 56 percent, while the total of number of beneficiaries increased by 47 percent (SSA, *Annual Statistical Supplements*).

Beneficiaries with Payees, 1984-2008



The selection and monitoring of such a large number of payees is a daunting task. In FY 2009, SSA spent 1,900 workyears, nearly 3 percent of its total workyears, on representative payee activities, not including those involved in initial claims. That is more time than it spent on Medicare activities and nearly as much time as it spent on overpayments or continuing disability reviews (SSA Workload Trend Report, FY 2009).

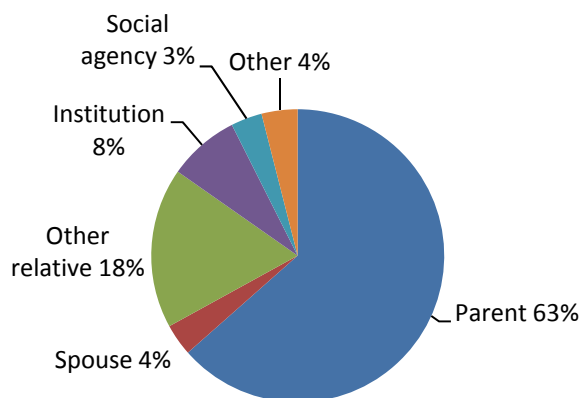
The task of managing another person's benefits can be a difficult one, especially if the beneficiary is not always cooperative. The duties of the payee include:

- using payments for the beneficiary's current needs,
- saving any unneeded benefits for future use,
- filing an accounting report on how the payments were used and making all supporting records available if requested by SSA,

- reimbursing the amount of any loss suffered by the beneficiary due to misuse by the payee, and
- notifying SSA in a timely manner of any events that may affect eligibility or benefit amount.

The great majority of payees receives no compensation for their services and deserves gratitude for volunteering their time and effort. As the following chart shows, most payees are relatives. But according to SSA it is difficult to even find individuals or organizations that are willing to serve as payees for some individuals and in some geographic areas (National Research Council). SSA tries to balance the need to find payees who are willing to take on this responsibility against the burdens that oversight puts on them. The agency tries to maintain an appropriate level of monitoring without requiring so much of payees that they will avoid taking on the responsibility.

Types of Payees, 2008



Finding that balance between adequate oversight and not overburdening payees makes monitoring difficult. A payee who is close to the beneficiary and uses the benefits in the beneficiary's interest may not have the ability to maintain records and report on them. In fact, only about two-thirds of the payees surveyed in a recent study indicated that they kept records of how the benefits they managed were spent (National Research Council). The accounting form used by SSA, as we will describe later, is simple – in fact it has been criticized for being too simple – but it is not understood by many payees who complete it. It is beyond the ability of some payees to complete properly (Kutner, 2007).

II. Meeting the Challenge

Identifying misuse

The NRC committee performed a valuable service in conducting its study of misuse of benefits, and pointing out new approaches to detect misuse in a more focused manner. The statute defines misuse in this way: “Misuse occurs in any case in which the representative payee receives payment under this title for the use and benefit of another person and converts such payment, or any part thereof, to a use other than for the use and benefit of such other person.”

SSA has stated in the past that misuse is extremely rare and has been found to be less than 0.01 percent (SSA testimony, September 9, 2003). The NRC committee’s in-depth study of misuse found that misusers were about 0.2 percent of individual payees, still a small percentage, but considerably higher than the SSA estimate. Despite the simplicity of the definition of misuse, it is sometimes difficult to determine it in practice. It is difficult to determine misuse in the absence of records, so the fact that the NRC committee also found that only about two-thirds of payees reported keeping records makes estimating the extent of misuse even more problematic.

SSA uses three major vehicles to detect misuse: reports from beneficiaries or third parties, small random samples conducted by SSA’s Office of the Inspector General, and the annual accounting form on which payees report how they used or saved benefits. The NRC committee concluded that none of these was effective in detecting misuse.

Before 1983, SSA created an accounting system on its own initiative, as it did not then have a mandate to conduct accountings of funds that payees received on behalf of beneficiaries. In 1983, however, the decision in a class action suit said that all payees should be required to give a full accounting of how they spend and save Title II and Title XVI benefits on behalf of beneficiaries. Subsequently, Congress required that all payees, except state mental institutions participating in the on-site review program, submit an accounting report annually.

The annual accounting form tells payees the amount of benefits paid during the year being accounted for and asks them to state the amount spent on various

categories and the amount saved. They are told not to submit receipts, but to retain them for two years. SSA accepts the figures submitted by the payee as long as the total amount spent and saved equals or exceeds 90 percent of the amount received. Sending, collecting, and reviewing this information is a large expenditure of effort that yields little useful result in detecting misuse.

The methods SSA is currently using are not effective in detecting misuse, and new approaches are needed. The NRC committee’s study used data elements from SSA’s records (for example, the payee is a non-relative, or the payee does not live with beneficiary) to identify payee characteristics that would help target potential misusers. That approach is similar to the profiling that SSA has used for redeterminations and continuing disability reviews to find cases in which erroneous payments were most likely. A study done by SSA’s Office of the Inspector General found that the characteristics identified by the NRC should be used to identify representative payees who have an increased risk of misuse. The study also found that the characteristics were reliable indicators of poor performance, other than misuse, by payees (SSA, Office of the Inspector General, *Characteristics*). SSA has used those characteristics to develop profiles for identifying representative payees with a higher probability of misusing benefits.

We urge SSA to continue its work along these lines and use its annual accounting form to obtain additional information on payee characteristics that would help evaluate risk factors and payee performance. As the NRC committee wrote, “No form, by itself, is going to detect program misuse. However, if a form can be used to obtain information on characteristics of interest, it could then be combined with a rigorous program of audits.” Other work on financial abuse has stressed the need to examine characteristics of the victims of abuse as well as the perpetrators in an effort to better understand risk factors (Rabiner et al., Hafemeister). We recommend that SSA commit research staff to ongoing work on representative payee issues, including examining characteristics of payees in combination with those of beneficiaries in order to target its selection and monitoring activities in the most efficient way.

SSA is working on improving its data systems for representative payees, and doing so will provide

more useable data for analysis. In response to a recent Inspector General report, SSA committed itself to pursue improving its internal data match with incarceration data in its own records (SSA, Office of the Inspector General, *Representative Payees Reporting Criminal Convictions*). It should also test the use of external data sources, such as data exchanges with other agencies, credit bureaus, and criminal justice records.

Once SSA has established criteria for data-driven selection and monitoring, it should carry out its annual accounting in a way that is tailored to different risk groups, monitoring high risk groups more carefully.

Conflicts of interest

Recent reports of exploitation of a group of beneficiaries point out the need for paying special attention to cases in which payees have an interest that conflicts with the best interests of the beneficiary. In February 2009, inquiries by a sister of a beneficiary led to a series of inspections at a boarding facility in Iowa. The fire marshal ordered the facility closed, and the 21 residents were moved to a state-licensed care facility. The men's employer has become the focus of an investigation involving several state and federal agencies. That investigation has shown that for 34 years, a Texas company sent men with intellectual disabilities from Texas to Iowa to work in a poultry-processing plant. The men were working for about 40 cents an hour and lived in a century-old building that was leased to their employer for \$600 per month. Each of the men was reported to be receiving a Social Security disability benefit (SSI and/or SSDI), averaging about \$640 per month. These benefit payments were managed by their employer, who was also their payee and their landlord and "care" provider. The employer was reported to charge the men all but \$60 to \$70 of their total income for room, board and "kind care." The sister of one of the men stated that he had \$80 in the bank after working for 30 years (Kauffman February 8 and 10, 2009; Jones).

SSA's accounting forms are not designed to uncover this kind of abuse. As long as the figures on the accounting forms showed that the benefits were being used to meet the needs of the beneficiaries, and the figures added up, no further action would be

taken. To its credit, however, SSA has taken action to investigate whether there are other situations in which employers are also representative payees and beneficiaries are vulnerable to exploitation. SSA has compiled a database of payees who employ their beneficiaries. It reviewed 328 such employers in FY 2009 and referred two potential wage violations to the Department of Labor. It also entered into a contract with the National Disability Rights Network to pay for on-site reviews to be conducted by investigators for state Protection and Advocacy agencies. SSA's Inspector General plans to examine a sample of the reviews to determine whether they complied with SSA's policies and procedures (Kauffman, December 27, 2009; SSA, Briefing for the Social Security Advisory Board, January 12, 2010; SSA, Office of the Inspector General, Congressional Response Report, May 2010).

There are other situations that call for similar attention. The NRC report pointed out the conflict of interest when a representative payee was also the operator of a group home, foster care home or board and care home, providing food, shelter and, ostensibly, services to the beneficiary while controlling the person's benefit. Some states monitor and/or license some or all of these facilities and have rules for fiscal management of benefits. In other states, the payee is free to charge any amount and deduct it from the benefit payment. The committee found cases in which the payee charged beneficiaries receiving different benefit amounts the entire benefit amount for room and board. Some of these payees could provide records and were complying with reporting standards, although they may have been exploiting their beneficiaries. In addition they may not have been in compliance with Social Security regulations and policy that address the expectation that payees will also provide for a beneficiary's personal needs, and clothing, even if that means a facility gets paid a little less than is usual (CFR 20, 404.204, Use of benefit Payments, and POMS, GN00602.001, Use of Benefits, 2. Proper Use of Benefits).

A 2009 study by SSA's Office of the Inspector General underlined the need to pay greater attention to payees who have a creditor relationship because their beneficiaries reside in a group home that they operate. That study examined a sample of payees to determine if some of them operated as group homes. Since current law requires SSA to conduct periodic

reviews of individual payees serving 15 or more beneficiaries, OIG looked at payees who served 14 or fewer beneficiaries. To focus more closely on potential group homes, it further restricted its sample to payees with at least three beneficiaries who were not relatives. In a sample of 16 payees, it found three group homes, three beneficiaries whose clothing or shelter needs were not being met, and three payees charging unauthorized fees (SSA, OIG, *Individual Representative Payees Serving Multiple Beneficiaries and Organizational Representative Payee Serving as an Individual Representative Payee in Philadelphia*). Since in this small sample, the OIG study found a substantial percentage of group homes (and therefore creditor relationships that the agency had not been aware of) and violations of SSA policy, SSA should pursue further investigations along these lines.

SSA should increase its monitoring of individual payees, such as operators of group homes, who are also in a creditor relationship with the beneficiary, and develop performance and reporting standards specifically for this type of payee. Whenever possible, SSA should avoid putting beneficiaries in a position where their payees' interest conflicts with their own best interest. The agency may have difficulty identifying such payees, given the state of its data system, but it is updating that system. It should obtain the data it needs, develop performance and reporting standards, and move toward enforcing them to the best of its ability.

Selection

Applicants who want to be selected as representative payees currently complete the application in a face-to-face interview in most cases. SSA's program instructions direct interviewers to use the interview to determine the applicant's qualifications and motive for filing to be a payee, to judge the applicant's ability to carry out the payee's responsibilities, and to explain the payee's duties, reporting responsibilities, and liability of non-compliance of reporting (SSA, Program Operations Manual System, GN 00502.113).

The program instructions also state: "SSA is legally required to verify identity and SSN information supplied by payee applicants. Verifying other allegations such as income and custody may also

help determine a payee applicant's suitability." The instructions also provide payee preference lists. For example, the preference list for minor children begins with a parent with custody, a legal guardian, a parent without custody but who shows strong concern, and goes on through five more categories. The instruction states that the lists are meant only as guidelines and that each payee application must be evaluated to determine the best payee (SSA, Program Operations Manual System, GN 00502,105, GN 00502.117).

Just as data on payee characteristics can help with misuse, as described above, they can also help in payee selection. SSA should use its data on payee characteristics to shape its policies on selection of payees. The data that it is developing, and should continue to develop, on payee characteristics that are linked to misuse should be built into its payee selection. SSA should also take advantage of other data that are available to it, such as credit reports, criminal records, and information from other public agencies. It should use data from these sources as it uses the information on payee characteristics from its own records and analyze it for potential links to payee misuse that can improve its selection and monitoring of payees.

SSA should also avoid giving control of beneficiaries' funds to someone who is not designated as a payee. SSA's Office of the Inspector General looked into the use of "in care of" addresses to gain control of benefit payments while avoiding representative payee reporting. It found that 216,000 beneficiaries had addresses "in care of" someone else. OIG auditors visited 21 nursing homes and other facilities. They found that at five of them, the staff acknowledged that the beneficiaries retained no control over, or had no access to, SSA payments. Once the "in care of" address changes were made, SSA would mail payments directly to the facility or electronically deposit funds into accounts controlled by the facility. This gave the facility control over the benefits without the responsibility that comes with being representative payee (SSA, OIG, *Beneficiary and Recipient Use of "In Care of" Addresses*).

Oversight

Once they are selected, some payees will need support from SSA. The most common reasons for

payees to contact SSA for help have been to clarify the beneficiary's benefit amount, to understand the payee's responsibilities, and to request permission to allow the beneficiary to manage his or her own benefits. The NRC's survey found that, of those payees who did contact SSA with questions or concerns, nearly a quarter felt somewhat (9.3 percent) or very (14.5 percent) dissatisfied with the help they had received. Payees perform an important service, and many of them may have difficulty understanding or following the instructions they receive when they are appointed. Since the NRC report, SSA has done an assessment of payee needs, and it plans to evaluate its publications and enhance its website for payees. It has also made it possible for payees to file the annual accounting form online. It should continue to find out what kinds of help payees need and make sure they have the information and support that will help them fulfill their responsibilities to both beneficiaries and SSA.

SSA's field staff also needs additional support in fulfilling its responsibilities. The NRC committee reported that during its field visits, some field office staff said that they did not have adequate methods to judge whether a prospective new payee was more suitable than the current payee. Field office staff stated that they did not have means to verify information given by prospective payees. The Advisory Board has heard similar comments during its visits to SSA field offices. Since field offices no longer have field representatives who can visit beneficiaries, they are limited in their ability to determine whether benefits are being used to meet the beneficiaries' needs. SSA has recently conducted training for its field managers and staff on payee issues, and it plans to conduct additional training. SSA should also analyze the needs of its front-line employees in addition to training, and then provide them with the tools they need to do their job well.

The NRC committee's study of misuse found individual payees who were given fees by a beneficiary for their services, in violation of SSA policy (NRC, 2007). Only organizational payees are allowed to charge a fee. Other researchers have also found that individual payees charge the beneficiary fees (Gallmeier and Levy). Individual payees are not authorized to collect fees, and doing so is misuse. The current accounting form for individual payees does not ask about this. The next revision of the form should ask if the payee charges a fee.

At a Congressional hearing in 2000, SSA's Inspector General said of representative payee oversight, "This is a workload [at] Social Security, in the field, that gets deferred. It is not addressed because there are other priorities that interfere. We do not have a performance measure in our performance plan that deals with having this process as effective and having the best integrity that it possibly could. And in my opinion, where you do not have a performance measure, normally in life, you do not have much compliance or an incentive. So we think that is probably called for, also." Later, referring to a large case of representative payee fraud, he said, "[T]his particular situation happens when this focus, this stewardship, if you will, of this particular area was not important. What was more important was to get benefits out the door." (Huse, 2000). A letter from the National Council of Social Security Management Associations, which represents SSA's front-line management, indicated that payee activities were still backlogged in 2008 and explained, "Suffice it to say that some of these workloads are of low priority or end up backlogged simply because they are not being monitored as closely as others." (NCSSMA).

As an external advisory committee on representative payees recommended to SSA in 1996, a quality review sample should be implemented that would examine the quality of SSA determinations of beneficiaries' capability to handle benefits, payee selections, and misuse determinations. The quality review should also supplement payee self-reporting with collecting collateral evidence to support the payee's statements. Such a quality review would indicate to front-line staff that the agency considers representative payee issues an important workload. At the same time, it would collect data and identify trends that might suggest the need for further policy changes. There should also be continued management attention to agency performance of its duties related to representative payees.

Organizational payees

The fact that the NRC study was limited to individual payees serving fewer than 15 beneficiaries and non-fee-for-service organizational payees serving fewer than 50 beneficiaries does not mean that the broader organizational payee program is without problems.

The *Social Security Protection Act of 2004* required SSA to expand its monitoring of certain representative payees, including organizational payees representing 50 or more beneficiaries (known as volume payees) and all payees authorized to collect a fee for service. SSA's monitoring program includes reviews of all volume payees and fee-for-service payees and all state mental institutions at least once every three years. SSA also selects a random sample of payees not scheduled for a triennial site review in that year. In addition, SSA conducts targeted reviews as needed if events raise concerns about a payee's performance. Payee reviews include meetings with representatives from the organizations, assessments of the payees' recordkeeping, and interviews with beneficiaries.

In FY 2002, a consultant reviewed SSA's site review process for fee-for-service, large organizational payees serving over 100 beneficiaries, and individual payees serving over 20 beneficiaries. The site review focuses on communicating SSA's expectations of representative payees, and discussing what payees need from SSA to perform their functions. Site reviewers also examine documentation to check beneficiary resources and ensure that interest on conserved funds is credited to the beneficiary's account. They also check to ensure that accounting forms have been returned, that conserved funds have been returned if a new payee has been appointed, that any overpayments have been repaid, and that only appropriate fees have been charged. The consultant's report found that in general the site review process, was very effective, but it noted that the site reviews were not financial or accounting audits, and that even a financial audit could not ensure against fraud (Chesapeake Consulting).

More recently, an audit report by SSA's Office of the Inspector General showed one aspect of the potential for misuse by organizational payees. In 2007, SSA's Office of the Inspector General examined a sample of 139 organizational payees that received three or more benefit payments after the deaths of beneficiaries between January 2000 and May 2006. Of the 139 organizations in its sample, it found that 76 did not timely report the deaths of multiple beneficiaries and/or did not return funds that were incorrectly paid after death, despite SSA's efforts to recover the benefits. Projecting from its sample, OIG estimated that SSA paid about 2,780 organizational payees \$10

million in benefits after the deaths of beneficiaries (SSA, OIG, *Organizational Representative Payees*)

In the last ten years, SSA's Office of the Inspector General has issued audit reports on ten fee-for-service payees. Among the problems these audits uncovered were: holding large amounts of conserved funds in uninsured, non-interest bearing accounts; accepting incorrect payments after the death of beneficiaries; charging excessive fees; having only limited contact with their beneficiaries; not keeping adequate records showing how funds were spent; commingling other funds with benefit funds; and not returning conserved funds for beneficiaries no longer in the payee's care.

These OIG audit reports indicate that, while site reviews are effective as far as they go, they do not fulfill SSA's stewardship responsibility to manage benefit payments in a way that maintains the trust of the public it serves. The Office of the Inspector General should conduct annually a review of a sample of the site visits and provide feedback to SSA to ensure that future site visits are as effective as possible in preventing misuse and ensuring compliance with SSA policies. Attention should be directed to whether or not beneficiaries actually receive the personal needs money they are supposed to receive, and whether or not what representative payees report on paper about their management of beneficiary funds reflects actual practice.

The payment of fees is another issue that requires attention, especially for SSI beneficiaries. Legislation in 1990 first allowed qualified organizations to charge a fee. The fee is deducted from the beneficiary's payment and is used for expenses incurred by the organization in serving as payee. The maximum fee was originally set at \$25 and stayed at that amount through 1996. It was later indexed to the cost of living. Fee-for-service payees are now entitled to collect the lesser of \$37 or ten percent of the monthly benefit amount per month from each beneficiary whose benefits they manage. Payees for beneficiaries who have a medically determinable substance abuse disorder as a secondary diagnosis are entitled to a higher fee, the lesser of \$72 or ten percent of the monthly benefit amount per month from each beneficiary. Fee-for-service payees are last on SSA's preference list for selection of payees and are generally selected only when no other suitable payee can be found.

SSA currently has 1,201 fee-for-service payees providing services to 96,096 SSI beneficiaries, of whom 2,172 have a substance abuse disorder as a secondary diagnosis. If each of these payees received the maximum amount, the total of fees paid for a year would be \$44 million. In the context of a program that distributes \$40 billion per year in Federal benefits, that may not be considered a large amount. On the other hand, for a beneficiary with a Federal benefit rate of \$674 per month, a fee of \$37 or \$72 is a large amount. Since the SSI monthly benefit is below the poverty level to begin with and since it is not the beneficiaries' choice to have a fee-for-service payee, it seems unreasonable to require beneficiaries to pay the payee's fee. What we do not know, however, is the impact of the fee on beneficiaries who may be receiving other benefits to help pay the cost of food, shelter, and other necessities. We therefore recommend that OIG examine a sample of beneficiaries with fee-for-service payees to see how the payee's fee impacts meeting their food, shelter, and personal needs.

Coordination with other agencies

The population of representative payees overlaps with populations that are monitored by other agencies, but there is little coordination of oversight, or sharing of information. A 2006 report on guardianship by the Government Accountability Office said, "With few exceptions, courts and federal agencies don't systematically notify other courts or agencies when they identify someone who is incapacitated, nor do they notify them if they discover that a guardian or a representative payee is abusing the person. This lack of coordination may leave incapacitated people without the protection of responsible guardians and representative payees or, worse, with an identified abuser in charge of their benefit payments." (GAO, 2006).

In 2006, an AARP Roundtable on Representative Payees and Guardianship, with representatives from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and SSA and state court judges, generated ideas for improving coordination (Karp and Wood):

- Require that SSA representative payees and fiduciaries for veterans benefits provide courts with copies of monitoring reports when there is a court-appointed guardian.
- In response to concerns that the Privacy Act prevents SSA from sharing information with

courts, legal barriers to information exchange between federal agencies and courts regarding individuals should be removed. This would enable SSA to inform courts whether an individual has a payee and when the payee misuses benefits or violates SSA policies.

- Establish a working group including SSA, VA, and other federal agencies with fiduciary programs; state court judges; and relevant national organizations. This group would be charged with developing national approaches to improve collaboration.
- Provide contacts at federal agencies to which courts can report about problematic guardians.
- Educate the judiciary on the representative payee and similar federal programs.

A recent audit report by SSA's Inspector General shows the potential for better use of existing information. When a child is placed in a state's foster care system, authorized state partners can use SSA's State Verification and Exchange System to find out whether the child is receiving benefits from SSA and can apply to become the child's representative payee. The Inspector General compared foster care records of the state of Maryland with SSA's beneficiary records and found that 952 children in Maryland's foster care programs were receiving SSA benefits for which they had representative payees. Of that number, 402 children had payees who were neither foster care agencies nor the children's foster care parents. SSA selected 50 of those 402 to assess the suitability of their representative payees. Of those 50, SSA determined that six representative payees had misused and four had possibly misused the children's benefits (SSA, Office of Inspector General, *Benefit Payments*).

The priority here should be to work with other agencies to establish a way that the agencies can inform one another of problematic payees. SSA should also develop working relationships on payee matters with state adult protective services, the state protection and advocacy agencies, the Area Agencies on Aging, the growing number of Aging and Disability Resource Centers, and state foster care agencies, to determine what information can be shared usefully. To the extent possible, information should be shared through automated data exchanges. All of these agencies have interests that overlap with SSA's, and exchanges of data would be mutually beneficial in

sharing information on payees who have misused benefits and in preventing misuse for the clients of all the organizations involved.

III. Conclusion

SSA has been taking steps to improve its representative payee process. We encourage the agency to continue along these lines, using data to focus its efforts where they will be most useful. We also have some additional recommendations:

- SSA should continue examining characteristics of payees and beneficiaries to identify cases with the greatest risk of misuse in order to target its selection and monitoring activities in the most efficient way. It should expand its efforts to include data available from sources outside SSA.
- Once SSA has established data-driven selection and monitoring, it should carry out its process of conducting annual accountings with payees in a way that is tailored to different risk groups.
- SSA should increase its efforts to avoid selecting as payees people or organizations that have interests which conflict with the best interests of the vulnerable beneficiaries whom they would be serving.
- SSA should implement an annual quality review sample of its payee activities, including capability determinations, payee selections, and misuse determinations.
- SSA's Inspector General should annually review a sample of site visits to organizational payees to ensure that they are effective in preventing misuse and ensuring compliance with SSA policies.
- SSA's Inspector General should also examine a sample of beneficiaries with fee-for-service payees to see how the payee's fee impacts meeting the beneficiaries' food, shelter, and personal needs.
- SSA should take steps to improve coordination with other agencies, including the Veterans Administration, state courts, state Adult Protective Service agencies, Protection and Advocacy agencies for people with disabilities, and state foster care agencies.

These agencies all serve populations that overlap, and improved coordination can help them all better protect the people that each agency serves.

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