



# Office of the Inspector General

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

## MEMORANDUM

**Date:** March 5, 2026

**Refer To:** 052501

**To:** Chad Poist  
Chief of Risk and Quality

**From:** Michelle L. Anderson *Michelle L. Anderson*  
Assistant Inspector General for Audit

**Subject:** Close-out Notice: Supplemental Security Income Eligibility Redeterminations

On December 9, 2025, we announced we were initiating a review to determine whether the Social Security Administration (SSA) was conducting Supplemental Security Income (SSI) redeterminations in accordance with Agency policies and procedures.

Our analysis of a limited sample of SSI redeterminations did not identify instances of (1) significant deficiencies in internal controls; (2) noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, or grant agreements; or (3) instances of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement. Therefore, we are terminating this review. However, we may revisit this subject if we become aware of information that supports further work on this topic.

The Attachment summarizes the results of our review and provides information for the Agency's consideration. We are not making formal recommendations for corrective action, and the Agency may act in response to this information as it deems appropriate. SSA should consider our review closed.

If you wish to discuss this memorandum, please contact me. Should your staff have questions or need additional information about our analysis, they may contact Jeffrey Brown, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audit.

## Supplemental Security Income Redeterminations

The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program under Title XVI of the *Social Security Act*.<sup>1</sup> The SSI program provides monthly payments to people with limited income and resources who are aged, blind, or disabled. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, SSA paid \$56 billion to a monthly average 7.4 million SSI recipients.<sup>2</sup>

Individuals who receive SSI payments must report any changes in any medical or non-medical factors that may affect their SSI payments. The *Social Security Act* requires that SSA conduct redeterminations—periodic reviews of a recipient's non-medical eligibility factors (that is, income, resources, and living arrangements)—to determine whether a recipient is still eligible for, and receiving, the correct SSI payment.<sup>3</sup> SSA schedules redeterminations annually if it deems a change in circumstance is likely or once every 6 years if a change in circumstance is unlikely.<sup>4</sup>

SSA employees generally use the Modernized Supplemental Security Income Claims System (MSSICS) to complete redeterminations. MSSICS includes questions that guide staff to ask recipients about the non-medical factors that affect their eligibility for SSI payments. The redetermination process allows SSA to identify unreported changes that affect an SSI recipient's eligibility or payment. The redetermination period of review covers eligibility factors both prospectively and retroactively. In FY 2024, SSA completed 2.55 million redeterminations.<sup>5</sup>

### Scope of Review

From 1 segment of the Supplemental Security Record, we identified 32,951 SSI recipients for whom SSA completed redeterminations from June 30, 2023 through June 30, 2025.<sup>6</sup> SSA completed and closed these redeterminations 1 month after it started them. From this population, we randomly selected a sample of 50 recipients to determine whether SSA employees conducted SSI redeterminations in accordance with agency policies and procedures.

### Employees Properly Conducted Sampled Redeterminations

We reviewed a sample of 50 redeterminations and found SSA employees conducted 48 in accordance with Agency policy. For these 48, SSA employees properly developed the income, resources, and living arrangements information required to determine whether the recipients remained eligible for SSI payments and payment amounts were correct. However, we found SSA employees did not close 38 of these redeterminations by their due dates and did not explain the delays (such as the need to develop resources further). The delays in closing these redeterminations resulted in avoidable improper payments of \$264 for 2 of the 38 recipients.

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<sup>1</sup> *Social Security Act* § 1602, 42 U.S.C. § 1381a.

<sup>2</sup> SSA, *Agency Financial Report Fiscal Year 2024*, p. 9 (November 2024).

<sup>3</sup> *Social Security Act* § 1611(c), 42 U.S.C. § 1382(c).

<sup>4</sup> SSA, *POMS*, SI 02305.010, A.2 (August 19, 2024).

<sup>5</sup> SSA, *Agency Financial Report Fiscal Year 2024*, pp. 199, 200, and 206 (November 2024).

SSA employees did not complete the remaining two sampled redeterminations in accordance with SSA policy and did not close them by their due dates. In these cases, the employees either did not obtain the necessary information or recorded the information in MSSICS incorrectly. These errors did not result in SSA improperly paying the recipients.

## **Conclusion**

We did not design our sampling methodology to enable us to determine whether all redeterminations SSA conducted were completed in accordance with policy. Therefore, we do not assert, and the reader should not infer, SSA employees properly conducted all redeterminations.