

WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Integrity  Customer Service  Accountability



2020 Fraud Report to the

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADVISORY COUNCIL





"When an individual loses work through no fault of their own, the unemployment insurance program helps to mitigate the effects of job loss on individuals, their families and communities, and our economy. Maintaining the integrity and strength of this important social safety net is, and will continue to be, a top priority."

**- Secretary Caleb Frostman,
Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development**

"The Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Division is recognized as a leader in its efforts to combat fraud. The division uses data analytics and technology to detect and deter fraud, ensuring the integrity of the UI program."

**-Mark Reihl, UI Administrator
Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development**



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Department of Workforce Development

Unemployment Insurance

dwd.wisconsin.gov/ui

This report is presented to the Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council pursuant to Wis. Stat. §108.14(19). The report contains information relating to the detection and prosecution of unemployment insurance fraud in the preceding year.



March 15, 2020

Dear Members of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council:

On behalf of the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), Administrator Mark Reihl and I are pleased to present the 2020 Unemployment Insurance (UI) Fraud Report, outlining the UI Division's efforts to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in the UI program in calendar year 2019. Fraud committed against the program comes in many forms and is perpetrated by employers and claimants. The following report outlines DWD's efforts to ensure this important safety net remains solvent and available to workers in the event they lose work through no fault of their own and are forced to rely on the program while they actively search for new employment.

In 2019, Governor Tony Evers established the Joint Enforcement Task Force on Payroll Fraud and Worker Misclassification, which recently released recommendations to help combat this important issue affecting not only Wisconsin's UI program, but state UI programs across the country. The following report outlines the issue of worker misclassification, DWD's efforts to protect workers and employers who follow the law, investigate those employers who do not, and educate all employers and workers about the issue. The Taskforce's full report is also linked in the report.

We are proud to report that the amount of identified fraud continued to decline in 2019, with fraud overpayments declining by 4 percent when compared to the previous year.

A key tenant of all UI programs is that someone who claims UI benefits must remain able and available for full-time work. When work search requirements are not waived, individuals must make an active search for work and adequately document and report at least four actions per week. Audits of claimants' work search actions resulted in approximately 7,000 decisions finding work search requirements were not met. We will continue our educational campaign to help individuals understand this program requirement.

The following report also contains descriptions of many of the department's fraud-fighting tools, as well as our efforts to educate the general public about the importance of ensuring the UI program remains financially stable and available to workers separated from employment through no fault of their own.

Thank you again for your time and commitment to the betterment of the UI program. Your industry expertise is invaluable, and we look forward to working with you in 2020 and beyond.

Sincerely,



Caleb Frostman, Secretary
Department of Workforce Development



Mark Reihl, Administrator
Unemployment Insurance Division

WORKER CLASSIFICATION

Misclassification Taskforce

On April 15, 2019, Governor Tony Evers created the Joint Enforcement Task Force on Payroll Fraud and Worker Misclassification.

Governor Evers recognizes worker misclassification denies thousands of Wisconsin workers the protections afforded by Unemployment Insurance (UI), Worker's Compensation (WC), and certain labor protections, and creates a competitive disadvantage for employers who correctly classify their workers as employees. Worker misclassification and payroll fraud results in the loss of millions of dollars to state government and taxpayers due to underpayment of wages, payroll taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, and Worker's Compensation Insurance fraud.

The role of the task force includes:

- ▶ Facilitating the sharing of information among task force members relating to worker misclassification violations;
- ▶ Evaluating current law and considering potential policy solutions to help prevent worker misclassification and payroll fraud;
- ▶ Facilitating the coordination of investigative and enforcement resources from the Department of Workforce Development, Department of Revenue, Commissioner of Insurance, Department of Justice, and other state agencies; and
- ▶ Seeking ways to prevent worker misclassification through public education; increasing awareness of the illegal nature of worker misclassification and the harm it causes.

The task force issued its first report to Governor Evers in March of 2020. The report is posted at dwd.wisconsin.gov/misclassification.

Protecting Workers, Protecting Employers

Worker misclassification contributes to waste and fraud in the UI program through the loss of UI tax revenue from employers who misclassify workers, and the creation of an unfair business climate that places businesses that follow the law at a competitive disadvantage. It also denies workers, who are out of work through no fault of their own, access to the UI benefits they may have been eligible for if they were properly classified.

In 2019, Wisconsin UI auditors conducted 2,535 audits and identified 7,692 misclassified workers. Due to the Division of Unemployment Insurance's efforts to detect worker misclassification, \$1.6 million was generated in UI taxes and interest. The division's efforts to combat worker misclassification include a robust program of worksite misclassification investigations combined with efforts to educate employers and workers.

Worker Classification Education

Wisconsin's worker classification website provides employers with a clear and understandable process to assist them in determining whether their workers are employees or independent contractors. The website also provides a mechanism to report suspected worker misclassification. The website is available at dwd.wisconsin.gov/worker-classification.

Worker Classification Investigations

Worksite investigations are conducted by experienced division investigators, many of whom have law enforcement backgrounds in white collar and economic crime investigations. The division conducted 679 worker classification field investigations in 2019. In addition, investigative team members continue to present at construction industry events and meetings with organizations representing employers and workers, labor union meetings, community organizations, and other public forums on worker classification.

FRAUD OVERPAYMENTS

The UI Division remains committed to ensuring the integrity of the UI program as evidenced by the continued decline of fraud against the Wisconsin UI program. UI fraud overpayments declined by 4 percent from 2018 to 2019.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OVERPAYMENTS

	2018 Amount	2019 Amount	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Total UI Payments	\$416,023,272	\$409,453,854	-\$6,569,418	-2%
+ Fraud Overpayment¹	\$4,900,271	\$4,727,300	-\$172,971	-4%
As Percent of Total Payments	1%	1%		
+ Non-Fraud Overpayment¹	\$8,202,583	\$8,614,761	\$412,178	5%
As Percent of Total Payments	2%	2%		
= OVERPAYMENT TOTAL	\$13,102,854	\$13,342,061	\$239,207	2%

	2018 Number of Cases	2019 Number of Cases	Case Reduction	Percent Reduction
+ Fraud Cases	4,755	4,734	21	0%
+ Non-Fraud Cases	44,634	41,197	3,437	-8%
= CASE TOTAL	49,389	45,931	3,458	-7%

¹Overpayment figures reflect the amounts detected in the stated calendar year. A portion of those overpayments were disbursed in prior calendar years.

Non-Fraudulent Overpayments

In Wisconsin, the UI Division goes to great lengths to help ensure UI customers comply with the requirements of the law and are able to easily understand Wisconsin's UI system. UI provides an online application for applying for UI benefits, filing weekly claims, and locating information for UI related questions on easy-to-use Internet platforms that can be accessed by numerous types of electronic devices, such as computers, tablets, and smartphones. UI also operates a Help Center as a resource for those who need assistance using the online application or help locating answers to complex UI questions.

Even with these resources available, sometimes customers make unintentional errors. These instances are tracked separately from intentional fraud and are referred to as "non-fraudulent overpayments." As is the case with intentional fraud, the division's systems seek to prevent and detect these errors and collect these overpayments for deposit into the Trust Fund.

WORK SEARCH

Enhanced Online Weekly Work Search for Claimants

UI claimants are required to provide verification of their four work search actions each week when filing their weekly claim (unless the requirements are waived). A stand-alone online application allows claimants to enter their work search actions throughout the week, instead of having to wait until the week is over to submit their work search actions. These enhancements make the system more user-friendly, saving claimants' time while helping to reduce benefit claims filing errors.

Video for Claimants

In the spring of 2019, the division created and published a video for claimants titled "Work Search Requirements for Unemployment Benefits." The video includes topics such as work search requirements, how to report work search actions, examples of valid work search actions, and best practices for documentation.

Work Search Audits

The division has a well-established work search auditing program. UI claimants who are required to search for work must submit their work search record each week a claim is filed. These records are subject to random audits for program integrity purposes. These audits uncover mistakes made by claimants, instances of intentional fraud, and provide an opportunity for the division to educate claimants on what constitutes a valid work search action and what information is needed for the division to verify the action.

In 2019, the division conducted 31,263 work search audits. Those audits resulted in 7,118 decisions finding work search requirements were not met.

TOOLS USED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD

Prevention Tools

Data Analytics

The Wisconsin UI program uses cutting-edge data analytics aimed at protecting the UI Trust Fund through detection of fraud. Identity theft is an ongoing concern in both the public and private sectors and poses a threat to the integrity of Wisconsin's UI program. A combined approach of analytic techniques, staff expertise, and system improvements are used to detect this ever-changing threat.

The division's current process proactively identifies suspected fraudulent claims, allowing time to stop those claims, investigate them, and prevent overpayments.

Online Filing

The online claim filing systems were enhanced to increase efficiency, clarity, and ease of understanding, which in turn helps claimants file accurate claims. Approximately 98 percent of initial and weekly claims are currently filed online. This modernized online system includes the ability to file weekly claims in Spanish. Advantages to online filing include:

- ◆ The ability to enter work search information online;
- ◆ A mobile-friendly application, allowing claimants to file their claim using any smartphone, tablet, or computer;
- ◆ A convenient employer search tool to add important employer information to a claim;
- ◆ The ability for claimants to save their claim and return later that same day to complete the claim; and
- ◆ Clarifying help text to support greater self-service and accurate claim filing.

The department implemented an identity verification quiz as part of the claimant portal authorization process effective September 2019. The user must answer a series of questions provided by LexisNexis to verify their identity.

Education

Education is a key component to any prevention and deterrence effort. The division has improved notices regarding the potential legal and financial consequences of committing fraud, such as:

- ◆ Before logging in to online benefit services, claimants must acknowledge they are aware that committing UI fraud is illegal and they are aware of the penalties for doing so;
- ◆ Claimants who previously committed UI fraud receive a special message upon logging in reminding them of their prior act and the potential for increased penalties; and
- ◆ In the online initial and weekly claim applications, claimants must acknowledge more than once that the information they are providing is true.

A claimant handbook with detailed instructions on the claim filing process is available and claimants are responsible for knowing all the information provided in the handbook. This handbook is posted at dwd.wisconsin.gov/uiben/handbook.

The division offers written educational information for employers, including how to protect themselves and the Trust Fund, in an employer handbook posted at dwd.wisconsin.gov/ui201.

UI Internet resources such as methods for reporting UI fraud and "Frequently Asked Questions about UI Benefit Fraud" are also available.

Additional Prevention Approaches

Other fraud prevention tools include:

- ▶ Benefit Payment Notices informing employers of UI benefit charges to their account;
- ▶ Non-citizen work authorization verification with United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) when the claimant is not a U.S. citizen;
- ▶ Scanning employer tax and benefit charge information to identify potential fictitious employers; and
- ▶ New web resources on the UI Internet site detailing UI scams.

"Regardless if it is an employer engaging in misclassification or an employee fraudulently trying to obtain benefits, no one wants fraud in the system."

-Scott Manley, UIAC Member

Detection Tools

Dedicated UI Workers

Staff vigilance is one of the division's best tools for detection. The Integrity and Quality Section within the Benefit Operations Bureau provides training to staff on methods for detecting and reporting fraud. The section consists of experienced investigators who investigate the most complex and organized efforts to defraud the system.

Post Verification of Wages

The division sends wage verification notices to employers when claimants, who had been reporting wages weekly, report no wages in a week. This allows employers the opportunity to timely report any issues.

Cross-Matches

The division utilizes numerous cross-matches that assist in detecting UI fraud:

Quarterly Wage Cross-Match – This cross-match compares benefit payment records with wage records submitted by employers covered under Wisconsin's UI program. Employers are required by law to submit these records to the division quarterly. This helps to verify wages are properly reported on unemployment claims.

Inmate Cross-Match – Claimants may not be eligible for UI benefits if incarcerated. This tool consists of one cross-match that compares benefit payment records to incarceration records for all of Wisconsin's county jails and prisons. A second cross-match compares benefit payment records to incarceration records for facilities nationwide.

Interstate Wage Record Cross-Match – This cross-match compares benefit payment records with quarterly wage records submitted by employers from other states. This helps to verify wages are properly reported on unemployment claims.

Wisconsin and National New Hire Cross-Match – Employers are required to report basic information about employees who are newly hired, rehired, or return to work after a separation from employment. Division staff cross-match UI payment records with new hire information. Wisconsin cross-matches quarterly federal wage data from the National Directory of New Hires reports for claimants who are former federal government employees.

Vital Statistics (Death Records) Cross-Match – The Wisconsin Department of Health Services provides a record of deaths in Wisconsin that is cross-matched with UI data to determine whether UI claims continue to be filed after a claimant is deceased.

SSDI Crossmatch – This crossmatch, implemented in August 2018, compares individuals currently listed as applying/receiving SSDI with claimants filing initial and weekly unemployment claims.

Other Detection Approaches

Additional detection approaches utilized to preserve and protect the integrity of the UI Trust Fund include:

- ▶ Audits of employers - resulting in employer contribution assessments totaling approximately \$1.5 million in 2019;
- ▶ Employer complaints and tips from the public concerning suspected fraudulent claims;
- ▶ Using 1099 information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to investigate employers who may be misclassifying employees as independent contractors;
- ▶ Contacts from local, state, and federal law enforcement officers regarding suspicious activities;
- ▶ Sophisticated fraud monitoring tools employed by U.S. Bank, which allow the department to monitor, predict, and respond quickly to suspected fraudulent activity; and
- ▶ Meetings with several other state agencies on a quarterly basis to discuss fraud trends and cases of mutual interest. The agencies share fraud tips to ensure fraud occurring across agencies is thoroughly investigated and stopped.

"I appreciate the discussion on this issue and the Council's progressive action on worker misclassification. Seeing this issue firsthand in the construction industry, misclassification is a problem that needs to be fixed."

-Shane Griesbach, UIAC Member

Compliance Tools

Wisconsin is very successful at recovering overpayments when they do occur. According to an internal UI longitudinal state study, over a 10-year period, 83 percent of fraud and 80 percent of non-fraud overpayments are collected. From 2011-2019, UI collected over \$600 million in taxes and overpayments and took in an additional \$50 million in interest and penalties. In 2019, the division recovered \$18 million in overpayments, including more than \$5 million in debts older than five years. This was achieved by utilizing the various mechanisms outlined below.

Tax Refund Intercept – The division is able to intercept claimant state and federal tax refunds. The division participates in the Treasury Offset Program (TOP) to intercept federal tax refunds. By utilizing the tools available through TOP, in 2019, the division recovered almost \$2.5 million in overpayments, penalties, and collection costs. The division is also able to intercept tax refunds for employer delinquencies. In 2019, receipts related to employer TOP totaled \$465,000. In addition, rather than have their tax refund intercepted, employers paid \$218,000 upon receipt of the Notice of Intent to Certify Debt to IRS for a collection total attributable to employer TOP of \$683,000.

Benefit Offset – Benefits are withheld from a claimant as an offset for an overpayment. The claimant does not receive UI benefit payments until the overpayment has been repaid.

Out of State Offset – Wisconsin UI can have another state withhold unemployment benefits to a claimant in that state to repay a Wisconsin overpayment.

Bankruptcy – Fraud debts are not dischargeable in bankruptcy. Division attorneys file adversary petitions to dispute discharge of the debt. A claim is also filed against the assets of the debtor.

Warrants – A lien is placed on the debtor's personal property to secure repayment of a delinquent debt.

Levy Against Wages and Bank Accounts – A levy is issued against wages, bank accounts, or any property belonging to the debtor.

Financial Record Matching Program – A financial record matching program is used by UI debt collectors to identify the bank accounts of delinquent UI debtors.

Criminal Prosecution for UI Fraud

The division pursues criminal prosecution in cases of egregious fraudulent activity, and works cooperatively with district attorneys, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), and federal prosecutors.

Professional division staff investigate complex fraud cases. Many of these professionals have law enforcement experience.

All criminal investigations completed by benefit fraud investigators are referred to our Bureau of Legal Affairs (BOLA) for review by legal and investigative staff to ensure the investigations meet division standards for

prosecution referral. After review, BOLA staff refer the cases to either a county district attorney or the DOJ.

DWD works collaboratively with DOJ and the county district attorneys to determine which cases should be referred for prosecution. Ultimately, it is DOJ and the DAs who make the decision to file criminal charges. DOJ evaluates several factors in determining whether a case will be prosecuted, including:

- ▶ Whether evidence exists to prove intent to defraud;
- ▶ An individual's criminal history/history of defrauding government programs; and
- ▶ In cases involving employers, the employer's enforcement and compliance history.

In addition, the division works with the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Inspector General, on complex fraud cases.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Our Mission:

To facilitate financial stability and a prosperous Wisconsin economy by delivering high-quality, innovative, customer-driven unemployment services.



ADDENDA

Addendum A – Overpayment Data

HISTORICAL DATA ON BENEFIT PAYMENTS 2015-2019

Combined State & Federal	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Federal & State UI Paid	\$409,453,854	\$416,023,272	\$453,715,534	\$511,891,628	\$605,481,027
+ Fraud Overpayment¹	\$4,727,300	\$4,900,271	\$5,016,369	\$8,655,187	\$13,384,998
Number of Cases	4,734	4,755	5,132	8,438	9,793
Avg. Overpayment	\$999	\$1,031	\$977	\$1,026	\$1,367
+ Non-Fraud Overpayment¹	\$8,614,761	\$8,202,583	\$8,922,443	\$8,902,765	\$11,878,072
Number of Cases	41,197	44,634	48,484	59,362	78,851
Avg. Overpayment	\$209	\$184	\$184	\$150	\$151
= OVERPAYMENT TOTAL	\$13,342,061	\$13,102,854	\$13,938,812	\$17,557,952	\$25,263,070
CASE TOTAL	45,931	49,389	53,616	67,800	88,644
Avg. Overpayment	\$290	\$265	\$260	\$259	\$285

¹Overpayment figures reflect the amounts detected in the stated calendar year. A portion of those overpayments were disbursed in prior calendar years.

FRAUD OVERPAYMENT DETECTION AMOUNTS AND DECISIONS BY SOURCE FOR 2018-2019

Detection Method	2019		2018	
	Amount	Decisions	Amount	Decisions
Wage Record Cross-Match	\$1,434,984	1,035	\$1,397,016	1,130
Agency Detection - Not Covered by Other Codes	\$1,293,071	1,074	\$1,252,327	1,059
State New Hire Cross-Match	\$569,194	1,051	\$528,398	935
Liabe Employer Protests Benefit Charges	\$408,614	513	\$417,559	501
Post Verification of Wages	\$201,623	149	\$161,292	158
Tips and Leads from Other than Liabe Employer	\$192,635	185	\$383,799	243
Audit of Work Search	\$154,377	107	\$181,230	124
Post Verification - No Wages Reported	\$122,599	293	\$149,921	328
Claimant Initiated	\$70,856	64	\$126,597	71
SSDI Cross-Match	\$66,497	37	\$155,638	35
National New Hire Cross-Match	\$49,624	54	\$53,297	52
Field Audit Discoveries	\$46,333	9	\$1,850	2
Appriss Inmate Cross-Match	\$42,212	100	\$55,053	85
Inmate Cross-Match	\$28,297	37	\$8,844	13
Quality Control	\$26,993	19	\$24,490	16
Fictitious Employer Cases	\$9,075	1	\$0	0
Interstate Cross-Match	\$6,249	3	\$2,960	3
Reversals	\$2,261	1	\$0	0
Deceased Citizen Cross-Match	\$910	1	\$0	0
Federal Wage Cross-match	\$896	1	\$0	0
Total	\$4,727,300	4,734	\$4,900,271	4,755

Addendum A continued - Overpayment Data

NON-FRAUD OVERPAYMENT DETECTION AMOUNTS AND DECISIONS BY SOURCE FOR 2018-2019

Detection Method	2019		2018	
	Amount	Decisions	Amount	Decisions
Audit of Work Search	\$3,550,793	6,823	\$3,074,081	6,060
Post Verification of Wages	\$1,232,399	25,284	\$1,389,187	29,274
Liabe Employer Protests Benefit Charges	\$1,214,695	2,637	\$1,006,383	2,517
Agency Detection - Not Covered by Other Codes	\$892,504	1,661	\$728,450	1,466
Claimant Initiated	\$578,900	2,189	\$569,669	2,304
Reversals	\$428,104	269	\$578,859	313
Tips and Leads from Other than Liabe Employer	\$252,517	680	\$272,431	689
State New Hire Cross-Match	\$133,843	626	\$155,451	642
Wage Record Cross-Match	\$114,176	356	\$205,390	528
Post Verification - No Wages Reported	\$70,043	408	\$107,837	614
Quality Control	\$40,006	98	\$41,250	85
Field Audit Discoveries	\$39,008	38	\$14,956	34
SSDI Cross-Match	\$31,614	26	\$26,713	16
Appriss Inmate Cross-Match	\$20,907	64	\$26,595	68
Inmate Cross-Match	\$9,216	17	\$886	4
National New Hire Cross-Match	\$4,466	17	\$3,371	17
Deceased Citizen Cross-Match	\$910	1	\$0	0
Interstate Cross-Match	\$574	2	\$12	1
SAVE (Alien Verification)	\$86	1	\$0	0
Federal Wage Cross-Match	\$0	0	\$1,062	2
Total	\$8,614,761	41,197	\$8,202,583	44,634

Addendum B – Collection Data

OVERPAYMENT RECOVERIES IN 2019 BY YEAR OF THE DECISION

Year Identified	Fraud	Non-fraud	Total
2019	\$712,813	\$5,426,863	\$6,139,676
2018	\$1,777,488	\$1,408,440	\$3,185,928
2017	\$684,532	\$400,940	\$1,085,472
2016	\$637,059	\$160,390	\$797,449
2015	\$596,130	\$121,795	\$717,925
2014	\$756,563	\$184,815	\$941,378
Older Than Five Years	\$3,853,934	\$1,526,823	\$5,380,757
Total collected in 2019	\$9,018,519	\$9,230,066	\$18,248,585

Addendum B continued – Collection Data

BENEFIT OVERPAYMENT RECOVERIES 2015 - 2019

Federal Tax Offset Program Recoveries	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fraud	\$1,976,525	\$2,584,192	\$4,046,395	\$5,713,579	\$7,495,899
Non-Fraud	\$111,189	\$166,405	\$293,010	\$591,933	\$867,815
Other*	\$403,614	\$508,653	\$677,632	\$549,526	\$692,655
Total	\$2,491,328	\$3,259,250	\$5,017,037	\$6,855,038	\$9,056,369

State Tax Offset Program Recoveries	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fraud	\$508,679	\$627,995	\$939,187	\$1,323,466	\$1,516,003
Non-Fraud	\$647,867	\$855,692	\$907,126	\$1,276,997	\$1,655,580
Other*	\$205,650	\$248,908	\$376,553	\$390,332	\$358,514
Total	\$1,362,196	\$1,732,595	\$2,222,866	\$2,990,795	\$3,530,097

Intercept of Unemployment Benefits	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fraud	\$380,006	\$411,538	\$477,693	\$619,255	\$782,127
Non-Fraud	\$4,212,352	\$4,064,752	\$4,360,089	\$4,551,321	\$5,481,994
Other*	\$10,563	\$9,247	\$9,080	\$10,482	\$16,066
Total	\$4,602,921	\$4,485,537	\$4,846,862	\$5,181,058	\$6,280,187

Checks, EFT Payments, & Recoupments from Other States	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fraud	\$6,153,309	\$7,097,494	\$8,789,594	\$10,401,445	\$10,925,165
Non-Fraud	\$4,258,658	\$4,332,507	\$4,666,413	\$5,461,918	\$6,782,314
Other*	\$1,450,009	\$1,513,384	\$1,749,807	\$2,000,422	\$1,726,034
Total	\$11,861,976	\$12,943,385	\$15,205,814	\$17,863,785	\$19,433,513

*Other includes items such as penalties and collection costs

Addendum B continued – Collection Data

FORFEITURE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION, BENEFIT AMOUNT REDUCTION AND PENALTY ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION 2015-2019

Other Fraud-Related Activity	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Forfeitures Assessed	\$21,788	\$137,705	\$114,996	\$295,848	\$716,823
Benefit Amount Reduction	\$13,221,457	\$13,183,450	\$13,912,308	\$22,480,473	\$30,152,510
Penalties Assessed	\$1,883,649	\$1,899,471	\$1,961,063	\$3,368,650	\$2,532,081
Recovered for All Years Assessed	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Forfeitures Collected	\$45,950	\$267,229	\$531,459	\$1,109,493	\$1,748,211
BAR Satisfied	\$4,205,393	\$4,115,052	\$4,405,349	\$5,292,259	\$5,050,371
Penalties Collected	\$1,721,015	\$1,874,976	\$2,313,408	\$2,362,788	\$2,133,735
Overpayments Collected	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fraud	\$9,018,519	\$10,721,219	\$14,252,869	\$18,057,745	\$20,719,194
Non-Fraud	\$9,230,066	\$9,419,356	\$10,226,638	\$11,882,169	\$14,787,703
Total	\$18,248,585	\$20,140,575	\$24,479,507	\$29,939,914	\$35,506,897



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