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Social Security phone fraud is the number one type of fraud reported to the Federal Trade Commission. Callers claim that you have a problem with your Social Security number or benefits and require immediate payment from you to avoid arrest or other lawsuits. Continue reading the acting inspector general of Social Security, Gail Stallworth Stone, warns Citizens about the current Office of the Inspector General (OIG) impersonation of the scheme. The OIG recently received reports from citizens of suspicious phone calls claiming to have come from the Acting Inspector General. Continue reading online and otherwise, there is a lot of information out there and sometimes it is difficult to tell which sources are reliable. With millions of people relying on Social Security, scammers target the audience who are looking for programs and benefit information. A law that treats misleading Social Security and Medicare advertising prohibits people or non-government businesses from using words or emblems that mislead others. Their advertising may not lead people to view what they represent, in some way related to, or approved or approved by Social Security or the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (Medicare). People often mislead advisers who use the terms Social Security or Medicare. Often these companies offer Social Security services for a fee, although the same services are available directly from Social Security free of charge. These services include receipt: Continue reading the acting inspector general of Social Security, Gail Stallworth Stone, alerts citizens about the ongoing Social Security Administration (SSA) impersonation schemes. The FSA and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) have recently received several reports of suspicious phone calls alleging that they have come from the FSA. Continue reading the acting inspector general of Social Security, Gail Stallworth Stone, warns Citizens about the new Social Security Administration (SSA) staff impersonation scheme. The SSA and its Office of the Inspector General (OIG) recently warned Citizens about an OIG employee impersonation scheme and a scheme targeting former Kentucky disability attorney Eric Conn; the agencies are now receiving reports from citizens across the country about other phone calls from a person posing as an SSA employee. The caller tries to obtain personal information from the victims to then edit the victim's direct deposit, address and phone information with the SSA. Continue reading Gail Stallworth Stone, acting inspector general of social care, warns citizens about phone scheme targeting former Kentucky disability attorney Eric C. Conn. The Social Security Administration (SSA) and its Office of the Inspector General (OIG) have received reports that Kentucky Kentucky citizens Used by Conn's law firm to help with the application for Social Security disability benefits recently received suspicious calls from people claiming to be from the SSA. Continue reading Gail Stallworth Stone, acting inspector general of social services, urges citizens to remain vigilant of the nationwide phone impersonation scheme. Following public notification in early March of suspicious calls from people posing as the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the OIG received additional communications and information about the phone scheme from citizens across the country. Continue reading Lee's electrical work for a new construction or renovation work done by a licensed electrician, or you, the homeowner, the proper procedure usually includes two reviews from an inspector who works in the office of the building code community. Electrical inspections may also take place for other reasons, such as when you are considering buying a home or when you are putting your home up for sale. The most complete inspections occur when electrical work requiring a building permit is done, for example, during the construction of a new home or a large room addition. Major work on the kitchen or bathroom renovation also requires permits and electrical inspections. The purpose of the inspection process is to make sure that the applicable electrical codes are being followed to make sure the installation is safe. In these cases, the electrical inspector will have to visit you on at least two occasions. The first is called rough inspection. This happens when you have installed all the electric boxes, cables, channel and wires to such an extent that you are ready for the walls to be covered with surfaces. This check should be done before the insulation installation, so that the inspector has a clear idea of all the wires running from the maintenance panel to the fixtures and appliances. A second inspection occurs when the house is completed, but before you can start using the space. This inspection is called a final inspection. At the moment all the walls are closed, the paint is finished, the floors are finished and you are ready to install the furniture. Make sure all circuits are in place and each lamp has been hung and plugged in. If the inspector approves your work now, it means that it meets professional standards and that it is up to the code. Electrical inspections can be quite superficial and quick when an inspector examines the work of a professional electrician or contractor with whom he knew and worked before. Confidence is developing between inspectors and qualified contractors, and inspections can be nothing more than formalities. But you should expect detailed inspection if you do electrical work yourself. Yourself. is a good reason for this. Inspectors want to make sure that amateur work is done in order and is completely safe. This does not mean that you should be afraid of checks. Inspectors just want to make sure your job is safe and they can be a great source of information. If you make a mistake, you will have every opportunity to make adjustments, and the inspector will return as often as required to ensure that the job is safe. Here's a quick look at what the electric inspector is looking for during their review work: The correct circuitry: Your inspector will check to make sure that the home or addition has the proper amount of circuits for electrical demand for space. This will include making sure that there are dedicated circuits for appliances that require them. Especially in kitchens, it is very important that there is a special scheme that serves every appliance that requires one, such as a microwave, a garbage collector, and a dishwasher. The inspector will also make sure that there is an appropriate amount of total lighting and general circuits of appliances for each room. GFCI and AFCI chain protection: GFCI chain protection was needed for some time for any outlets or appliances located in open locations below the class, or near water sources such as sinks. Kitchen small appliance points, for example, require GFCI protection. The inspector will check to make sure that the installation includes GFCI-protected sockets or switches where code is required. Somewhat newer requirements that most electrical circuits in the home now require AFCI (arc-fault chain breakers). The inspector will also check whether this protection meets the code requirements, either through AFCI switches or through outlet vessels. Although existing installations do not require upgrades, AFCI protection must be included in any new or reconstructed electrical installation. Electric boxes: Inspectors will check that all electric boxes are flush with the wall, and that they are large enough to accommodate the number of wired conductors they will contain, along with any devices will be contained. The box must be securely secured to keep the device and box safe. Homeowners doing their own work are well advised to use large, spacious electric boxes: Not only does it make sure you pass the test, but it makes it easier to complete the connections of the wires. Box height: Inspectors measure the socket and the height of the switch to see if they are consistent. Typically, sockets (more correctly called vessels) should be at least 12 inches above the floor and switches should be at least 48 inches above the floor. This, of course, depends on certain allowances. For a child's room or a handicap, the height can be much lower, provide access. Cables and wires: Inspectors will treat as cables cables in boxes. At the point of attaching the cable to the box, the cable shell should stick in the box at least 1/4 inch, so that the cable clamps the clutch of the cable shell rather than the conductive wires themselves. There should be at least 8 inches usable to use the length of the wire extending from the box. This allows you to connect enough wires to the device and allow future pruning to connect to replacement devices. The inspector also ensures that the wired track is suitable for chain reinforcement - 14-caliber wire for 15-amp circuits, 12-caliber wires for 20-amp chains, etc. Cable anchor: Inspectors will check the availability of a proper cable anchor. Cables must be attached to the stud wall to secure them. Keep the first staple no farther than 8 inches from the box and then at least every 4 feet after that. Cables should be launched through the center of the stud wall to help keep the wires safe from penetrating from drywall screws and nails. Horizontal pipes must be at least 20 to 24 inches above the floor, and each wall of stud penetration must be protected by a metal protective plate. This plate keeps the screw and nails from getting wire into the walls when the drywall is installed. Wire marking: Although not required by code, some electricians and savvy homeowners label electric boxes to indicate the chain number and amplifier chain. The inspector is very reassured when he or she sees this kind of detail in the installation of the wiring. Jump protection: If you have thin electronic devices such as televisions, stereos, sound systems and other similar equipment, the inspector may recommend the use of insulated ground vessels. This type of vessel protects against current fluctuations and interference. Along with isolated vessels, splash protectors, individual or entire protectors of the house, will protect these sensitive electronic devices. When planning jumps, don't forget the electronic boards in the washing machine, dryer, range, refrigerator, and other sensitive appliances. To save yourself frustration and headache from mistakes, it is a good idea to ask the inspector for the specifics of the necessary schemes and instructions before you start any work. Some inspectors have specific preferences that may differ slightly from the official requirements of the code, in which case it is the inspector who is the law. The inspector will also appreciate your apparent intention to do a good job, and your installation will most likely pass easily when he visits for review work. 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