



Presents

ORANGE COUNTY SENIOR FRAUD FEST 2003

TIPS TO TAKE HOME

Learn how to
PROTECT YOURSELF FROM FRAUD so you won't have to be a
VICTIM OF FRAUD.

"An ounce of Prevention is worth a pound of Cure." – Ben Franklin

"The greatest grief's are those we cause ourselves." –Sophocles.

Printing courtesy of
Saddleback Kiwanis Club



WHY SHOULD SENIOR CITIZENS BE CONCERNED?

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The Orange County Fraud Fest Task Force is proud to bring you this Fraud Reference Guide.

This guide is from the FBI's "For the Family" web page (<http://www.fbi.gov/fbikids.htm>), which provides tips on how you can protect you and your family from fraud. Senior Citizens especially should be aware of fraud schemes. This is from <http://www.fbi.gov/majcases/fraud/seniorsfam.htm>. Compiled by Denise Welch

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WHY SHOULD SENIOR CITIZENS BE CONCERNED?

notice, and your understanding.

SENIOR CITIZENS: WHAT TO LOOK FOR AND HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY

It has been the experience of the FBI that the elderly are targeted for fraud for several reasons:

Older American citizens are most likely to have a "nest egg," own their home and/or have excellent credit all of which the con-man will try to tap into. The fraudster will focus his/her efforts on the segment of the population most likely to be in a financial position to buy something.

Individuals who grew up in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s were generally raised to be polite and trusting. Two very important and positive personality traits, except when it comes to dealing with a con-man. The con-man will exploit these traits knowing that it is difficult or impossible for these individuals to say "no" or just hang up the phone.

Older Americans are less likely to report a fraud because they don't know who to report it to, are too ashamed at having been scammed, or do not know they have been scammed. In some cases, an elderly victim may not report the crime because he or she is concerned that relatives may come to the conclusion that the victim no longer has the mental capacity to take care of his or her own financial affairs.

When an elderly victim does report the crime, they often make poor witnesses. The con-man knows the effects of age on memory and he/she is counting on the fact that the elderly victim will not be able to supply enough detailed information to investigators such as: How many times did the fraudster call? What time of day did he/she call? Did he provide a call back number or address? Was it always the same person? Did you meet in person? What did the fraudster look like? Did he/she have any recognizable accent? Where did you send the money? What did you receive if anything and how was it delivered? What promises were made and when? Did you keep any notes of your conversations?

The victims' realization that they have been victimized may take weeks or, more likely, months after contact with the con-man. This extended time frame will test the memory of almost anyone.

WHY SHOULD SENIOR CITIZENS BE CONCERNED?

Lastly, when it comes to products that promise increased cognitive function, virility, physical conditioning, anti-cancer properties and so on, older Americans make up the segment of the population most concerned about these issues. In a country where new cures and vaccinations for old diseases have given every American hope for a long and fruitful life, it is not so unbelievable that the products offered by these con-men can do what they say they can do.

HEALTH FRAUDS

Avoiding Health Insurance Frauds:

Medical Equipment Fraud:

Equipment manufacturers offer "free" products to individuals. Insurers are then charged for products that were not needed and/or may not have been delivered.

"Rolling Lab" Schemes:

Unnecessary and sometimes fake tests are given to individuals at health clubs, retirement homes, or shopping malls and billed to insurance companies or Medicare.

Services Not Performed: Customers or providers bill insurers for services **Never** rendered by changing bills or submitting fake ones.

Medicare Fraud:

Medicare fraud can take the form of any of the health insurance frauds described above. Senior citizens are frequent targets of Medicare schemes, especially by medical equipment manufacturers who offer seniors free medical products in exchange for their Medicare numbers. Because a physician has to sign a form certifying that equipment or testing is needed before Medicare pays for it, con-artists fake signatures or bribe corrupt doctors to sign the forms. Once a signature is in place, the manufacturers bill Medicare for merchandise or service that was not needed or was not ordered.

In Medicare, the most common forms of fraud include:

- Billing for services not furnished
- Misrepresenting the diagnosis to justify payment
- Soliciting, offering, or receiving a kickback
- Unbundling or "exploding" charges
- Falsifying certificates of medical necessity, plans of treatment, and medical records to justify payment
- Billing for a service not furnished as billed; i.e., up coding

Some Tips to Avoiding Health Insurance Frauds

- Never sign blank insurance claim forms.
- Never give blanket authorization to a medical provider to bill for services rendered.
- Ask your medical providers what they will charge and what you will be expected to pay out-of-pocket.
- Carefully review your insurer's explanation of the benefits statement. Call your insurer and provider if you have questions.
- Do not do business with door-to-door or telephone salespeople who tell you that services of medical equipment are free.

HEALTH FRAUDS

- Give your insurance/Medicare identification only to those who have provided you with medical services.
- Keep accurate records of all health care appointments.
- Know if your physician ordered equipment for you.

Some Tips Avoiding Counterfeit Prescription Drugs

- Be mindful of appearance. Closely examine the packaging and lot numbers of prescription drugs and be alert of any changes from one prescription to the next.
- Consult your pharmacist or physician if your prescription drug looks suspicious.
- Alert your pharmacist and physician immediately if your medication causes adverse side effects or if your condition does not improve.
- Use caution when purchasing drugs on the Internet. Do not purchase medications from unlicensed online distributors or those who sell medications without a prescription. Reputable online pharmacies will have a seal of approval called the Verified Internet Pharmacy Practice Site (VIPPS), provided by the Association of Boards of Pharmacy in the United States.
- Product promotions or cost reductions and other "special deals" may be associated with counterfeit product promotion.

Some Tips Avoiding Funeral and Cemetery Fraud

- Be an informed consumer. Take time to call and shop around before making a purchase. Take a friend with you that may offer some perspective to help make difficult decisions. Funeral homes are required to provide detailed price lists over the phone or in writing. Ask if their lower priced items are included on their price list.
- Be informed about caskets **Before you** buy one. It is a myth that funeral providers can determine how long a casket will preserve a body.
- Research funeral home service fees when shopping for products elsewhere. Some of these charges are prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission.
- You should know that embalming is not legally required and that a casket is not needed for direct cremations.
- Do not be pressured by high-priced pitches from funeral industry vendors.
- Require all proposed plans and purchases to be put in writing.
- Remember to carefully read contracts and purchasing agreements before signing. Find out if agreements you sign can be voided, taken back or transferred to other funeral homes.
- **Before you** consider prepaying, make sure you are well-informed. When you do make a plan for yourself, share your specific wishes with those close to you.

Some Tips Avoiding Fraudulent "Anti-Aging" Products

- If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is. Watch out for "Secret Formulas" or "Breakthroughs."

HEALTH FRAUDS

- Don't be afraid to ask questions about the product. Find out exactly what it should do for you and what it should not.
- Research a product thoroughly before buying it. Call the Better Business Bureau to find out if other people have complained about the product.
- Be wary of products that purport to cure a wide variety of illnesses (particularly serious ones) that don't appear to be related.
- Testimonials and/or celebrity endorsements are often misleading.
- Be very careful of products that are marketed as having no side effects.
- Products that are advertised as making visits to a physician unnecessary should be questioned.
- Always consult your doctor before taking any dietary or nutritional supplement.

IDENTITY THEFT

What Is Identity Fraud or Impersonation Fraud?

Impersonation fraud occurs when someone assumes your identity to perform a fraud or other criminal act. Criminals can get the information they need to assume your identity from a variety of sources, such as the theft of your wallet, your trash, or from credit or bank information. They may approach you in person, by telephone, or on the Internet and ask you for the information.

The sources of information about you are so numerous that you cannot prevent the theft of your identity. But you can minimize your risk of loss by following a few simple hints.

Some Tips to Avoid Impersonation/Identity Fraud:

- Never throw away ATM receipts, credit statements, credit cards, or bank statements in a usable form.
- Never give your credit card number over the telephone unless you make the call.
- Reconcile your bank account monthly and notify your bank of discrepancies immediately.
- Keep a list of telephone numbers to call to report the loss or theft of your wallet, credit cards, etc.
- Report unauthorized financial transactions to your bank, credit card company, and the police as soon as you detect them.
- Review a copy of your credit report at least once each year. Notify the credit bureau in writing of any questionable entries and follow through until they are explained or removed.
- If your identity has been assumed, ask the credit bureau to print a statement to that effect in your credit report.
- If you know of anyone who receives mail from credit card companies or banks in the names of others, report it to local or federal law enforcement authorities.

TELEMARKETING FRAUD

Avoiding Telemarketing Fraud

If you're age 60 or older, you may be a special target for people who sell bogus products and services by phone. Older women living alone are special targets of these scam artists. Telemarketing scams often involve offers of prizes, low-cost vitamins and health care products, and travel offers.

There are warning signs to these scams, including promises of "free" or "low cost" vacations and get rich quick schemes. If you hear these--or similar--"lines" from a telephone salesperson, just say "no thank you," and hang up the phone:

- "You must act 'now' or the offer won't be good."
- "You've won a 'free' gift, vacation, or prize." But you have to pay for "postage and handling," taxes, or other charges.
- "You must send money, give a credit card or bank account number, or have a check picked up by courier." You may hear this **Before you** have had a chance to consider the offer carefully.
- "You don't need to check out the company with anyone." The callers say you do not need to speak to anyone including your family, lawyer, accountant, local Better Business Bureau, or consumer protection agency.
- "You don't need any written information about their company or their references."
- "You can't afford to miss this 'high-profit, no-risk' offer."
- Remember, if you hear the lines listed above --or similar--"lines" from a telephone salesperson, just say "no thank you," and hang up the phone.

Some Tips to Avoid Telemarketing Fraud:

It's very difficult to get your money back if you've been cheated over the phone. **Before you** buy anything by telephone, remember:

- Don't buy from an unfamiliar company. Legitimate businesses understand that you want more information about their company and are happy to comply.
- **Always ask** for and wait until you receive written material about any offer or charity. If you get brochures about costly investments, ask someone whose financial advice you trust to review them. But, unfortunately, beware -- not everything written down is true.
- **Always check** out unfamiliar companies with your local consumer protection agency, Better Business Bureau, state Attorney General, the National Fraud Information Center, or other watchdog groups. Unfortunately, not all bad businesses can be identified through these organizations.
- Obtain a salesperson's name, business identity, telephone number, street address, mailing address, and business license number **Before you** transact business. Some con artists give out false names, telephone numbers, addresses, and business license numbers. Verify the accuracy of these items.

TELEMARKETING FRAUD

- **Before you** give money to a charity or make an investment, find out what percentage of the money is paid in commissions and what percentage actually goes to the charity or investment.
- **Before you** send money, ask yourself a simple question. "What guarantee do I really have that this solicitor will use my money in the manner we agreed upon?"
- You must not be asked to pay in advance for services. Pay services only after they are delivered.
- Some con artists will send a messenger to your home to pick up money, claiming it is part of their service to you. In reality, they are taking your money without leaving any trace of who they are or where they can be reached.
- Always take your time making a decision. Legitimate companies won't pressure you to make a snap decision.
- Don't pay for a "free prize." If a caller tells you the payment is for taxes, he or she is violating federal law.

Plan your Reply

Before you receive your next sales pitch, decide what your limits are -- the kinds of financial information you will and won't give out on the telephone.

- It's Never rude to wait and think about an offer. Be sure to talk over big investments offered by telephone salespeople with a trusted friend, family member, or financial advisor.
- Never respond to an offer you don't understand thoroughly.
- Never send money or give out personal information such as credit card numbers and expiration dates, bank account numbers, dates of birth, or social security numbers to unfamiliar companies or unknown persons.
- Your personal information is often brokered to telemarketers through third parties.
- If you have been victimized once, be wary of persons who call offering to help you recover your losses for a fee paid in advance.
- If you have information about a fraud report it to state, local, or federal law enforcement agencies.

INVESTMENT FRAUD

Investment Schemes

Senior Citizens, as they plan for retirement, may fall victim to investment schemes. These may include Advance Fee Schemes, Prime Bank Note Schemes, Pyramid Schemes, and Nigerian Letter Fraud schemes.

What is a Nigerian Letter or "419" Fraud?

Nigerian letter frauds combine the threat of impersonation fraud with a variation of an advance fee scheme in which a letter, mailed from Nigeria, offers the recipient the "opportunity" to share in a percentage of millions of dollars that the author, a self-proclaimed government official, is trying to transfer illegally out of Nigeria. The recipient is encouraged to send information to the author, such as blank letterhead stationary, bank name and account numbers and other identifying information using a facsimile number provided in the letter. Some of these letters have also been received via E-mail through the Internet. The scheme relies on convincing a willing victim, who has demonstrated a "propensity for larceny" by responding to the invitation, to send money to the author of the letter in Nigeria in several installments of increasing amounts for a variety of reasons.

Payment of taxes, bribes to government officials, and legal fees are often described in great detail with the promise that all expenses will be reimbursed as soon as the funds are spirited out of Nigeria. In actuality, the millions of dollars do not exist and the victim eventually ends up with nothing but loss. Once the victim stops sending money, the perpetrators have been known to use the personal information and checks that they received to impersonate the victim, draining bank accounts and credit card balances until the victim's assets are taken in their entirety. While such an invitation impresses most law-abiding citizens as a laughable hoax, millions of dollars in losses are caused by these schemes annually. Some victims have been lured to Nigeria, where they have been imprisoned against their will, in addition to losing large sums of money. The Nigerian government is not sympathetic to victims of these schemes, since the victim actually conspires to remove funds from Nigeria in a manner that is contrary to Nigerian law. The schemes themselves violate section 419 of the Nigerian criminal code, hence the label "419 fraud."

Some Tips to Avoid Nigerian Letter or "419" Fraud:

- If you receive a letter from Nigeria asking you to send personal or banking information, do not reply in any manner. Send the letter to the U.S. Secret Service or the FBI.
- If you know someone who is corresponding in one of these schemes, encourage that person to contact the FBI or the U.S. Secret Service as soon as possible.
- Be skeptical of individuals representing themselves as Nigerian or foreign government officials asking for your help in placing large sums of money in overseas bank accounts.
- Do not believe the promise of large sums of money for your cooperation.
- Guard your account information carefully.

INVESTMENT FRAUD

What is an Advance Fee Scheme?

An advance fee scheme occurs when the victim pays money to someone in anticipation of receiving something of greater value, such as a loan, contract, investment, or gift, and then receives little or nothing in return.

The variety of advance fee schemes is limited only by the imagination of the conartists who offer them. They may involve the sale of products or services, the offering of investments, lottery winnings, "found money," or many other "opportunities." Clever conartists will offer to find financing arrangements for their clients who pay a "finder's fee" in advance. They require their clients to sign contracts in which they agree to pay the fee when they are introduced to the financing source. Victims often learn that they are ineligible for financing only after they have paid the "finder" according to the contract. Such agreements may be legal unless it can be shown that the "finder" never had the intention or the ability to provide financing for the victims.

Some Tips to Avoid the Advanced Fee Schemes:

- If the offer of an "opportunity" appears too good to be true, it probably is. Follow common business practice. For example, legitimate business is rarely conducted in cash on a street corner.
- Know who you are dealing with. If you have not heard of a person or company that you intend to do business with, learn more about them. Depending on the amount of money that you intend to spend, you may want to visit the business location, check with the Better Business Bureau, or consult with your bank, an attorney, or the police.
- Make sure you fully understand any business agreement that you enter into. If the terms are complex, have them reviewed by a competent attorney.
- Be wary of businesses that operate out of post office boxes or mail drops and do not have a street address, or of dealing with persons who do not have a direct telephone line, who are never "in" when you call, but always return your call later.
- Be wary of business deals that require you to sign nondisclosure or noncircumvention agreements that are designed to prevent you from independently verifying the bona fides of the people with whom you intend to do business. Conartists often use noncircumvention agreements to threaten their victims with civil suit if they report their losses to law enforcement.

What is a Letter of Credit Fraud?

Legitimate Letters of Credit

Legitimate letters of credit are never sold or offered as investments.

Legitimate letters of credit are issued by banks to ensure payment for goods shipped in connection with international trade. Payment on a letter of credit generally requires that the paying bank receive documentation certifying that the goods ordered have been shipped and are en route to their intended destination.

INVESTMENT FRAUD

Fraudulent Letters Of Credit

Letters of credit frauds are often attempted against banks by providing false documentation to show that goods were shipped when, in fact, no goods or inferior goods were shipped.

Other letter of credit frauds occur when con artists offer a "letter of credit" or "bank guarantee" as an investment wherein the investor is promised huge interest rates on the order of 100 to 300 percent annually. Such investment "opportunities" simply do not exist. (See Prime Bank Notes for additional information.)

Some Tips to Avoid Letter of Credit Fraud:

- If an "opportunity" appears too good to be true, it probably is.
- Do not invest in anything unless you understand the deal. Conartists rely on complex transactions and faulty logic to "explain" fraudulent investment schemes.
- Do not invest or attempt to "purchase" a "Letter of Credit." Such investments simply do not exist.
- Be wary of any investment that offers the promise of extremely high yields.
- Independently verify the terms of any investment that you intend to make, including the parties involved and the nature of the investment.

What is a Prime Bank Note?

International fraud artists have invented an investment scheme that offers extremely high yields in a relatively short period of time. In this scheme, they purport to have access to "bank guarantees" which they can buy at a discount and sell at a premium. By reselling the "bank guarantees" several times, they claim to be able to produce exceptional returns on investment. For example, if \$10 million worth of "bank guarantees" can be sold at a two percent profit on ten separate occasions, or "tranches," the seller would receive a 20 percent profit. Such a scheme is often referred to as a "roll program." To make their schemes more enticing, conartists often refer to the "guarantees" as being issued by the world's "Prime Banks," hence the term "Prime Bank Guarantees." Other official sounding terms are also used such as "Prime Bank Notes" and "Prime Bank Debentures." Legal documents associated with such schemes often require the victim to enter into nondisclosure and noncircumvention agreements, offer returns on investment in "a year and a day", and claim to use forms required by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In fact, the ICC has issued a warning to all potential investors that no such investments exist.

The purpose of these frauds is generally to encourage the victim to send money to a foreign bank where it is eventually transferred to an off-shore account that is in the control of the conartist. From there, the victim's money is used for the perpetrator's personal expenses or is laundered in an effort to make it disappear.

While foreign banks use instruments called "bank guarantees" in the same manner that U.S. banks use letters of credit to insure payment for goods in international trade, such bank guarantees are never traded or sold on any kind of market.

INVESTMENT FRAUD

Some Tips to Avoid Prime Bank Note Related Fraud:

Think before you invest in anything. Be wary of an investment in any scheme, referred to as a "roll program," that offers unusually high yields by buying and selling anything issued by "Prime Banks."

As with any investment perform due diligence. Independently verify the identity of the people involved, the veracity of the deal, and the existence of the security in which you plan to invest.

Be wary of business deals that require nondisclosure or noncircumvention agreements that are designed to prevent you from independently verifying information about the investment.

What is a "Ponzi" Scheme?

A Ponzi scheme is essentially an investment fraud wherein the operator promises high financial returns or dividends that are not available through traditional investments. Instead of investing victims' funds, the operator pays "dividends" to initial investors using the principle amounts "invested" by subsequent investors. The scheme generally falls apart when the operator flees with all of the proceeds, or when a sufficient number of new investors cannot be found to allow the continued payment of "dividends."

This type of scheme is named after Charles Ponzi of Boston, Massachusetts, who operated an extremely attractive investment scheme in which he guaranteed investors a 50 percent return on their investment in postal coupons. Although he was able to pay his initial investors, the scheme dissolved when he was unable to pay investors who entered the scheme later.

Some Tips to Avoid Ponzi Schemes:

- As with all investments, exercise due diligence in selecting investments and the people with whom you invest.
- Make sure you fully understand the investment before you invest your money.

What is a Pyramid Scheme?

Pyramid schemes, also referred to as franchise fraud, or chain referral schemes, are marketing and investment frauds in which an individual is offered a distributorship or franchise to market a particular product. The real profit is earned, not by the sale of the product, but by the sale of new distributorships. Emphasis on selling franchises rather than the product eventually leads to a point where the supply of potential investors is exhausted and the pyramid collapses. At the heart of each pyramid scheme there is typically a representation that new participants can recoup their original investments by inducing two or more prospects to make the same investment. Promoters fail to tell prospective participants that this is mathematically impossible for everyone to do, since some participants drop out, while others recoup their original investments and then drop out.

Some Tips to Avoid Pyramid Schemes:

- Be wary of "opportunities" to invest your money in franchises or investments that require you to bring in subsequent investors to increase your profit or recoup your initial investment.

INVESTMENT FRAUD

- Independently verify the legitimacy of any franchise or investment before you invest.

INTERNET FRAUD

Internet Fraud Complaint Center

The Internet Fraud Complaint Center, a partnership between the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), in April 2002 released information about victims' complaints received and referred to law enforcement regarding Internet Fraud. The findings span January 1, 2001, through December 31, 2001, the IFCC's first full year of operation.

Results

- Non-deliverable merchandise and non-payment accounted for 20.3 percent of complaints
- Nigerian Letter fraud made up nearly 15.5 percent of complaints.
- Credit/debit card fraud was also among the top categories of complaints

"Fraud committed via the Internet makes investigation and prosecution difficult because the offender and victim may be located thousands of miles apart. This borderless phenomena is a unique characteristic of Internet crime and is not found with many other types of traditional crime," said Thomas Richardson, Deputy Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division of the FBI.

Listed below are tips to protect yourself and your family from various forms of Internet fraud:

Internet Auction Fraud

- Understand as much as possible about how the auction works, what your obligations are as a buyer, and what the seller's obligations are before you bid.
- Find out what actions the web site/company takes if a problem occurs and consider insuring the transaction and shipment.
- Learn as much as possible about the seller, especially if the only information you have is an e-mail address. If it is a business, check the Better Business Bureau where the seller/business is located.
- Examine the feedback on the seller.
- Determine what method of payment the seller is asking from the buyer and where he/she is asking to send payment.
- If a problem occurs with the auction transaction, it could be much more difficult if the seller is located outside the US because of the difference in laws.
- Ask the seller about when delivery can be expected and if there is a problem with the merchandise is it covered by a warranty or can you exchange it.
- Find out if shipping and delivery are included in the auction price or are additional costs so there are no unexpected costs.
- There should be no reason to give out your social security number or drivers license number to the seller.

INTERNET FRAUD

Non-Delivery of Merchandise

- Make sure you are purchasing merchandise from a reputable source.
- Do your homework on the individual or company to ensure that they are legitimate.
- Try to obtain a physical address rather than merely a post office box and a phone number, call the seller to see if the number is correct and working.
- Send them e-mail to see if they have an active e-mail address and be wary of sellers who use free e-mail services where a credit card wasn't required to open the account.
- Consider not purchasing from sellers who won't provide you with this type of information.
- Check with the Better Business Bureau from the seller's area.
- Check out other web sites regarding this person/company.
- Don't judge a person/company by their web site.
- Be cautious when responding to special offers (especially through unsolicited e-mail).
- Be cautious when dealing with individuals/companies from outside your own country.
- Inquire about returns and warranties.
- The safest way to purchase items via the Internet is by credit card because you can often dispute the charges if something is wrong.
- Make sure the transaction is secure when you electronically send your credit card numbers.
- Consider utilizing an escrow or alternate payment service.

Credit Card Fraud

- Don't give out your credit card number(s) online unless the site is a secure and reputable site. Sometimes a tiny icon of a padlock appears to symbolize a higher level of security to transmit data. This icon is not a guarantee of a secure site, but might provide you some assurance.
- Don't trust a site just because it claims to be secure.
- Before using the site, check out the security/encryption software it uses.
- Make sure you are purchasing merchandise from a reputable source.
- Do your homework on the individual or company to ensure that they are legitimate.
- Try to obtain a physical address rather than merely a post office box and a phone number, call the seller to see if the number is correct and working.
- Send them e-mail to see if they have an active e-mail address and be wary of sellers who use free e-mail services where a credit card wasn't required to open the account.
- Consider not purchasing from sellers who won't provide you with this type of information.

INTERNET FRAUD

- Check with the Better Business Bureau from the seller's area.
- Check out other web sites regarding this person/company.
- Don't judge a person/company by their web site.
- Be cautious when responding to special offers (especially through unsolicited e-mail).
- Be cautious when dealing with individuals/companies from outside your own country.
- The safest way to purchase items via the Internet is by credit card because you can often dispute the charges if something is wrong.
- Make sure the transaction is secure when you electronically send your credit card numbers.
- You should also keep a list of all your credit cards and account information along with the card issuer's contact information. If anything looks suspicious or you lose your credit card(s) you should contact the card issuer immediately.

Internet Investment Fraud

- Don't invest in anything based on appearances. Just because an individual or company has a flashy web site doesn't mean it is legitimate. Web sites can be created in just a few days. After a short period of taking money, a site can vanish without a trace.
- Don't invest in anything you are not absolutely sure about. Do your homework on the investment to ensure that it is legitimate.
- Do your homework on the individual or company to ensure that they are legitimate.
- Check out other web sites regarding this person/company.
- Don't judge a person/company by their web site.
- Be cautious when responding to special investment offers (especially through unsolicited e-mail).
- Be cautious when dealing with individuals/companies from outside your own country.
- Inquire about all the terms and conditions.
- If it sounds too good to be true it probably is.

Business Fraud

- Purchase merchandise from reputable dealers or establishments.
- Try to obtain a physical address rather than merely a post office box and a phone number, call the seller to see if the number is correct and working.
- Send them e-mail to see if they have an active e-mail address and be wary of those that utilize free e-mail services where a credit card wasn't required to open the account.
- Consider not purchasing from sellers who won't provide you with this type of information.

INTERNET FRAUD

- Purchase merchandise directly from the individual/company that holds the trademark, copyright, or patent.
- Beware when responding to e-mail that may not have been sent by a reputable company.

Nigerian Letter Scam

- Be skeptical of individuals representing themselves as Nigerian or foreign government officials asking for your help in placing large sums of money in overseas bank accounts.
 - Do not believe the promise of large sums of money for your cooperation.
 - Guard your account information carefully.
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U.S. SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging

The Senate Special Committee on Aging was first established in 1961 as a temporary committee. It was granted permanent status on February 1, 1977. While special committees have no legislative authority, they can study issues, conduct oversight of programs, and investigate reports of fraud and waste. Here are some of the issues they are working on. See their Issue List at: <http://www.aging.senate.gov>

Consumers

- Guardianship /Conservator ship of the Elderly
- Elder Abuse
- Scams
- Identity Theft

Health Care

- Medicare and Prescription Drugs
- Rural Health Care
- Telemedicine

Long Term Care

- Long Term Care: Background
- Older Americans Act
- Long Term Care Insurance
- Special Committee on Aging 2002 Long Term Care Report
- Assisted Living Workgroup Report - 2003

Social Security and Retirement

- Social Security: Voluntary Personal Retirement Accounts
- Pensions: Enhance Retirement Income Security for Older Workers
- Social Security: Background and Overview

Taxes

- Senior Citizens and the Double Taxation of Dividends
- Repealing the Death Tax

FRAUD REFERENCES

2003 - CONSUMER ACTION HANDBOOK

www.FirstGov.gov and www.info.gov
800-333-4636
Washington DC 20405

AARP DRIVER SAFETY PROGRAM

www.aarp.org/drive
1-888-AARP-NOW (1-888-227-7669)

AARP CALIFORNIA

www.aarp.org/ca
626-585-9500
200 S. Los Robles Ave. Suite 400, Pasadena, CA 91101-2422
916-446-2277
980 9th Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95814

APS (ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES) – COUNCIL OF AGING- O.C.

www.coaoc.org/
1-800-451-5155
1505 E. Warner, Santa Ana, CA 92705

BBB - BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

www.bbbsouthland.org/
909-825-728
P.O. Box 970 Colton, CA 92324-0814

BUREAU OF AUTOMOTIVE REPAIRS (DCA)

www.dca.ca.gov/
800-952-5210 or 714-961-7940
701 Kimberly Ave. Suite 120, Placentia, CA 92870

BUREAU OF ELECTRONIC & APPLIANCE REPAIR

<http://www.bear.ca.gov/>
916-574-2069
3485 Orange Grove Avenue, North Highlands, CA 95660

CALIF. DEPT. OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (DCA)

www.dca.ca.gov/
800-952-5210
400 R Street 3000, Sacramento, CA 95814

CALIF. DEPT. OF CORPORATIONS (SAIF)

www.corp.ca.gov/
866-ASK-CORP or 714-953-5757
1515 K St. Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95814

CALIF. OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (DOJ)

caag.state.ca.us/
800-952-5225
P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550

FRAUD REFERENCES

CALIF. PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION CPUC

www.cpuc.ca.gov/
415.703.2782 or 619.525.4217
11350 Front St. Room 4006 San Diego, CA 92101

CALIF. TELEPHONE ACCESS PROGRAM

www.ddtp.org
Consumer Affairs: (800) 867-4323 (Voice), (800) 867-4323 (TTY). (510) 302-1131 (Fax)
505 14th Street, Suite 400, Oakland, CA 94612

CALPIRG (THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP)

<http://calpirg.org/>
916-448-4516
1107 9th St., Suite 601 • Sacramento, CA 95814

CIC CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER

[http://www.\(DCA\).ca.gov/cic/](http://www.(DCA).ca.gov/cic/)
800-952-5210
400 R Street 3000 Sacramento, CA 95814

COALITION AGAINST INSURANCE FRAUD

www.InsuranceFraud.org
202-393-7330
1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington DC, 20005

CONSUMER/ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION UNIT

www.oc.ca.gov/da/
714-834-3600
401 Civic Center Dr. Santa Ana, CA 92701

CONTRACTORS STATE LICENSE BOARD (DCA) -

<http://www.cslb.ca.gov/>
800-321-2752 or 562-466-6012
12501 East Imperial Hwy, Suite 600 (Sixth Floor), Norwalk, CA 90650

DIVISION OF ADVERTISING PRACTICES

www.ftc.gov/bcp/bcpap.htm
877-FTC-HELP

DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT

877-FTC-HELP

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL PRACTICES

877-FTC-HELP

DIVISION OF MARKETING PRACTICES DMP -

877-FTC-HELP

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND INFORMATION

877-FTC-HELP

FRAUD REFERENCES

FAST FINANCIAL ABUSE SPECIALIST TEAM – COUNCIL OF AGING – O.C.

www.coaoc.org/
714-479-0107
1971 E Fourth St Ste 200 Santa Ana, CA 92705

FBI FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

www.fbi.gov/
202 324-3000 or 310-477-6565
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 7350 Washington, DC 20535

FEDERAL CITIZENS INFO CENTER

www.pueblo.gsa.gov
888-878-3256
1800 F St. NW, Rm. G-142 Washington DC 20405

FTC FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

<http://www.ftc.gov> and <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/consumer.htm>
877-382-4357
600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington DC 20580

HICAP (HEALTH INSURANCE COUNSELING AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM) – COUNCIL OF AGING- O.C.

www.coaoc.org/
714-479-0107
1971 E Fourth St Ste 200 Santa Ana, CA 92705

MARI FRANK ID THEFT - PRIVACY CONSULTANT

www.marifrank.com/ and www.identitytheft.org/
800-725-0807
28202 Cabot Road Suite 215 Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATION & BUSINESS ED

www.ftc.gov/bcp/bcpocbe.htm
866-ASK-CORP

OFFICE OF PRIVACY PROTECTION

www.privacy.ca.gov/
866-785-9663
400 R Street 3000, Sacramento, CA 95814

OFFICE ON AGING – ORANGE COUNTY

www.officeonaging.ocgov.com
800-510-2020
1300 S. Grand Ave. Bldg. B Santa Ana, CA 92705

OMBUDSMAN – COUNCIL OF AGING- O.C.

www.coaoc.org/
714-479-0107
1971 E Fourth St Ste 200 Santa Ana, CA 92705

FRAUD REFERENCES

ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF-CORONER DEPT

714-647-7040
550 N. Flower St., Santa Ana, CA 92702

ORANGE COUNTY. SHERIFF-CORONER DEPT. LOCAL

949-425-1800
11 Journey, Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

RSVP - VOLUNTEER CENTER - OC

www.volunteercenter.org/
714-953-5757
1901 E. 4th St. Suite 200 Santa Ana, CA 92705

KIWANIS CLUB OF LAGUNA HILLS, SADDLEBACK, INC.

<http://www.saddleback-kiwanis.org/>

SAIF (SENIORS AGAINST INVESTMENT FRAUD)

www.volunteercenter.org/
714-953-5757
1901 E. 4th St. Suite 200 Santa Ana, CA 92705

SOUTH COUNTY SENIOR SERVICES

www.southcountyseniors.org
949-498-0400
24300 El Toro Rd. Bldg. A Suite 2000 Laguna Woods, CA 92653
Evie Sutherland, R.N.C.C.M 949-496-9519

TUSTIN POLICE DEPARTMENT

www.tustinca.org/
714-573-3200
300 Centennial Way Tustin, CA 92780

U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

www.usps.com/postalinspectors/
626-405-1285
P.O. Box 2000, Pasadena, CA 91101-2000

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

www.secretservice.gov
202.406.5708
714-246-8257
950 H Street, N.W. Suite 8400 Washington, DC 20223

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

www.sec.gov
Consumer Information: 1-800-SEC-0330
Investor Information & Complaints: 202-942-7040

UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES ADM.

www.consumeraction.gov
800-333-4636

FRAUD REFERENCES

UNITED WAY – O.C.

<http://www.unitedwayoc.org/>

(949) 660-7600

18012 Mitchell Avenue South, Irvine, CA 92614-6008

Credit Reporting Bureaus

EQUIFAX

Order Report# (800) 685-1111

Fraud # (888) 525-6285

Equifax Credit Information Services, Inc

P.O. Box 105069, Atlanta, GA 30374

<http://www.equifax.com/>

EXPERIAN (FORMERLY TRW)

Order Report# (888) 524-3606 or

(888) EXPERIAN

Fraud # (888) 397-3742

P.O. Box 2104

Allen, TX 75013-2104

<http://www.experian.com/>

TRANS UNION CORPORATION

Order Report# (800) 888-4213

Fraud # (800) 680-7289

TransUnion LLC

Consumer Disclosure Center

P.O. Box 1000

Chester, PA 19022

<http://www.tuc.com/>

(Note: The Credit Reporting Agencies change their addresses and phone numbers often. Please double check the Agencies' websites if you think the information provided here may be in error.)

Remember that you are entitled to a free credit report if you are a victim of identity theft, if you have been denied credit, if you receive welfare benefits, or if you are unemployed.

Government Agencies

U.S. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The FTC oversees the operation of credit bureaus. You can find a copy of the Fair Credit

FRAUD REFERENCES

Reporting Act on its web site. The FTC also provides assistance for identity theft victims. Its web site provides a complaint form that can be transmitted to the FTC via the Internet.

CONSUMER RESPONSE CENTER:

(202) FTC-HELP or (202) 382-4357.

E-mail: crc@ftc.gov Web site: www.ftc.gov

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Call the U.S. Post Office to obtain the phone number of the nearest Postal Inspector (800) 275-8777.

Web site: www.usps.gov/websites/depart/inspect

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

For the Secret Service office nearest you, look in the Government pages of your phone book.

Web site: www.treas.gov/uss

U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Report fraud: (800) 269-0271.

Order your free Personal Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statement: (800) 772-1213.

Web site: www.ssa.gov

To remove your name from mail and phone lists

DIRECT MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Mail Preference Service, P.O. Box 9008, Farmingdale, NY 11735.

Telephone Preference Service, P.O. Box 9014, Farmingdale, NY 11735.

Web site: www.the-dma.org

To report fraudulent use of your checks

If you are unable to write checks because of bad checks written in your name, the merchant will direct you to one of the check verification services below. If you are unable to open a checking account because of the activities of an imposter, contact Chexsystems.

CheckRite	(800) 766-2748
Chexsystems	(800) 428-9623
CrossCheck	(707) 586-0551
Equifax	(800) 437-5120
National Processing Co.	(800) 526-5380
SCAN	(800) 262-7771
TeleCheck	(800) 710-9898

FRAUD REFERENCES

Consumer organizations

CALPIRG

11965 Venice Blvd., Suite 408, Los Angeles, CA 90066.

Phone: (310) 397-3404 or (916) 448-4516.

E-mail: calpirg@pirg.org

Web site: www.pirg.org/calpirg

IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION AND SURVIVAL

28202 Cabot Road, Suite 215, Laguna Niguel, 92677

Contact: Mari J. Frank, Esq., Author, *The Identity Theft Survival Kit*

Phone 800-725-0807 or 949-364-1511

E-mail contact@identitytheft.org

Web site: <http://www.identitytheft.org/>

PRIVACY RIGHTS CLEARINGHOUSE

1717 Kettner Ave., Ste. 105, San Diego, CA 2101

Phone: (619) 298-3396 Contact: Director, Beth Givens

E-mail: prc@privacyrights.org

Web site: <http://www.privacyrights.org/>

U.S. PIRG

218 D St. S.E., Washington, DC 20001

Phone: (202) 546-9707

E-mail: pirg@pirg.org

Web site: www.pirg.org

VOIT (VICTIMS OF IDENTITY THEFT SUPPORT GROUP)

www.pirg.org/calpirg