

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE**

Harry Flood Byrd, *Chairman*

**OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE,
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, MATERNAL AND CHILD
WELFARE SERVICES**

**SHOWING CHANGES MADE IN THE SOCIAL
SECURITY ACT BY THE 85TH CONGRESS**

**(Compiled by Helen Livingston and Frederick Arner, Education and Public Welfare Division,
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OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

I. COVERAGE

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Self-employed.....	<p><i>Covers</i> all self-employed if they have net earnings from self-employment of \$400 a year except that certain types of income including dividends, interest, sale of capital assets, and rentals from real estate (including certain rentals paid in crop shares—see item 3, "Farm Operators") are not covered unless received by dealers in real estate and securities in the course of business dealings.</p> <p>The earnings of an individual from a partnership cannot ordinarily be credited for the year of his death.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p><i>Covers</i> a partner's distributive share of partnership earnings or loss in the year of his death—prorated so that it will exclude any earnings or loss attributable to the months beginning after the partner's death. Makes coverage effective on a compulsory basis with respect to deaths after Aug. 28, 1958. With respect to deaths in 1956, 1957, and on or before Aug. 28, 1958, coverage is on a voluntary basis provided an amended tax return is filed before Jan. 1, 1960.</p>
1. Professional groups..	<p><i>Covers</i> all professional groups except physicians.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
2. Ministers.....	<p><i>Covers</i> duly ordained, commissioned or licensed ministers, Christian Science practitioners, and members of religious orders (other than those who have taken a vow of poverty) serving in the United States, and those serving outside the country who are citizens and either working for United States employers or serving a congregation predominantly made up of United States citizens. Coverage is available under the self-employment coverage provisions on an individual voluntary basis regardless of whether they are employees or self-employed.</p> <p>Allows a period of time up to the tax filing date (Apr. 15, 1957) for the 2d taxable year after coverage was first available to ministers (Jan. 1, 1955) or the 2d taxable year filing date after the individual became a minister, if later, in which to elect coverage. An election of coverage once made is irrevocable.</p>	<p>No change, except a minister who elects coverage shall, in determining his net earnings, include the rental value of a parsonage and the value of meals and lodging furnished for the convenience of the employer [Public Law 85-239].</p> <p>Effective date: For coverage purposes, taxable years ending on or after Dec. 31, 1957; for retirement test purposes, taxable years beginning after Aug. 30, 1957.</p> <p>Extends the period of time (generally through Apr. 15, 1959) within which certain ministers may elect coverage [Public Law 85-239].</p>

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Self-employed—Continued		
3. Farm operators.....	<p><i>Covers farm operators on the same basis as other self-employed persons except that farm operators whose annual gross earnings are \$1,800 or less can report either their actual net earnings or 66⅔ percent of their gross earnings.</i></p> <p><i>Farmers whose annual gross earnings are over \$1,800 report their actual net earnings if over \$1,200, but if actual net earnings are less than \$1,200, they may report \$1,200.</i></p> <p><i>Rentals from real estate (excluded in A above) are not creditable as self-employment earnings, but if landlord under arrangements with tenant or share farmer, participates materially in the production of, or in the management of, the production of the crops or livestock on his land, the income is covered.</i></p>	No change.
4. Public officials.....	<p><i>Excludes individuals performing functions of public officials.</i></p>	No change.
5. Newspaper vendors..	<p><i>Covers individuals over 18 who buy newspapers and magazines at one price and sell them at another regardless of whether they are guaranteed minimum compensation or may return unsold papers and magazines.</i></p>	No change.
B. Employees.....		
1. Agricultural workers..	<p><i>Covers employees including certain agent or commission drivers, life-insurance salesmen, homeworkers, traveling salesmen, and officers of corporations regardless of the common-law definition of employee.</i></p> <p><i>Covers agricultural workers who either (1) are paid \$150 or more in cash wages in a calendar year by an employer or (2) perform agricultural labor for an employer on 20 days or more during the calendar year for cash wages computed on a time basis. Farm workers who are recruited and paid by a crew leader shall be deemed to be employees of the crew leader if such crew leader is not, by written agreement, designated to be an employee of the owner or tenant and if such crew leader is customarily engaged in recruiting and supplying individuals to perform agricultural labor; under such circumstances the crew leader shall be deemed to be self-employed.</i></p>	No change.

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
B. Employees—Continued 1. Agricultural, workers—Continued	<p><i>And excludes:</i></p> <p>a. Mexican contract workers.....</p> <p>b. Workers lawfully admitted to the United States from the Bahamas, Jamaica, and other British West Indies or from any other foreign country or its possessions, on a temporary basis to perform agricultural labor.</p> <p>c. Persons producing or harvesting gum resin products (turpentine and gum naval stores).</p>	<p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. No change.</p>
2. Domestic workers.....	<p><i>Covers</i> persons performing domestic service in private nonfarm homes if they receive \$50 or more during a calendar quarter from 1 employer. Noncash remuneration is excluded.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i> students performing domestic service in clubs or fraternities if enrolled and regularly attending classes at a school, college, or university.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>
3. Casual labor.....	<p><i>Covers</i> cash remuneration for service not in the course of the employer's trade or business if the remuneration is \$50 or more from 1 employer during a calendar quarter.</p>	No change.
4. State and local government employees.	<p><i>Covers</i> employees of State and local governments <i>provided</i> the individual State enters into an agreement with the Federal Government to provide such coverage, with the following special provisions:</p> <p>a. Employees who are in positions covered under an existing State or local retirement system (except policemen and firemen in most States) may be covered under State agreements only if a referendum is held by a secret written ballot, after not less than 90 days' notice, and if the majority of eligible employees under the retirement system vote in favor of coverage. In most States, all members of a retirement system (with minor exceptions) must be covered if any members are covered.</p> <p>Employees of any institution of higher learning (including a junior college or a teachers' college) under a retirement system can, if the State so desires, be covered as a separate coverage group, and 1 or more political subdivisions may be considered as a separate coverage group even though its employees are under a statewide retirement system.</p>	No change but see below for additional States coming under special provisions.

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Employees—Continued 4. State and local government employees—Con.</p>	<p><i>Covers—Continued</i></p> <p>In addition, employees whose positions are covered by a retirement system but who are not themselves eligible for membership in the system could be covered without a referendum. Employees who are members or who have an option to join more than 1 State or local retirement system cannot be covered unless all such retirement systems are covered.</p> <p>Employees in positions which were covered by a retirement system on the date the agreement was made applicable to the coverage group but which, by reason of action taken prior to Sept. 1, 1954, are no longer covered by a retirement system on the date when the agreement is made applicable to such services, may also be covered without a referendum at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1958, at which time the provision expired.</p> <p><i>Exceptions to general law authorizing coverage in named States:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>Split-system provision</i>—Authorizes Florida, Georgia, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin, and Hawaii, at their option, to extend coverage to the members of a State retirement system by dividing such a system into 2 divisions, 1 to be composed of those persons who desire coverage and the other of those persons who do not wish coverage, provided that new employees are covered compulsorily. Also authorizes similar treatment of political subdivision retirement systems of these States.</p>	<p>Permits employees in positions under more than 1 retirement system to come under social security with a retirement system group without regard to what action, if any, the other retirement system that covers their positions takes on social security coverage. Would not apply to employees who, on the date the State's coverage agreement is made applicable to a retirement system, are not actually members of such system (though their positions are covered by the system) and are members of another system. Would be optional for the States with respect to retirement systems covered before 1959. For groups brought under coverage after 1958, States would be required to apply the new provisions when they extend coverage to retirement system groups.</p> <p>(1) Adds California, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Rhode Island [Public Law 85-227], any interstate instrumentality [Public Law 85-226], and Massachusetts and Vermont to list. Would permit all named States to allow employees to elect coverage even though they had not originally chosen coverage. States can modify their coverage agreements with the Federal Government at any time before 1960 and, after that, within 1 year after coverage was approved for the original group, to cover additional persons. Such employees would be transferred to the group desiring coverage but the transfer would only apply to those who filed a request with the State to be covered by the modification proposing the transfer. Also provides for the coverage of employees who have an option to join the State or local system but who have not joined. When coverage action is approved after 1959, the State would be required to treat employees having an option to join the State or local system in the same manner as members of the system. The coverage under the divided retirement system provision of employees who have not exercised their option to join a system would be at the discretion of the State in the case of coverage actions that are completed before 1960. In the case of coverage actions which have already been</p>

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
B. Employees—Continued 4. State and local government employees—Con.	<p><i>Exceptions to general law authorizing coverage in named States—Continued</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Policemen and firemen</i>—Allows the States of Florida, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, and South Dakota to make coverage available to policemen and firemen in those States, subject to the same conditions that apply to coverage of other employees who are under State and local retirement systems, except that where the policemen and firemen are in a retirement system with other classes of employees the policemen and firemen may, at the option of the State, hold a separate referendum and be covered as a separate group.</p> <p>(3) <i>Employees of unemployment compensation systems</i>—Authorizes Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Hawaii, at their option, to cover their employees who are paid wholly or partly from Federal funds under the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act—either by themselves or with the other employees of the department of the State in which they are employed—after complying with the referendum provisions.</p> <p>(4) <i>Nonprofessional school employees</i>—Authorizes Florida, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and Hawaii, at their option up until July 1, 1957, to include employees of public school districts who are under teachers' retirement systems, but who are not required to have teachers' or school administrators' certificates (for example, school custodians), in the State's agreement without a referendum and without including the certificated employees who are under the teachers' retirement system.</p> <p>b. <i>States have the option</i> of covering or excluding employees in any class of elective position, part-time position, fee-basis position, or performing emergency services.</p> <p>c. <i>Excludes the services</i> of the following persons, specifying that they cannot be included in a State agreement and cannot, therefore, be covered:</p> <p>(1) employees on work relief projects;</p> <p>(2) patients and inmates of institutions who are employed by such institutions;</p>	<p>completed, such employees could be covered under the provision (described above) which would afford individuals a second chance to join the group desiring coverage.</p> <p>(2) Adds Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Tennessee, and Hawaii [Public Law 85-226] and Washington and any instrumentality of 2 or more States [Public Law 85-798] to list.</p> <p>(3) No change.</p> <p>(4) No extension of July 1, 1957, cutoff date but another somewhat similar provision was enacted which would allow the State of Maine, until July 1, 1960, to treat the positions of teachers (and other related positions) and the positions of other members of the same retirement system as separate systems for coverage purposes.</p> <p>b. No change.</p> <p>c. No change except:</p>

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Employees—Continued 4. State and local government employees—Con.</p>	<p><i>And excludes—Continued</i></p> <p>(3) except in certain specified States, policemen and firemen having their own retirement system; and</p> <p>(4) services of the types which would be excluded by the general coverage provisions of the law if they were performed for a private employer, <i>except</i> that agricultural and student services in this category may be covered at the option of the State.</p> <p>d. An agreement or modification of an agreement between the State and the Federal Government shall be effective, as to coverage, on a date specified in the agreement, except that in the case of agreements or modifications agreed to—</p> <p>(1) prior to 1954, such date may not be earlier than Jan. 1, 1951;</p> <p>(2) in 1955, 1956, or in 1957 such date may not be earlier than Jan. 1, 1955; and</p> <p>(3) during 1954 or after 1957, such date may not be earlier than the 1st day of the year in which the agreement is executed.</p> <p>Retroactive coverage is only available for employees who are still employees on the date the agreement or modification is approved by the Federal Government.</p> <p>e. Coverage on a compulsory basis is provided for employees of certain publicly owned transportation systems as shown below:</p> <p>(1) <i>A transportation system that acquired a private system prior to 1951.</i>—All employees of a transportation system, owned by a State or local unit of government, any part of which is acquired from a private company after 1936 and before 1951, are covered by old-age and survivors insurance unless the employees are covered</p>	<p>(3) See a-(2) for exception for certain additional specified States.</p> <p>d. Allows an effective date as early as Jan. 1, 1956, for agreements in 1958 and 1959 [Public Law 85-226].</p> <p>Permits States to provide retroactive coverage, within the general time limits applicable, for individuals who are employees on any date specified by a State which is (1) not earlier than the date the State submits its agreement or modification to the Federal Government and (2) not later than the date the agreement is approved by the Federal Government. If an individual is in the employ of the State or local government on the date specified by the State he would be covered for whatever retroactive period is provided for the group of which he is a member, even though his employment is terminated before the agreement is executed.</p> <p>No change.</p>

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Employees—Continued 4. State and local government employees—Con.</p>	<p>Coverage—Continued as of Dec. 31, 1950, by a general retirement system (applicable on a citywide or statewide basis) under which the benefits are protected from diminution or impairment by express provision of the State constitution. If the transportation system owned by a State or local unit of government has a retirement system applicable to its employees and acquires a private transportation system after 1950, the employees taken over with such acquisition are covered by old-age and survivors insurance if the employer has provided for integration of the general retirement system with old-age and survivors insurance.</p> <p>(2) <i>A transportation system no part of which was acquired from a private company prior to 1951.</i>—As to a transportation system owned by a State or local unit of government, no part of which was acquired from a private company after 1936 and before 1951, but which acquires a private transportation company after 1950, the employees taken over with the acquisition are covered by old-age and survivors insurance unless they are covered by a general retirement system which does not provide for integration with old-age and survivors insurance.</p> <p>(3) <i>A transportation system beginning operation after December 1950.</i>—If a State or local unit of government does not operate a transportation system on Dec. 31, 1950, but acquires a system after such date, all employees of the transportation system are covered by old-age and survivors insurance unless at the time the first part of the transportation system is acquired from private ownership the State or local unit of government has a general retirement system that covers the employees of the transportation system.</p>	

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Employees—Continued</p> <p>8. Employees of nonprofit organizations.</p>	<p>Covers employees of religious, charitable, educational, and other nonprofit organizations (which are exempt from income tax and are described in sec. 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code) on a voluntary basis if—</p> <p>a. the employer organization certifies that it desires to extend coverage to its employees, and,</p> <p>b. at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the organization's employees concur in the filing of a waiver certificate. Employees who do not concur in the filing of the certificate are not covered except that all employees hired after a certificate becomes effective are covered.</p> <p>Waiver certificate may be made effective at the option of the organization on the 1st day of the quarter in which the certificate is filed or the 1st day of the succeeding quarter.</p> <p>Allows employees who do not concur in initial coverage certificate of a nonprofit organization to be covered by supplemental lists filed within 2 years of the 1st quarter in which the certificate is in effect, or any time prior to Jan. 1, 1959, whichever is the later.</p> <p>An individual employed, after 1950 and before enactment date of the 1956 Social Security Amendments (Aug. 1, 1956), by a nonprofit organization which failed to file, prior to the enactment date of the 1956 amendments, a valid waiver certificate but believed that it had done so, can get credit for his employment by filing a request with Internal Revenue if at least part of his taxes were paid and not refunded prior to enactment date.</p>	<p>No change, but employees of nonprofit organizations who are in positions covered by State and local retirement systems and are members or eligible to become members of such systems must be treated apart from those not in such positions. Certificates must be filed separately for each group and two-thirds of the employees in each group must concur in the filing of its certificate. All new employees who belong to a group for which a certificate has been filed are automatically covered, and new employees who belong to a group for which a certificate has not been filed are not covered.</p> <p>Provides for retroactive coverage, if it is desired, so that if the certificate is filed prior to 1960, coverage may be effective with the 1st day of any quarter preceding the quarter the certificate is filed but not earlier than Jan. 1, 1956. If the certificate is filed after 1959, provides that organizations may make coverage effective with the 1st day of any of the 4 quarters preceding the quarter such certificate is filed. Organization which filed a certificate after 1956 and prior to enactment may request retroactive coverage to Jan. 1, 1956, for employees who concurred in the filing of the certificate and in the request for retroactive coverage.</p> <p>Provides, as a conforming amendment to provisions for retroactive coverage, that the list of concurring employees may be amended within 24 months after the quarter in which the certificate is filed.</p> <p>No change, except (1) eliminates requirement that the organization must have failed to file prior to enactment date of 1956 amendments (Aug. 1, 1956) and substitutes requirement that the waiver certificate must not have been in effect for the entire period that the individual was so employed, and (2) provides alternative reason for an organization's failure to file so that lack of knowledge that a waiver certificate was necessary would also be a qualifying condition. Effective Aug. 27, 1958 [Public Law 85-785].</p>
<p>6. Federal employees....</p>	<p>Excludes employees of the United States or its instrumentalities if—</p> <p>a. they are covered by a retirement system established by Federal law; or</p>	<p>No change.</p>

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Employees—Continued 6. Federal employees—Continued</p>	<p>Excludes—Continued b. they perform services— (1) as the President, Vice President, or a Member of Congress; (2) in the legislative branch; (3) in a penal institution as an inmate; (4) as certain internes, student nurses, and other student employees of Federal hospitals; (5) as employees on a temporary basis in disaster situations; (6) as employees not covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act because they are subject to another retirement system (other than the retirement system of the Tennessee Valley Authority). c. the instrumentality has been specifically exempted by statute from the employer tax; or d. the instrumentality was exempt from the employer tax on Dec. 31, 1950, and its employees are covered by its retirement system.</p> <p>Covers the following Federal employees excepted from the exclusion in 6-d unless they are excluded on the basis of one of the other provisions: a. employees of a corporation which is wholly owned by the United States; b. employees of a national farm loan association, a production credit association, a Federal Reserve bank, or a Federal credit union; c. employees (not compensated by funds appropriated by Congress) of the post exchanges of the various armed services (including the Coast Guard) and other similar organizations at military installations; d. employees of a State, county, or community committee under the Production and Marketing Administration.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>7. Students, internes, and nurses in schools and hospitals.</p>	<p>Excludes: a. students in the employ of a school, college, or university if enrolled and regularly attending classes. b. student nurses employed by a hospital or nurses training school if enrolled and regularly attending classes. c. Internes in the employ of a hospital if they have completed a 4-year course in an approved medical school. (Students may be covered as employees of State or local governments at option of the State under State agreements. See 4 c (4), p. 6.)</p>	<p>No change.</p>

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
B. Employees—Continued		
8. Newsboys.....	Covers individuals 18 and over who deliver and distribute newspapers or shopping news, but covers individuals under 18 only if they deliver or distribute such publications to points for subsequent delivery or distribution.	No change.
9. Members of the Armed Forces.	Covers members of the uniformed services, after December 1956, while on active duty (including active duty for training), with contributions and benefits computed on basic military pay. Noncontributory wage credits of \$160 per month are granted, in general, for each month of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States during the World War II period (Sept. 16, 1940-July 24, 1947) and during the postwar emergency period (July 25, 1947-Dec. 31, 1956).	No change. Extends the noncontributory wage credits to certain American citizens who, prior to Dec. 9, 1941, entered the active military or naval service of countries that, on Sept. 16, 1940, were at war with a country with which the United States was at war during World War II. Wage credits of \$160 would be provided for each month of such service performed after Sept. 15, 1940, and before July 25, 1947. To qualify for such wage credits, an individual must either have been a United States citizen throughout the period of his active service or have lost his United States citizenship solely because of his entrance into such active service. He must have resided in the United States for at least 4 years during the 5-year period ending on the day of his entrance into such active service and must have been domiciled in the United States on such day.
10. Railroad employees.	Under coordination provisions contained in the Railroad Retirement Act: (1) employment under both the railroad system and the old-age and survivors insurance system is counted for purposes of survivor benefits under either system; (2) railroad employment of workers with less than 10 years of railroad service is credited under the Social Security Act and the benefits based on such employment are payable under this act; and (3) provision is made for mutual reimbursement between the 2 systems in order to place the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in the same position in which it would have been if railroad service after 1936 had been counted as social-security employment.	Amendments made to the Railroad Retirement Act to preserve the present relationship between the 2 programs; otherwise no change.
11. Family employment.	Excludes persons in the employ of a son, daughter, or spouse; or child under 21, if in the employ of a parent.	No change.

I. COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
B. Employees—Continued 12. Employees of Communist organizations.	<p><i>Excludes from coverage employees of any organization which is registered, or against which there is a final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board to register, under the Internal Security Act as a Communist-action, a Communist-front, or Communist-infiltrated organization.</i></p>	No change.
C. Geographical scope.....	<p><i>Excludes the following from coverage within the United States (which includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nonresident aliens engaged in self-employment. b. Employees of foreign governments and their instrumentalities. c. Employees of international organizations entitled to certain privileges under the International Organizations Immunities Act. d. Employees on foreign registered aircraft or ships who also perform services while the plane or ship is outside of the United States, if the employee is not a citizen of the United States or the employer is not an American employer. <p><i>Coverage outside of the United States is limited to—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. American citizens either self-employed or employed by an American employer, except ministers outside the United States if they serve a congregation predominantly made up of United States citizens even though their employer may not be a United States employer. b. Citizens of the United States employed by certain foreign subsidiaries of American corporations are covered by voluntary agreements between the Federal Government and the parent American company. The domestic corporation can include some or all of its foreign subsidiaries in the agreement and must agree to pay the equivalent of both employer and employee taxes on behalf of the subsidiaries included. c. Individuals, regardless of citizenship, who are employed on American registered ships and aircraft if either the contract of service was entered into in the United States or the plane or vessel touches a port in the United States. 	No change.

II. PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Disability "freeze"—Con.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. Eligibility requirements—Continued</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3. Disability determination*</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4. Administrative expenses.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">5. Rehabilitation.....</p>	<p>Provides—Continued</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">As to applications filed after this filing cutoff date, the period may be established as beginning no earlier than 12 months prior to date of filing.</p> <p>In administering the disability "freeze"—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. the Secretary enters into contractual agreements under which State vocational rehabilitation agencies, or other appropriate State agencies, make determinations of disability.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. the Secretary is authorized to make determinations of disability for individuals who are not covered by State agreements.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. the Secretary may, on his own motion, review a State agency determination that a disability exists and may, as a result of such review, find that no disability exists or that the disability began later than determined by the State agency.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d. Any individual who is dissatisfied with a determination, whether made by a State agency or by the Secretary, has the right to a hearing and to judicial review as provided in the law.</p> <p>Appropriations are authorized from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to reimburse State agencies for necessary costs incurred in making disability determinations for disability "freeze" purposes.</p> <p>The policy of Congress is stated that disabled persons applying for a determination of disability be promptly referred to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for necessary rehabilitation services.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A disabled person who is receiving rehabilitation services and returns to work shall not, for at least 1 year after his work first started, be regarded as able to engage in substantial gainful activity solely by reason of such work.</p>	<p>Where application for disability freeze is filed after June 1961 the period of disability cannot be determined to have begun more than 18 months before the application is filed.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>
<p>B. Cash disability benefits.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. Benefit categories.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Worker.....</p>	<p>Provides an insurance benefit (for months beginning July 1957) for disabled workers between ages of 50 and 65 meeting eligibility requirements. Benefits are computed in the same way as retirement benefits and are payable from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

II. PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
B. Cash disability benefits—Continued		
2. Eligibility requirements—Continued c. Work requirement—Continued	<p align="center">(3) be fully insured—Continued</p>	<p align="center">Effective—Continued</p>
<p align="center">d. Age.....</p> 3. Disability determinations.	<p align="center">d. Individual must be age 50 to 65.</p>	<p>August 1958. Effective date: Disability benefits payable solely on basis of changed work requirements may be paid beginning September 1958.</p>
<p align="center">4. Administrative expenses.</p>	<p>In administration of disability benefits uses the same administrative structure for disability determinations as that established for disability "freeze." (II-A-3)</p>	<p align="center">d. No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>
<p align="center">5. Adjustment of duplicate benefits—offset provision.</p>	<p>Appropriations are authorized from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund to reimburse State agencies for necessary costs incurred in making disability determinations for benefit purposes.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p align="center">6. Rehabilitation.....</p>	<p>Disability insurance benefit reduced by the amount of any benefit payable—</p> <p>a. by any agency of the United States (including wholly-owned instrumentalities) under another Federal law or under a system established by such an agency where the payment is based in whole or in part on a physical or mental impairment; or</p> <p>b. under a workmen's compensation law or plan of a State on account of physical or mental impairment.</p>	<p>Repeals provision with respect to benefits payable for months after July 1958. [Reduction of benefit for service-connected VA compensation eliminated by Public Law 85-109 with respect to benefits payable for months after June 1957.]</p>
<p align="center">7. Suspension of benefits based on disability.</p>	<p>The policy of Congress is stated that disabled persons applying for a determination of disability be promptly referred to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for necessary rehabilitation services. Act provides for deduction of benefits for refusal, without good cause, to accept rehabilitation services available under a State plan approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in such amounts as the Secretary shall determine.</p> <p>A member or adherent of a recognized church or religious sect that relies on spiritual healing who refuses rehabilitation services is deemed to have done so with good cause.</p> <p>A disabled person who is receiving rehabilitation services and returns to work shall not, for at least 1 year after his work first started, be regarded as able to engage in substantial gainful activity solely by reason of such work.</p>	<p>No change, but dependents of a disabled worker receiving benefits on account of the worker's disability will also suffer deductions if disabled worker refuses, without good cause, to accept rehabilitation.</p>
	<p>If the Secretary believes that the disability no longer exists, he may suspend benefits pending his disability determination or that of the appropriate State agency.</p>	<p>No change, but dependents receiving benefits on account of the worker's disability will also have benefits suspended.</p>

II. PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
C. Disabled children.....		
1. Benefits.	<p>Pays benefits (from Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund) to dependent disabled child of a deceased or retired insured worker if the child is permanently and totally disabled and has been so disabled since before he reached age 18.</p> <p>If the disabled child was not entitled to child's benefits before he reached age 18, it will be necessary to show that the child was receiving at least half his support from the worker at the time the child applied for benefits or when the worker died.</p>	<p>Makes support requirement for disabled children over age 18 the same as for children under age 18. Effective with respect to benefits for months beginning September 1958 upon application filed after August 27, 1958.</p>
2. Disability determinations.	<p>Uses same definition of disability as is used for covered workers (B-2-a) and same structure for disability determinations (B 3).</p>	No change.
3. Administrative expenses.	<p>Appropriations are authorized from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to reimburse State agencies for necessary costs incurred in making children's disability determination.</p>	No change.
4. Adjustment of duplicate benefits—offset provision.	<p>Reduces disabled child's benefit by the amount of the benefit payable—</p> <p> a. by any agency of the United States (including wholly owned instrumentalities) under another Federal law or under a system established by such an agency where the payment is based in whole or in part on a physical or mental impairment; or</p> <p> b. under a workmen's compensation law or plan of a State on account of physical or mental impairment.</p> <p>Also reduces mother's or wife's benefit deriving from such child's benefit where the other Federal or State disability payment exceeds the child's benefit. However, if such a wife or mother is entitled to her benefit because of another child in her care, the reduction will not take place.</p>	<p>Repeals provision with respect to benefits payable for months after July 1958. [Reduction of benefit for service-connected VA compensation eliminated for months after June 1957. Public Law 85-109.]</p>
5. Rehabilitation.....	Same as for covered worker (B 6 p. 15).....	No change.
6. Suspension of benefits based on disability.	Same as for covered worker (B 7, p. 15).....	No change.

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Workers and their dependents:		
1. Worker—old age.....	<p>Payable at age 65 to fully insured retired male worker. Payable at age 62 to fully insured retired female worker, but on an actuarially reduced basis. Her benefit is reduced by 5/9th of 1 percent for each month she is entitled to receive a benefit before age 65—the total reduction is 20 percent if she begins drawing at age 62. The reduced amount is permanent, continuing after she reaches age 65.</p> <p>A woman who is entitled to an old-age insurance benefit prior to 65 and is eligible for a wife's benefit at the same time will be deemed to have filed application for both benefits. The appropriate reduction factor would be applied to each benefit separately, and the reduced benefits would be adjusted against each other so that, in effect, the larger of the 2 benefits would be paid. In the case where a woman is entitled to a reduced old age insurance benefit and subsequently becomes entitled to a wife's benefit, the latter benefit would be reduced to take into account the fact that benefits were already drawn at an earlier age.</p> <p>No reduction in benefits for dependents and survivors of women workers who elect reduced benefits.</p>	No change.
2. Wife.....	<p>When a worker receives old-age insurance benefits, wife's insurance benefits are payable upon filing application if the wife (as defined below) of the retired worker—</p> <p>a. has reached age 62 or, if under 62, has in her care (individually or jointly with her husband) at the time of filing the application, a child entitled to a child's insurance benefit on the basis of the wages and self-employment income of her husband;</p> <p>b. is not entitled to an old-age insurance benefit based on her own earnings equal to or greater than the amount she would be entitled to as the wife of the worker; and</p> <p>c. has been living with the husband at time the application is filed.</p>	<p>A wife of worker receiving disability benefits would be entitled to wife's benefits if otherwise eligible. Effective for September 1958 and thereafter upon application filed after 1958.</p> <p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. Broadened so that no benefit would be payable if wife was entitled to a disability benefit equal to or greater than her wife's benefit. Effective for September 1958 and thereafter.</p> <p>c. Deletes requirement that wife must be living with husband at time application filed. Effective for September 1957 and thereafter [Public Law 85-238].</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Workers and their dependents—Continued 2. Wife—Continued</p> <p><i>Definition of a wife</i></p>	<p>When—Continued</p> <p>Full benefits paid to the wife at age 65, but on an actuarially reduced basis if she claims at age 62. Her benefit is reduced by $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 percent for each month she is entitled to receive a benefit before age 65—the total reduction is 25 percent if she begins drawing at age 62. The reduced amount is permanent, continuing after she reaches age 65.</p> <p>A woman who is entitled to a wife's benefit prior to 65 and is eligible for an old-age insurance benefit at the same time will be deemed to have filed application for both benefits. The appropriate reduction factor would be applied to each benefit separately, and the reduced benefits would be adjusted against each other so that, in effect, the larger of the 2 benefits would be paid. In the case where a woman is entitled to a reduced wife's benefit and subsequently becomes entitled to her own old-age insurance benefit, the latter benefit would be reduced to take into account the fact that benefits were already drawn at an earlier age.</p> <p>A woman who has a child in her care entitled to a child's insurance benefit will continue to receive an unreduced wife's benefit.</p> <p><i>Termination of benefits</i></p> <p>No benefits paid for the month (or subsequent months) that the wife dies, her husband dies, they are divorced a vinculo matrimonii (an absolute divorce), no child of her husband is entitled to a child's benefit and the wife has not attained retirement age, or the wife becomes entitled to an old-age insurance benefit which is as much as her wife's benefit.</p> <p>Means the wife of the individual but only if she (1) is the mother of his son or daughter, or (2) was married to him not less than 3 years immediately preceding application.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>No change, other than to provide for termination of benefits if her husband is no longer entitled to a disability benefit and has not attained retirement age. Effective for September 1958 and thereafter upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>Provides a 3d alternative qualifying condition so that a wife of a worker will meet the definition if, in the month prior to the month of her marriage, she was actually or potentially entitled to widow's, parent's, or disabled child's benefit. Effective for September 1958 and thereafter upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Workers and their dependents—Continued</p> <p>3. Dependent husband..</p>	<p>When a woman worker receives old-age insurance benefits and in addition is currently insured, husband's insurance benefits are payable upon filing application if the husband—</p> <p>a. has reached age 65;</p> <p>b. was receiving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of his support from his wife at the time she became entitled to old-age insurance benefits and filed proof of such support within 2 years after she became so entitled (an additional period of 2 years is authorized if there was failure to file for good cause);</p> <p>c. is not entitled to an old-age insurance benefit based on his own earnings equal to or greater than the amount he would be entitled to as the dependent husband of the worker; and</p> <p>d. has been living with the wife at the time the application is filed.</p> <p><i>Termination of benefits</i></p> <p>No benefits paid for the month (or subsequent months) that either the husband dies, his wife dies, they are divorced a vinculo matrimonii (an absolute divorce), or he becomes entitled to an old-age or disability insurance benefit which is as much as his husband's benefit.</p>	<p>The dependent husband of a woman worker receiving disability benefits would receive a benefit if otherwise entitled. Woman worker would not have to be currently insured if her husband, in the month prior to their marriage, was actually or potentially entitled to a widower's, parent's, or disabled child's benefit. Effective for month of September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. Husband's $\frac{1}{2}$ of support requirement upon wife who had a period of disability in effect at the time she became entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits could be met either at the time of her entitlement or at the time of the beginning of her period of disability. Proof of such support must be filed within 2 years of either the time the wife (1) applied for the period of disability or (2) became entitled to benefits, whichever was applicable. For the husband who would not be entitled to benefits except for the enactment of this provision proof of support can be filed by September 1960.</p> <p>The support requirement would not be applicable in the case of a husband who was actually or potentially entitled to a widower's, parent's, or disabled child's benefit for the month prior to the month that he married his wife.</p> <p>Effective for September 1958, upon application after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>c. Broadened so that no benefit would be payable if husband was entitled to a disability benefit equal to his husband's benefit;</p> <p>d. Deletes requirement that husband must be living with wife at time that application is filed. Effective for September 1957 [Public Law 85-238].</p> <p>No change, other than to provide for the termination of benefit if his wife is no longer entitled to a disability benefit and she has not attained retirement age. Effective for September 1958.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Workers and their dependents—Continued 3. Dependent husband—Continued</p>		
<p><i>Definition of husband</i></p>	<p>Means the husband of an individual but only if he (1) is the father of her son or daughter, or (2) was married to her not less than 3 years immediately preceding the date he applied for benefits.</p>	<p>Provides a 3d alternative qualifying condition so that the husband of a worker will meet the definition if, in the month prior to the month of his marriage, he was actually or potentially entitled to a widower's, parent's, or disabled child's benefit. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p>
<p>4. Child.....</p>	<p>When a worker receives old-age insurance benefits, child's insurance benefits are payable to the child of the worker (including a stepchild or adopted child as defined below) upon filing application if—</p> <p>a. the child is unmarried and either under 18 or is under a permanent and total disability which began before he attained the age of 18; and</p> <p>b. the child is dependent (as defined on p. 21) on the retired worker at time of application.</p>	<p>Children of workers receiving disability benefits will receive benefits if otherwise entitled. Effective September 1958 on applications filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p>
	<p><i>Termination of benefits</i></p> <p>No benefits paid for the month (and subsequent months) that the child either dies, marries, is adopted, attains the age of 18 unless disabled, and, if over 18 and disabled, the disability ceases.</p>	<p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. If the worker had in effect a period of disability at the time he became entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits, the dependency of the child could be determined either at the beginning of the period of disability or when the worker became entitled to benefits. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>Provides for termination of child's benefit when worker is no longer entitled to a disability benefit and has not attained retirement age. Effective for September 1958.</p> <p>Makes an exception to the termination provision in the case of a disabled child 18 and over who marries an individual entitled to old-age, disability, widow's, widower's, disabled child's, mother's, or parent's benefit. However, in the case of the marriage of a woman entitled to disabled child's benefits to a man entitled to disability insurance benefits or disabled child's benefits, her benefit will end when her spouse is no longer entitled to his benefits unless he dies or, in case he was entitled to disability benefits, he becomes entitled to an old-age insurance benefit. Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958, for benefits which have already been terminated.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Workers and their dependents—Continued</p> <p>4. Child—Continued</p> <p><i>Definition of child</i></p> <p><i>Definition of dependency on father, adopting father, stepfather, mother, adopting mother, and stepmother</i></p>	<p>The term "child" includes a stepchild or adopted child who has been such for at least 3 years immediately preceding the day on which the application for child benefits is filed (if a stepchild of the worker is later adopted by the worker, the child is considered to be an adopted child during the period the stepchild relationship existed).</p> <p>A child (under 18) is considered dependent upon the <i>father</i> if the father is living with or contributing to the support of the child. However, even if the father is not living with the child or contributing to his support, the child, if legitimate, is considered dependent upon the father unless the child—</p> <p>a. Has been adopted by some other individual, or</p> <p>b. Is living with and receiving more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of his support from his stepfather.</p> <p>An adopted child (under 18) is considered dependent upon his <i>adopting father</i> under the same conditions as those which apply to a father and his natural child.</p> <p>A child (under 18) is considered dependent upon his <i>stepfather</i> at the time of filing application for child benefits if the child was—</p> <p>a. living with his stepfather; or</p> <p>b. receiving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ his support from his stepfather.</p> <p>A child (under 18) is considered dependent upon his <i>natural mother</i> or <i>adopting mother</i> at the time of filing application for child benefits if such mother was <i>currently insured</i> when she became entitled to old-age benefits regardless of presence of or support furnished the child by the father.</p> <p>Also a child (under 18) is considered dependent upon his <i>natural, adopting or stepmother</i> at the time of filing application for child benefits if she was living with the child or contributing to the support of the child and provided the child was—</p> <p>(1) neither living with, nor receiving contributions from, his father or adopting father, or</p> <p>(2) receiving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of his support from her.</p>	<p>Eliminates the 3-year requirement for a legally adopted child. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>Eliminates age distinction so that dependency requirements are applicable to children under 18 and disabled children 18 and over on the same basis. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>Same as above.</p> <p>Same as above.</p> <p>Same as above.</p> <p>Same as above.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Workers and their dependents—Continued 4. Child—Continued</p>		
<p><i>Definition of dependency—Con.</i></p>	<p>A child (who has attained 18) and is under a permanent and total disability which began before 18 will be deemed dependent upon his natural or adopting father, his natural or adopting mother, his stepfather, or his stepmother for a child's benefit if—</p> <p>a. he was entitled to a child's benefit before 18 on the wage record of such parent, or</p> <p>b. he was receiving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of his support from the parent at the time of application for child's benefits.</p>	<p>Special test for disabled children 18 and over eliminated.</p>
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers:</p>		
<p>1. Surviving widow.....</p>	<p>Widow's insurance benefits are payable, upon filing application (no application required if widow was receiving a mother's insurance benefit when she becomes eligible for widow's benefit) at age 62 if the deceased worker was fully insured at the time of his death and the widow (as defined below)—</p> <p>a. has not remarried; (marriage deemed to have not occurred if new husband died before she is his widow as defined.)</p> <p>b. is not entitled to an old-age insurance benefit based on her own earnings equal to or greater than the amount she would be entitled to as the widow of the deceased worker; and</p> <p>c. was living with the husband at the time of his death. Widow is deemed to have been living with her husband at the time of his death if they were both members of the same household on the date of his death, or she was receiving regular contributions from him toward her support on such date, or he had been ordered by a court to contribute to her support.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>a. No change but exception revised (marriage deemed not to have occurred if new husband dies within 1 year of marriage and he was not fully insured). Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>b. No change.</p> <p>c. Deletes requirement that widow has to be living with husband at time of death. Effective September 1957 [Public Law 85-238].</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 23, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers—Continued</p> <p>1. Surviving widow—Continued</p> <p><i>Widow defined</i></p> <p>2. Surviving widow with children (mother's benefit).</p>	<p><i>Termination of benefits—</i></p> <p>No further benefits paid for the month (and subsequent months) in which the widow remarries, dies or becomes entitled to an old-age insurance benefit in her own right which equals the amount of her widow's benefit.</p> <p>Allows reinstatement of widow's benefit in the situation where the widow remarries but the new husband dies before she is able to meet the definition of a widow.</p> <p>The term "widow" means the surviving wife of a deceased worker, but only if she meets one of the following conditions:</p> <p>a. was married to him for not less than 1 year immediately prior to the day on which he died; or</p> <p>b. is the mother of his son or daughter; or</p> <p>c. legally adopted his son or daughter while married to him and while such son or daughter was under age 18; or</p> <p>d. was married to him at the time both of them legally adopted a child under the age of 18.</p> <p><i>Mother's insurance benefits</i> are payable, upon filing application (no application required if mother was receiving a wife's insurance benefit when she becomes eligible for a mother's benefit), to the widow of a deceased worker if he was <i>currently</i> or <i>fully insured</i> at time of death and the widow—</p> <p>a. has in her care a child of the deceased worker entitled to child insurance benefits;</p>	<p>Provides that a widow's benefit shall not be terminated because of remarriage if the marriage is to a person entitled to widower's, parent's, or disabled child's benefits. However, in case of her remarriage to an individual entitled to a disabled child's benefit her widow's benefit would be terminated if his entitlement ceases (unless by death). Effective for September 1958, upon application filed after Aug. 23, 1958, for benefits which have been terminated.</p> <p>Amends provision so as to allow such a reinstatement in the situation where the new husband dies within 1 year after the marriage and was not fully insured. Conforming amendment with (f) below, relating to definition of widow. Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>Adds 2 other alternative conditions as a basis for meeting definitions.</p> <p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. No change.</p> <p>c. No change.</p> <p>d. No change.</p> <p>e. her husband legally adopted her son or daughter while married to her and while such son or daughter was under the age of 18; or</p> <p>f. in the month before her marriage, she was actually or potentially entitled to widow's, parent's, or disabled child's insurance benefit.</p> <p>Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>a. No change.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers—Continued</p> <p>3. Surviving widow with children (mother's benefit)—Continued</p>	<p>b. has not remarried;</p> <p>c. is not entitled to a widow's insurance benefit;</p> <p>d. is not entitled to an old-age insurance benefit based on her own earnings equal to or greater than the amount she would be entitled to as the widow with children of the deceased worker; and</p> <p>e. was living with the husband at the time of his death. Widow is deemed to have been living with her husband at the time of his death if they were both members of the same household on the date of his death, or she was receiving regular contributions from him toward her support on such date, or he had been ordered by a court to contribute to her support.</p> <p><i>Termination of benefits</i></p> <p>No further benefits paid to the widow for the month (and subsequent months) that there is no child of the deceased husband entitled to a child's benefit, the widow is entitled to an old-age insurance benefit which is as much as her mother's benefit, she is entitled to widow's benefits, she remarries, or she dies.</p>	<p>b. Makes an exception as to the no-remarriage requirement where the widow marries another individual who dies but she cannot receive benefits on his earnings record. Benefits under this provision would not be paid earlier than the month before the month that the new husband dies, the 12th month before the widow files application on the basis of this provision, or September 1958, whichever is the latest.</p> <p>c. No change.</p> <p>d. No change.</p> <p>e. Deletes requirement that widow has to be living with husband at time of his death. Effective September 1957 [Public Law 85-238].</p> <p>Makes an exception as to the termination provision where the widow marries another individual and then that individual dies but she cannot become entitled to benefits on his earnings. Benefits under this section would not be payable earlier than the month in which the husband dies, the 12th month before the month in which an application is filed to reinstate the earlier benefits, or September 1958, whichever is the latest.</p> <p>Also provides for the reinstatement or continuation of benefits upon the widow's marriage to a man entitled to an old-age, disability, widower's, parent's or disabled child's benefit. However, if she marries a man entitled to disability benefits or a disabled child's benefits her benefit will terminate when he ceases to be entitled to his benefits unless he dies or, in case he was entitled to disability benefits, he becomes entitled to an old-age insurance benefit. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 28, 1958, for benefits which have already been terminated.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers—Continued</p> <p>3. Surviving former wife divorced (mother's benefit).</p> <p><i>Former wife divorced defined</i></p>	<p><i>Mother's insurance benefits</i> are payable, upon filing application, to the former wife divorced (as defined below) of a deceased worker if he was <i>currently or fully insured</i> at time of death and the former wife divorced—</p> <p>a. has in her care a child of the deceased worker who is her son, daughter, or legally adopted child entitled to child insurance benefits payable on the basis of the deceased worker's wages or self-employment income;</p> <p>b. was receiving from the deceased worker (pursuant to agreement or court order) at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of her support at the time of his death;</p> <p>c. has not remarried;</p> <p>d. is not entitled to a widow's insurance benefit; and</p> <p>e. is not entitled to an old-age insurance benefit based on her own earnings equal to or greater than the amount she would be entitled to as the former wife divorced of the deceased worker.</p> <p><i>Termination of benefit:</i></p> <p>No further benefits paid to the surviving wife divorced for the month (or subsequent months) that there is no child of the deceased husband entitled to a child's benefit, the surviving wife divorced is entitled to an old-age insurance benefit which is as much as her mother's benefit, she is entitled to a widow's benefit, she remarries, or she dies. Benefits will also terminate for a surviving wife divorced when no son, daughter, or legally adopted child of hers is entitled to a child's benefit on the basis of the deceased husband's earnings.</p> <p>The term "former wife divorced" means a woman divorced from a deceased worker, but only if she meets 1 of the following conditions:</p> <p>a. is the mother of his son or daughter;</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. Provides alternative time that support requirement can be met where a deceased husband has a period of disability at his death—either at the beginning of the period of disability or at death. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>c. Makes an exception to the remarriage requirement in the same manner as for the surviving widow with children (see 2. b. above).</p> <p>d. No change.</p> <p>e. No change.</p> <p>Same exceptions to termination for remarriage provisions as are applicable to surviving widow with children (see 2 above).</p> <p>Adds another alternative qualifying condition:</p> <p>a. No change.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers—Continued</p> <p>5. Surviving dependent widower—Continued</p> <p><i>Widower defined</i></p>	<p>(2) was receiving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of his support from the wife and she was currently insured at the time she became entitled to old-age benefits and filed proof of such support within 2 years after the month in which she became so entitled.</p> <p>An additional period of 2 years is authorized if there was failure to file for good cause.</p> <p><i>Termination of benefits</i></p> <p>No further widower's benefits paid for the month (and subsequent months) that the widower remarries, dies or becomes entitled to an old age insurance benefit exceeding his widower's benefit.</p> <p>The term "widower" means the surviving husband of a deceased woman worker, but only if he meets one of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. was married to her for not less than 1 year immediately prior to the date on which she died; or b. is the father of her son or daughter; or c. legally adopted her son or daughter while married to her and while such son or daughter was under age 18; or d. was married to her at the time both of them legally adopted a child under the age of 18. 	<p>ment to old-age or disability benefits, or at the time she died, which ever was applicable. Proof of support in such instances must be filed within 2 years of her application for a period of disability, her date of entitlement, or her death, depending on the time as of which the support is claimed. For the widower who would not be entitled to benefits except for the enactment of this provision proof of support can be filed by September 1960. Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958. Also provides that the support requirement will not be necessary for the widower if in the month prior to his marriage to his deceased wife he was actually or potentially entitled to a widower's, parent's, or disabled child's benefit. Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>Provides exception to the termination provision where the widower marries a woman entitled to a widow's, mother's, parent's or disabled child's benefit. Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 28, 1958, for benefits which have already been terminated.</p> <p>Adds 2 other alternative qualifying conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No change. b. No change. c. No change. d. No change. e. his deceased wife legally adopted his son or daughter while he was married to her and while such son or daughter was under the age of 18; or f. the widower was actually or potentially entitled to widower's, parent's, or disabled child's benefits in the month before his marriage to his deceased wife. Effective September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers—Continued</p> <p>6. Surviving dependent parent.</p> <p><i>Parent defined</i></p>	<p><i>Parent's insurance benefits</i> are payable, upon filing application, to the parent or parents (as defined below) of a deceased worker who was fully insured at the time of death if the worker did not leave a widow, widower, or child who could ever qualify for monthly insurance benefits on the worker's wages and self-employment income and the parent—</p> <p>a. has reached age 65, if the father, and 62 if the mother;</p> <p>b. has not remarried after the death of the worker;</p> <p>c. was receiving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of his or her support from the worker at the time of the worker's death and filed proof of such support within 2 years of the date of death (an additional period of 2 years is authorized if there was failure to file for good cause);</p> <p>d. is not entitled to an old-age insurance benefit based on his or her own earnings equal to or greater than the amount he or she would be entitled to as the dependent parent of the deceased worker.</p> <p><i>Termination of benefits</i></p> <p>No further benefits paid to the surviving parent for the month (or subsequent months) that she dies, remarries, or becomes entitled to an old-age insurance benefit which equals or exceeds his parent's benefit.</p> <p>The term "parent" means—</p> <p>a. the mother or father of a deceased worker;</p> <p>b. a stepparent of the deceased worker by a marriage contracted before the worker attained the age of 16; or</p> <p>c. an adopting parent who adopted the deceased worker before he or she reached age 16.</p>	<p>Removes prohibition against payment of parent's benefit where there is a surviving widow or child who is actually or potentially entitled to a benefit. Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958. This amendment, however, will not operate to reduce other benefits which are payable for the month of August 1958 on the deceased worker's earning record because of the maximum family benefit provision. Proof of support for parent's newly entitled to benefits under this provision must be filed before September 1960.</p> <p>a. No change.</p> <p>b. No change.</p> <p>c. Provides alternative time at which support requirement can be shown if deceased worker has a period of disability in effect at the time of death—at beginning of period of disability or at death. Proof of such support must be filed within 2 years after the period of disability began or 2 years after the date of such death. Effective for September 1958 upon application filed after Aug. 27, 1958.</p> <p>d. No change.</p> <p>Provides exception to the termination provision for parents marrying individuals entitled to widow's, widower's, mother's, parent's, or disabled child's benefit. However, if such parent marries a man entitled to a disabled child's benefit, the parent's benefit will be terminated if the individual loses entitlement otherwise than by death. Effective for September 1958, with application necessary after Aug. 28, 1958, for reinstatement of terminated benefits.</p> <p>No change.</p>

III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Survivors of deceased workers—Continued</p> <p>7. Lump-sum death payment.</p>	<p>Upon the death of a worker who died <i>currently</i> or <i>fully insured</i> a lump-sum death payment is payable to the person whom the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare determines to be the widow or widower of the deceased and to have been living with the deceased at the time of death. If there is no such person, an amount is payable to any person or persons to the extent and in the proportion that he or they have paid the burial expenses for the deceased insured individual. No payment is made, however, unless application is filed within 2 years after the date of death. An additional period of 2 years is authorized if there was failure to file for good cause.</p> <p>A widow is deemed to have been living with her husband at the time of his death if they were both members of the same household on the date of his death, or she was receiving regular contributions from him toward her support on such date, or he had been ordered by a court to contribute to her support.</p> <p>A widower is deemed to have been living with his wife at the time of her death if they were both members of the same household on the date of her death, or he was receiving regular contributions from her toward his support on such date, or she had been ordered by a court to contribute to his support.</p>	<p>Provides that widow or widower must have been living in the same household with the deceased worker at the time of his death rather than living with the worker as previously defined. Applies to workers who die after August 1958.</p> <p>Repealed.</p> <p>Repealed.</p>
<p>C. Disabled worker-----</p>	<p>See II. B., page 13; Cash Disability Benefits.</p>	

IV. BENEFIT AMOUNTS

<p>A. Average monthly wage-----</p>	<p>In general, an individual's average monthly wage for computing his monthly old-age insurance benefit amount is determined by dividing the total of his creditable earnings after the applicable starting date and up to the applicable closing date, by the number of months involved. Excluded from this computation are all months and all earnings in any year any part of which was included in a period of disability under the disability "freeze" (except that the months and earnings in the year in which the period</p>	<p>No change.</p>
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IV. BENEFIT AMOUNTS—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Average monthly wage— Continued	<p>of disability begins may be included if the resulting benefit would be higher). Also excluded from the computation are all months in any year prior to the year the individual attained age 22 if less than 2 quarters of such year were quarters of coverage. Starting dates may be last day of (1) 1936, or (2) 1950, or, if later, the year of attainment of age 21.</p> <p>The closing date may be either (1) the 1st day of the year the individual died or became entitled to benefits or (2) the 1st day of the year in which he was fully insured and attained retirement age, whichever results in a higher benefit.</p> <p>Applicable starting and closing dates are those which yield the highest benefit amount. The minimum divisor is 18 months.</p> <p>Individuals can "drop out" up to 5 years of lowest or no earnings in computing average monthly wage.</p>	
<i>Special provisions—new start</i>	<p>1. Intended primarily for persons first covered in 1955: Individual who became entitled to old-age insurance benefits or died in 1956, and had at least 6 quarters of coverage after 1954, can have starting date of Dec. 31, 1954, and closing date of July 1, 1956, if that will yield a larger benefit amount.</p> <p>2. Intended primarily for persons first covered in 1956: Individual who becomes entitled or dies in 1957, and has at least 6 quarters of coverage after 1955, can have a starting date of Dec. 31, 1955, and closing date of July 1, 1957, if that will yield a larger benefit amount.</p>	
B. Benefit formula.....	<p>An individual may have his benefit computed under 1 of the 3 following methods provided he meets the conditions therein prescribed. If more than 1 method is applicable, the one yielding the highest benefit amount will be used:</p> <p>1. 1954 benefit formula—55 percent of the first \$110 of average monthly wage plus 20 percent of the next \$240, based on average monthly wage after 1950, or after age 21, if later.</p>	<p>The law provides a consolidated benefit table to replace the benefit formulas and the conversion table. The consolidated table would be used in determining benefit amounts for both future beneficiaries and those now on the benefit rolls. In essence, the table is based on the benefit amounts of prior law increased by 7 percent, with the resulting amount rounded to the nearest dollar, with a minimum benefit increase of at least \$3 (except for women who have elected to</p>

IV. BENEFIT AMOUNTS—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
B. Benefit formula—Con.	<p><i>Conditions:</i></p> <p>(a) 6 quarters of coverage after June 1953, or</p> <p>(b) First eligible for old-age insurance benefits after August 1954, or dies after August 1954 and before eligible for old-age insurance benefits, provided he has 6 quarters of coverage after 1950.</p> <p>2. 1952 benefit formula with benefit amount increased through conversion table in the law. "Dropout" not applicable.</p> <p><i>Conditions:</i> 6 quarters of coverage after 1950.</p> <p>3. 1939 benefit formula with benefit amount increased through conversion table in the law.</p>	<p>draw benefits before 65 and therefore get actuarially reduced benefit amounts).</p> <p>Though not specifically stated in the law the 1954 benefit formula would be changed by the table to be, in effect, 58.85 percent of the first \$110 of the average monthly wage, plus 21.40 percent of the next \$290 of such wage (except that in some cases, for average monthly wages under \$85, a slightly higher amount is payable so as to fit in with the increased minimum benefit).</p> <p>Increased benefit amounts will be effective for monthly benefits payable for January 1959 (checks in February), and for lump-sum death payments where death occurs after Dec. 31, 1958.</p>
C. Minimum primary insurance amount.	\$30.....	\$33.
D. Maximum family benefits.	The maximum amount payable on a single wage record is the lesser of \$200 or 80 percent of the insured person's average monthly wage. The 80-percent limitation, however, cannot reduce total family benefits below the larger of \$50 or 1½ times the primary amount.	Family maximum benefits are set by the new table and range from \$53 to \$254 (subject to rounding of individual benefits to next higher 10 cents). Though not specifically stated in the law, the table provides that the maximum amount payable on a single wage record is the lesser of \$254 (twice the maximum possible primary insurance amount) or 80 percent of the individual's average monthly wage. The 80-percent limitation, however, cannot reduce family benefits below the larger of \$53 or 1½ times the primary amount.
E. Dependents' and survivors' benefits.	(Subject to maximum limitations on total family benefits.)	No change except that minimum benefit to sole survivor is raised from \$30 to \$33.
1. Wife or husband of insured worker.	½ of primary insurance amount.	
2. Child of insured worker.	½ of primary insurance amount.	
3. Widow, widower, former wife divorced, or parent of deceased insured worker.	¾ of primary insurance amount except minimum benefit is \$30 if individual is sole beneficiary entitled.	
4. Child of deceased insured worker.	<p>If only 1 child is entitled, ¾ of primary insurance amount, except minimum is \$30 if the child is the sole beneficiary entitled.</p> <p>If more than 1 child entitled, each child gets ¼ of primary insurance amount plus an equal share in an additional ¼ of primary insurance amount.</p>	
5. Lump-sum death payment.	3 times the primary insurance amount with a statutory maximum of \$255.	

IV. BENEFIT AMOUNTS—Continued

F. Comparison of benefits under old law and under 1958 amendments.	Average monthly earnings	Old-age benefits						Survivors benefits ¹			
		Worker		Worker and wife at age 62		Worker and wife at age 65		Widow, widower, child or parent		Widow and 2 children	
		Old law	New law	Old law	New law	Old law	New law	Old law	New law	Old law	New law
\$30	\$30.00	\$33	\$41.30	\$45.40	\$45.00	\$49.30	\$30.00	\$33.00	\$30.20	\$33.10	
\$35	35.00	39	43.70	48.20	47.80	52.30	41.30	44.30	42.60	45.60	
\$40	40.00	45	48.30	53.40	53.00	57.80	45.40	48.40	46.80	49.80	
\$45	45.00	51	53.10	58.80	58.60	63.50	49.60	52.60	51.00	54.00	
\$50	50.00	57	58.10	64.40	64.40	69.40	53.90	56.90	55.30	58.30	
\$55	55.00	63	63.30	70.20	70.20	75.50	58.30	61.30	59.70	62.70	
\$60	60.00	69	68.70	76.20	76.20	80.80	62.80	65.80	64.20	67.20	
\$65	65.00	75	74.30	82.40	82.40	86.30	67.40	70.40	68.80	71.80	
\$70	70.00	81	80.10	88.80	88.80	91.00	72.10	75.10	73.50	76.50	
\$75	75.00	87	86.10	95.40	95.40	95.00	76.90	79.90	78.30	81.30	
\$80	80.00	93	92.30	102.20	102.20	99.20	81.80	84.80	83.20	86.20	
\$85	85.00	99	98.70	109.20	109.20	103.60	86.80	89.80	88.20	91.20	
\$90	90.00	105	105.30	116.40	116.40	108.20	91.90	94.90	93.30	96.30	
\$95	95.00	111	112.10	123.80	123.80	113.00	97.10	100.10	98.50	101.50	
\$100	100.00	117	119.10	131.40	131.40	117.30	102.40	105.40	103.80	106.80	
\$105	105.00	123	126.30	139.20	139.20	121.80	107.80	110.80	109.20	112.20	
\$110	110.00	129	133.70	147.20	147.20	126.40	113.30	116.30	114.70	117.70	
\$115	115.00	135	141.30	155.40	155.40	131.10	118.90	121.90	120.30	123.30	
\$120	120.00	141	149.10	163.80	163.80	135.90	124.60	126.60	125.00	128.00	
\$125	125.00	147	157.10	172.40	172.40	140.80	129.50	131.50	129.90	132.90	
\$130	130.00	153	165.30	181.20	181.20	145.80	134.50	136.50	134.90	137.90	
\$135	135.00	159	173.70	190.20	190.20	150.90	139.60	141.60	140.00	143.00	
\$140	140.00	165	182.30	199.40	199.40	156.10	144.80	146.80	145.20	148.20	
\$145	145.00	171	191.10	208.80	208.80	161.40	150.10	152.10	150.50	153.50	
\$150	150.00	177	200.10	218.40	218.40	166.80	155.50	157.50	155.90	158.90	
\$155	155.00	183	209.30	228.20	228.20	172.30	161.00	163.00	161.40	164.40	
\$160	160.00	189	218.70	238.20	238.20	177.90	166.60	168.60	167.00	170.00	
\$165	165.00	195	228.30	248.40	248.40	183.60	172.30	174.30	172.60	175.60	
\$170	170.00	201	238.10	258.80	258.80	189.50	178.10	180.10	178.40	181.40	
\$175	175.00	207	248.10	269.40	269.40	195.50	184.00	186.00	184.30	187.30	
\$180	180.00	213	258.30	280.20	280.20	201.60	190.00	192.00	190.30	193.30	
\$185	185.00	219	268.70	291.20	291.20	207.80	196.10	198.10	196.40	199.40	
\$190	190.00	225	279.30	302.40	302.40	214.10	202.30	204.30	202.60	205.60	
\$195	195.00	231	290.10	313.80	313.80	220.60	208.60	210.60	208.90	211.90	
\$200	200.00	237	301.10	325.40	325.40	227.10	215.00	217.00	215.30	218.30	
\$205	205.00	243	312.30	337.20	337.20	233.70	221.50	223.50	221.80	224.80	
\$210	210.00	249	323.70	349.20	349.20	240.40	228.10	230.10	228.40	231.40	
\$215	215.00	255	335.30	361.40	361.40	247.30	234.80	236.80	235.10	238.10	
\$220	220.00	261	347.10	373.80	373.80	254.40	241.60	243.60	241.90	245.10	
\$225	225.00	267	359.10	386.40	386.40	261.60	248.50	250.50	248.80	252.10	
\$230	230.00	273	371.30	399.20	399.20	269.00	255.50	257.50	255.80	259.10	
\$235	235.00	279	383.70	412.20	412.20	276.60	262.60	264.60	262.90	266.10	
\$240	240.00	285	396.30	425.40	425.40	284.30	270.80	272.80	271.10	273.10	
\$245	245.00	291	409.10	438.80	438.80	292.10	279.10	281.10	279.40	281.40	
\$250	250.00	297	422.10	452.40	452.40	300.00	287.50	289.50	287.80	289.80	
\$255	255.00	303	435.30	466.20	466.20	308.10	296.00	298.00	296.30	298.30	
\$260	260.00	309	448.70	480.20	480.20	316.30	304.60	306.60	304.90	306.90	
\$265	265.00	315	462.30	494.40	494.40	324.60	313.30	315.30	313.60	315.60	
\$270	270.00	321	476.10	508.80	508.80	333.10	322.10	324.10	322.40	324.60	
\$275	275.00	327	490.10	523.40	523.40	341.70	331.00	333.00	331.30	333.60	
\$280	280.00	333	504.30	538.20	538.20	350.40	340.00	342.00	340.30	342.60	
\$285	285.00	339	518.70	553.20	553.20	359.20	349.10	351.10	349.40	351.60	
\$290	290.00	345	533.30	568.40	568.40	368.10	358.30	360.30	358.60	360.60	
\$295	295.00	351	548.10	583.80	583.80	377.10	367.60	369.60	367.90	370.60	
\$300	300.00	357	563.10	599.40	599.40	386.20	377.00	379.00	377.30	379.60	
\$305	305.00	363	578.30	615.20	615.20	395.40	386.50	388.50	386.60	389.60	
\$310	310.00	369	593.70	631.20	631.20	404.70	396.00	398.00	396.10	399.60	
\$315	315.00	375	609.30	647.40	647.40	414.10	405.60	407.60	405.70	409.60	
\$320	320.00	381	625.10	663.80	663.80	423.60	415.30	417.30	415.80	419.60	
\$325	325.00	387	641.10	680.40	680.40	433.20	425.10	427.10	425.90	429.60	
\$330	330.00	393	657.30	697.20	697.20	442.90	435.00	437.00	436.00	439.60	
\$335	335.00	399	673.70	714.20	714.20	452.70	445.00	447.00	446.10	449.60	
\$340	340.00	405	690.30	731.40	731.40	462.60	455.10	457.10	456.20	459.60	
\$345	345.00	411	707.10	748.80	748.80	472.60	465.30	467.30	466.30	469.60	
\$350	350.00	417	724.10	766.40	766.40	482.70	475.60	477.60	476.40	479.60	
\$355	355.00	423	741.30	784.20	784.20	492.90	486.00	488.00	486.50	489.60	
\$360	360.00	429	758.70	802.20	802.20	503.20	496.50	498.50	496.00	499.60	
\$365	365.00	435	776.30	820.40	820.40	513.60	507.10	509.10	506.60	509.60	
\$370	370.00	441	794.10	838.80	838.80	524.10	517.80	519.80	517.10	519.60	
\$375	375.00	447	812.10	857.40	857.40	534.70	528.60	530.60	527.60	529.60	
\$380	380.00	453	830.30	876.20	876.20	545.40	539.50	541.50	538.60	539.60	
\$385	385.00	459	848.70	895.20	895.20	556.20	550.50	552.50	549.60	549.60	
\$390	390.00	465	867.30	914.40	914.40	567.10	561.60	563.60	560.60	569.60	
\$395	395.00	471	886.10	933.80	933.80	578.10	572.80	574.80	571.60	579.60	
\$400	400.00	477	905.10	953.40	953.40	589.20	584.10	586.10	582.60	589.60	

¹ Survivor benefit amounts for a widow and 1 child or for 2 parents would be the same as for a man and wife.

V. CREDITABLE EARNINGS

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
	<p>All remuneration for services in covered work is covered except—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earnings in excess of \$4,200 (after Jan. 1, 1955). 2. Certain types of payments for retirement and payments under a plan or system providing benefits on account of sickness or accident disability, etc. 3. Payments made to an employee who has reached retirement age (other than vacation or sick pay) if he did not work for the employer in the period for which such payments were made. 4. Payment by the employer of the employee tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act or under a State unemployment compensation law. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earnings in excess of \$4,800. Effective for wages paid after 1958 and self-employment income for taxable years ending after 1958. 2. No change. 3. Provides for the coverage of sick leave payments for State and local employees irrespective of whether they have reached retirement age by stating that "sick pay" as used in the parenthetical exception includes remuneration paid to such employees for periods during which they were absent from work because of sickness. Public Law 85-786. Effective for payments after Aug. 27, 1958, and for payments made before this date if the State has paid, or agrees (before Jan. 1, 1959) to pay, the contributions that would have been payable to cover such payments for all employees in the State and local coverage group if this amendment had been in effect on and after Jan. 1, 1951. 4. No change.

VI. INSURED STATUS

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>A. Fully insured.....</p>	<p>1 quarter of coverage (acquired at any time after 1936) for every 2 calendar quarters elapsing after 1950 (or after quarter in which age 21 was attained, if later) and before quarter of death or attainment of retirement age whichever first occurs.</p> <p>No person can be fully insured unless he has at least 6 quarters of coverage.</p> <p>Persons who died before Sept. 1, 1950, and after 1939 with at least 6 quarters of coverage are considered fully insured for purposes of survivors' benefits (other than for widower or former wife divorced).</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p><i>Special provision primarily for persons newly covered in 1955 and 1956</i></p>	<p>Fully insured if all but 4 (but not less than 6) of the quarters after 1954 and prior to the later of (1) July 1, 1957, or (2) quarters of death or attainment of retirement age (whichever first occurs) are quarters of coverage.</p> <p>Fully insured status qualifies for old-age, dependents, and survivors' benefits; both fully and currently insured status required for disability dependent husband's and dependent widowers' benefits.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Currently insured status eliminated for disability benefits.</p>
<p>B. Currently insured.....</p>	<p>6 quarters of coverage within 13 quarters ending with quarter of death or entitlement to old-age insurance benefits.</p> <p>Currently insured status qualifies for child's, widowed mother's, and lump-sum benefits.</p>	<p>Includes in the definition of "currently insured individual" an individual who meets the present coverage requirement in the quarter in which he becomes entitled to disability insurance benefits.</p> <p>Effective for September 1958 upon application after Aug. 27, 1958.</p>
<p>C. Quarter of coverage defined.</p>	<p>Quarter in which individual received at least \$50 in wages (other than for agricultural work) or was credited with at least \$100 in self-employment income.</p> <p>Every quarter in any calendar year in which wages are \$4,200 or more, and every quarter in a taxable year in which combined wages and self-employment income equal at least \$4,200.</p> <p>In the case of wages computed on an annual basis for agricultural workers, 4 quarters of coverage are credited for a minimum of \$400; 3 quarters for income of \$300 to \$399.99; 2 quarters for income of \$200 to \$299.99, and 1 quarter for \$100 to \$199.99 for a year.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>No change other than to make \$4,800 a year (instead of \$4,200) applicable as to wages after 1958 and self-employment income in taxable years ending after 1958.</p> <p>No change.</p>

VII. RETIREMENT TEST

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Scope.....	Applies to covered as well as noncovered work.	No change.
B. Test of earnings.....	<p>1. Annual test of earnings under which 1 month's benefit is withheld from the beneficiary under age 72 (and from any dependent drawing on his record) for each unit of \$80 (or fraction thereof) by which annual earnings from covered or noncovered employment and self-employment exceed \$1,200.</p> <p>2. Earnings in excess of \$1,200 are charged to months beginning with the last month of the taxable year and working backward.</p> <p>3. Benefits not withheld for any month during which the individual neither rendered services for wages in excess of \$80 nor rendered substantial services in a trade or business.</p> <p>4. Where the taxable year is less than 12 months, the basic exempt amount is reduced in proportion to the number of months in the taxable year.</p> <p>Beneficiaries required to file annual reports of earnings in excess of \$1,200, or the proportionate amount for taxable years of less than 12 months. Penalties imposed for failure to file timely reports of earnings, unless the failure to file on time was for "good cause."</p> <p>Estimates of earnings (and other information) may be requested from the beneficiary during the course of the year.</p> <p>Temporary suspensions of benefits may be made during the course of a year. At the close of the year it is determined whether permanent deductions apply.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p> <p>2. Reverses the order of charging excess earnings so that units are charged to months starting with the 1st month of the taxable year and working forward. Effective with respect to taxable years beginning after August 1958.</p> <p>3. Increases from \$80 to \$100 amount of wages used in determining whether benefits are to be withheld for a month. Effective with respect to taxable years beginning after August 1958.</p> <p>4. Drops the requirement that a beneficiary furnish an annual report of earnings to the Secretary if he has had his benefits suspended under the retirement test for the full taxable year. Provides further that the beneficiary (or his survivors) has a period of 3 years, 3 months, and 15 days after the close of the year in which to file information that benefits are due for any month of the year; if this is not done, no benefits will be paid for such month. Effective with respect to taxable years beginning after August 1958.</p>
C. Test for noncovered work outside the United States.	<p>1. Deductions made from the benefits for any month in which a beneficiary under age 72 engages in a noncovered remunerative activity (whether employment or self-employment) outside the United States on 7 or more calendar days. If deductions are made for any month for this reason, deductions are also made from the benefits of any dependent drawing benefits on the basis of the individual's wage record.</p>	No change.

VII. RETIREMENT TEST—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
C. Test for noncovered work outside the United States—Continued	2. Beneficiaries not required to file annual reports but must report when they work on 7 or more calendar days in the month. Penalties imposed for failure to file timely reports of work unless the failure to file on time was for "good cause."	
D. Age exemption.....	Benefits are not suspended because of work or earnings if beneficiary is age 72 or over.	No change.

VIII. FINANCING

A. Administration of the trust funds.	<p>The Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund receives all tax contributions, other than those allocated for the disability program, from which benefits and administrative expenses are paid for the old-age and survivors insurance program.</p> <p>The Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund receives tax contributions at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent each for employers and employees, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent for the self-employed from which benefit and administrative expenses are paid for the disability insurance program.</p> <p>These funds are administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, as managing trustee, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, all ex officio (with the Commissioner of Social Security as Secretary).</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Benefits paid to the eligible dependents of individuals drawing disability benefits will come from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. Effective for months after August 1958.</p> <p>No change.</p>
B. Investment of the trust funds.	<p>Provides that the managing trustee (Secretary of the Treasury) shall invest such portion of the trust fund as is not, in his judgment, needed to meet current withdrawals. Investments must be made in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States.</p> <p>Such obligations issued for purchase by the trust funds shall have maturities fixed with due regard for the needs of the funds, and bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate of all marketable interest-bearing obligations not due or callable until after the expiration of 5 years from the date of original issue. This interest rate, if not a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent, is rounded to the nearest multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent.</p>	No change.

VIII. FINANCING—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
C. Review of status of trust funds.		
1. Board of Trustees....	<p>Among the duties of the Board of Trustees is the requirement that it must report to Congress in March of each year on the operation and status of the funds during the preceding fiscal year, and their expected operation and status during the next 5 fiscal years. The Board must also report immediately to Congress whenever it is of the opinion that the trust funds will exceed 3 times the highest annual expenditures anticipated, or if the amounts in the funds are unduly small. The annual report must include estimates of present and future expenditures and income and a statement of the actuarial status of the funds.</p>	No change.
2. Advisory Council....	<p>An Advisory Council on Social Security Financing will periodically review the status of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund in relation to the long-term commitments of the programs.</p> <p>The first such Council will be appointed by the Secretary after February 1957 and before January 1958 and will consist of the Commissioner of Social Security, as Chairman, and 12 other persons representing employers and employees, in equal numbers, self-employed persons and the public.</p> <p>The Council shall make its report, including recommendations for changes in the tax rate, to the Board of Trustees of the Trust Funds before Jan. 1, 1959. The Board shall submit the recommendations to Congress before Mar. 1, 1959, in its annual report.</p> <p>Other advisory councils with the same functions and constituted in the same manner will be appointed by the Secretary not earlier than 3 years nor later than 2 years prior to Jan. 1 of the years in which the tax rates are scheduled to be increased. These advisory councils will report to the Board on Jan. 1 of the year before the tax increase will occur and the Board will report to Congress not later than Mar. 1 of the same year.</p>	

VIII. FINANCING—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
D. Maximum taxable amount.	\$4,200 a year.....	\$4,800 a year.
E. Tax rate for self-employed..	Taxable years beginning after: <i>Percent</i>	Taxable years beginning after: <i>Percent</i>
	1956..... 3%	1958..... 3%
	1959..... 4%	1959..... 4%
	1964..... 4%	1962..... 5%
	1969..... 5%	1965..... 6
	197..... 6%	1968..... 6%
F. Tax rate for employees and employers.	Calendar years:	Calendar years:
	1957-59..... 2%	1959..... 2%
	1960-64..... 2%	1960-62..... 3
	1965-69..... 3%	1963-65..... 3%
	1970-74..... 3%	1966-68..... 4
	1975 and after..... 4%	1969 and after..... 4%

IX. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Termination of benefits upon deportation.	Benefits will be terminated upon the deportation of the primary beneficiary under any 1 of 14 specified paragraphs of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Benefits of dependents and survivors who are not citizens will not be paid if they are out of the country.	No change.
B. Suspension of benefits for certain aliens outside of the United States.	Suspends the payments to any individual not a citizen or national of the United States who first becomes eligible for benefits after December 1956 if such an individual remains out of the country for 6 consecutive months. The payments would be resumed if he returns and remains in this country. However, payment of benefits to such an individual would <i>not</i> be suspended if either— 1. he is a citizen of a foreign country which has in effect a social insurance or pension system of general application which would permit benefit payments to United States citizens in the event they left such foreign country without regard to the duration of their absence; or 2. the individual upon whose earnings the benefit is based has 40 quarters of coverage (10 years); or 3. the individual upon whose earnings the benefit is based has resided in the United States for 10 years; or 4. he is serving outside the country in the Armed Forces of the United States; or	No change but adds 2 more exceptions to suspension of benefits provisions. 1. No change. 2. No change. 3. No change. 4. No change.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-340 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>B. Suspension of benefits for certain aliens outside of the United States—Con.</p>	<p>5. application of the provision would violate a treaty obligation of the United States.</p>	<p>5. No change.</p> <p>6. Benefits of aliens who are survivors of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces of the United States will not be suspended.</p> <p>The individual upon whose earnings the benefit is based must have died (1) while on active duty or inactive duty training as a member of a uniformed service, or (2) as a result of a disease or injury which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs determines was incurred or aggravated in line of duty while on active duty, or (3) as a result of an injury incurred or aggravated on inactive duty training, if the Administrator determines that such individual was released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable. Effective for January 1957 [Public Law 85-238].</p> <p>(7) Benefits of certain aliens whose entitlement is based on service covered by the Railroad Retirement Act which, inasmuch as it was for less than 10 years, was credited under the Social Security Act. (Principally applicable to Canadian residents employed by American railroads conducting a minor portion of their operations in Canada, and Canadian railroads operating in the United States.) Effective January 1957 [Public Law 85-927].</p>
<p>C. Loss of benefits upon conviction of certain subversive crimes.</p>	<p>If an individual is convicted of treason, espionage, or certain other offenses of a subversive nature including a number of offenses under the Internal Security Act and the offense was committed after the enactment date of this provision (Aug. 1, 1956), the court in its discretion may provide as an additional penalty that none of the individual's wages or self-employment income (or the earnings of any other individual upon which his benefit is based) credited before his conviction shall be used in computing his benefit. The provision applies only to the individual convicted of the offense and does not affect the rights of his dependents or survivors.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

IX. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
D. Criminal offenses.....	<p>Any individual who—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the purpose of receiving an unauthorized benefit or having a benefit increased makes (or causes to be made) a false statement or representation as to the amount of any wages or self-employment income earned or paid, or for the period in which they are earned or paid, or 2. Makes (or causes to be made) any false statement or material fact in any application, for any payment, or 3. Makes (or causes to be made) any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such application— <p>shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than a year, or both.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarifies provision so that it is clearly applicable to earnings for retirement test purposes which might not be wages or self-employment income for coverage purposes. 2. Extends this provision to an application for a disability determination. 3. Broadens provision so as to cover individuals who at any time make (or cause to be made) any false statement or representation of a material fact for use in determining rights to payments. 4. Makes it a crime for an individual having knowledge of the occurrence of any event affecting his initial or continued right to a payment (or the right of a person upon whose behalf he made application or is receiving a benefit) to conceal or fail to disclose such an event with intent to fraudulently receive an unauthorized payment or a greater amount than is due. 5. Makes it a crime for an individual to convert the benefit he has received on behalf of another person for other than the use and benefit of the other person.
E. Representation of Claimants.	<p>An attorney in good standing who is admitted to practice before the highest court of the State, Territory, district, or insular possession of his residence or before the Supreme Court of the United States or the inferior Federal courts, shall be entitled to represent claimants before the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare upon filing with the Secretary a certificate of his right to practice from the presiding judge or clerk of any such court.</p>	<p>No change in severity of criminal penalty. Eliminates the requirement to file a certificate with the Secretary.</p>

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)																																																														
I. Scope of program.....	The term "State" under the public assistance titles includes Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.	Public assistance titles extended to Guam. Effective for October 1958.																																																														
II. Matching formulas..... A. Old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.	Temporary Federal matching share for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is \$24 of the first \$30 (⅔ of the first \$30) of the average monthly money payment per recipient plus ¼ of the balance up to a maximum for each individual payment of \$60 per month. Expires June 30, 1959.	Establishes new monthly maximum of \$65 times the number of recipients on the rolls (an averaging basis) for a combined program which includes both money payments and vendor expenditures for medical care. Retains matching feature paying \$24 of the first \$30 (⅔ths of the first \$30) but above this amount pays 50 percent (up to the new maximum) for Alaska and Hawaii and for States whose per capita income is equal to or above the average per capita income for the United States ranging upward to 65 percent for States whose per capita income is below the national average. No expiration date. Effective October, 1949. 1958 The Federal percentages as promulgated for the period Oct. 1, 1958, through June 30, 1961, are as follows: <table data-bbox="847 896 1269 1692"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="847 906 1190 930">State:</th> <th data-bbox="1190 896 1269 930">Federal percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Alabama.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Arizona.....</td><td>63.23</td></tr> <tr><td>Arkansas.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>California.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Colorado.....</td><td>53.42</td></tr> <tr><td>Connecticut.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Delaware.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>District of Columbia.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Florida.....</td><td>59.68</td></tr> <tr><td>Georgia.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Idaho.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Illinois.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Indiana.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Iowa.....</td><td>63.23</td></tr> <tr><td>Kansas.....</td><td>60.78</td></tr> <tr><td>Kentucky.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Louisiana.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Maine.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Maryland.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Massachusetts.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Michigan.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Minnesota.....</td><td>58.67</td></tr> <tr><td>Mississippi.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Missouri.....</td><td>53.42</td></tr> <tr><td>Montana.....</td><td>54.07</td></tr> <tr><td>Nebraska.....</td><td>63.41</td></tr> <tr><td>Nevada.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>New Hampshire.....</td><td>57.91</td></tr> <tr><td>New Jersey.....</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>New Mexico.....</td><td>65.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	State:	Federal percentage	Alabama.....	65.00	Arizona.....	63.23	Arkansas.....	65.00	California.....	50.00	Colorado.....	53.42	Connecticut.....	50.00	Delaware.....	50.00	District of Columbia.....	50.00	Florida.....	59.68	Georgia.....	65.00	Idaho.....	65.00	Illinois.....	50.00	Indiana.....	50.00	Iowa.....	63.23	Kansas.....	60.78	Kentucky.....	65.00	Louisiana.....	65.00	Maine.....	65.00	Maryland.....	50.00	Massachusetts.....	50.00	Michigan.....	50.00	Minnesota.....	58.67	Mississippi.....	65.00	Missouri.....	53.42	Montana.....	54.07	Nebraska.....	63.41	Nevada.....	50.00	New Hampshire.....	57.91	New Jersey.....	50.00	New Mexico.....	65.00
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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)																																												
II. Matching formulas—Con. A. Old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled—Con.		<p style="text-align: center;">The Federal percentages—Continued</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">State:</th> <th style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Federal percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>New York.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>North Carolina.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>North Dakota.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Ohio.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Oklahoma.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Oregon.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">52.58</td></tr> <tr><td>Pennsylvania.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhode Island.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>South Carolina.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>South Dakota.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Tennessee.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Texas.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">61.36</td></tr> <tr><td>Utah.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Vermont.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Virginia.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Washington.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>West Virginia.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">65.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Wisconsin.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">54.60</td></tr> <tr><td>Wyoming.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.92</td></tr> <tr><td>Alaska.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Hawaii.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	State:	Federal percentage	New York.....	50.00	North Carolina.....	65.00	North Dakota.....	65.00	Ohio.....	50.00	Oklahoma.....	65.00	Oregon.....	52.58	Pennsylvania.....	50.00	Rhode Island.....	50.00	South Carolina.....	65.00	South Dakota.....	65.00	Tennessee.....	65.00	Texas.....	61.36	Utah.....	65.00	Vermont.....	65.00	Virginia.....	65.00	Washington.....	50.00	West Virginia.....	65.00	Wisconsin.....	54.60	Wyoming.....	50.92	Alaska.....	50.00	Hawaii.....	50.00
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Hawaii.....	50.00																																													
B. Aid to dependent children.	<p>Temporary Federal matching share for aid to dependent children program is \$14 of the first \$17 of the average monthly money payment per recipient plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of the balance up to a maximum for each individual of \$32 for the adult and the first child and \$23 for each additional child in the family.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Expires June 30, 1959.</p>	<p>Establishes new Federal monthly maximum of \$30 times the number of recipients on the rolls (an averaging basis) for a combined program which includes both money payments and vendor expenditures for medical care.</p> <p>Retains matching feature paying \$14 of the first \$17 ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the first \$17) but above this amount pays 50 percent (up to the new maximum) for Alaska and Hawaii and for States whose per capita income is equal to or above the average per capita income for the United States ranging upward to 65 percent for States whose per capita income is below the national average.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See above for each State's percentage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No expiration date. Effective October 1958.</p>																																												
III. Separate medical care financing.	<p>50-50 Federal sharing in matching State expenditures on vendor payments in behalf of recipients needing medical care in all 4 programs up to a maximum determined by multiplying \$6 per month times the number of adults and \$3 per month times the number of children on the rolls.</p>	<p>Combined with money payment formula as noted above.</p>																																												

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
IV. Special formula for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam:		
A. Matching formula....	Federal share on 50-50 basis for both money payments and vendor medical payments. Maximum of \$30 a month for each individual receiving money payments on old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and \$18 for each adult caretaker and first child, and \$12 for additional children on aid to dependent children. Maximum of \$6 (for adults) and \$3 (for children) a month on averaging basis for vendor medical payments.	Money payments and vendor medical payments combined with 50-50 Federal matching continued; a new maximum of \$35 times the number of recipients on old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and \$18 times the number of recipients on aid to dependent children for the combined program. Made applicable to Guam. Effective October 1958.
B. Dollar limitation....	Not more than \$5,312,500 in Puerto Rico and \$200,000 in Virgin Islands in Federal money can be spent for public assistance in any fiscal year.	Dollar limitation raised to \$8,500,000 for Puerto Rico and \$300,000 for Virgin Islands. Guam will have a dollar limitation of \$400,000 a year. Effective for fiscal 1959.
V. Administrative costs.....	Separate dollar-for-dollar matching in costs for administration.	No change.
VI. Advisory Council on Public Assistance.	No provision.....	Provides for an Advisory Council on Public Assistance for the purpose of reviewing the status of the public assistance program in relation to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the fiscal capacities of the States and the Federal Government, and any other factors bearing on the amount and proportion of the Federal and States' shares in the program. The Council would be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and be composed of the Commissioner of Social Security, as Chairman, and 12 other members representing employers and employees (in equal numbers) persons concerned with the administration and financing of State and Federal programs, and other persons with appropriate special knowledge or qualifications, and the public. The Council will report its findings and recommendations not later than January 1, 1960, to the Secretary and the Congress.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Purpose.....	To enable the States to establish, extend, and strengthen, especially in predominantly rural areas, child welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.	No change, other than deletion of the words "especially in predominantly rural areas."
B. Scope of the program.	The 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.	Extends provisions of the act to Guam but the Secretary may, in place of the uniform grant of \$60,000 (see D below), allot such smaller amounts to Guam as he may deem appropriate. Effective fiscal 1960.
C. Authorization of annual appropriation.	Authorizes \$12,000,000 for fiscal 1958 and thereafter.	Authorizes \$17,000,000 for fiscal 1959 and thereafter.
D. Allotments to States.	Flat allotment of \$40,000 to each State and the remainder allotted on the basis that the rural child population under 18 years of age of each State, bears to the total rural population of the United States under such age.	Allots to a State such portion of \$60,000 as the amount appropriated bears to the amount authorized to be appropriated. The remainder of sums appropriated shall be allotted so that each State shall have an amount which bears the same ratio to the total remainder as the product of (1) the population of such State under the age of 21 and (2) the allotment percentage of such State bears to the sum of the corresponding products of all the States. The allotment percentage for a State is 100 percent less the State percentage. The State percentage is the amount that bears the same ratio to 50 percent as the State's per capita income bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) but in no case less than 30 percent nor more than 70 percent. For Alaska it is 50 percent and for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam it is 70 percent. A State's base allotment for any fiscal year is the amount it would have received under former law applied to an appropriation of \$12,000,000. If the amount allotted under the new law is less than this base allotment it is increased to that amount by proportionately reducing the allotments to other States, but never below their base allotments.
E. Use of funds.....	Shall be expended—	
1. Local.....	for payment of part of the cost of district, county, or other local child-welfare services in areas predominantly rural.	Removes requirement for use in areas predominantly rural.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—Continued

I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—Continued

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
<p>E. Use of funds—Con.</p> <p>2. State.....</p> <p>3. Runaway child..</p>	<p>for developing State services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child-welfare organization in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need.</p> <p>for paying the cost of returning any runaway child under 16 to his community in another State in cases in which such return is in the interest of the child and the cost cannot be otherwise met.</p>	<p>Removes requirement for use in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need.</p> <p>For paying the cost of returning any runaway child under 18 to his own community in another State, and of maintaining such child until his return (for a period not exceeding 15 days), in cases in which such costs cannot be met by his parents, or by any person, agency, or institution legally responsible for his support.</p>
<p>F. Matching requirement.</p>	<p>No provision, except that "part of the cost" of local services in areas predominantly rural (E-1) must be met from other than Federal funds.</p>	<p>Effective beginning in fiscal 1960 matching required for Federal child-welfare funds in all of the above categories.</p> <p>The Federal share for any State is 100 percent less the percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 percent as the per capita income of the State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) except that in no case is it less than 33½ percent or more than 66½ percent. For Alaska it is 50 percent, for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, 66½ percent.</p>
<p>G. Reallotment to other States.</p>	<p>No provision.....</p>	<p>If a State certifies that the amount of any of its allotment for any fiscal year will not be required to carry out the State plan, it is available for reallotment to other States from time to time on dates fixed by the Secretary if he determines that the other States (1) have need for sums in excess of those previously allotted to it and (2) will be able to use these amounts during the fiscal year. Such reallotments are made on the basis of State plans, after taking into consideration the population under 21 and the per capita income of each such State as compared with the population under the age of 21 and the per capita income of all such States with respect to which such a determination by the Secretary has been made. Any amount so reallotted to a State is deemed part of its annual allotment.</p>

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—Continued**I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—Continued**

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
H. Advisory Council...	No provision.....	Establishes an Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services, consisting of 12 persons representative of public, voluntary, civic, [religious, and professional welfare organizations and groups, or other persons with special knowledge, experience, or qualifications with respect to child welfare services, and the public, to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare before January 1959. The Council is to make a report of its findings and recommendations in regard to the effectuation of the child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act to the Secretary and the Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1960, after which it will cease to exist.

II. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

A. Scope of the program.....	The 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.	Extends the program to Guam but the Secretary may in place of the uniform grant of \$60,000 (see C below), allot such smaller amounts to Guam as he may deem appropriate. Effective for fiscal 1960.
B. Authorization of annual appropriation.	Authorizes \$16,500,000 per year.....	Authorizes \$21,500,000 per year. Effective for fiscal 1959.
C. Allotment to States.....	<p>Out of the sums appropriated—</p> <p>1. \$8,250,000 shall be allotted as follows: to each State \$60,000 and the remainder in the proportion of live births in that State to the whole United States.</p> <p>2. The other \$8,250,000 is allotted according to the financial need of each State after taking into consideration the number of live births in that State. [Proportionate reduction in amounts if full authorized sum is not appropriated.]</p>	Substitutes \$10,750,000 for \$8,250,000 in both 1 and 2 and also provides that the uniform grant of \$60,000 to each State [in 1 shall be made even though less than the full authorization is appropriated.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—Continued

III. CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Item	Under Social Security Act prior to 85th Cong.	Under Social Security Act amendments in 85th Cong. (Public Law 85-840 effective Aug. 28, 1958, except as noted)
A. Scope of the program.....	The 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.	Extends the program to Guam but the Secretary may, in place of the uniform grant of \$60,000 (see C below), allot such smaller amounts to Guam as he may deem appropriate. Effective for fiscal 1960.
B. Authorization of annual appropriation.	Authorizes \$15,000,000 per year.....	Authorizes \$20,000,000 per year. Effective for fiscal 1959.
C. Allotments.....	<p>Out of the sum appropriated—</p> <p>1. \$7,500,000 shall be allotted as follows: to each State \$60,000 and the remainder according to the need of each State after taking into consideration the number of crippled children in the State in need of the services, and the cost of furnishing such services.</p> <p>2. The other \$7,500,000 is allotted according to the financial need of each State after taking into consideration the number of crippled children in each State in need of the services and the cost of furnishing such services. [Proportionate reduction in amounts if full authorized sum is not appropriated.]</p>	Substitutes \$10,000,000 for \$7,500,000 in both 1 and 2 and also provides that the uniform grant of \$60,000 to each State in 1 shall be made even though less than the full authorization is appropriated.