

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE**

Walter F. George, *Chairman*

JUNE 1, 1950

**THE MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN THE PRESENT SOCIAL SECURITY LAW
AND H. R. 6000 AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND AS REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1950**

CONTENTS

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

	Page		Page
I. Coverage.....	1-8	III. Benefit categories—Continued	
A. Self-employed.....	1	F. Dependent husband of deceased or retired woman worker.....	10
B. Agricultural workers.....	1-2	G. Lump-sum death payment to widow or widower or person paying burial expenses.....	10
C. Domestic workers.....	2-3	IV. Benefit amounts.....	11-12
D. Employees of nonprofit organizations.....	3-4	A. Average monthly wage.....	11
E. Federal civilian employees.....	4-6	B. Worker's primary benefit amount.....	11-12
F. Employees of State and local governments.....	6	C. Minimum primary benefit.....	12
G. Employees outside the United States.....	7	D. Maximum family benefit.....	12
H. Casual labor.....	7	E. Dependents and survivors benefits.....	12
I. Employment in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	7	V. Employment income.....	13
J. Tips and gratuities.....	7	A. Earnings permitted.....	13
K. Definition of employee.....	7-8	VI. Benefits for World War II veterans.....	13-14
II. Insured status.....	8-9	A. Definition of veteran.....	13
A. Fully insured.....	8	B. Wage credits for veterans.....	13-14
B. Currently insured.....	9	C. Financing of benefits paid to veterans.....	14
C. Effect of periods of disability.....	9	VII. Financing.....	14-15
D. Quarter of coverage defined.....	9	A. Maximum taxable amount.....	14
III. Benefit categories.....	9-10	B. Tax rates.....	14
A. Retired worker.....	9	C. Appropriations from general revenues.....	14
B. Wife of retired worker.....	9	D. Combined withholding of income and employee social security taxes.....	14
C. Widow of worker.....	9	E. Refund of overpayments, etc.....	15
D. Child of deceased or retired worker.....	10		
E. Dependent parent of deceased worker.....	10		

PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY INSURANCE

J. Establishment of program.....	Page
	15

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	Page		Page
I. Groups eligible for aid.....	15	IV. Changes in requirements for State plans.....	17-19
II. Federal share of public-assistance expenditures.....	16	A. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	17
A. Old-age assistance and aid-to-the-blind payments.....	16	B. Residence.....	17
B. Aid-to-dependent-children payments.....	16	C. Standards for medical care and for institutions.....	18
C. Aid-to-the-permanently-and-totally-disabled payments.....	16	D. Assistance to be furnished promptly.....	18
D. Administrative costs.....	16	E. Fair hearing.....	18
III. Medical care.....	16-17	F. Training program for personnel.....	18
A. Direct payments to medical practitioners, etc.....	16	G. Special requirements for aid to the blind.....	18-19
B. Persons in public institutions.....	17	H. Special requirement for aid to dependent children.....	19
		V. Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	20

CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

	Page		Page
I. Child-welfare services.....	20-21	II. Maternal and child-health services.....	21
A. Authorization for appropriations.....	20	A. Authorization for appropriations.....	21
B. Return of runaway children.....	20	III. Services for crippled children.....	21
C. Use of facilities of voluntary agencies.....	21	A. Authorization for appropriations.....	21

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

I. Advances to States.....	Page
	21

The major differences in the present social-security law and H. R. 6000 as passed by the House of Representatives and as reported by the Senate Committee on Finance

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
I. COVERAGE			
A. Self-employed:			
1. Nonfarm self-employed.	Not covered.....	Covered, if self-employment yields annual net income of at least \$400, except for services performed by an individual as a physician, lawyer, dentist, osteopath, veterinarian, chiropractor, optometrist, Christian Science practitioner, publisher, and aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical or mining engineer (Ways and Means report, pp. 9-10, 91, 135-143).	Covered, if self-employment yields annual net income of at least \$400 except for services performed by an individual as a physician, lawyer, dentist, osteopath, veterinarian, chiropractor, optometrist, Christian Science practitioner, professional engineer, architect, naturopath, or certified public accountant. (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 11-12, 97-98, 153-162.)
2. Farmers.....	Not covered.....	Not covered. (For definition of farm, see B-1 below.) (Ways and Means report, p. 9.)	Not covered. (For definition of farm, see B-1 below.) (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 10-11.)
B. Agricultural workers...	Not covered. Certain borderline agricultural services also excluded, even though not performed on a farm, as follows: (1) Services in connection with the production or harvesting of maple sirup or maple sugar; (2) services in connection with raising or harvesting of mushrooms, hatching of poultry, ginning of cotton, or irrigation; (3) postharvesting services (packing, processing, etc., of any agricultural or horticultural commodity) performed for farmers or farmers' cooperatives and for commercial handlers of fruits and vegetables (but not commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with a commodity after delivery to terminal market for distribution for consumption); and	General agricultural labor not covered, but some of the borderline agricultural services excluded under present law are covered, as follows: (1) Services performed on or off the farm in connection with the processing of maple sap into maple sirup or maple sugar (but not the gathering of maple sap on a farm); (2) services performed off the farm in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, hatching of poultry, or irrigation (but not ginning of cotton); and (3) postharvesting services performed for farmers' cooperatives (any group of 20 or more farmers) or for commercial handlers of fruits and vegetables (but not if the services are performed for a farmer who produced more than one-half of the commodity processed or for an informal group of farmers which produced all of the commodity processed).	Regularly employed agricultural workers are covered if employed by a single employer for at least 60 days in a calendar quarter and earn cash wages of at least \$50 for services in the quarter except that the following services continue to be excluded from coverage as in present law: (1) Services in connection with the ginning of cotton; and (2) services in connection with the production of crude gum from a living tree or the processing of such crude gum into gum spirits of turpentine and gum rosin if processing is carried on by the original producer. Some of the other borderline agricultural services excluded under present law are covered without regard to the period of time the individual performing the service is employed or the amount of wages earned. These included services are: (1) Services performed on or off the farm in connection with

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
I. COVERAGE—continued			
B. Agricultural workers— Continued	(4) services in connection with the production of crude gum from a living tree or the processing of such crude gum into gum spirits of turpentine and gum rosin if processing is carried on by the original producer.	No change in item (4) under present law (Ways and Means report, pp. 13, 77-79, 132-134).	the processing of maple sap into maple sirup or maple sugar (but not the gathering of maple sap on a farm); (2) services performed off the farm in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, hatching of poultry; or irrigation (except if the services are performed in connection with the operation or maintenance of an irrigation system not owned or operated for profit and such system is used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes); and (3) postharvesting services performed for farmers' co-operatives (any group of 20 or more farmers) or for commercial handlers of fruits and vegetables (but not if the services are performed for a farmer who produced more than one-half of the commodity processed or for an informal group of farmers which produced all of the commodity processed) (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 12-13, 84-85, 91-94, 133, 141-143).
1. Definition of farm.	The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.	Same as under present law (Ways and Means report, pp. 79, 134).	Same as present law (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 94, 133).
C. Domestic workers.....	Not covered if services are performed in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority.	Services in private home (but not on a farm operated for profit) are covered if the worker is employed 26 days or more in a calendar quarter by 1 employer and is paid cash wages of at least \$25 for the services rendered in the quarter. Services in local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority performed by nonstudent worker are covered if remuneration is	Services in private home (but not on a farm operated for profit) are covered if the worker is employed 24 days or more in a calendar quarter by 1 employer and is paid cash wages of at least \$50 for the services rendered in the quarter. Services in local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority performed by nonstudent worker are covered if remuneration is at least \$50 in

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
I. COVERAGE—continued			
C. Domestic workers— Continued		at least \$100 in a calendar quarter (Ways and Means report, pp. 11-12, 72, 76, 127, 131).	a calendar quarter. (Domestic services if performed on a farm operated for profit are covered as agricultural employment—see B above.) (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 14-15, 85-86, 133-134).
D. Employees of non-profit organizations.	<p>In general, not covered. The services excluded are those performed by—</p> <p>(1) employees of non-profit organizations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or humane purposes, if the organization does not engage substantially in propaganda or other activities designed to influence legislation;</p> <p>(2) employees of organizations exempt from income tax under sec. 101 of the Internal Revenue Code if the employee (a) receives \$45 or less in a calendar quarter for such services, or (b) is employed by a fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association, and is either employed collecting dues or premiums away from the home office, or is performing ritualistic service, or (c) is a student who is regularly attending classes at a school, college, or university;</p> <p>(3) employees of agricultural or horticultural organizations exempt from income tax under sec. 101 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code;</p> <p>(4) employees of non-profit voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing benefits for members if 85 percent or more of the income of the association consists of amounts collected from members for the purpose of paying such benefits and meeting expenses,</p>	<p>All services excluded under present law are covered except services performed by—</p> <p>(1) ministers and members of religious orders;</p> <p>(2) employees of organizations exempt from Federal income tax under sec. 101 of the Internal Revenue Code if the remuneration for service rendered in a calendar quarter is less than \$100;</p> <p>(3) students employed by a school, college, or university whether or not exempt from income tax, if the student is regularly attending classes at such institution; and</p> <p>(4) student nurses and interns (same as under present law).</p> <p>Contributions by employees are compulsory; contributions by employer are voluntary. If the employer does not elect to pay the employer's contribution by waiving his tax exemption, only ¼ of the employee's wages would be credited toward benefits (Ways and Means report pp. 12-13, 75-76, 117-118, 130-131).</p>	<p>All services excluded under present law are covered on a compulsory basis except services performed by—</p> <p>(1) employees of religious denominations and of organizations owned and operated by religious denominations;</p> <p>(2) ministers and members of religious orders;</p> <p>(3) employees of organizations exempt from Federal income tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code if the remuneration for service rendered in a calendar quarter is less than \$50.</p> <p>(4) students employed by a school, college, or university whether or not exempt from income tax, if the student is regularly attending classes at such institution;</p> <p>(5) student nurses and interns (same as under present law).</p> <p>Voluntary coverage is provided for employees (other than ministers and members of religious orders) of religious denominations and of organizations owned and operated by religious denominations at the option of the employer. If the employer elects coverage for its employees, the regular contribution rates would apply to employees and to the employer in the same manner as if the employees were covered on a compulsory basis (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 15-16, 89-90, 138-139).</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
I. COVERAGE—continued			
D. Employees of non-profit organizations—Continued	<p>or membership is limited to officers and employees of the United States;</p> <p>(5) employees of a school, college, or university which is not exempt from Federal income tax if the employee is a regular student at such institution and receives less than \$45 in a calendar quarter;</p> <p>(6) Student nurses employed by a hospital or a nurses' training school if the student nurse is regularly attending classes in an approved nurses' training school; and</p> <p>(7) interns employed by a hospital if the intern has completed a 4 years' course in an approved medical school.</p>		
E. Federal civilian employees.	<p>Services are not covered if performed—</p> <p>(1) in the employ of the United States; or</p> <p>(2) for an instrumentality of the United States which is either wholly owned by the United States or exempt from the employer's tax for old-age and survivors insurance imposed by sec. 1410 of the Internal Revenue code by virtue of any other provision of law.</p>	<p>Services in the employ of the United States Government, not under a retirement system established by Federal law, and, not named as 1 of the 13 special classes of excepted services (enumerated on pp. 128 and 129 of the Ways and Means report) are covered. These provisions result in bringing under coverage services of</p> <p>(1) short-duration employees of the United States other than:</p> <p>(a) Those in the field service of the Post Office Department,</p> <p>(b) Those employed for the taking of a census, and</p> <p>(c) Those occupying positions pending permanent or indefinite appointment; and</p> <p>(2) Those employees of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System who are not covered by civil service retirement even though such employees are covered by the retirement plan of the Federal Reserve System.</p>	<p>Services in the employ of the United States Government, not under a retirement system established by Federal law or by the employing agency and, not named as 1 of the 12 special classes of excepted services (enumerated on pp. 87 and 88 of Senate Finance Committee report) are covered. These provisions result in bringing under coverage services of</p> <p>(1) short-duration employees of the United States other than</p> <p>(a) Those in the field service of the Post Office Department who are not occupying positions pending permanent or indefinite appointment, and</p> <p>(b) Those employed for the taking of a census.</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
<p>I. COVERAGE—continued</p> <p>E. Federal civilian employees—Continued</p>		<p>Services in the employ of a partly or wholly owned instrumentality of the United States, not under a retirement system established by Federal law and not named as 1 of the 13 special classes of excepted services, are covered. Moreover, services in the employ of any other instrumentality of the United States are also covered.</p> <p>These provisions result in bringing under coverage services performed in the employ of:</p> <p>The Tennessee Valley Authority, unless under the TVA retirement system.</p> <p>County and Community Committees under the Production and Marketing Administration.</p> <p>Production Credit Associations partly owned by United States.</p> <p>Army Post Exchanges and similar organizations.</p> <p>National Farm Loan Association.</p> <p>Federal Credit Unions.</p> <p>Federal Land Banks.</p> <p>Federal Reserve Banks.</p> <p>Federal Home Loan Banks, etc.</p> <p>No provision for specific exclusion from coverage of services performed by committeemen, directors, and members of advisory councils in such instrumentalities as the following: Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, National Farm Loan Association, County and Community</p>	<p>Services in the employ of a wholly owned instrumentality of the United States or one exempt from tax as of Dec. 31, 1950, by virtue of any other provision of law, not under a retirement system established by Federal law and not named as 1 of the 12 special classes of excepted services, are covered if the instrumentality is listed as one to be covered. (If the instrumentality is not so listed the services are not covered.) Moreover, services in the employ of any other instrumentality of the United States are also covered if they are not under a retirement system established by Federal law and not named in 1 of the 12 classes of excepted services.</p> <p>These provisions result in bringing under coverage services performed in the employ of:</p> <p>The Tennessee Valley Authority, unless under the TVA retirement system.</p> <p>County and Community Committees under the Production and Marketing Administration.</p> <p>Production Credit Associations partly owned by United States.</p> <p>Army Post Exchanges and similar organizations.</p> <p>National Farm Loan Association.</p> <p>Federal Credit Unions.</p> <p>Services performed by committeemen, directors, and members of advisory councils are specifically excluded from coverage (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 16, 86-89, 123-125, 134-137).</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
<p>I. COVERAGE—continued</p> <p>E. Federal civilian employees—Continued</p> <p>F. Employees of State and local governments.</p>	<p>Not covered.....</p>	<p>Committees under the Production and Marketing Administration, and Advisory Councils in the Public Health Service.</p> <p>(Ways and Means Report, pp. 13, 73-74, 118-120, 128-129.)</p> <p>Compulsory coverage of certain employees of publicly owned transit companies as follows:</p> <p>(1) if a transit company was acquired by a governmental unit after 1936 but before 1950, individuals working for the company on the date it was taken over would be covered beginning in 1950, unless the employing governmental unit elects against such coverage; and</p> <p>(2) if a transit company is acquired after 1949, individuals working for the company on the date it is taken over would continue to be covered by old-age and survivors insurance.</p> <p>Voluntary coverage of other State and local governmental employees by Federal-State agreements except that such agreements cannot include—</p> <p>(1) employees on work relief projects;</p> <p>(2) patients and inmates of institutions who are employed by such institutions; and</p> <p>(3) employees covered by an existing retirement system unless such employees and beneficiaries of the existing system elect to be covered by old-age and survivors insurance by a two-thirds majority of those participating in a written referendum.</p> <p>Agreement applicable at option of State to specified coverage group or groups. (Ways and Means report, pp. 10-11, 74-75, 100-104, 129-130.)</p>	<p>No State or local employees covered on a compulsory basis. State and local governmental employees are covered on a voluntary basis by means of Federal-State agreements except that such agreements cannot include—</p> <p>(1) employees on work relief projects;</p> <p>(2) patients and inmates of institutions who are employed by such institutions; and</p> <p>(3) employees covered by a retirement system at the time the agreement is made applicable to the coverage group.</p> <p>Agreement applicable at option of State to specified coverage group or groups (employees performing any proprietary function are separate coverage group). (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 13-14, 89, 112-116, 137.)</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
I. COVERAGE—continued			
G. Employees outside the United States.	Not covered, except for employment on or in connection with an American vessel under a contract of service entered into within the United States or employment on and in connection with an American vessel that touches at a port in the United States.	Services performed outside the United States by citizens of the United States for an American employer are covered, and the provision under present law relating to American vessels made applicable to American aircraft (Ways and Means report, pp. 13, 71, 77, 126-127, 132, 135).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 16-17, 83-84, 91, 132, 140, 144).
H. Casual labor.....	Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business is excluded from coverage.	Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business is covered if the worker is employed 26 days or more in a calendar quarter by 1 employer and is paid cash wages of at least \$25 for the services rendered in the quarter (Ways and Means report, pp. 12, 72, 127).	Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business is covered if the worker is employed 24 days or more in a calendar quarter by 1 employer and is paid cash wages of at least \$50 for the services rendered in the quarter (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 15, 85-86, 134).
I. Employment in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.	Not covered.....	Employment and self-employment in Virgin Islands covered, and also in Puerto Rico if requested by the legislature (Ways and Means report, pp. 13-14, 80, 110, 131, 145).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 17, 95, 116, 140, 163-164).
J. Tips and gratuities....	Not included as wages.....	Includes cash tips and other cash remuneration customarily received by an employee in the course of his employment but only in the amount the employee reports in writing to his employer (Ways and Means report, pp. 70, 124).	Same as present law (Senate Finance Committee report, p. 17).
K. Definition of employee	The term includes an officer of a corporation but does not include— (1) any individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an independent contractor; or (2) any individual (except an officer of a corporation) who is not an employee under such common-law rules.	The term includes— (1) officers of corporations; (2) individuals who are employees under the usual common-law rules, and individuals performing services under a contract expressly reciting that the person for whom the service is performed shall have complete control over the performance of the service and that the individual in the performance of the service (either alone or as a member of the group) is an employee; (3) individuals in the following occupational groups who perform services under <i>prescribed circumstances</i> :	The term includes— (1) officers of corporations; (2) individuals who are employees under the usual common-law rules; (3) individuals in the following occupational groups who perform services under <i>prescribed circumstances</i> : (a) full-time life insurance salesmen, (b) agent-drivers and commission-drivers engaged in distributing meat products, bakery products, or laundry or dry cleaning services (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 17-18, 95-97, 144-147).

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
<p data-bbox="141 329 375 353">I. COVERAGE—continued</p> <p data-bbox="131 384 375 435">K. Definition of employee—Continued</p>		<p data-bbox="725 384 1012 697">(a) outside salesmen in manufacturing or wholesale trade, (b) full-time life-insurance salesmen, (c) driver-lessees of taxicabs, (d) homeworkers, (e) contract loggers, (f) mining lessees, (g) house-to-house salesmen; or (4) individuals who are determined to have the status of employees under the combined effect of the following 7 factors: (a) control over the individual, (b) permanency of the relationship, (c) regularity and frequency of performance of the service, (d) integration of the individual's work in the business to which he renders service, (e) lack of skill required of the individual, (f) lack of investment by the individual in facilities for work, and (g) lack of opportunities of the individual for profit and loss (Ways and Means report, pp. 14-15, 80-91, 135).</p>	
<p data-bbox="148 1344 337 1365">II. INSURED STATUS</p> <p data-bbox="117 1396 361 1549">A. Fully insured (eligible for all old-age, dependents and survivor benefits and for lump-sum death payments).</p>	<p data-bbox="386 1396 669 1600">1 quarter of coverage for each 2 calendar quarters elapsing after 1936 (or after attainment of age 21, if later) and before death or attainment of age 65, but in no case more than 40 quarters nor less than 6 quarters.</p>	<p data-bbox="697 1396 998 1763">Provisions of present law are retained and in addition a fully insured status may be acquired by obtaining 20 quarters of coverage within the 40-quarter period ending with the quarter in which the worker attained age 65, any subsequent quarter, or the quarter in which he died (Ways and Means report, pp. 25-26, 93-94). (See C below for effect of periods of disability on insured status.)</p>	<p data-bbox="1026 1396 1341 1892">"New start" provision requiring 1 quarter of coverage for each 2 calendar quarters elapsing after 1950 (or after attainment of age 21, if later) and before death or attainment of age 65, but in no case less than 6 quarters nor more than 40 quarters. Quarters of coverage earned any time after 1936 count toward meeting the requirement. "New start" provision not applicable if the worker dies prior to the first day of the second calendar month following the month of enactment of the bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 81-83, 99-100).</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
II. INSURED STATUS—CON.			
B. Currently insured (eligible for certain survivor benefits and for lump-sum death payments).	6 quarters of coverage out of the 13-quarter period ending with the quarter of death.	Same as present law except if worker has been permanently and totally disabled. (See C below.)	Same as present law (except for technical change on account of new benefits for dependent widowers) (Senate Finance Committee report, p. 100).
C. Effect of periods of disability.	No provision.....	Quarters included in a period of disability under the permanent and total disability program provided for in the bill are excluded from the count of quarters in the elapsed periods used for determining insured status in A and B above (Ways and Means report, 31, 93-94).	No provision.
D. Quarter of coverage defined.	Wages of \$50 or more during a calendar quarter.	After 1949, \$100 in wages or \$200 in self-employment income; for prior years, same as present law (Ways and Means report, pp. 26, 92).	Same as present law as to wages; for self-employment income \$100 (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 32, 98-99).
III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES			
A. Retired worker.....	Age 65.....	Age 65 (Ways and Means report, pp. 23-24, 97).	Age 65 (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 29, 108).
B. Wife of retired worker.	Age 65.....	Age 65, or regardless of age if she has in her care a child entitled to benefits on the basis of her husband's wage record (Ways and Means report, p. 56).	Age 65 (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 29, 108).
C. Widow of worker.....	Age 65, or regardless of age if she has in her care a child entitled to benefits on the basis of her husband's wage record. (Adopted child not entitled to benefits unless adoption has been in effect for at least 12 calendar months before the month in which worker died.)	Same as under present law, except (1) payments are provided for divorced wife of deceased insured worker if she has been receiving at least half her support from the worker and has in her care a child entitled to benefits on the basis of the worker's wage record, and (2) payments are provided for widow when adopted child is a survivor regardless of period of time the adoption has been in effect (Ways and Means report, pp. 22, 57, 98).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 23, 64-65, 108-109).

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
<p>III. BENEFIT CATEGORIES—continued</p>			
<p>D. Child of deceased or retired worker.</p>	<p>Unmarried child under 18 years of age is entitled to benefits if he was dependent upon the individual on whose wage record benefits are claimed. The following restrictions, in present law, on the finding of dependency of a child on the insured worker would be modified by H. R. 6000 as passed by the House of Representatives and as reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.</p> <p>(1) a child is not dependent upon his mother if the father is present in the household or has contributed to the support of the child, and</p> <p>(2) a child is deemed dependent upon a stepfather only if no parent other than the stepparent was contributing to the support of the child and the child was not living with its father.</p> <p>Adopted child of a deceased worker does not qualify for benefits unless adoption has been in effect for at least 12 calendar months before the month in which the worker died.</p>	<p>The restrictions on finding of dependency of a child on the insured worker cited under present law are modified as follows:</p> <p>(1) child benefits are payable on the mother's (including adoptive) wage record if she was <i>fully</i> and <i>currently</i> insured when she died regardless of presence of or support furnished by the father, and child benefits are also payable on the mother's (including adoptive and stepmother) wage record when the mother dies or receives old-age benefits if she has been furnishing at least ½ of child's support or if she has been living with or contributing to the child's support and the child has not been living with or receiving support from the father; and</p> <p>(2) a child is deemed dependent upon his stepfather if the child was living with or receiving at least ½ of his support from the stepfather (Ways and Means report, pp. 22, 57).</p> <p>Adopted child of a deceased worker qualifies for benefits without regard to length of time elapsing after the adoption (Ways and Means report, p. 98).</p>	<p>The restrictions on finding of dependency of a child on the insured worker cited under present law are modified as follows:</p> <p>(1) child benefits are payable on the mother's (including adoptive) wage record if she was <i>currently</i> insured when she died or when she became eligible for old-age benefits regardless of presence of or support furnished by the father, and child benefits are also payable on the mother's (including adoptive and stepmother) wage record when the mother dies or receives old-age benefits if she has been furnishing at least ½ of child's support or if she has been living with or contributing to the child's support and the child has not been living with or receiving support from the father; and</p> <p>(2) a child is deemed dependent upon his stepfather as under House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 28, 63-64).</p> <p>Adopted child of a deceased worker qualifies for benefits as under House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, p. 109).</p>
<p>E. Dependent parent of deceased worker.</p>	<p>Age 65.....</p>	<p>Age 65 (Ways and Means report, p. 58).</p>	<p>Age 65 (Senate Finance Committee report, p. 66).</p>
<p>F. Dependent husband of deceased or retired woman worker.</p>	<p>Not eligible for benefits.....</p>	<p>Not eligible for benefits.....</p>	<p>Benefits payable to aged dependent husband of a woman worker who was currently and fully insured at the time of her death or when she became eligible for old-age benefits (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 28, 63, 65, 109).</p>
<p>G. Lump-sum death payment to widow or widower or person paying burial expenses.</p>	<p>Payable only when no survivor of currently or fully insured deceased worker could immediately become entitled to monthly benefits.</p>	<p>Payable at the death of every insured worker (Ways and Means report, pp. 22-23, 58).</p>	<p>Same as present law except that if survivors are paid less in monthly benefits during the year following the death than the amount of the lump sum, then the difference is payable as a lump-sum death payment (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 28-29, 66).</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
IV. BENEFIT AMOUNTS			
A. Average monthly wage.	<p>Computed by dividing the total taxable wages paid to the worker by the total number of months elapsing after 1936 (excluding months in any quarter before the one in which the worker reached age 22 unless he received wages of at least \$50 in such quarter) up to the quarter he attained age 65 or died. Wages earned after age 65 are included only if the result is to increase the average monthly wage.</p>	<p>Based on taxable wages (including self-employment income) after 1936, 1949, or the year in which the worker attained age 21, whichever produces the higher amount. Computed by dividing the total taxable wages during the years of coverage by 12 times the number of such years or by the number 60, whichever is greater.</p> <p>For a year of coverage, earnings from covered employment of at least \$200 a year are required for the period 1937-49, and \$400 for 1950 and thereafter (Ways and Means report, pp. 17-18, 95-96).</p>	<p>Computed as under present law except that any worker who has 6 or more quarters of coverage after 1950 (see II D), would have his average wage based either on the wages and elapsed time counted as under present law or on the wages and elapsed time after 1950, whichever gives the higher benefit (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 21-22, 101-105).</p>
B. Worker's primary benefit amount.	<p>Monthly amount is 40 percent of the first \$50 of the average monthly wage plus 10 percent of the next \$200, plus 1 percent of the sum thus obtained for each year of coverage.</p>	<p>Benefit amounts being received by present beneficiaries are increased about 70 percent on the average by means of a conversion table. (Ways and Means report, pp. 23, 114-117.)</p> <p>For individuals retiring after 1949, monthly amount is 50 percent of the first \$100 of the average monthly wage plus 10 percent of the next \$200, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the sum thus obtained for each year of coverage.</p> <p>For the worker who attains the age of 65 or dies after 1955, the benefit amount is reduced by the percentage of time the worker is out of covered employment since 1936, 1949, or the year worker attained age 21, whichever results in smaller reduction (Ways and Means report, pp. 18-20, 94-95).</p> <p>Example of reduction in benefit: Assume worker retires with 20 years of coverage out of an elapsed period of 25 years and an average monthly wage of \$200 per month over the years of coverage. The base amount is \$60 (50 percent of first \$100, plus 10 percent of \$100). The continuation fac-</p>	<p>Benefit amounts being received by present beneficiaries are increased by about 85 to 90 percent on the average by means of a conversion table. This table also applicable to those retiring in the future if (1) they do not have at least 6 quarters of coverage after 1950; or (2) they are over age 22 in 1950, and a higher benefit results from the use of the benefit formula in present law coupled with the conversion table than would result by use of the new benefit formula (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 20-21, 101-105).</p> <p>Under new benefit formula monthly amount is 50 percent of the first \$100 of the average monthly wage plus 15 percent of the next \$150 (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 22-24, 101).</p> <p>For the worker who is not in covered employment on a full-time basis the benefit amount is decreased because of the reduction in average wage.</p> <p>Example of reduction in average wage and in benefit: Assume worker retires with 20 years of coverage out of an elapsed period of 25 years and that he earned a level wage of \$200 per</p>

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
IV. BENEFIT AMOUNTS—continued			
B. Worker's primary benefit amount—Con.		<p>tor is 80 percent (20 years of coverage out of a possible 25 years). The product of the continuation factor and the base amount is \$48 (80 percent of \$60). To the \$48 is added the amount of the increment of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the base amount for each year of coverage, in this instance 10 percent of \$60 ($\frac{1}{2}$ percent for each of the 20 years of coverage). Thus, \$6 is added to \$48, providing a monthly benefit of \$54. If this worker had the full 25 years of coverage with no change in his average monthly wage, his base amount would be \$60, his increment amount \$7.50 (12$\frac{1}{2}$ percent of \$60), and there would be no reduction on account of the continuation factor, making a monthly benefit payment of \$67.50.</p>	<p>month in each of the 20 years. His total wages would be \$48,000. The elapsed period is 25 years or 300 months. Dividing the \$48,000 total wages by 300 months in the elapsed period results in an average monthly wage of \$160. Applying the benefit formula of 50 percent of the first \$100 plus 15 percent of the next \$60 to this average wage results in a monthly benefit of \$59. If this worker had the full 25 years of coverage and earned \$200 per month in each of the months he was employed, his average wage would be \$200 and his monthly benefit, \$65.</p>
C. Minimum primary benefit.	\$10.....	\$25 (Ways and Means report, pp. 16, 94).	\$25, except for individuals with wages averaging under \$34 per month for whom a \$20 minimum is provided (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 27-28, 101).
D. Maximum family benefit.	\$95, or 80 percent of average monthly wage, or twice the primary benefit amount, whichever is less, except that the limitation does not operate to reduce family benefits below \$20.	\$150, or 80 percent of the average monthly wage, whichever is less, except that limitation does not operate to reduce family benefits below \$40 (Ways and Means report, pp. 21, 60).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 27-28, 70-71).
E. Dependents and survivors benefits (as related to primary benefit)			
1. Wife of retired worker	50 percent.....	50 percent.....	50 percent.
2. Widow.....	75 percent.....	75 percent.....	75 percent.
3. Child of retired or deceased worker.	50 percent.....	50 percent, except for deceased worker's family, 75 percent for first child.	50 percent, except for deceased worker's family, 75 percent for first child.
4. Parent of deceased worker.	50 percent.....	75 percent.....	50 percent.
5. Lump-sum death payment.	6 times.....	3 times (Ways and Means report pp. 20, 22-23, 56-58).	3 times (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 26, 28-29, 62-66).

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
V. EMPLOYMENT INCOME LIMITATION FOR BENEFICIARIES (WORK CLAUSE)			
A. Earnings permitted...	Monthly benefit forfeited if earnings in covered employment exceed \$14.99 in the month.	The \$14.99 limitation in present law is increased to \$50 and no limitation is imposed for individuals aged 75 years and over. Special provisions for earnings from self-employment so that benefits may be paid for all months in a taxable year if the net earnings from self-employment are \$600 or less for the year. If net earnings exceed \$600, the beneficiary would be deprived of a monthly benefit for each \$50 or fraction of \$50 of income in excess of \$600 (Ways and Means report, pp. 24-25, 61-67).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 29-31, 71-79).
VI. BENEFITS FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS			
A. Definition of veteran...	Served in the active military or naval service for 90 days or more between Sept. 16, 1940, and July 24, 1947 (or regardless of length of service if discharged for service connected disability), and discharged (other than dishonorably) prior to July 27, 1951.	Same as present law except that for wage credits granted for military-naval service (see B below) no limitation on date of discharge.	Same as House-passed bill.
B. Wage credits for veterans.	A veteran who dies within 3 years of discharge is deemed to have been fully insured with average monthly wage of not less than \$160. No benefits payable under this provision if Veterans' Administration pays a pension or compensation by reason of death of the veteran.	Provision of present law relating to survivor benefits is retained and in addition veterans, including those who died in service, are granted wage credits of \$160 for each month of military or naval service in World War II. These additional wage credits are to be used in meeting the insured status requirements and for computing benefit amounts as if the veteran's military or naval service had been covered employment at wages of \$160 per month, except that wage credits are not granted for (1) lump-sum death payments if the veteran died prior to 1950, and (2) any individual who died in service if his death was inflicted as lawful punishment for a mili-	Same as House-passed bill except that service credits are not provided if the period of service in the armed forces is credited for civil service, military, railroad, or any other Federal retirement system (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 18-19, 110-112).

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
VI. BENEFITS FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS—CON.			
B. Wage credits for veterans—Continued		tary or naval offense (Ways and Means report, pp. 15-16, 99-100).	
C. Financing of benefits paid to veterans.	Additional costs for survivor benefits (as in B) met by appropriations from general revenues.	Cost of survivor benefits under present law and additional benefits resulting from the wage credits (as in B) met by appropriations from general revenues (Ways and Means report, pp. 16, 100).	Cost of survivor benefits under present law and additional benefits resulting from the wage credits (as in B) borne by the trust fund (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 19-20, 112).
VII. FINANCING			
A. Maximum taxable amount.	Wages of \$3,000-----	Wages and self-employment income of \$3,600 (Ways and Means report, pp. 17, 67-70, 91, 120-126, 135-143).	Wages and self-employment income of \$3,000 (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 24, 80-83, 97-98, 125-131, 153-160).
B. Tax rates-----	1 percent on employer and 1 percent on employee through 1949, 1½ percent for 1950-51, and 2 percent thereafter.	1½ percent on employer and 1½ percent on employee for 1950, 2 percent for 1951-59, 2½ percent for 1960-64, 3 percent for 1965-69, and 3½ percent thereafter, except—(1) for self-employed, 1½ times rates for employees; and (2) for nonprofit employment, no tax is imposed on employer, but employer may elect to pay employer's tax by waiving the tax exemption. If employer does not pay tax, employee receives credit for only 50 percent of his taxed wages (Ways and Means report, pp. 31-32, 117-120, 135).	1½ percent on employer and 1½ percent on employee for 1950-55, 2 percent for 1956-59, 2½ percent for 1960-64, 3 percent for 1965-69, and 3½ percent thereafter. Rates for self-employed 1½ times rates for employees (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 43, 123, 154).
C. Appropriations from general revenues.	The Congress is authorized to appropriate such sums from general revenues that may be required to finance the program.	Provision in present law is repealed (Ways and Means report, pp. 31, 114).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 33-34, 121).
D. Combined withholding of income and employee social-security taxes.	No provision-----	No provision-----	Single combined withholding of income tax and employee social-security tax applicable generally in those cases in which wages paid to the employee are subject to withholding for both classes of taxes. If the employee's wages are not subject to withholding for income-tax purposes—such as in the case of wages paid for domestic services in a private home—combined withholding will not apply (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 51-52, 147-152).

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
<p>VII. FINANCING—con.</p> <p>E. Refund of overpayments, etc.</p>	Refund of taxes made from general revenues.	Refund of taxes made from trust fund (Ways and Means report, p. 114).	Refund of taxes made from general revenues but in lieu thereof may be credited against the income tax of the individual in those cases in which there has been joint withholding (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 51-52, 147-152).

PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY INSURANCE

<p>I. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM</p>	No provision.....	<p>Program established as of January 1951 for the payment of benefits to permanently and totally disabled workers (but not their dependents) after a minimum waiting period of 6 months provided they meet the following insured status requirements:</p> <p>(1) 20 quarters of coverage within the 40-quarter period ending with the quarter of disablement; and</p> <p>(2) 6 quarters of coverage within the 13-quarter period ending with the quarter of disablement (Ways and Means report, pp. 27-31, 94-96, 104-109).</p>	No provision.
------------------------------------	-------------------	---	---------------

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

<p>I. GROUPS ELIGIBLE FOR AID</p>	<p>Federal grants-in-aid to the States for 3 categories of assistance for needy persons—</p> <p>(1) old-age assistance, for individuals 65 years of age and over;</p> <p>(2) aid to the blind; and</p> <p>(3) aid to dependent children, for children under 18 years of age or from 16 to 18 years of age, if they are regularly attending school.</p>	<p>Provides Federal grants-in-aid to the States for 4 categories of assistance for needy persons—</p> <p>(1) same as present law;</p> <p>(2) same as present law;</p> <p>(3) same as present law, and in addition includes 1 adult in each aid-to-dependent-children family as a recipient for Federal matching purposes; and</p> <p>(4) aid to the permanently and totally disabled (Ways and Means report, pp. 45-46, 53-54, 151, 153).</p>	<p>Same as present law (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 52-59).</p>
-----------------------------------	--	---	--

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
II. FEDERAL SHARE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES			
A. Old-age assistance and aid-to-the-blind payments.	Federal share is $\frac{1}{4}$ of first \$20 of a State's average monthly payment per recipient plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder within individual maximums of \$50.	Federal share is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first \$25 of a State's average monthly payment per recipient, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the next \$10, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder within individual maximums of \$50 (Ways and Means report, pp. 39-41, 49-50, 150-151).	Same as present law except that State old-age assistance payments supplementing old-age insurance benefits are shared in by the Federal Government on a 50-50 basis in those cases where retired workers become primary insurance beneficiaries after the effective date (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 57, 173-174).
B. Aid-to-dependent-children payments.	Federal share is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first \$12 of a State's average monthly payment per child, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder within individual maximums of \$27 for the first child and \$18 for each additional child in a family.	Federal share is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first \$15 of a State's average monthly payment per recipient, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the next \$6, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder within individual maximums of \$27 for the relative with whom the children are living, \$27 for the first child, and \$18 for each additional child (Ways and Means report, pp. 46-47, 151).	Federal share is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first \$12 of a State's average monthly payment per child, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder within individual maximums of \$30 for the first child and \$20 for each additional child in a family (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 56, 174).
C. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled payments.	No provision.....	Same as for old-age assistance and aid to the blind. (See A above.) (Ways and Means report, pp. 54, 153.)	No provision.
D. Administrative costs..	Federal share is $\frac{1}{2}$ of expenditures for administration of the three categories.	Provisions in present law for Federal sharing in administrative expenditures made applicable to aid to the permanently and totally disabled (Ways and Means report, pp. 153-154).	Same as present law.
III. MEDICAL CARE			
A. Direct payments to medical practitioners, etc.	Federal sharing in costs of medical care limited to amounts paid directly to recipients that can be included within the monthly maximums on individual payments of \$50 for aged and blind, and \$27 for first child and \$18 for each additional child in an aid-to-dependent-children family.	In old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled the Federal Government participates in the cost of payments made directly to medical practitioners and other suppliers of medical services, which when added to any money paid to the individual, does not exceed the monthly maximums specified in item II above (Ways and Means report, pp. 41-42, 48, 51, 54, 152, 153).	In old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, the Federal Government participates in the cost of payments made directly to medical practitioners and other suppliers of medical or other remedial services, which when added to any money paid to the individual, does not exceed the monthly maximums specified in item II above (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 58, 174-175).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
III. MEDICAL CARE—CON. B. Persons in public institutions.	No State-Federal assistance provided persons in public institutions unless they are receiving temporary medical care in such institutions.	Federal Government participates in payments to or for the care of recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled living in public medical institutions other than those for mental disease and tuberculosis, but only within the regular maximums specified in item II A and C above. (For State plan requirements for institutions, see item IV C below.) (Ways and Means report, pp. 42, 51, 54, 152, 153.)	Same as House-passed bill as to the existing programs of old-age assistance and aid to the blind. (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 58, 175).
IV. CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE PLANS			
A. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.	No provision-----	Requirements for aid to permanently and totally disabled same as for old-age assistance except for residence. (See B below.) (Ways and Means report, pp. 54, 153-154.)	No provision.
B. Residence-----	<p>For old-age assistance and aid to the blind, a State may not require, as a condition of eligibility, residence in a State for more than 5 of the 9 years immediately preceding application and 1 continuous year before filing the application.</p> <p>For aid to dependent children, the maximum requirement for the child is 1 year of residence immediately preceding application, or if the child is less than a year old, birth in the State and continuous residence by the mother in the State for 1 year preceding the birth.</p>	<p>No change in requirements for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.</p> <p>For aid to the blind, effective July 1, 1951, a State may not require, as a condition of eligibility, residence in the State of more than 1 continuous year prior to filing of the application for aid.</p> <p>For aid to the permanently and totally disabled no State may impose a residence requirement more restrictive than that in its plan for aid to the blind on July 1, 1949, and beginning July 1, 1951, the maximum residence requirement is 1 year immediately preceding the application for aid (Ways and Means report, pp. 52, 54, 150).</p>	<p>No change in requirements in present law except for the adding of a provision relating to aid to dependent children so as to prohibit approval of a State plan which imposes a residence requirement under which aid is denied to a dependent child who has resided in the State for one year preceding his application or who was born (whether in or out of the State) within 1 year preceding the application if his parent or other relative with whom he is living resided in the State for 1 year preceding the birth (Senate Finance Committee report, p. 172).</p>

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
IV. CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE PLANS—continued			
C. Standards for medical care and for institutions.	No provision.....	No requirement except as to public medical and private medical or nonmedical institutions as follows: Effective July 1, 1953, if a State plan for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to the permanently and totally disabled provides for payments to individuals in private or public institutions, the State must have a State authority to establish and maintain standards for such institutions (Ways and Means report, pp. 43, 51, 149, 153).	Same as House-passed bill. (Senate Finance Committee report, p. 172).
D. Assistance to be furnished promptly.	No specific provision.....	Opportunity must be afforded all individuals to apply for assistance, and assistance must be furnished promptly to all eligible individuals (Ways and Means report, pp. 43, 48, 51-52, 148, 153).	Opportunity must be afforded all individuals to apply for assistance, and assistance must be furnished with reasonable promptness to all eligible individuals. (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 170-171).
E. Fair hearing.....	Fair hearing must be provided individual whose claim for assistance is denied. No specific provision for individual whose claim is not acted upon within a reasonable time.	Fair hearing must be provided by State agency to individual whose claim for assistance is denied or not acted upon within reasonable time (Ways and Means report, pp. 43, 48, 52, 148, 153).	Fair hearing must be provided by State agency to individual whose claim for assistance is denied or not acted upon with reasonable promptness. (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 170-171).
F. Training program for personnel.	No specific provision.....	States must provide a training program for the personnel necessary for the administration of the programs (Ways and Means report, pp. 43-44, 48, 52, 148, 153).	No specific provision.
G. Special requirements for aid to the blind: 1. Income and resources.	For the 3 categories, a State must, in determining need, take into consideration the income and resources of an individual claiming assistance.	Effective Oct. 1, 1949, a State may disregard such amount of earned income, up to \$50 per month, as the State vocational rehabilitation agency for the blind certifies will serve to encourage or assist the blind to prepare for, or engage in remunerative employment; effective July 1, 1951, a State must, in determining the need of any blind individual, disregard any income or resources which are not predictable or which are not actually available to the	Effective July 1, 1952, a State must disregard earned income, up to \$50 per month, of an individual claiming aid to the blind; prior to July 1, 1952, the exemption of earned income, up to \$50 per month, is discretionary with each State. (Same income and resources provisions as in present law for the other categories).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
IV. CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE PLANS— continued			
G. Special requirements for aid to the blind—Continued			
2. Temporary approval of State plans for aid to the blind.	No provision-----	individual and take into consideration the special expenses arising from blindness. (Same income and resources provisions as in present law for the other categories.) For the period Oct. 1, 1949, to June 30, 1953, any State which did not have an approved plan for aid to the blind on Jan. 1, 1949, shall have its plan approved even though it does not meet the requirements of clause (8) of sec. 1002 (a) of the Social Security Act (relating to consideration of income and resources in determining need). The Federal grant for such State, however, shall be based only upon expenditures made in accordance with the afore-mentioned income and resources requirement of the act. (Alaska, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania had no approved plan for aid to the blind on Jan. 1, 1949.)	For the period Oct. 1, 1950, to June 30, 1953, any State which did not have an approved plan for aid to the blind on Jan. 1, 1949, shall have its plan approved even though it does not meet the requirements of clause (8) of sec. 1002 (a) of the Social Security Act (relating to consideration of income and resources in determining need). The Federal grant for such State, however, shall be based only upon expenditures made in accordance with the afore-mentioned income and resources requirement of the act. (Alaska, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania had no approved plan for aid to the blind on Jan. 1, 1949.)
3. Examination to determine blindness.	No specific provision but the Social Security Administration requires that a State plan must provide for an examination of claimants of aid to the blind by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye.	A State aid-to-the-blind plan must provide that, in determining blindness, there shall be an examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye or by an optometrist (Ways and Means report, pp. 50, 52-53, 149-150, 153).	A State aid-to-the-blind plan must provide that, in determining blindness, there shall be an examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye. Also the plan must provide that the services of optometrists within the scope of their practice as prescribed by State law shall be available to individuals already determined to be eligible for aid to the blind (if desired and needed by them), as well as to recipients of any grant-in-aid program for improvement or conservation of vision (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 56-57, 173, 175-176).
H. Special requirement for aid to dependent children: 1. Notification to law-enforcement officials.	No provision-----	States most provide for prompt notice to appropriate law-enforcement officials in any case in which aid is furnished to a child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent (Ways and Means report, pp. 48, 149).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 56, 172).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
V. PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS	Federal funds for public assistance are not available to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.	The 4 categories of assistance are extended to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Federal share, for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is limited to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total sums expended under an approved plan up to a maximum payment for any individual of \$30 per month. For aid to dependent children the Federal share is limited to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the expenditures under an approved plan up to individual maximums of \$27 for the first child, and \$18 for each additional child in a family. Administrative costs are matched by the Federal Government on a 50-50 basis (Ways and Means report, pp. 55, 151, 153).	Same as present law.

CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES			
I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES			
A. Authorization for appropriations.	Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$3,500,000 for grants to the States for child-welfare services in rural areas and areas of special need. Funds allotted to States with approved plans as follows: \$20,000 to each State and remainder on basis of rural population of the respective States.	Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$7,000,000 and the \$20,000 now allotted to each State is increased to \$40,000 with the remainder to be allotted on the basis of rural population of the respective States (Ways and Means report, pp. 54-55, 154).	Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$12,000,000 and the \$20,000 now allotted to each State is increased to \$40,000 with the remainder to be allotted on the basis of rural population under age 18 in the respective States (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 60-61, 177).
B. Return of run-away children.	No specific provision.....	Specific provision is made for the payment of the cost of returning any run-away child under age 16 to his own community in another State if such return is in the interest of the child and the cost cannot otherwise be met (Ways and Means report, pp. 54-55, 154).	Same as House-passed bill (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 61, 177).

CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES—Continued

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
<p>I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—continued</p> <p>C. Use of facilities of voluntary agencies.</p>	No specific provision.....	No specific provision.....	In developing the various services under the State plans, the States would be free, but not compelled, to utilize the facilities and experience of voluntary agencies for the care of children in accordance with State and community programs and arrangements (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 61, 177).
<p>II. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES</p> <p>A. Authorization for appropriations.</p>	<p>Authorize an annual appropriation of \$11,000,000. One-half of this amount is distributed among the States as follows: \$35,000 to each State, and the remainder of the one-half on the basis of the relative number of live births in the State. The second one-half is distributed among the States on the basis of the financial need of each State after consideration of the number of live births in the State.</p>	Same as present law.....	<p>Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$20,000,000 and the \$35,000 uniform allotment to each State is increased to \$60,000. Otherwise, the provisions of present law relating to the apportionment of funds are unchanged (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 59-60, 176).</p>
<p>III. SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN</p> <p>A. Authorization for appropriations.</p>	<p>Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$7,500,000. One-half of this amount is distributed among the States as follows: \$30,000 to each State, and the remainder of the one-half on the basis of need after consideration of the number of crippled children in the State needing services and the cost of such services. The second one-half is distributed on the same basis of need.</p>	Same as present law.....	<p>Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$15,000,000 and the \$30,000 annual allotment to each State is increased to \$60,000. Otherwise, the provisions of present law relating to the apportionment of funds are unchanged (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 60, 176-177).</p>

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Item	Present law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House of Representatives	H. R. 6000 as reported by Senate Committee on Finance
I. ADVANCES TO STATES	Title XII of the act, allowing advances to the accounts of States in the unemployment trust fund expired Jan. 1, 1950.	No provision.....	Title XII is made operative until Dec. 31, 1951 (Senate Finance Committee report, pp. 61, 182).

○

