



SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Funding Highlights:

- Provides \$12.3 billion in funding for the operations of the Social Security Administration, a seven percent increase over the 2012 enacted level, with the increased funding directed at expanding program integrity investments.
- Establishes a dependable source of funding for Continuing Disability Reviews and Supplemental Security Income Redeterminations, which ensure that only those eligible for benefits receive them and generate significant deficit reduction.
- Proposes reforms to improve Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income program integrity and give the agency the authority to test new ways of encouraging and supporting employment for people with disabilities.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The President believes that Social Security is critical to ensuring that all Americans have the opportunity to retire with dignity and that Americans with disabilities do not have to experience economic hardship. To fund this commitment, the 2014 Budget includes \$12.3 billion for SSA operations, a seven percent increase over the 2012 enacted level. It supports pilot programs to improve education and employment outcomes for people with disabilities and enhancements to program integrity to cut down on waste, fraud, and abuse.

Protects Social Security for Future Generations

The President recognizes that Social Security is indispensable to workers, retirees, survivors, and people with disabilities and that it is one of the most important and successful programs ever established in the United States. Although current forecasts indicate that Social Security can pay full benefits until 2033, the President is committed to making sure that it is solvent and viable for the American people, now and in the future. He is strongly opposed to privatizing Social Security and looks forward to working in a bipartisan way to preserve it for future generations.

Enhances Program Integrity in Disability Programs and Pilots Pro-Work Interventions

Locks in Savings by Providing Reliable Funding for Program Integrity Work. The Budget proposes to establish a dependable source of mandatory funding for Continuing Disability Reviews (CDRs) and SSI Redeterminations, which ensure that only those eligible for benefits continue to receive them. To date, the annual appropriations process has failed to provide SSA with the resources necessary to conduct scheduled CDRs and Redeterminations. SSA estimates that each additional \$1 spent on CDRs would save the Federal Government \$9, yet SSA has a backlog of 1.3 million overdue CDRs. Compared to continued shortfalls in program integrity funding, this proposal would save \$38 billion over 10 years.

Tests New Ways to Boost Employment. The Budget calls for providing SSA and partner agencies with authority to test innovative techniques to help people with disabilities remain in the workforce. These measures have the potential to achieve long-term improvements in the employment and the quality of life of people with disabilities, while reducing Government expenditures on income support. In addition to providing new authority to test early interventions, the Budget also proposes reauthorization of SSA's demonstration authority for the Disability Insurance (DI) program, allowing SSA to continue to test effective ways to boost employment and support current DI and SSI beneficiaries who are seeking to return to work.

Improves Services for Children with Disabilities. The Budget supports the continued implementation of the interagency Promoting Readiness of Minors in SSI (PROMISE) pilot, initiated in 2012. The Department of Education and SSA, in consultation with the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide competitive grants to test and evaluate interventions that successfully improve child and family outcomes and reduce the need for children to remain in the SSI program.

Improves Tax Administration by Restructuring the Federal Wage Reporting Process. The Budget proposes to restructure the Federal wage reporting process by moving from an annual reporting process to quarterly wage reporting. Increasing the timeliness of wage reporting will enhance tax administration and improve program integrity for a range of programs. The Administration will work with States to ensure that the overall reporting burden on employers is not increased. The Budget also proposes to lower the Electronic Wage Reporting Threshold for W-2/3s from 250 employees to 50. The vast majority of employers with between 50 and 250 employees already choose to report electronically.

Maintains Services to the Public. The Budget maintains services to the public, which SSA provides through multiple avenues, including through the Internet, over the phone, and in-person at hundreds of local offices. SSA will continue to handle high volumes of work and focus on providing quality services, while significantly increasing program integrity efforts. The Budget also allows SSA to maintain and improve its information technology systems, which will help SSA be as efficient as possible, saving time not only for the agency, but also for the public.