

**CONTENTS**

**APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE..... 69**

    Language Analysis..... 71

    Significant Items in Appropriations Committee Reports..... 73

**GENERAL STATEMENT..... 74**

    Limitation on Administrative Expenses Overview ..... 74

    FY 2012 President’s Budget ..... 74

    Funding Request ..... 77

    Performance Targets ..... 78

    Recent Accomplishments..... 79

    Priority Goals ..... 79

    American Recovery and Reinvestment Act..... 80

    SSA-Related Legislation enacted October 2009 – January 2011 ..... 81

**BUDGETARY RESOURCES ..... 86**

    Amounts Available for Obligation..... 86

    Budget Authority and Outlays ..... 88

    Analysis of Changes..... 89

    Budgetary Resources by Object..... 92

**BACKGROUND ..... 93**

    Authorizing Legislation ..... 93

    Appropriations History ..... 94

**ADDITIONAL BUDGET DETAIL ..... 97**

    Size and Scope of SSA’s Programs ..... 97

    Full Time Equivalents and Workyears..... 98

    Social Security Advisory Board..... 98

    IT Fund Tables..... 99

    SSA E-Gov Contributions..... 100

    Employment ..... 102

    FY 2010 Disability Workload..... 103

**TABLES**

Table 3.1—Appropriation Language Analysis .....	71
Table 3.2—Budgetary Request .....	77
Table 3.3—Key Performance Targets .....	78
Table 3.4 – Actual and Planned Obligations for the New NSC.....	80
Table 3.5—Amounts Available for Obligation .....	86
Table 3.6—Budget Authority and Outlays .....	88
Table 3.7—Summary of Changes from FY 2011 to FY 2012.....	89
Table 3.8—Explanation of LAE Budget Changes from FY 2011 to FY 2012.....	90
Table 3.9—Budgetary Resources by Object.....	92
Table 3.10—Authorizing Legislation .....	93
Table 3.11—Appropriations History Table .....	94
Table 3.12—Federal Benefit Outlays .....	97
Table 3.13—Beneficiaries .....	97
Table 3.14—SSA Supported Federal and State Workyears .....	98
Table 3.15— LAE Expired Balances & No-Year IT Account .....	99
Table 3.16 – SSA e-Gov Contributions .....	100
Table 3.17 – Other SSA Expenses/Service Fees Related to e-Gov Projects .....	101
Table 3.18—Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment .....	102
Table 3.19—Average Grade and Salary .....	102
Table 3.20—FY 2010 Workload Data: Disability Appeals.....	103

## APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

## LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*For necessary expenses, including the hire of two passenger motor vehicles, not to exceed \$20,000 for official reception and representation expenses, not more than \$11,735,200,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, and including the development of systems in support of Social Security Number verification for States, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: Provided, That not less than \$2,150,000 shall be for the Social Security Advisory Board: Provided further, That unobligated balances of funds provided under this paragraph at the end of fiscal year 2012 not needed for fiscal year 2012 shall remain available until expended to invest in the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with this information technology and telecommunications infrastructure: Provided further, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7131, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,863,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and*

## Limitation on Administrative Expenses

*information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.*

*From funds provided under the first paragraph, not less than \$315,000,000 shall be available for the cost associated with conducting continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act.*

*In addition to the amounts made available above, and subject to the same terms and conditions, \$623,000,000, for additional continuing disability reviews and redeterminations of eligibility: Provided, That the Commissioner shall provide to the Congress (at the conclusion of the fiscal year) a report on the obligation and expenditure of these additional amounts, similar to the reports that were required by section 103(d)(2) of Public Law 104-121 for fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

*In addition, \$163,000,000 to be derived from administration fees in excess of \$5.00 per supplementary payment collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93-66, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That to the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 2012 exceed \$163,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2013 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.*

*In addition, up to \$1,000,000 to be derived from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act, which shall remain available until expended.*

Note.—A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended).

**LANGUAGE ANALYSIS**

The Limitation on Administrative Expenses (LAE) appropriation language provides the Social Security Administration (SSA) with the funds needed to administer the Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), Disability Insurance (DI), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs, and to support the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in administering their programs. The LAE account is funded by the OASI, DI, and Medicare trust funds for their share of administrative expenses, by the General Fund of the Treasury for the SSI program’s share of administrative expenses, and through applicable user fees. The language provides the limitation on the amounts that may be expended, in total from these separate sources, for the administrative expenses of the agency.

In addition to the base request, SSA is requesting \$623,000,000 in cap adjustment funding specifically for continuing disability reviews (CDR) and SSI non-medical redeterminations of eligibility (redeterminations).

In addition to the appropriated amounts, SSA is requesting to spend up to \$163,000,000 in SSI State Supplement user fees and up to \$1,000,000 in non-attorney representative fees.

**Table 3.1—Appropriation Language Analysis**

<i>Language Provision</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<i>“not more than \$11,735,200,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, and including the development of systems in support of Social Security Number verification for States, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein”</i>	The language allows the funds appropriated for the LAE account to be used for the development of systems to verify social security numbers for States including for the Health Exchange provision in the <i>Affordable Care Act</i> , P.L. 111-148.
<i>“Provided further, That unobligated balances of funds provided under this paragraph at the end of fiscal year 2012 not needed for fiscal year 2012 shall remain available until expended to invest in the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with this information technology and telecommunications infrastructure”</i>	The language allows SSA to carryover unobligated balances for non-payroll automation and telecommunications investment costs in future fiscal years.

**Appropriation Language Analysis continued on the next page**

<i>Language Provision</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<p><i>“Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,863,000 shall be for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management.”</i></p>	<p>The language states of the \$11,735,200,000 appropriated for the LAE account, \$1,863,000 shall be available only to increase acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.</p>
<p><i>“From funds provided under the first paragraph, not less than \$315,000,000 shall be available for the cost associated with conducting continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act.”</i></p>	<p>The language states of the \$11,735,200,000 appropriated for the LAE account, \$315,000,000 shall be available for conducting DI and SSI CDRs and redeterminations.</p>
<p><i>“In addition to the amounts made available above, and subject to the same terms and conditions, \$623,000,000, for additional continuing disability reviews and redeterminations of eligibility: Provided, That the Commissioner shall provide to the Congress (at the conclusion of the fiscal year) a report on the obligation and expenditure of these additional amounts, similar to the reports that were required by section 103(d)(2) of Public Law 104-121 for fiscal years 1996 through 2002.”</i></p>	<p>The language provides that in addition to the \$11,735,200,000 appropriated, \$623,000,000 is appropriated for additional CDRs and redeterminations. At the end of the fiscal year, the Commissioner must submit to Congress a report on the use of these additional funds.</p>
<p><i>“In addition, \$163,000,000 to be derived from administration fees in excess of \$5.00 per supplementary payment collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93-66, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That to the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 2012 exceed \$163,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2013 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.”</i></p>	<p>The language makes available up to \$163,000,000 collected from states for administration of their supplementary payments to the SSI program. This assumes the fee will increase from \$10.56 per check in FY 2011 to \$10.74 in FY 2012, according to increases established by statute. SSA receives the amount collected above \$5.00 from each fee.</p>

**Appropriation Language Analysis continued on the next page**

<i>Language Provision</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<i>“In addition, up to \$1,000,000 to be derived from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act, which shall remain available until expended.”</i>	The language provides for the use of up to \$1,000,000 derived from fees charged to non-attorneys who apply for certification to represent claimants.

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**SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS**

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A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 Budget was prepared.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OVERVIEW

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The LAE account funds the operating expenses of the Social Security Administration and its programs: the OASI and DI programs, the SSI program, certain health insurance and Medicare prescription drug functions, and the Special Benefits for Certain World War II Veterans program. With these funds, SSA will provide service to millions of Americans in our field offices, via telephone, or through the Internet at [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov). The LAE account provides the funds SSA needs to perform its core responsibilities, including completing claims and applications for benefits, conducting hearings to review disputed decisions, ensuring benefits continue to be distributed properly, and maintaining the integrity of the trust funds.

SSA currently employs approximately 68,000 dedicated public service employees through a national network of 1,500 offices. Combined with over 18,000 state employees in the Disability Determination Services (DDS), they demonstrate their commitment to the American public daily by providing the best service possible. SSA's employees take pride in administering agency programs, realizing that the work they do can affect the lives of all Americans.

### FY 2012 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

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#### SSA's Programs

For FY 2012, SSA is requesting LAE budget resources of \$12.522 billion. This request will fund our day-to-day operational responsibilities and will allow us to make key investments in addressing our increasing disability and retirement workloads, in program integrity, and in our Information Technology (IT) infrastructure.<sup>1</sup>

As the baby boomers continue to enter our retirement rolls at increasing rates, it is essential that we have the resources to complete these applications, as well as to handle the ongoing work after the beneficiaries begin to receive benefits. We expect to complete over 4.6 million applications for retirement benefits in FY 2012. We will administer \$621 billion in OASI benefit payments to 45.4 million beneficiaries.

The DI program is also experiencing ongoing growth. This budget will fund the staff at the 54 State DDSs who will complete about 3.3 million initial disability claims in FY 2012. It will allow SSA to continue reducing the hearings and initial disability claims backlog and to make critical changes to the disability process to improve timeliness, quality, and efficiency. This budget will also enable us to complete 823,000 hearings, reducing the number of pending disability claims to 632,000 and the number of hearings pending to 597,000 cases by the end of FY 2012. See Table 3.20 in the back of this section for more details on the disability appeal

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<sup>1</sup> The capital asset plans and business case summaries (Exhibit 300s) for each major SSA IT investment are located at [www.socialsecurity.gov/exhibit300/](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/exhibit300/).



workload. In FY 2012, SSA will pay \$134 billion in disability insurance benefits to 10.7 million beneficiaries.

The SSI program is a nationwide Federal assistance program administered by SSA that guarantees a minimum level of income for aged, blind, or disabled individuals. It acts as a safety net for individuals who have little or no Social Security or other income and limited resources. SSA estimates it will pay \$48 billion in Federal benefits to an estimated 8.0 million SSI recipients in FY 2012. Including State supplementary payments, SSA expects to pay a total of \$51 billion and administer payments to approximately 8.3 million recipients.

People with HIV/AIDS who cannot work may qualify for DI and/or SSI disability benefits. They can begin the application process immediately after quitting work or significantly limiting their work hours because they are no longer able to perform gainful work. In July 2010, the Obama Administration released the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States*, the nation's first comprehensive plan for responding to the domestic HIV epidemic. As discussed in SSA's Operational Plan for implementing the Strategy, SSA will be working with other Departments to help individuals living with HIV access income supports, including job skills and employment.

SSA assists the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in administering the Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI), Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI), and work related to the Prescription Drug programs. The recently passed *Affordable Care Act* (P.L. 111-148) also created additional responsibilities for SSA, such as administering the reduction in Part D Subsidy for high-income beneficiaries through an income related monthly adjustment amount and developing verification systems in support of Health Exchange Participation.

In FY 2009, Congress appropriated funding through the Medicare Improvements Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) to SSA for activities related to the implementation of changes to the Low-Income Subsidy (LIS) Prescription Drug program. This funding is available until expended, and we estimate we will spend \$5 million for LIS work in FY 2012.

SSA also collaborates with the Department of Homeland Security in administering the E-Verify program through verifying the employment eligibility of newly-hired employees by electronically checking employee names, Social Security numbers, dates of birth, U.S. citizenship status, and resolving discrepancies with the employee when we are unable to electronically verify that information.

### Program Integrity

The budget includes a special funding mechanism that will provide \$623 million for SSA's program integrity activities, in addition to the \$315 million already included in the base request, for a total of \$938 million. These activities protect taxpayers' investment in our programs by reviewing factors that could affect eligibility for benefits or the payment amount. The two most cost-effective efforts are CDRs and SSI redeterminations. CDRs are periodic reevaluations of medical eligibility factors for DI and SSI disability recipients and are estimated to yield more than \$10 in lifetime program savings for every \$1 spent, including savings accruing to Medicare and Medicaid. Redeterminations are also a proven investment, by ensuring that SSI recipients are receiving the correct benefit amount based on non-medical factors of eligibility. In FY 2012, we estimate that redeterminations will provide a return on investment of more than \$7 in program savings over 10 years for every \$1 spent, including savings accruing to Medicaid. SSA

## Limitation on Administrative Expenses

plans to complete 592,000 medical CDRs and 2.6 million SSI redeterminations in FY 2012. In total, SSA estimates this program integrity funding in FY 2012 will result in nearly \$9.3 billion in savings over 10 years, including Medicare and Medicaid savings.

In 2004, we began piloting the Access to Financial Institutions (AFI) Initiative, which runs data matches with financial institutions and allows us to quickly and easily identify assets of Supplemental Security Income applicants and recipients that exceed the statutory limits. In November 2007, we expanded AFI to California, and we expect to complete our rollout by the end of FY 2011. Once we have fully implemented AFI, we project roughly \$900 million in lifetime program savings for each year that we use the fully implemented AFI process.

## IT Infrastructure

Our extensive IT infrastructure underlies our ability to meet our service commitments to the American public. This network is an integral part of every step of our service delivery, from the initial claims taking process to the issuance of Social Security benefit checks. We are working to harness IT innovations to make our service delivery more convenient and faster for our customers with improvements in online services, introduction of additional automated services on our 800-number, and self-help terminals in our field offices.

IT plays a critical role in our day-to-day operations. Our computers maintain demographic, wage, and benefit information on almost every American. We complete an average of over 69 million business transactions per day. In FY 2010, our IT infrastructure supported the payment of more than \$740 billion in benefits to 58 million people and the maintenance of hundreds of millions of social security numbers (SSN) and related earnings records for nearly every American, as well as medical records of millions of Americans who have filed disability claims with us. Without our continued investment to maintain this infrastructure, all of the data we house as well as our daily operations would be threatened by service shutdowns and potential data breaches.

As individuals accept and use the Internet to conduct more complex and sensitive transactions, secure online service options are essential to providing a quality service experience. SSA is investing in IT to provide improved, customer-focused technology that allows the American public access to a stable, easy-to-use, convenient, and secure suite of services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

## Investments in New IT Projects

We are continuing to invest in IT projects that will improve our service to the public. These projects will improve both our internal processes so we can deliver service more efficiently and our external online services that we offer to the public. These projects include: additional online services, with more Spanish language applications; the Disability Case Processing System, which will allow us to move from 54 separate State DDS systems to a common, uniform system for the entire nation; a refined electronic claims analysis tool (eCAT), which automatically prompts an examiner with case-relevant regulations and instructions; and expanding Health Information Technology (HIT), which has the potential to reduce the amount of time it takes for us to obtain medical records and could decrease the amount of time it take for us to complete a disability claim.

## FUNDING REQUEST

The President's FY 2012 request will allow SSA to build on the progress we plan to make in FY 2011. The table below provides dollars and workyears funded by this budget:

**Table 3.2—Budgetary Request<sup>1</sup>**

	<i>FY 2011 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>
<b>Budget Authority</b> (in millions)		
<b>Limitation on Administrative Expenses (LAE)</b>	\$12,379 <sup>2</sup>	\$12,522 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Research and Demonstrations</b>	\$43	\$38
<b>Office of the Inspector General (OIG)</b>	\$106	\$107
<b>Total Budget Authority<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$12,528</b>	<b>\$12,667</b>
<b>OTHER FUNDING</b> (in millions) <sup>4</sup>		
MIPPA – Low-Income Subsidy (LIS)	\$5	\$5
Recovery Act – Workload Processing	\$0	\$0
Recovery Act – Recovery Payment Administration	\$0	\$0
Recovery Act – New National Support Center (NSC)	\$382	\$0
Recovery Act – OIG Oversight	<u>\$0.5</u>	<u>\$0.5</u>
<b>Other Funding Obligations<sup>3</sup></b>	\$388	\$5
<b>Total Budgetary Resources<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$12,916</b>	<b>\$12,673</b>
<b>Workyears</b>		
Full-Time Equivalents	68,817	69,675
Overtime	3,236	2,000
Lump Sum	<u>292</u>	<u>292</u>
<b>Total SSA<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>72,345</b>	<b>71,967</b>
Disability Determination Services (DDS)	<u>16,827</u>	<u>16,828</u>
<b>Total SSA/DDS<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89,172</b>	<b>88,795</b>
OIG	596	596
<b>Total SSA/DDS/OIG<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89,768</b>	<b>89,391</b>

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President's Budget was prepared. The numbers below assume full funding of the FY 2011 President's Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1.863 million to increase SSA's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> Represents anticipated obligations.

## PERFORMANCE TARGETS

The President's FY 2012 request will allow SSA to build on the progress we plan to make in FY 2011. The table below lists key performance targets funded by this budget:

**Table 3.3—Key Performance Targets<sup>1</sup>**

	<i>FY 2011 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>
<b><u>Selected Workload Measures</u></b>		
Retirement and Survivors Claims Completed (thousands)	4,590	4,627
Initial Disability Claims Completed (thousands)	3,409	3,268
SSA Hearings Completed (thousands)	815	823
Periodic CDRs Completed (thousands)	1,388	1,442
Periodic Medical CDRs (included above, thousands)	360	592
SSI Non-Disability Redeterminations Completed (thousands)	2,422	2,622
800-Number Transactions Handled (millions)	70	72
800-Number Average Speed of Answer	267	262
800-Number Agent Busy Rate	6%	6%
Social Security Cards Issued (millions)	18	18
Annual Earnings Items Completed (millions)	238	242
Social Security Statements Issued (millions)	154	155
<b><u>Selected Outcome Measures</u></b>		
Initial Disability Claims Pending (thousands)	709	632
SSA Hearings Pending (thousands)	668	597
Average Processing Time for Initial Disability Claims (days) <sup>2</sup>	110	103
Average Processing Time for Hearing Decisions (days)	373	326
Disability Determination Services Production per Workyear	275	279
Office of Disability Adjudication and Review Production per Workyear	107	107
Other Work/Service in Support of the Public—Annual Growth of Backlog (workyears)	1,800	3,100

SSA's budget is fully integrated with its Annual Performance Plan (APP), which is included as the final tab in this *Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*. The budget estimates are linked to key performance above and support all of the more detailed measures outlined in the APP.

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President's Budget was prepared. The performance targets assume full funding of the FY 2011 President's Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Disability decisions that receive a technical (non-medical) denial are not included.

## RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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In FY 2010, SSA's resources were primarily used to complete workloads, including:

- Paying benefits to 58 million people;
- Making decisions on 738,000 hearings;
- Issuing 17 million Social Security cards;
- Completing 240 million earnings items for crediting to workers' earnings records;
- Handling 68 million transactions through SSA's 800-number;
- Issuing almost 152 million Social Security Statements;
- Completing 325,000 medical CDRs;
- Completing more than 2.4 million non-disability SSI redeterminations to ensure that recipients continue to meet SSI eligibility; and
- Administering components of the Medicare programs, including subsidy applications, calculating and withholding premiums, making eligibility determinations, and taking applications for replacement Medicare cards.

The public was very satisfied with our online services last year. In January 2011, the *American Customer Satisfaction Index e-Government Satisfaction Index*, widely used in both the Federal and private sectors to measure public satisfaction with features of websites, ranked our online services as the best in Government, exceeding the top private sector sites in customer satisfaction.

Since 2007, SSA's annual productivity increase has averaged about 4 percent due to our efforts to innovate and automate, coupled with the dedication of our staff. SSA has continued to maintain its high expectations for productivity improvement and looks forward to improvements in FY 2012.

## PRIORITY GOALS

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Our country faces extraordinary challenges, and we must transform our Government to operate more effectively and more efficiently. In support of the President's Government-wide initiative to build a high-performance Government capable of addressing the challenges of the 21st century, we have identified four Priority Goals. These goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance in our APP and Performance and Accountability Report. Our Priority Goals are:

- **Increase the Number of Online Applications:** By 2012, achieve an online filing rate of 50 percent for retirement applications.
- **Issue More Decisions for People Who File for Disability:** SSA will work towards achieving the agency's long-term outcomes of lowering the disability backlogs and accurately completing claims. We will complete approximately 3.3 million initial disability claims and 823,000 hearing requests. Additionally, we aim to fast-track 5.5 percent of initial disability cases.
- **Improve SSA's Customers' Service Experience on the Telephone, in Field Offices, and Online:** To improve our customers' service experience and provide the services the public expects and deserves, we will improve telephone service on our National 800 Number.

## Limitation on Administrative Expenses

- **Ensure Effective Stewardship of Social Security Programs by Increasing Program Integrity Efforts:** We will continue to demonstrate an unyielding commitment to sound program integrity efforts by minimizing improper payments and strengthening our efforts to protect program dollars from waste, fraud, and abuse.

Within each goal, we have specific measures for FY 2012 to monitor our progress. For a more thorough discussion on SSA's high-priority performance goals, refer to the APP tab of this document.

## AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

In FY 2009, Congress recognized that we were receiving substantially increased numbers of new claims and other work because of the economic downturn. Congress also recognized the need to replace our aging national data center. To help us handle this additional work, Congress provided us with over \$1 billion in additional resources in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act).

We received \$500 million, available through FY 2010, to help address our increasing disability and retirement workloads. This funding allowed us to invest in our direct service operations to handle the additional recession-related work. The funding also supported information technology acquisitions for the additional workload processing funded from the Recovery Act and allowed us to invest in HIT initiatives.

The Recovery Act provided eligible Social Security beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income recipients with a one-time economic recovery payment of \$250. We spent \$43 million of the \$90 million we received to cover the administrative cost associated with issuing these payments and sending notices to all eligible persons, and Congress rescinded the remaining \$47 million.

Congress also recognized the need to replace our aging National Computer Center and appropriated \$500 million to build our new National Support Center (NSC). The NSC will house critical computer operations that are necessary to provide service to all Americans and promptly and accurately pay benefits. The following table provides the history of obligations for the NSC.

**Table 3.4 – Actual and Planned Obligations for the New NSC**

(Dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2009 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 Planned</b>	<b>FY 2012 Available</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Obligations</b>	\$1,330.4	\$1,850.8	\$382,200.0	\$114,618.8	\$500,000.0

### FY 2009 NSC Accomplishments

In FY 2009, we contracted for development of an IT master plan including a space, power, and cooling growth model for the NSC.

### FY 2010 NSC Accomplishments

In FY 2010, we visited many potential sites to determine the best location for the NSC (rural vs. urban, on campus vs. off campus). In addition, we visited a number of other data centers to gather information about their daily operations, energy design and other essential aspects. Jacobs Facilities, Inc. submitted the full program of requirements, which details the proposed scope of their work, including the IT growth model and a white space floor plan. The U.S. General Services Administration selected the final two site locations for the NSC: Johnnycake Road in Woodlawn, Maryland, and Bennett Creek Road in Urbana, Maryland. We completed the National Environmental Policy Act studies on these sites, the results of which we made available to the public for comment.

### FY 2011 NSC Plans

We expect to finalize the site selection by the end of the second quarter, and to purchase the property by the end of the third quarter. In addition, we expect to initiate procurements for phases one and two of the design-build construction by the end of the third quarter.

### FY 2012 NSC Plans

We plan to award and begin construction by the end of FY 2012.

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## SSA-RELATED LEGISLATION ENACTED OCTOBER 2009 – JANUARY 2011

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### FY 2011

#### ***GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-352, enacted on January 4, 2011)***

- The law requires, among other things, agency strategic plans to describe how agency performance goals and objectives will incorporate views and suggestions obtained through congressional consultations. The plans must also describe how performance goals, including agency priority goals, will contribute to agency strategic plan goals.
- The act requires each agency, not later than the first Monday in February of each year, to make available on its public website a performance plan that will: establish performance goals and express such goals in an objective, proven, and measurable form; and describe how the performance goals contribute to the general goals and objectives established in the agency's strategic plan.
- The act also requires each agency to make available, on its public website and to OMB, an update on agency performance. In addition to requirements under present law, each update must compare actual performance achieved with the performance goals established in the agency performance plan.

## Limitation on Administrative Expenses

### ***Social Security Number Protection Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-318, enacted on December 18, 2010)***

- This act prohibits displaying SSNs, or a derivation of such number, on government checks, and prohibits prisoners from having access to SSNs.

### ***Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312, enacted on December 17, 2010)***

- This law reduces the OASDI employee payroll tax by 2 percentage points for wages and salaries paid in calendar year 2011.
- The provision does not affect the amount of Social Security covered earnings of any individual.
- The law appropriates monies payable from the Treasury to the OASDI Trust Funds equal to the tax amounts not paid by qualified employers under the legislation.

### ***Designating the Operations Building as the “Robert M. Ball Federal Building” (P.L. 111-301, enacted on December 14, 2010)***

- The law designates the Social Security Administration Operations Building as the “Robert M. Ball Federal Building.”

### ***Telework Enhancement Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-292, enacted on December 9, 2010)***

- The act requires the head of each executive agency, in consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, to establish a teleworking policy within 180 days of enactment; determine the eligibility of all employees of the agency to participate in telework; and notify employees of their eligibility to telework.
- The act also creates in each agency a Telework Managing Officer, designated by the agency’s Chief Human Capital Officer, who serves as the primary resource and point of contact in developing and implementing a plan to incorporate telework into the agency’s regular business and continuity of operations’ strategies.
- Finally, the act requires on an annual basis the Chief Human Capital Officer of the agency in consultation with the Telework Managing Officer of the agency to submit a report to the Chair and Vice Chair of the Chief Human Capital Officers Council on agency management efforts to promote telework.

### ***Claims Resettlement Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-291, enacted on December 8, 2010)***

- The law ratifies a class-action lawsuit settlement (Cobell et al. v. Salazar et al.) that determined the United States had mismanaged American Indian assets for generations. Under the terms of the settlement, Indian landowners who had monies held in these mismanaged trust accounts are eligible for settlement payments.
- In addition, it excludes these settlement payments from consideration as income (in the month received) or as a resource (for a period of one year beginning with the month of receipt) for Federal or federally-assisted program purposes, including SSI.



***WIPA and PABSS Extension Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-280, enacted on October 13, 2010)***

- The act extends funding for the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) and the Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS) programs through FY 2011.

***Plain Writing Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-274, enacted on October 13, 2010)***

- The law requires the Federal Government to write documents, in simple, easy-to-understand language.
- The law also requires agencies to create and maintain a plain writing section on the agency's website to: (1) inform the public of agency compliance with the act; and (2) receive and respond to public input on implementation and reports required under the act.

FY 2010

***FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 111-226, enacted on August 10, 2010)***

- The act rescinds \$47 million of the funds appropriated in Recovery Act (Pub. L. 111-5) to administer economic recovery payments.

***Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (P.L. 111-203, enacted on August 10, 2010)***

- The act rescinds discretionary appropriations in Recovery Act not obligated as of December 31, 2012.

***Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, enacted on March 23, 2010)***

- The law requires the health insurance exchanges, for purposes of preventing illegal immigrants from participating in an exchange and obtaining premium tax credits and reduced cost sharing, to submit an applicant's name, SSN, date of birth, and attestation of U.S. citizenship to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), who would, in turn, submit the information to SSA.
- The act requires SSA, upon receipt of this information, to determine whether an applicant's name, SSN, date of birth, and allegation of U.S. citizenship are consistent with SSA records and report such determination to the Secretary of HHS.
- The law imposes an income-related monthly adjustment amount premium increase for Medicare Part D beneficiaries whose Modified Adjusted Gross Income exceeds certain thresholds. This provision conforms Medicare Part D with Part B with respect to the requirement that those with higher incomes pay higher premiums.
- The act prohibits conducting Part D LIS eligibility redeterminations on the surviving spouse of an LIS-eligible couple for one year after the date the next redetermination would have occurred after the death of the spouse.

## Limitation on Administrative Expenses

### ***Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act (P.L. 111-147, enacted on March 18, 2010)***

- The law exempts “qualified employers” from paying the employer share of OASDI tax on wages paid to certain “qualified individuals” hired and employed after February 3, 2010 and before January 1, 2011.
- This does not affect the amount of Social Security covered earnings of any individual.
- The law would appropriate monies payable from the Treasury to the OASDI Trust Funds equal to the tax amounts not paid by qualified employers under the legislation.

### ***Social Security Disability Applicants' Access to Professional Representation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-142, enacted on February 27, 2010)***

- This act permanently extends the Title II attorney fee withholding process to Title XVI. The prior authority expired March 1, 2010.
- It also permanently extends the fee withholding process to all non-attorney representatives who meet the following prerequisites: hold a bachelor's degree or have equivalent qualifications, pass an examination written and administered by the Commissioner, secure professional liability insurance or the equivalent, undergo a criminal background check, and complete continuing education courses. The prior fee withholding demonstration project expired March 1, 2010.

### ***Defense Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-118, enacted on December 19, 2009)***

- This act eliminates the 8-month time limit on SSI eligibility for certain Iraqi and Afghan refugees who have provided service to the United States. This provision became effective upon enactment. The time-limited eligibility period for these individuals is now the current 7-year window (up to 9 years through September 30, 2011) applicable to other refugees.
- This act requires the poverty level for 2010, as calculated by the HHS, to not be published before March 1, 2010. The 2009 poverty level remains in effect until the March 1 publication date. SSA uses the Federal Poverty Level in Medicare LIS determinations.

### ***Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117, enacted on December 16, 2009)***

- This act provides SSA's limitation on administrative expenses account an annual appropriation of \$11,446,500,000.
- This law prohibits any appropriated funds from being used to process any claim for credit for a quarter of coverage based on work performed under a social security account number that is not the claimant's number and the performance of such work under such number formed the basis for a conviction for fraud against the Social Security program.

### ***No Social Security Benefits for Prisoners Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-115, enacted on December 15, 2009)***

- This act amends titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act to prohibit retroactive payments to individuals during periods for which such individuals are prisoners, fugitive felons, or probation or parole violators.

- SSA will not pay these retroactive benefits until the beneficiary is no longer a prisoner, probation or parole violator, or fugitive felon.

***National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (P.L. 111-84, enacted on October 28, 2009)***

- The legislation contains several provisions related to Federal employee benefits.
- It allows the head of a Federal agency to waive the dual compensation rules for Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employee's Retirement System (FERS) annuitants who are re-employed in order to fulfill functions critical to the mission of the agency or any component of the agency. The waiver cannot be applied to annuitants working more than 520 hours in a six month period, 1,040 hours in a 12-month period, or for more than a total of 3,120 hours. Limits apply to the total number of individuals hired under the waiver. The waiver authority terminates 5 years after enactment. The Office of Personnel Management will promulgate regulations for the administration of this provision.
- It allows the head of a Federal agency to waive the annual limitations on premium and aggregate pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas.
- The act extends to Federal employees retired under the CSRS the opportunity to work for the Department of Defense and collect an unreduced CSRS pension.
- It extends to Federal employees who separated before March 1, 1991, eligibility to receive an actuarially reduced annuity under CSRS. (Previous limit on eligibility was October 1, 1990.)
- It provides Federal employees covered under the FERS with credit for unused sick leave for pension computation purposes. The credit is phased-in, with FERS awards before December 31, 2013, receiving 50 percent of unused sick leave. After 2013, 100 percent of sick leave will be credited.
- It allows Federal employees under FERS to redeposit withdrawn contributions, with interest, into their retirement account. The return of these withdrawals allows the additional service (upon which the withdrawal was based) to be included in the calculation of pensions.
- It provides Federal employees with retirement credit for service performed in the District of Columbia to be used in the calculation of FERS or CSRS pensions, as applicable.

***Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-83, enacted on October 28, 2009)***

- This act renames the Department of Homeland Security's Basic Pilot program as E-Verify, and extends the program, for which SSA provides support, until September 30, 2012.

## BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The LAE account represents SSA's administrative budget for carrying out its responsibilities under the Social Security Act. This includes administering the OASI, DI, SSI and Special Benefits for Certain WWII Veterans programs and supporting the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in administering the HI, SMI, and Medicare Part D programs. The President's Budget for the LAE account in FY 2012 is \$12.522 billion.

### AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

**Table 3.5—Amounts Available for Obligation<sup>1</sup>**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
<b>LAE</b>			
LAE Appropriation	\$11,446,500	\$ 12,378,863	\$ 12,522,200
Unobligated Balance, start-of-year	\$ 213,285	\$ 411,557	\$ 200,413
Recoveries and Transfers <sup>2</sup>	\$ 300,525	\$ 95,000	\$ 0
<b>Subtotal LAE Resources</b>	<b>\$ 11,960,310</b>	<b>\$ 12,885,420</b>	<b>\$ 12,722,613</b>
Uncollected User Fees	-\$ 1,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
Unobligated Balance, lapsing	-\$ 134,609	\$ 0	\$ 0
Unobligated Balance, end-of-year (LAE Carryover)	-\$ 411,557	-\$ 200,413	-\$ 5,413
<b>Obligations, LAE</b>	<b>\$ 11,413,144</b>	<b>\$ 12,685,007</b>	<b>\$ 12,717,200</b>
<b>Recovery Act Resources<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>Unobligated Balances, start-of-year:</b>			
Workload Processing	\$ 352,888	\$ 0	\$ 0
ERP - Admin	\$ 52,125	\$ 2,375	\$ 0
New NSC	\$ 498,670	\$ 496,819	\$ 114,619
<b>Recoveries and Recissions:</b>			
Workload Processing - Recovery	\$ 993	\$ 0	\$ 0
ERP - Recission	-\$ 47,000 <sup>4</sup>	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Subtotal, Recovery Act Resources</b>	<b>\$ 857,676</b>	<b>\$ 499,194</b>	<b>\$ 114,619</b>
<b>Unobligated Balances, lapsing:</b>			
Workload Processing	-\$ 6,172	\$ 0	\$ 0
ERP	\$ 0	-\$ 2,125	\$ 0
<b>Unobligated Balances, end-of-year:</b>			
ERP	\$ 2,375	\$ 0	\$ 0
NSC	\$ 496,819	\$ 114,619	\$ 114,619
<b>Obligations, Recovery Act</b>	<b>\$ 352,310</b>	<b>\$ 382,450</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>MIPPA – LIS</b>			
<b>Unobligated Balances, start-of-year</b>	<b>\$ 17,942</b>	<b>\$ 13,666</b>	<b>\$ 8,666</b>
Unobligated Balances, end-of-year	-\$ 13,666	-\$ 8,666	-\$ 3,666
<b>Obligations, MIPPA - LIS</b>	<b>\$ 4,275</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding. A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President's Budget was prepared. The numbers below assume full funding of the FY 2011 President's Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Does not reflect pending transfer of an additional \$195 million.

<sup>3</sup> The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided SSA with a total of \$1,090 million to help address the increasing disability and retirement workloads, replace SSA's current National Computer Center, and to administer the \$250 economic recovery payments to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income beneficiaries.

<sup>4</sup> \$47,000,000 of Recovery Act Economic Recovery Payment Administrative funds rescinded by section 318 P.L. 111-226

## BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

The LAE account is funded by the Social Security Trust Funds, the General Fund, the Medicare Trust Funds, and applicable user fees. Section 201(g) of the Social Security Act provides that SSA determines the share of administrative expenses that should have been borne by the appropriate trust funds for the administration of their respective programs and the General Fund for administration of the SSI program. SSA calculates the administrative costs attributable to each program using its Government Accountability Office approved cost analysis system. In FY 2009, SSA received additional funds from the General Fund of the Treasury, provided by the Recovery Act and the MIPPA.

**Table 3.6—Budget Authority and Outlays<sup>1</sup>**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
OASI and DI Trust Funds <sup>2</sup>	\$ 5,735,200	\$ 6,188,203 <sup>3</sup>	\$ 6,258,070 <sup>3</sup>
HI and SMI Trust Funds	\$ 2,106,000	\$ 2,227,860	\$ 2,253,780
SSA Advisory Board	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,150
SSI Administrative Expenses	\$ 3,442,000	\$ 3,775,000	\$ 3,844,000
SSI State Supplement User Fees	\$ 160,000	\$ 185,000	\$ 163,000
Non-Attorney Representative User Fees	\$ 1,000	\$ 500	\$ 1,000
MIPPA - LIS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recovery Act	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Budget Authority<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$ 11,446,500</b>	<b>\$ 12,378,863</b>	<b>\$ 12,522,000<sup>3</sup></b>
OASI and DI Trust Funds <sup>2</sup>	\$ 5,388,182	\$ 6,124,400	\$ 6,198,950
HI and SMI Trust Funds	\$ 1,909,262	\$ 2,204,784	\$ 2,231,622
SSI Administrative Expenses	\$ 3,438,785	\$ 3,734,616	\$ 3,804,328
SSI State Supplement User Fees	\$ 160,000	\$ 185,000	\$ 163,000
Non-Attorney Representative User Fees	\$ 0	\$ 200	\$ 200
MIPPA - LIS	\$ 0	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Recovery Act - Workload Processing	\$ 347,574	\$ 0	\$ 0
Recovery Act - Economic Recovery Payment -	\$ 3,946	\$ 250	\$ 0
Recovery Act - New NSC	\$ 1,746	\$ 383,200	\$ 0
<b>Total LAE Outlays<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$ 11,249,496</b>	<b>\$ 12,637,450</b>	<b>\$ 12,403,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President's Budget was prepared. The numbers below assume full funding of the FY 2011 President's Budget.

<sup>2</sup> OASDI includes funding for administration of the Special Benefits for Certain World War II Veterans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$1.863 million to increase SSA's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.

<sup>4</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ANALYSIS OF CHANGES**

The FY 2012 request represents a \$143.3 million increase over the FY 2011 President’s Budget. The following tables provide a summary of the changes from the FY 2011 President’s Budget to the FY 2012 President’s Budget.

**Table 3.7—Summary of Changes from FY 2011 to FY 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2011 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY11 to FY12 Change</b>
<b>Total LAE</b>	<b>\$ 12,885,420</b>	<b>\$ 12,722,613</b>	<b>- \$ 162,807</b>
Appropriation	\$ 12,378,863	\$ 12,522,200	+ \$ 143,337
Amounts Available From Prior Year Unobligated Balances <sup>2</sup>	\$ 506,557	\$ 200,413	- \$ 306,144
<b>Obligations, LAE</b>	<b><u>\$ 12,685,007</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 12,717,200</u></b>	<b>+ \$ 32,193</b>
Unobligated Balance, end-of-year	\$ 200,413	\$ 5,413	- \$ 195,000
<b>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Obligations</b>	<b><u>\$ 382,450</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 0</u></b>	<b>- \$ 382,450</b>
ERP Administration <sup>3</sup>	\$ 250	\$ 0	- \$ 250
National Support Center	\$ 382,200	\$ 0	- \$ 382,200
<b>MIPPA - LIS Obligations</b>	<b><u>\$ 5,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 5,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 0</u></b>
<b>Obligations, Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 13,072,457</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 12,722,200</u></b>	<b>- \$ 350,257</b>

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President’s Budget was prepared. The numbers below assume full funding of the FY 2011 President’s Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Does not reflect planned transfer of an additional \$195 million.

<sup>3</sup> Does not reflect \$2.125 million in ERP funds that lapse in FY 2011.

**Table 3.8—Explanation of LAE Budget Changes from FY 2011 to FY 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011		Change from FY 2011	
	Federal WYs <sup>2</sup>	Obligations (thousands)	Federal WYs	Obligations (thousands)
<b><u>BUILT-IN INCREASES</u></b>				
<b>Payroll Expenses</b>	72,276	\$ 6,835,000		+\$ 157,829
Increases due to periodic step increases, health benefits, career ladder promotions, and new employees hired under FERS				
<b>Non-Payroll Costs</b>				
Mandatory growth in non-payroll costs, including higher costs of rent, security, and guard services		\$ 2,375,863		+\$ 71,875
<b>State Disability Determination Services</b>				
Mandatory growth in State DDS costs, including pay raises and the cost of medical evidence		\$ 2,471,000		+\$ 114,426
<b>Subtotal, Built-In Increases<sup>3</sup></b>				<b>+\$ 344,130</b>
<b><u>PROGRAM INCREASES</u></b>				
<b>Funding for IT</b>				
Increase in funding for IT, including desktop, voice and data communications, infrastructure, costs for major projects, and ongoing operational costs of AFI.		\$ 627,000		+\$ 95,000
<b>Net Increase in State Disability Determination Services</b>				+\$ 12,574
<b>Subtotal, Program Increases</b>				<b>+\$ 107,574</b>
<b>Total Increases</b>				<b>+\$ 451,704</b>

Table Continues on the Next Page

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President’s Budget was prepared. The total amounts included for 2011 LAE obligations reflect the FY 2011 President’s Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 69 WYs funded by MIPPA and Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Mandatory increase are almost \$350 million. The Budget Overview netted the mandatory increases and the FY 2011 President’s Budget assumed pay raise of \$60 million.



Limitation on Administrative Expenses

	FY 2011		Change from FY 2011	
	Federal WYs <sup>1</sup>	Obligations (thousands)	Federal WYs	Obligations (thousands)
<b><u>PROGRAM DECREASES</u></b>				
Net Decrease in WYs			- 378	-\$ 36,829
Net Decrease in non-payroll costs				-\$ 201,538
Funding for AFI initiative		\$ 10,000		-\$ 10,000
Recovery Act – New NSC Resources Non-personnel Costs		\$ 382,200		-\$ 382,200
Recovery Act - ERP		\$ 250		-\$ 250
Decreases in Obligations Funded from Other Prior-Year Unobligated Balances <sup>2</sup>		\$306,144		-\$ 111,144
Funds previously held for January 2011 Pay Increase		\$ 60,000		-\$ 60,000
<b>Total Decreases</b>			<b>- 378</b>	<b>-\$ 801,961</b>
<b><u>Other Obligations</u></b>				
MIPPA - LIS		\$ 5,000		\$ 0
<b>Total LAE Obligations, Net Change</b>	<b>72,276</b>	<b>\$ 13,072,457</b>	<b>- 378</b>	<b>-\$ 350,257</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 69 WYs funded by MIPPA and Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Rescission of prior year unobligated balances would reduce these funding assumptions and create the need for additional new budget authority or a decline in performance.

## BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY OBJECT

**Table 3.9—Budgetary Resources by Object<sup>1</sup>**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate	Change
Personnel Compensation				
Permanent positions	\$4,743,991	\$4,962,095	\$4,985,039	+\$22,943
Positions other than permanent	\$111,153	\$122,611	\$125,567	+\$2,955
Other personnel compensation	\$279,216	\$326,156	\$221,419	-\$104,737
Special personal service payments	\$3,893	\$7,518	\$7,599	+\$81
Subtotal, personnel compensation	\$5,138,254	\$5,418,380	\$5,339,623	-\$78,757
Personnel Benefits	\$1,347,384	\$1,483,785	\$1,619,982	+\$136,197
Travel and transportation of persons	\$64,236	\$63,417	\$60,742	-\$2,676
Transportation of things	\$8,669	\$8,566	\$8,205	-\$362
Rent, communications, and utilities				
Rental payments to GSA	\$643,541	\$694,626	\$725,806	+\$31,180
Rental payments to others	\$1,712	\$1,712	\$1,712	\$0
Communications, utilities, misc.	\$400,482	\$415,251	\$429,978	+\$14,728
Printing and reproduction	\$49,232	\$48,626	\$46,598	-\$2,028
Other services (DDS, guards, etc.)	\$3,532,752	\$4,213,379	\$3,977,424	-\$235,955
Supplies and materials	\$51,738	\$51,153	\$48,994	-\$2,159
Equipment	\$356,695	\$310,234	\$299,534	-\$10,700
Land and structures	\$126,805	\$315,762	\$118,044	-\$197,718
Grants, subsidies and contributions	\$28,237	\$27,804	\$26,631	-\$1,173
Insurance claims and indemnities	\$19,988	\$19,755	\$18,921	-\$834
Interest and dividends	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$0
<b>Total Obligations<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$11,769,730</b>	<b>\$13,072,457</b>	<b>\$12,722,200</b>	<b>-\$350,257</b>
Resources not being obligated in the current year (carrying over, transferring, or lapsing)	\$134,609	\$200,413	\$5,413	-\$195,000
<b>Total Budgetary Resources<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$11,904,339</b>	<b>\$13,272,870</b>	<b>\$12,727,613</b>	<b>-\$545,257</b>
Payments to State DDS (funded from other services and Communications, utilities, and misc.)	\$2,242,056	\$2,471,000	\$2,598,000	+\$127,000

<sup>1</sup> The obligations include the base LAE appropriation, Recovery Act, and LIS. The table reflects FY 2010 actual and FY 2011 and FY 2012 projections of spending by object class. Resources are not managed at the object class level and SSA has the flexibility within the LAE account to modify projected spending during the budget execution process. A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President's Budget was prepared. The amounts included for FY 2011 obligations reflect the FY 2011 President's Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

**BACKGROUND**

**AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

The LAE account is authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act. The authorization language makes available for expenditure, out of any or all of the Trust Funds, such amounts as Congress deems appropriate for administering Title II, Title VIII, Title XVI, and Title XVIII of the Social Security Act for which SSA is responsible and Title XVIII of the Act for which the Secretary of Health and Human Services is responsible.

**Table 3.10—Authorizing Legislation  
(dollars in thousands)**

	<b>2010 Amount Authorized</b>	<b>2010 Actual</b>	<b>2011 Amount Authorized</b>	<b>2011 Estimate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2012 Amount Authorized</b>	<b>2012 Estimate<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Title II, Section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act</b>	Indefinite	\$ 11,446,500	Indefinite	\$ 12,378,863	Indefinite	\$12,522,200

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2011 request includes \$513 million in cap adjustment funding for program integrity work and \$185 million for SSI State Supplement user fees and up to \$500,000 for non-attorney payee. Includes \$1,863,280 to increase SSA’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2012 request includes \$623 million in cap adjustment funding for program integrity work and \$163 million for SSI State Supplement user fees and up to \$1,000,000 for non-attorney payee. Includes \$1,863,000 to increase SSA’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.

## APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY

The table below includes the amount requested, passed by the House and Senate, and ultimately appropriated for the LAE account, including any supplemental appropriations or other legislation providing appropriations as well as rescissions, for the last 10 years. The annual appropriation includes amounts authorized from SSI State Supplement user fees and, beginning in FY 2005, non-attorney representative payee user fees. Appropriated amounts in FY 2002 include additional funding for CDRs authorized by Section 303 of P.L. 104-121 and Section 10203 of P.L. 105-33. The FY 2011 and FY 2012 requests also include additional funding for CDRs and redeterminations.

**Table 3.11—Appropriations History Table**

Fiscal Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Passed	Senate Passed	Enacted Appropriation
<b>2002</b>	\$7,574,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$7,568,000,000	\$7,568,000,000	\$7,568,000,000 <sup>2</sup>
Rescission <sup>3</sup>				-\$5,915,000
Final				<b>\$7,562,085,000</b>
September 11 <sup>th</sup> Funding <sup>4</sup>				\$7,500,000
<b>2003</b>	\$7,937,000,000 <sup>5</sup>	\$7,936,000,000	\$7,936,000,000	\$7,936,000,000
Rescission <sup>6</sup>				-\$50,862,500
Final				<b>\$7,885,137,500</b>
<b>2004</b>	\$8,530,000,000 <sup>7</sup>	\$8,361,800,000	\$8,530,000,000	\$8,361,800,000
Rescission <sup>8</sup>				-\$48,626,600
Final				<b>\$8,313,173,400</b>
Medicare Modernization Act <sup>9</sup>				\$500,000,000
<b>2005</b>	\$8,878,000,000 <sup>10</sup>	\$8,798,100,000	\$8,622,818,000	\$8,801,896,000 <sup>11</sup>
Rescission <sup>12</sup>				-\$69,394,400
Final				<b>\$8,732,501,600</b>
<b>2006</b>	\$9,403,000,000 <sup>13</sup>	\$9,279,700,000	\$9,329,400,000	\$9,199,400,000 <sup>14</sup>
Rescission <sup>15</sup>				-\$90,794,000
Final				<b>\$9,108,606,000</b>
Hurricane Katrina Funding <sup>16</sup>				\$38,000,000
<b>2007</b>	\$9,496,000,000 <sup>17</sup>	\$9,297,573,000 <sup>18</sup>	\$9,297,573,000 <sup>18</sup>	<b>\$9,297,573,000</b>
<b>2008</b>	\$9,596,953,000 <sup>19</sup>	\$9,969,953,000	\$9,871,953,000	\$9,917,842,000 <sup>20</sup>
Rescission				-\$173,264,731
Final				<b>\$9,744,577,269</b>
Economic Stimulus Act <sup>21</sup>				\$31,000,000
<b>2009</b>	\$10,327,000,000 <sup>22</sup>	\$10,453,500,000	\$10,453,500,000	<b>\$10,453,500,000<sup>23</sup></b>
MIPPA – Low Income Subsidy <sup>24</sup>				\$24,800,000
Recovery Act <sup>25</sup>				\$1,090,000,000
<b>2010</b>	\$11,451,000,000 <sup>26</sup>	\$11,446,500,000	\$11,446,500,000	\$11,446,500,000 <sup>27</sup>
Rescission <sup>28</sup>				\$47,000,000
<b>2011<sup>29</sup></b>	\$12,378,863,280 <sup>30</sup>			
<b>2012</b>	\$12,522,000,000 <sup>31</sup>			

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- <sup>1</sup> Includes \$106,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes an additional \$433,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2003, for continuing disability reviews as authorized by section 103 of P.L. 104-121 and section 10203 of P.L. 105-33.
- <sup>2</sup> Includes \$100,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes, as requested, an additional \$433,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2003, for continuing disability reviews as authorized by section 103 of P.L. 104-121 and section 10203 of P.L. 105-33.
- <sup>3</sup> A total of \$5,915,000 was rescinded by P.L. 107-206. \$3,400,000 was applied to base expenses; \$2,515,000 was applied to cap adjustment funding for continuing disability reviews.
- <sup>4</sup> The President requested and the Congress provided \$7,500,000 in emergency response funding to SSA for infrastructure and security costs related to the events of September 11, 2001 (P.L. 107-117).
- <sup>5</sup> For comparability purposes, amounts do not reflect the Administration's proposal to charge the full cost of accruing retirement benefits and annuitant health benefits to agency accounts. The FY 2003 Congressional Justification shows \$8,282,753,000, \$345,753,000 more than reflected on this table. The proposed legislation was not enacted. Total includes \$112,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments.
- <sup>6</sup> A total of \$50,862,500 was rescinded by P.L. 108-7, Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003.
- <sup>7</sup> Total includes \$120,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments.
- <sup>8</sup> A total of \$48,626,600 was rescinded by P.L. 108-199, Consolidated Appropriations Bill.
- <sup>9</sup> A total of \$500,000,000 was provided to SSA for start-up costs for the implementation of the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-173)
- <sup>10</sup> Total includes up to \$121,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments.
- <sup>11</sup> Total includes up to \$124,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$3,600,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>12</sup> A total of \$69,394,400 was rescinded by P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Bill.
- <sup>13</sup> Includes a total of \$601,000,000 in earmarked funding for continuing disability reviews in FY 2006. Total consists of \$412,000,000 in base funding and \$189,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$131,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$3,600,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>14</sup> Total includes up to \$119,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$1,000,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>15</sup> A total of \$90,794,000 was rescinded by P.L. 109-148, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006.
- <sup>16</sup> A transfer from Department of Homeland Security for Hurricane Katrina-related costs (P.L. 109-234).
- <sup>17</sup> Includes a total of \$490,000,000 in funding designated for continuing disability reviews in FY 2007. Total consists of \$289,000,000 in base funding and \$201,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$119,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$1,000,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>18</sup> The amounts passed by the House and Senate reflect the amounts included in the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution of 2007 (P.L. 110-5).
- <sup>19</sup> Includes a total of \$477,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redeterminations and continuing disability reviews (CDRs). The base and cap adjustment requests for 2008 include both CDRs and SSI redeterminations, whereas previous cap adjustment requests were for CDRs only. Total consists of \$264,000,000 in base funding and \$213,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$135,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal

## Limitation on Administrative Expenses

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administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$1,000,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).

- <sup>20</sup> Includes up to \$132,641,550 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$982,530 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>21</sup> Economic Stimulus Act (P.L. 110-185) provides funds for work related to rebate checks for Title II beneficiaries and disabled veterans.
- <sup>22</sup> Total includes \$504,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redeterminations and continuing disability reviews – \$264,000,000 in base funding and \$240,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$145,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$1,000,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>23</sup> Total includes \$504,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redeterminations and continuing disability reviews – \$264,000,000 in base funding and \$240,000,000 in additional funds. After enactment of the FY 2009 appropriation, \$1,378,700 was transferred from LAE to OIG.
- <sup>24</sup> From the General Fund of the Treasury, the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) (P.L. 110-275) provides \$24,800,000 for activities related to the implementation of changes to the Low-Income Subsidy program. The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act total does not include \$24,100,000 for Medicare Savings Program outreach and transmittal of data to states. Also not included is the Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (P.L. 111-3), which appropriated to SSA \$5,000,000 to provide states the option to verify citizenship or nationality for the purposes of determining Medicaid or Children’s Health Insurance Program eligibility.
- <sup>25</sup> The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) (P.L. 111-5) provides SSA \$500,000,000 to process growing disability and retirement workloads, \$500,000,000 to replace the National Computer Center, and \$90,000,000 to administer the \$250 economic recovery payments for eligible Social Security and Supplemental Security Income beneficiaries.
- <sup>26</sup> Total includes \$758,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redetermination and continuing disability reviews – \$273,000,000 in base funding and \$485,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$165,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments. Also includes up to \$500,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>27</sup> Total includes \$758,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redetermination and continuing disability reviews – \$273,000,000 in base funding and \$485,000,000 in additional funds. The enacted amount matches the President’s request, after accounting for a technical adjustment resulting from CBO’s scoring of user fees. Total includes up to \$160,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments, and \$1,000,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203).
- <sup>28</sup> \$47,000,000 of Recovery Act Economic Recovery Payment Administrative funds rescinded by section 318 P.L. 111-226
- <sup>29</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President’s Budget was prepared.
- <sup>30</sup> Total includes \$796,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redetermination and continuing disability reviews – \$283,000,000 in base funding and \$513,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$185,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments and up to \$500,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203). Includes \$1,863,280 to increase SSA’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.
- <sup>31</sup> Total includes \$938,000,000 in funding designated for SSI redetermination and continuing disability reviews – \$315,000,000 in base funding and \$623,000,000 in additional funds. Includes up to \$163,000,000 from user fees paid by states for Federal administration of SSI State Supplement payments and up to \$1,000,000 from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act (P.L. 108-203). Includes \$1,863,000 to increase SSA’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities.

## ADDITIONAL BUDGET DETAIL

### SIZE AND SCOPE OF SSA'S PROGRAMS

SSA's administrative budget is driven by the size of the programs it administers—both in terms of the amount of work performed and the number of people needed to process it—and by its continuing efforts to improve service and efficiency.

Between the three major programs SSA administers—OASI, DI, and SSI—Federal benefit payment outlays totaled \$742.7 billion in FY 2010; under current law, Federal benefit payment outlays are expected to increase to \$774.5 billion in FY 2011 and \$802.7 billion in FY 2012. At approximately 1.6 percent of total outlays, SSA's administrative expenses continue to be a small fraction of overall program spending, demonstrating the agency's cost-conscious approach to managing its resources.

**Table 3.12—Federal Benefit Outlays<sup>1</sup>**  
(dollars in billions)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	\$ 572.5	\$ 594.1	\$ 620.6
Disability Insurance	\$ 122.9	\$ 128.0	\$ 134.5
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 47.2	\$ 52.4	\$ 47.6
<b>Total Outlays</b>	<b>\$ 742.7</b>	<b>\$ 774.5</b>	<b>\$ 802.7</b>

Paralleling the growth in benefit payment outlays, the number of Federal beneficiaries of the three major programs SSA administers is expected to increase from 57.8 million in FY 2010 to 59.5 million in FY 2011 and 61.3 million in FY 2012.

**Table 3.13—Beneficiaries<sup>1</sup>**  
(average in payment status, in millions)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	43.1	44.2	45.4
Disability Insurance	9.8	10.3	10.7
Supplemental Security Income <sup>2</sup>	7.5	7.8	8.0
Concurrent Recipients <sup>3</sup>	-2.7	-2.7	-2.8
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>

<sup>1</sup>Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include recipients who only receive a Federally Administered State supplementary payment and no Federal benefit.

<sup>3</sup>Recipients receiving both DI and SSI benefits.

### FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS AND WORKYEARS

The following table summarizes the LAE Federal and State workyears requested for FY 2012.

**Table 3.14—SSA Supported Federal and State Workyears<sup>1</sup>**

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
LAE Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) <sup>2</sup>	66,678	68,817	69,675
LAE Overtime/Lump Sum Leave <sup>2</sup>	3,493	3,528	2,292
<b>Total SSA Workyears (excludes OIG)</b>	<b>70,171</b>	<b>72,345</b>	<b>71,967</b>
Total DDS Workyears	16,021	16,827	16,828
<b>Total SSA/DDS Workyears (excludes OIG)</b>	<b>86,192</b>	<b>89,172</b>	<b>88,795</b>

### SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

This budget includes \$2.15 million for the Social Security Advisory Board in FY 2012. The *Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994* mandated the creation of a seven-member Advisory Board to make recommendations on policies and regulations relating to SSA’s major programs: OASDI and SSI. The Board is required by law to meet at least four times per year.

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President’s Budget was prepared. The numbers below assume full funding of the FY 2011 President’s Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all WYs funded by the Recovery Act, MIPPA and Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009.



## IT FUND TABLES

Table 3.15— LAE Expired Balances &amp; No-Year IT Account (in thousands)

<b>LAE Expired Accounts</b>	<b>Amounts</b>
LAE unobligated balance from FY 2006-2009	\$304,000
LAE unobligated balance available from FY 2010	\$87,300
Total LAE unobligated balance from FY 2006-2010	\$391,300
Amounts projected for prior year adjustments	\$196,300 <sup>1</sup>
Total LAE unobligated balance available for transfer from FY 2006-2010	<b>\$195,000<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>No-Year ITS Account</b>	
Carryover from funds transferred in FY 2009 for FY 2010	\$170,000
Carryover from FY 2009 (Unobligated Balances)	\$31,636
Total carryover from FY 2009 to FY 2010	\$201,636
FY 2010 obligations	-\$111,551
Total carryover (excluding recoveries)	\$90,085
Recoveries in FY 2010	\$15,328
Total carryover and recoveries from funds available FY 2010	<b>\$105,413</b>
Funds transferred in FY 2010 for FY 2011	\$280,000
Total Carryover into FY 2011	\$385,413
Funds transferred in FY 2011 for FY 2011 (apportioned on 12/23/2010)	\$95,000
<b>Total FY 2011 ITS no-year funding through 12/31/2010</b>	<b>\$480,413<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> It is essential that these funds remain in the expired LAE account (FY 2006-2010) to cover adjustments. Otherwise, SSA could face an anti-deficiency violation.

<sup>2</sup> Transfer planned

<sup>3</sup> Does not reflect the planned \$195 million transfer (see note 2 above).

## SSA E-GOV CONTRIBUTIONS

SSA supports many E-Government initiatives. These initiatives serve citizens, businesses, and Federal employees by delivering high-quality services more efficiently and by providing services that might not otherwise be available. These initiatives are included in the agency’s IT budget.

**Table 3.16 – SSA e-Gov Contributions (in thousands)<sup>1</sup>**

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
<b>Disaster Assist Improvement Plan</b>	\$ 176.1	\$ 182.5	\$ 64.8
<b>E-Federal Health Architecture LoB</b>	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0
<b>E-Rulemaking</b>	\$ 70.1	\$ 70.0	\$ 57.9
<b>Financial Management LoB</b>	\$ 44.4	\$ 44.4	\$ 44.4
<b>Geospatial LoB</b>	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.0
<b>GovBenefits.gov</b>	\$ 336.0	\$ 256.7	\$ 261.9
<b>Grants.gov</b>	\$ 39.3	\$ 39.3	\$ 37.7
<b>Grants Management LoB</b>	\$ 28.5	\$ 28.5	\$ 28.5
<b>Human Resources Management LoB</b>	\$ 130.4	\$ 130.4	\$ 130.4
<b>IAE-Loans and Grants</b>	\$ 13.0	\$ 13.0	\$ 13.0
<b>Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE)</b>	\$ 37.2	\$ 39.1	\$ 93.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,890.1</b>	<b>\$ 1,319.0</b>	<b>\$ 1,247.4</b>

Social Security remains an active contributor to E-Government initiatives.

**Disaster Assist Improvement Plan** will provide a unified point of access to disaster management-related information, mitigation, response, and recovery information.

**E-Federal Health Architecture LoB** will support integration of the agency’s health information systems into the emerging Nationwide Health Information Network (NHIN).

**E-Rulemaking** improves collaboration across government on regulatory matters and provides a central web-based environment for the public to review and comment on SSA regulatory actions while reducing administration costs.

**Financial Management LoB** reduces non-compliant systems by leveraging common standards and shared service solutions in Federal financial operations.

**Geospatial LoB** maximizes geospatial investments by leveraging resources and reducing redundancies. Offering a single point of access to map-related data will allow SSA to improve mission delivery and increase service to citizens.

**GovBenefits.gov** helps to promote awareness of SSA’s benefit programs to the public, assisting SSA in its strategic goals of delivering citizen-centric world-class service and strengthening public understanding of Social Security programs.

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Grants.gov** provides a single, online portal and central storehouse of information on grant programs for all Federal grant applicants.

**Grants Management LoB** is developing solutions to standardize and streamline the grants management process government-wide. GM LoB is pursuing a consortia based approach to share operations and maintenance (O&M) costs, and development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) costs across agencies, decreasing the burden that any one grant-making agency must bear. Business processes as available through consortium lead agencies will decrease agency reliance on manual and paper-based grants processing.

**Human Resources Management LoB** provides common core functionality to support the strategic management of Human Capital government-wide.

**Integrated Acquisition Environment and IAE-Loans and Grants** creates a secure environment to facilitate the acquisition of goods and services.

**Table 3.17 – Other SSA Expenses/Service Fees Related to e-Gov Projects (in thousands)<sup>1</sup>**

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Estimate
<b>Recruitment One-Stop</b>	\$ 334.3	\$ 414.3	\$ 414.3
<b>Enhanced Human Resource</b>	\$ 1,500.0	\$ 1,348.4	\$ 1,402.2
<b>E-Payroll</b>	\$ 14,022.4	\$ 14,127.1	\$ 14,127.1
<b>E-Travel</b>	\$ 1,351.6	\$ 1,339.2	\$ 1,339.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 17,208.4</b>	<b>\$ 17,229.0</b>	<b>\$ 17,282.8</b>

In addition to making annual contributions to the managing partners of certain e-Gov projects, SSA also funds various ongoing business services that are related to e-Gov projects. These funds are part of SSA’s ongoing budget and pay for services provided by other agencies under authority of the Economy Act.

**Recruitment One-Stop** provides an online portal ([www.usajobs.gov](http://www.usajobs.gov)) through which citizens can easily search for employment opportunities throughout the Federal Government.

**Enhanced Human Resource Integration** initiative is developing policies and tools to streamline and automate the electronic exchange of standardized human resource data needed for the creation of an official employee record across the Executive Branch.

**E-Payroll** standardizes and consolidates government wide Federal civilian payroll services and processes.

**E-Travel** is intended to provide a government wide standard set of world-class travel management services to consolidate Federal travel, minimize cost, and improve customer satisfaction.

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

**EMPLOYMENT**

The following table provides a detailed view of the full-time equivalent employment levels.

**Table 3.18—Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>
Limitation on Administrative Expenses Account <sup>2</sup>	66,398 <sup>3</sup>	68,517	69,375
Reimbursable Work	280	300	300
<b>SSA Proper (excludes DDS and OIG)</b>	<b>66,678</b>	<b>68,817</b>	<b>69,675</b>

The following table lists the Average Grade and Salary for SSA employees for FY 2010. It includes averages for Executive Service (ES) and General Service (GS) employees.

**Table 3.19—Average Grade and Salary**

	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>
<b>Average ES Salary</b>	<b>\$ 167,600</b>
<b>Average GS Grade<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Average GS Salary</b>	<b>\$ 64,200</b>

<sup>1</sup> A full-year appropriation for FY 2011 was not enacted at the time the FY 2012 President’s Budget was prepared. The numbers below assume full funding of the FY 2011 President’s Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all FTEs funded by the Recovery Act, MIPPA and Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009.

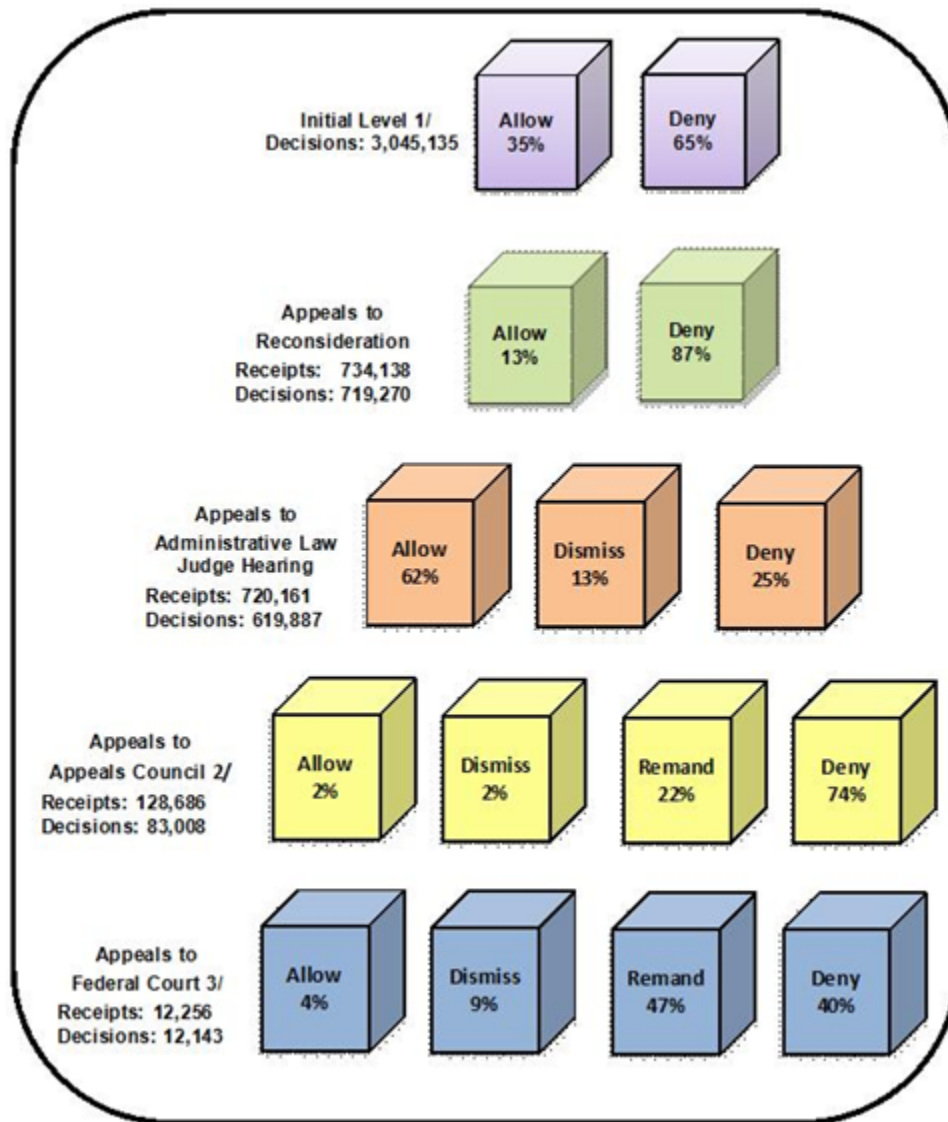
<sup>3</sup> The final FY 2010 FTEs for Operations were 48,480 and 9,744 for ODAR.

<sup>4</sup> We expect the average GS grade to remain at a GS-10 for both FY 2011 and FY 2012.

**FY 2010 DISABILITY WORKLOAD**

The following table provides data on the FY 2010 disability claims and appeals workloads.

**Table 3.20—FY 2010 Workload Data: Disability Appeals\***



\*Data include all disability decisions completed in FY 2010 and include claims that were filed in FY 10 or prior years. These are decisions on disability eligibility. Other non-disability eligibility factors may affect final eligibility for benefits, i.e. some cases with a favorable disability decision could ultimately be denied for failure to meet other eligibility requirements. Some disability claims not eligible on non-disability grounds will not be referred for a disability decision and are not reflected in the data shown. Decisions include Title II – Social Security Disability Insurance and Title XVI – Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cases. Some claimants may file concurrently for both Title II and Title XVI. Concurrent Title XX/XVI cases are counted as one.

1/ Approximately 24% of initial level denials are from 10 states using the Prototype process. If appealed, these cases would bypass the reconsideration level and go directly to an Administration Law Judge hearing.

2/ Data are on applications for persons filing for disability except for Appeals Council and Federal Court data which also include appealed Continuing Disability Review (CDR) decisions.

Prepared by: SSA, ODPMI (Office of Disability Program Management Information) 11/30/2010, Office of Budget Additions 1/7/2011

Data Sources:

1) In and Reconsideration Receipts Data: SSA State Agency Operations Report

2) Administration Law Judge and Appeals Council Receipt data: SSA Office of Disability Adjudication and Review (ODAR)

3) Federal Court Receipt data: SSA Office of General Counsel