

Addendum to the Supporting Statement for Form SSA-7-F6
Application for Parent's Insurance Benefits
20 CFR 404.370-404.374 and 404.601-404.603
OMB No. 0960-0012

Revisions to the Collection Instruments

SSA is making the following revisions to Form SSA-7-F6:

- **Change #1:** On page 4, we will insert new language regarding Medicare Part B Late Enrollment Penalty, as seen below:

MEDICARE INFORMATION

If this claim is approved and you are still entitled to benefits at age 65, or you are within 3 months of age 65 or older you could automatically receive Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance) coverage at age 65. If you live in Puerto Rico or a foreign country, you are not eligible for automatic enrollment in Medicare Part B, and you will need to contact Social Security to request enrollment.

COMPLETE ITEM 22 ONLY IF YOU ARE WITHIN 3 MONTHS OF AGE 65 OR OLDER

Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance) helps cover doctor's services and outpatient care. It also covers some other services that Medicare Part A does not cover, such as some of the services of physical and occupational therapists and some home health care. If you enroll in Medicare Part B, you will have to pay a monthly premium. The amount of your premium will be determined when your coverage begins. In some cases, your premium may be higher based on information about your income we receive from the Internal Revenue Service. Your premiums will be deducted from any monthly Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or Office of Personnel Management benefits you receive. If you do not receive any of these benefits, you will get a letter explaining how to pay your premiums. You will also get a letter if there is any change in the amount of your premium.

Late Enrollment Penalty

If you do not sign up for Part B when you are first eligible, you may have to pay a late enrollment penalty for as long as you have Part B. Your monthly premium for Part B may go up 10% for each full 12-month period that you could have had Part B, but did not sign up for it. Also, you may have to wait until the General Enrollment Period (January 1 to March 31) to enroll in Part B, and coverage will start July 1 of that year.

You can also enroll in a Medicare prescription drug plan (Part D). To learn more about the Medicare prescription drug plans and when you can enroll, visit www.medicare.gov or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227; TTY 1-877-486-2048). Medicare can also tell you about agencies in your area that can help you choose your prescription drug coverage. The amount of your premium varies based on the prescription drug plan provider. The amount you pay for Part D coverage may be higher than the listed plan premium, based on information about your income we receive from the Internal Revenue Service.

If you have limited income and resources, we encourage you to apply for the Extra Help that is available to assist you with Medicare prescription drug costs. The Extra Help can pay the monthly premiums, annual deductibles, and prescription co-payments. To learn more or apply, please visit www.socialsecurity.gov, call 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778) or visit the nearest Social Security office.



- Justification #1:** We are adding Medicare Part B late enrollment penalty information to the parent's insurance benefit application. We ask individuals if they want to enroll in Part B of Medicare, when they are filing for parent's benefits if they are within four months of age 65 or older. This provides language consistency among applications. We are not adding this information to MCS because the SSA employee who interviews the applicant provides this information verbally.
- **Change #2:** On Page 6, Bullet 6, we will change the text.
From:
You are confined to jail, prison, penal institution or correctional facility for conviction of a crime or you are confined to a public institution by court order in connection with a crime.

To:
You are confined to jail, prison, penal institution or correctional facility for more than 30 continuous days for conviction of a crime or you are confined for more

than 30 continuous days to a public institution by court order in connection with a crime.

Justification #2: These changes conform to the non-payment requirements of the *Social Security Act* in section 202(x)(1).

- **Change #3:** On Page 6, Bullet 7, we will change the text.

From:

You have an unsatisfied warrant for your arrest for a crime or attempted crime that is a felony (or, in jurisdictions that do not define crimes as felonies, a crime that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.)

To:

You have an unsatisfied felony or arrest warrant for more than 30 continuous days for flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, escape from custody, or flight escape.

Justification #3: We are making this change due to the Martinez Settlement. The Martinez Settlement is a nationwide class action settlement that caused us to no longer suspend benefits for an outstanding felony warrant unless the warrant was issued for a crime or attempted crime of flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, or escape from custody and flight-escape. Also, we now use the term “arrest warrant” to cover jurisdictions that do not classify crimes as felonies.

- **Change #4:** On Page 6, we will remove Bullet 8.

Justification #4: We need to delete this entire bullet. On August 4, 2015, SSA decided we would no longer suspend benefits or stop payments to Title II beneficiaries and Title XVI recipients if the beneficiary or recipient alleged having an unsatisfied violation of probation or parole under Federal or State law. SSA decided we would no longer enforce the Probation or Parole Violation (PPV) non-payment sections of the Social Security Act because the statute, as currently constructed, is flawed and not susceptible to implement given the restrictions placed on the Agency by the *Clark Court Order*.

- **Change #5:** We are revising the Privacy Act Statement on this form.

Justification #5: SSA’s Office of the General Counsel is conducting a systematic review of SSA’s Privacy Act Statements on agency forms. As a result, SSA is updating the Privacy Act Statement on the form.

Revisions to the Collection Instrument - Form SSA-7-INST

- **Change #1:** On Page 1, Bullet 8, we will change the text.

From:

You are confined to jail, prison, penal institution or correctional facility for conviction of a crime or you are confined to a public institution by court order in connection with a crime.

To:

You are confined to jail, prison, penal institution or correctional facility for more than 30 continuous days for conviction of a crime or you are confined for more than 30 continuous days to a public institution by court order in connection with a crime.

Justification #1: These changes conform to the non-payment requirements of the *Social Security Act* in section 202(x)(1).

- **Change #2:** On Page 1, Bullet 9, we will change the text.

From:

You have an unsatisfied warrant for your arrest for a crime or attempted crime that is a felony (or, in jurisdictions that do not define crimes as felonies, a crime that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.)

To:

You have an unsatisfied felony or arrest warrant for more than 30 continuous days for flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, escape from custody, or flight escape.

Justification #2: We are making this change due to the Martinez Settlement. The Martinez Settlement is a nationwide class action settlement that caused us to no longer suspend benefits for an outstanding felony warrant unless the warrant was issued for a crime or attempted crime of flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, escape from custody and flight-escape. Also, we now use the term “arrest warrant” to cover jurisdictions that do not classify crimes as felonies.

- **Change #3:** On Page 1, we will delete Bullet 10.

Justification #3: We need to delete this entire bullet. On August 4, 2015, SSA decided we would no longer suspend benefits or stop payments to Title II beneficiaries and Title XVI recipients if the beneficiary or recipient alleged having an unsatisfied violation of probation or parole under Federal or State law. SSA decided we would no longer enforce the Probation or Parole Violation (PPV) non-payment sections of the Social Security Act because the statute, as currently constructed, is flawed and not susceptible to implement given the restrictions placed on the Agency by the *Clark Court Order*.

- **Change #4:** We are revising the Privacy Act Statement on this form.

Justification #4: SSA's Office of the General Counsel is conducting a systematic review of SSA's Privacy Act Statements on agency forms. As a result, SSA is updating the Privacy Act Statement on the form.

SSA will implement the changes above upon OMB approval.

These actions do not affect the public reporting burden.