**Supporting Statement for Form SSA-5-BK**

**Application for Mother’s or Father’s Insurance Benefits**

### 20 CFR 404.339 - 404.342, 20 CFR 404.601 - 404.603

**OMB No. 0960-0003**

1. **Justification**
2. **Introduction/Authoring Laws and Regulations**

Section *202(g)* of the *Social Security Act (Act)* provides for the payment of monthly benefits to the widow or widower of an insured individual if the surviving spouse is caring for a child of the deceased worker who is entitled to Social Security benefits. The regulatory requirements for implementing section *202(g)* ofthe *Act* are set forth in *20 CFR 404.339 - 404.342* and *20 CFR 404.601 - 404.603* of the *Code of Federal Regulations.* Sections *202, 205, 223, 226,* and *806* of the *Act*, as amended, allow us to collect this information.

1. **Description of Collection**

The Social Security Administration (SSA) uses the information on Form SSA-5-BK to determine an individual’s eligibility for mother’s or father’s insurance benefits. SSA pays these benefits to the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse of an insured worker who has in their care the worker’s child who is under age 16 or disabled and entitled to child’s insurance benefits. For a surviving divorced mother or father, the child must be their natural or legally adopted child who is entitled to child’s insurance benefits on the deceased worker’s earning record. The surviving spouse or surviving divorces spouse must also be unmarried, meet the marriage duration requirement (surviving spouse only), not be entitled to a higher Social Security requirement benefit on their own record, not be entitled to a widow(er)’s insurance benefit, and be finally divorced from the deceased worker (surviving divorced spouse only). Upon reaching full retirement age (FRA), SSA converts a mother’s or father’s insurance beneficiary who is eligible for widow(er)’s benefits to widow(er)’s benefits.

The surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse seeking to collect mother’s or father’s insurance benefits may complete a paper application available on SSA’s website or may submit the necessary information during a telephone or in-person interview with an SSA employee. As part of the application process, if not contained in SSA’s records, SSA asks respondents to provide proof of the worker’s death, their birth and citizenship, proof of their marriage to the deceased worker, proof of their divorce (if applying as a surviving divorced mother or father), their other marriages (if applicable), and the child’s (or children’s) birth information. SSA advises the respondent of any proofs required to process the application. Providing proof of the worker’s recent earnings record is option if the worker’s status is not dependent upon those earnings, or if the respondent does not insist upon using those unposted earnings in computing the monthly benefit payable. If the respondent does not provide proof of the worker’s recent earnings, SSA will credit the worker’s earnings with any additional earnings shortly after receipt of the employer’s earnings report. SSA automatically determines the effect, if any, these earnings have on the benefit payable, and credits it to the beneficiary’s monthly benefit amount along with any retroactive payment due.

Beneficiaries may receive mother’s or father’s insurance benefits and work at the same time. However, if they are younger than full retirement age and make more than the yearly earnings limit, SSA reduces their benefit. SSA collects information about the respondent’s earnings to determine the amount of benefits payable to them.

Benefits can begin no earlier than the month of the worker’s death. If a widow(er) under FRA files an application in the month immediately following the worker’s month of death, SSA allows retroactivity for one month if the widow(er) meets all other factors of entitlement in the month of the worker’s death. If a widow(er) under FRA does not file an application in the month immediately following the worker’s month of death, benefits begin with the month of filing if the widow(er) meets all other factors of entitlement in that month. For claimants who file an application after attaining FRA, SSA allows up to six months retroactivity for widow(er)’s benefits. However, for those who file less than six months after FRA, SSA will only pay retroactive benefits back to the month of FRA attainment.

The respondents are individuals caring for a child of the deceased worker who is applying for mother’s or father’s insurance benefits under the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program.

1. **Use of Information Technology to Collect the Information**

SSA created a printable PDF version of Form SSA-5-BK, which is available on our website. Field office (FO) staff inputs information collected on the paper Form SSA‑5‑BK into SSA’s Modernized Claims System (MCS). FO staff also input information into MCS which they collect during telephone or in-person interviews with respondents.

This collection does not currently have a fully public-facing Internet version, as described in the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, as we prioritized other information collections for full electronic conversions. Given that IT Mod programming is an ongoing, dynamic project, we cannot provide specific timelines for when we will be able to make any particular ICR available via Internet web-based application.  We will ultimately convert most existing ICRs to full electronic versions depending on how they fall within our overall IT Mod schema, but this may be unconnected to the PRA approval lifecycle.

In the interim, we evaluated this collection for conversion to a submittable PDF.  Given the high volume of conversions we are coordinating and the more urgent nature of some of the other conversions, we ultimately decided not to prioritize this ICR for conversion to fully submittable PDF at this time.  When we are able to schedule this form for conversion to a submittable PDF, we will submit a Change Request to OMB to request prior approval.

1. **Why We Cannot Use Duplicate Information**

The information we collect with the SSA-5-BK is also collected by other Title II, Title XVI and Title XVIII applications as well as our appointment systems: eLAS and iAppointment. We are able to reduce the collection of redundant information by storing person-centric data (i.e., date of birth, citizenship, marriage data, contact information) when first collected by SSA. When using a system application such as the MCS, person‑centric data previously collected will propagate into the claims path for the technician to verify and update when necessary**.**

1. **Minimizing Burden on Small Respondents**

This collection does not affect small businesses or other small entities.

1. **Consequence of Not Collecting Information or Collecting It Less Frequently**

If we did not use Form SSA-5-BK, eligible individuals would have no way to apply for mother’s or father’s insurance benefits. Because we collect this information on an as needed basis, we cannot collect it less frequently. There are no technical or legal obstacles to burden reduction.

1. **Special Circumstances**

There are no special circumstances that would cause SSA to conduct this information collection in a manner inconsistent with *5 CFR 1320.*

1. **Solicitation of Public Comment and Other Consultations with the Public**

The 60-day advance Federal Register Notice published on April 6, 2021 at 86 FR 17874, and we received no public comments.  The 30-day FRN published on June 23, 2021 at 86 FR 33007.  If we receive any comments in response to this Notice, we will forward them to OMB.

1. **Payment or Gifts to Respondents**

SSA does not provide payments or gifts to the respondents.

1. **Assurances of Confidentiality**

SSA protects and holds confidential the information it collects in accordance with *42 U.S.C. 1306, 20 CFR 401* and *402, 5 U.S.C. 552* (Freedom of Information Act), *5 U.S.C. 552a* (Privacy Act of 1974), and OMB Circular No. A-130.

1. **Justification for Sensitive Questions**

The information collection does not contain any questions of a sensitive nature.

1. **Estimates of Public Reporting Burden**

We estimate approximately 23,151 respondents completed an application for Mother’s or Father’s Insurance Benefits either by completing the paper application or an in-person or telephone interview with an SSA employee who inputs the responses into MCS. The following chart shows the burden information for these modalities:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Modality of Completion** | **Number of Respondents** | **Frequency of Response** | **Average Burden per Response**  **(minutes)** | **Estimated**  **Total**  **Annual Burden (hours)** | **Average Theoretical Hourly Cost Amount (dollars)\*** | **Average Wait Time in Field Office**  **(minutes) \*\*** | **Total Annual Opportunity Cost (dollars)\*\*\*** |
| SSA-5-BK  (Paper) | 28 | 1 | 30 | 14 | $31.48\* |  | $441\*\*\* |
| SSA-5 MCS Interview | 23,123 | 1 | 30 | 11,562 | $31.48\* | 24\*\* | $655,130\*\*\* |
| **Totals** | **23,151** |  |  | **11,576** |  |  | **$583,308\*\*\*** |

\* We based this figure on average U.S. worker’s hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (<https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm>).

\*\* We based this figure on the average FY 2021 wait times for field offices, based on SSA’s current management information data.

\*\*\* This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. **There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application**.

In addition, OMB’s Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) is requiring SSA to use a rough estimate of a 30-minute, one-way, drive time in our calculations of the time burden for this collection. OIRA based their estimation on a spatial analysis of SSA’s current field office locations and the location of the average population centers based on census tract information, which likely represents a 13.97 mile driving distance for one-way travel. We depict this on the chart below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total Number of Respondents Who Visit a Field Office** | **Frequency of Response** | **Average One-Way Travel Time to a Field Office (minutes)** | **Estimated Total Travel Time to a Field Office (hours)** | **Total Annual Opportunity Cost for Travel Time (dollars)\*\*\*\*** |
| 23,123 | 1 | 30 | 11,562 | $363,972 |

\*\*\*\*We based this dollar amount on the Average Theoretical Hourly Cost Amount in dollars shown on the burden chart above.

Per OIRA, we include this travel time burden estimate under the 5 CFR 1320.8(a)(4), which requires us to provide “time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons [for]…transmitting, or otherwise disclosing the information,” as well as 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3)(iii) which requires us to estimate “the average burden collection…to the extent practicable.” SSA notes that we do not obtain or maintain any data on travel times to a field office, nor do we have any data which shows that the average respondent drives to a field office, rather than using any other mode of transport. SSA also acknowledges that respondents’ mode of travel and, therefore, travel times vary widely dependent on region, mode of travel, and actual proximity to a field office.

NOTE: We included the total opportunity cost estimate from this chart in our calculations when showing the total time and opportunity cost estimates in the paragraph below.

We base our burden estimates on current management information data, which includes data from actual interviews, as well as from years of conducting this information collection.  Per our management information data, we believe that 15 minutes accurately shows the average burden per response for reading the instructions, gathering the facts, and answering the questions.  Based on our current management information data, the current burden information we provided is accurate.  The total burden for this collection instrument is **11,576** burden hours (reflecting SSA management information data), which results in an associated theoretical (not actual) opportunity cost financial burden of **$947,280**.  SSA does not charge respondents to complete our applications.

1. **Annual Cost to the Respondents (Other)**

There is no known cost burden to the respondents.

1. **Annual Cost to Federal Government**

The annual cost to the Federal Government is approximately $309,476. This estimate accounts for costs from the following areas:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Description of Cost Factor** | **Methodology for Estimating Cost** | **Cost in Dollars\*** |
| Designing and Printing the Form | Design Cost + Printing Cost | $1,745 |
| Distributing, Shipping, and Material Costs for the Form | Distribution + Shipping + Material Cost | $0\* |
| SSA Employee (e.g., field office, 800 number, DDS staff) Information Collection and Processing Time | GS-9 employee x # of responses x processing time | $247,402 |
| Full-Time Equivalent Costs | Out of pocket costs + Other expenses for providing this service | $0\* |
| Systems Development, Updating, and Maintenance | GS-9 employee x man hours for development, updating, maintenance | $60,329 |
| Quantifiable IT Costs | Any additional IT costs | $0\* |
| **Total** |  | **$309,476** |

\* We have inserted a $0 amount for cost factors that do not apply to this collection.

SSA is unable to break down the costs to the Federal government further than we already have.  First, since we work with almost every US citizen, we often do bulk mailings, and cannot track the cost for a single mailing.  In addition, it is difficult for us to break down the cost for processing a single form, as field office and State Disability Determination Services staff often help respondents fill out several forms at once, and the time it takes to do so can vary greatly per respondent.  As well, because so many employees have a hand in each aspect of our forms, we use an estimated average hourly wage, based on the wage of our average field office employee (GS-9) for these calculations.  However, we have calculated these costs as accurately as possible based on the information we collect for creating, updating, and maintaining these information collections.

1. **Program Changes or Adjustments to the Information Collection Request**

When we last cleared this information collection, we estimated 26,032 responses.  We are updating the burden based on current management information data showing the number of annual responses for a recent twelve-month period was 23,151. Although the number of responses changed, SSA did not take any actions to cause this change. In addition, we also increased the overall burden per response by 15 minutes to account for the time it takes for respondents to collect the needed data to complete the information collection, and also updated the burden data in ROCIS to include the travel time of 30 minutes per response, which increased the overall burden for this collection. These figures represent current management information data. Finally, the minor revisions we are making to the SSA-5-BK will not change the overall burden for this collection (see Addendum for more information).

\* Note: The total burden reflected in ROCIS is **32,400**, while the burden cited in #12 of the Supporting Statement is **11,576**. This discrepancy is because the ROCIS burden reflects the following components: field office waiting time + a rough estimate of a 30‑minute, one-way, drive burden. In contrast, the chart in #12 of the Supporting Statement reflects actual burden.

1. **Plans for Publication Information Collection Results**

SSA will not publish the results of the information collection.

1. **Displaying the OMB Approval Expiration Date**

OMB granted SSA an exemption from the requirement to print the OMB expiration date on its program forms. SSA produces millions of public-use forms with life cycles exceeding those of an OMB approval. Since SSA does not periodically revise and reprint its public-use forms (e.g., on an annual basis), OMB granted this exemption so SSA would not have to destroy stocks of otherwise useable forms with expired OMB approval dates, avoiding Government waste.

1. **Exceptions to Certification Statement**

SSA is not requesting an exception to the certification requirements at *5 CFR 1320.9* and related provisions at *5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3).*

1. **Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods**

SSA does not use statistical methods for this information collection.