

S 2753

Supplemental Security Income Restoration Act of 2019

Congress: 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Social Welfare

Introduced: Oct 30, 2019

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (Oct 30, 2019)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/2753>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Brown, Sherrod [D-OH]

Party: Democratic • **State:** OH • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (12 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Blumenthal, Richard [D-CT]	D · CT		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Casey, Robert P., Jr. [D-PA]	D · PA		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Durbin, Richard J. [D-IL]	D · IL		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Harris, Kamala D. [D-CA]	D · CA		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Hirono, Mazie K. [D-HI]	D · HI		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Merkley, Jeff [D-OR]	D · OR		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Sanders, Bernard [I-VT]	I · VT		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Warren, Elizabeth [D-MA]	D · MA		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Whitehouse, Sheldon [D-RI]	D · RI		Oct 30, 2019
Sen. Duckworth, Tammy [D-IL]	D · IL		Dec 5, 2019
Sen. Peters, Gary C. [D-MI]	D · MI		Feb 24, 2020
Sen. Markey, Edward J. [D-MA]	D · MA		Sep 30, 2020

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Finance Committee	Senate	Referred To	Oct 30, 2019

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Social Welfare

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 HR 4280	Related bill	Sep 11, 2019: Referred to the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support.

Supplemental Security Income Restoration Act of 2019

This bill modifies eligibility for, and other components of, Supplemental Security Income (SSI). This needs-based program, administered by the Social Security Administration, provides cash benefits to the aged, blind, and disabled.

Among other changes, the bill increases income and resource limits used to determine SSI eligibility. Current law excludes from income limits the first \$240 of income from sources other than earnings and the first \$780 of earned income. The bill increases these amounts to \$1,476 and \$4,788, respectively. Current law also allows SSI recipients to have \$2,000 in resources if they are single or \$3,000 in resources if they are married. The bill increases those amounts to \$10,000 and \$20,000, respectively. The bill also excludes from income and resource determinations (1) support furnished in kind, and (2) state tax refunds derived from specified state tax credits.

In addition, the bill equalizes treatment of married couples when both spouses receive SSI. Under current law, such a married couple receives a lower benefit amount and is subject to lower income and resource limits than would apply to two unmarried individuals. The bill instead sets benefit amounts and limits for these married couples at a rate that is twice that of unmarried SSI recipients.

Additionally, the bill eliminates the penalty for transfers of certain resources. Under current law, SSI recipients who transfer resources for less than fair market value may lose SSI eligibility for up to 36 months. The bill repeals this loss of eligibility.

The bill also indexes annual benefit increases to a price index that reflects the spending patterns of elderly consumers.

Actions Timeline

- **Oct 30, 2019:** Introduced in Senate
- **Oct 30, 2019:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.