

HR 5392

Social Security Enhancement and Protection Act of 2019

Congress: 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Social Welfare

Introduced: Dec 11, 2019

Current Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Latest Action: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (Dec 11, 2019)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/5392>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Moore, Gwen [D-WI-4]

Party: Democratic • **State:** WI • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Jackson Lee, Sheila [D-TX-18]	D · TX		Dec 11, 2019
Rep. Payne, Donald M., Jr. [D-NJ-10]	D · NJ		Dec 11, 2019
Rep. Schakowsky, Janice D. [D-IL-9]	D · IL		Dec 11, 2019
Rep. Wilson, Frederica S. [D-FL-24]	D · FL		Dec 11, 2019

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred To	Dec 11, 2019

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Social Welfare

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Social Security Enhancement and Protection Act of 2019

This bill makes various changes to the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program (commonly known as Social Security) to increase payroll tax rates and certain benefits.

Under current law, Social Security has a *taxable earnings base*, which refers to the maximum amount of a worker's earnings that are subject to Social Security payroll taxes (set at \$137,700 in 2020). Additionally, the taxable earnings base serves as the maximum amount of earnings used to calculate a worker's Social Security benefits.

This bill gradually increases the Social Security payroll tax rate from 6.2% to 6.5% over six years. It also phases out the taxable earnings base, thereby applying the payroll taxes to a greater amount of a worker's earnings, and revises the method to calculate a worker's Social Security benefits to account for earnings in excess of the taxable earnings base.

Other changes to benefits include establishing a new method to calculate benefits for lifetime low earners and increasing benefits for certain beneficiaries on account of long-term eligibility. In addition, an eligible child of a retired, disabled, or deceased worker may continue to receive benefits through age 26, provided the child is a full-time student.

Actions Timeline

- **Dec 11, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 11, 2019:** Sponsor introductory remarks on measure. (CR H10021)
- **Dec 11, 2019:** Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.