

program, and for purposes of achieving uniformity in recordkeeping within the 50 States and political subdivisions.

(iv) Welfare Administration: The health insurance program requires continuous close coordination with WA's Bureau of Family Services in effecting supplementary medical insurance coverage for elderly persons on State welfare rolls, and coordination with title XIX (medical assistance) programs.

(v) Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: To take up problems, policies, and procedures affecting the interrelationships of the disability determination process with the VR program. The law requires the prompt referral of all disability applicants to assure consideration for VR purposes.

(vi) Office of Education: The 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act provide for the payment of benefits to children 18 to 22 who are in full-time attendance at an educational institution. Informal contacts have been made with the Office of Education, and arrangements are being made to establish a formal liaison with this agency to get the benefit of their expertise in the field of education, which may be helpful in the administration of this provision of the law.

(c) *With other Federal Government departments and agencies.*—

(i) Internal Revenue Service: Coordination arises out of comparable provisions in the Internal Revenue Code and the Social Security Act and the need for a uniform government position and compatible procedures.

(ii) Railroad Retirement Board: Because of the close interrelationship between the railroad retirement program and the OASDHI, it is necessary for the proper administration of each program that a close coordination exist between them. This involves arrangements for the transfer of earnings record information, entitlement data, terminations information, and other related information vital to the administration of each program. In certain instances, the entitlement to or amount of payment under OASDHI may depend on entitlement or potential entitlement of the applicant to payment under the RRB program, and vice versa. In the disability program, it has been necessary to coordinate the disability determinations in specific claims because of the legal provision which grants a disability freeze and/or benefits under both programs for the same worker; and the health insurance program will require coordination with RRB in effecting coverage of their annuitants and further exchange of information to avoid dual coverage. Additional opportunities for coordination and cooperation between RRB and SSA exist because of the financial interchange between the OASDHI system and the RR system, as provided by Public Law 234, approved October 30, 1951.

(iii) Veterans' Administration: The Social Security Act provides, under certain circumstances, for the granting of a presumed insured status in cases where an honorably discharged serviceman dies within 3 years of discharge and no VA pension or compensation has been or is being paid. In addition, the respective laws provide that an application filed with VA for survivor benefits may be an application for social security benefits. Furthermore, under certain circumstances the VA can pay the equivalent of social security benefits where the deceased veteran does not have an insured status. To administer these provisions of law the SSA has extensive informal arrangements with VA, to disseminate the required information