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Social Security: With You Through Life's Journey...



Securing today and tomorrow



Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense

We're With You If The Unexpected Happens







Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

What is it?

SSI is a federal program that provides monthly payments to people who have limited income and resources.

Who is it for?

People who are 65 or older, as well as for those of any age, including children, who are blind or who have disabilities and have limited income and resources.

ssa.gov/benefits/ssi/







SSI for Children

Who is considered a "child" for SSI?

A disabled person who is neither married nor head of a household and:

- is under age 18; or
- is under age 22 and is a student regularly attending school.



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SSI Requirements for Children

- If under 18, the child has a physical or mental impairment (or combination) that results in marked or severe limitation in functioning.
- The child must be either blind or disabled. If the child is blind, he or she must meet the same definition of "blind" as applies for adults.
- Condition must be expected to last at least 12 months or result in death.



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Definition of Disability - Adult

The Social Security Act defines disability as:

a person who cannot work due to a severe medical condition that has lasted, or is expected to last, at least one year or result in death; or

the person's medical condition must prevent him or her from doing substantial gainful employment – work that he or she did in the past, and it must prevent the person from adjusting to other work.





Substantial Gainful Activity

- "Substantial gainful activity" (SGA) is a term used to describe a level of work activity and earnings. Consistently being above this level could lead to ineligibility for disability benefits. We generally use earnings guidelines to evaluate whether your work activity is SGA.
- If the impairment is anything other than blindness, earnings in 2022 averaging over \$1,350 a month generally demonstrate SGA.
- The SGA amount in 2022 for blind individuals is \$2,260.
- SSI only uses SGA as a measure of work during initial claims.
- SSDI uses SGA throughout the life of the claim.







Requirements for Getting SSI

- Your income money you receive such as wages, Social Security benefits, and pensions. Income also includes such things as food and shelter.
- Your resources things you own such as real estate, bank accounts, cash, stocks, and bonds.
- Where you live must live in the U.S., or Northern Mariana Islands. If you're not a U.S. citizen, but you are lawfully residing in the United States, you still may be able to get SSI.





Income

Earned	Unearned
Wages	SSA benefits
Net earnings from self- employment	Veterans benefits
Payment for services in sheltered workshop	Unemployment benefits
	Interests
	Pensions
	Cash from family/friends





Resources

Included Resources	Excluded Resources
Bank Accounts (CDs, IRAs)	Home in which you live
Stocks, Bonds, 401Ks (Liquid Assets)	First car
Second Car	Burial plots for self & family
Life Insurance	Some resources set aside for burial
Property other than where you live	

Individual Limit: \$2,000 / Couples Limit: \$3,000







Living Arrangements

Living arrangements are another factor to determine how much SSI a person can get. Benefits may vary depending on where you live:

- In someone else's household
- In an institution generally \$30/month maximum
- In a group care or board and care facility







SSI Requirements for Children (non medical)

- Disabled children living in households with limited income and resources may be eligible to receive SSI benefits.
- For eligibility, the income and assets of the disabled child and parent(s) living in the household are assessed.

Children's income examples:

- Child support
- Social Security auxiliary benefits
- Gifts







Deeming

What is it?

The process of determining how much of a parent(s) income and resources will count is called deeming.

When does it apply?

If the parent(s) has income and/or resources that we must consider and:

- the child is under 18; and
- lives at home with his or her natural, or adoptive parents(s); or
- lives away at school, but comes home on some weekends, holidays, or school vacations and is subject to parental control.





Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Spotlights			
Rights and Responsibilities	Living Arrangements	Resources	
Financial Institution Accounts	Burial Funds	Loans	
Trusts	Dedicated Accounts for Children	Deeming Parental Income and Resources	
Reporting Your Earnings to Social Security	Automated Wage Reporting Tools	Impairment–Related Work Expenses	
Special SSI Rule for Blind People Who Work	Individual Development Accounts	Plan to Achieve Self–Support	
Property Essential to Self–Support	Transfers of Resources	Student Earned Income Exclusion	
Payment for Travel to Medical Exams or Tests	Getting SSI Benefits While You Try to Sell Excess Resources	Continued SSI Benefits for Persons Who are Temporarily Institutionalized	
Special SSI Rules for Children of Military Personnel Living Overseas	SSI Benefits for Disabled Youth in Foster Care	Prerelease Procedure	
SSI Benefits for Noncitizen	Continued Medicaid Eligibility for People Who Work: Section 1619(b)	Interpreter Services	
Income From The Arts	Homelessness	Windfall Offset	
One-Third Reduction Provision	Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Accounts		

www.ssa.gov/ssi/links-to-spotlights.htm



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SSI Determination for Children Turning 18

- We make a new disability determination using the adult rules.
- We no longer count the income and resources of parent(s) for eligibility.
- If the child continues to live with parent(s) but does not pay for food or shelter, a lower SSI payment may apply.
- An SSI application can be made as early as the day of the 18th birthday.







SSI and Age 18 Foster Children

A disabled youth transitioning out of foster care may file an SSI application if he or she:

- lives in a foster care situation;
- alleges blindness or disability;
- appears likely to meet all the non-medical eligibility requirements when foster care payments terminate;
- expects foster care payments to cease within 180 days of the application filing date; or
- is within 180 days of losing foster care eligibility because of age.







How to Apply for SSI (Adult) You can begin the process and complete a large part of your application online!

You may be eligible to complete your application online if you:

- are between the ages of 18 and 65;
- have never been married;
- are a U.S. citizen;
- haven't applied for or received SSI benefits in the past; and
- are applying for Social Security Disability Insurance at the same time as your SSI claim.







How to Apply for SSI (Under Age 18)

 Schedule an appointment with Social Security. Call 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778) from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday or contact your local Social Security office;

and

 Complete the online Child Disability Report at <u>https://www.socialsecurity.gov/childdisabilityreport</u>







SSI: What Happens Next?

- Your application will be forwarded to the state Disability Determination Services (DDS) agency.
- The DDS will contact medical providers to obtain medical records.
- The DDS may ask for additional information about how your condition(s) affect daily activities.







Presumptive Disability

- You may be eligible to receive SSI benefits right away based on Presumptive Disability or Blindness if you have a qualify medical condition
- These payments can continue up to 6 months while waiting on a disability decision
- We do not ask you to repay these payments, even if you are later found not to be disabled or blind.

ssa.gov/ssi/text-expedite.ussi.htm







We'll tell you our decision...

- When the state agency makes a determination on your case, we'll send a letter to you.
- If approved, the letter will show the amount of your benefit, when your payments start, and your reporting responsibilities.
- If not approved, the letter will explain why and tell you how to appeal the determination if you don't agree with it.







Disagree With The Medical Decision?

If you recently applied for Social Security or Supplemental Security Income disability benefits and were denied for medical reasons, you have the right to file an appeal within 60 days of the date on your decision notice.

ssa.gov/benefits/disability/appeal.html







Reporting Responsibilities Under SSI

What Things Must You Report To Social Security?

You must report any changes in your status because they may affect your eligibility for SSI and your benefit amount. If you work and get SSI, then you must report your earnings.

When Do You Need To Report?

Report any changes that may affect your SSI as soon as possible and no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the change occurred.

How Do I Report Wages?

Social Security offers a toll-free automated wage reporting telephone system and a mobile wage reporting application. You can also report your wages through your personal *my* Social Security account.







What to Report Under SSI

- change of address
- change in living arrangements
- change in earned and unearned income
- change in resources
- death of a spouse or anyone in your household
- change in marital status
- change in citizenship or immigration status
- change in help with living expenses from friends or relatives
- eligibility for other benefits or payments
- admission to or discharge from an

institution (i.e. hospital, nursing home, jail, etc.)

- change in school attendance (if under age 22)
- change in legal alien status
- sponsor changes of income, resources, or living arrangements for aliens
- leaving the U.S. for a full calendar month or for 30 consecutive days or more
- an unsatisfied felony or arrest warrant for escape from custody, flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, or flightescape

SSA.gov





Medicare and Medicaid

Medicare – federal health insurance program for people 65 or older and people who have been getting disability benefits for 24 consecutive months.

Medicaid – state health program for people with low incomes and limited resources.

- In most states, children who get SSI qualify for Medicaid.
- In many states, Medicaid comes automatically with SSI eligibility.





Advance Designation of Representative Payees

What is it?

 Advance Designation of Representative Payees allows you to designate in advance up to three individuals who could serve as a representative payee for you, should the need arise.

Who is it for?

 Adult and emancipated minor applicants and beneficiaries of Social Security or Supplemental Security Income, who do not have a representative payee







Representative Payee

- Social Security's Representative Payment Program appoints a relative, friend, or other interested party to serve as the 'representative payee' who receives and manages the Social Security or SSI benefits for anyone who cannot manage or direct the management of his or her benefits themselves.
- We thoroughly investigate those who apply to be representative payees to protect the interests of Social Security beneficiaries, because a representative payee receives the beneficiary's payments and is given the authority to use them on the beneficiary's behalf.
- Our Representative Payee Portal, accessible with a my Social Security account, lets individual representative payees conduct their own business or manage direct deposit, wage reporting, and annual reporting for their beneficiaries.







Earned Income Exclusion

- SSA does not count the first \$65 of the earnings received in a month, plus one-half of the remaining earnings. This means we count less than one-half of earnings when we figure the SSI payment amount.
- We apply this exclusion in addition to the \$20 general income exclusion.
- We apply the \$20 general income exclusion first to any unearned income received.







Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)

If you are under age 22 and **regularly attending school**, we do not count up to **\$1,930** of your earned income per month when we figure the SSI payment amount. The maximum yearly exclusion for 2021 is **\$7,770**.

"Regularly Attending School" means:

- in a college or university for at least 8 hours a week, or
- in grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week, or
- in a training course to prepare for employment for at least 12 hours a week (15 hours a week if the course involves shop practice), or
- for less time than indicated above for reasons beyond the student's control, such as illness, or
- home schooling, if instructed in grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week.







Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE)

- A tax-advantaged account for saving funds for qualified disability-related expenses: education, housing, transportation, health, employment training, technology, funeral, and basic living costs
- Contributions to the account can be from anyone, up to \$15,000 per year. The eligible individual can contribute an additional capped amount from earnings.
- Any balance up to \$100,000 is excluded as a resource for SSI.







ABLE Account Limits & Qualifying Expenses

- Save up to \$100,000 without affecting benefits.
- Money in ABLE accounts can cover qualified disability expenses.
 - Some of these expenses include:
 - Housing
 - Education
 - Healthcare
 - Transportation

- Assistive technology
- Personal support services

SSA.gov

• Job training





Reinstating SSI Eligibility Without a New Application

How does it help you?

- If you have been ineligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments due to your work, you may be able to restart your SSI cash payments again at any time without a new application.
- If you have been ineligible for SSI and/or Medicaid for any reason other than work or medical recovery, you may be able to restart your SSI cash payment and/or Medicaid coverage within 12 months without a new application.
- When your situation changes, contact us and ask about how you can restart your SSI benefits and/or Medicaid.







Responsibilities When Beneficiary Returns to Work

Notify Social Security of any changes in work activity:

- Start or stop work;
- Work has been reported but duties, hours, or pay have changed;
- Start paying for expenses that, due to disability, are needed for you to be able to work.

Report changes in work activity by phone, fax, mail or in person. Call 1-800-772-1213 between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday-Friday.







Wage Reporting

For SSDI and SSI recipients, you can report wages through:

- your personal *my* Social Security account;
- calling a field office;
- mailing/faxing the information; or
- calling the TeleService Center.

Note: SSI recipients can also report wages via the mobile wage reporting application and the telephone wage reporting service.







Working While Disabled—A Guide to Plan to Achieve Self-Support



Welcome To The Work Site

Welcome to the Ticket to Work Program!



The Ticket to Work (Ticket) program is a free and voluntary program that can help Social Security beneficiaries go to work, get a good job that may lead to a career, and become financially independent, all while they keep their Medicare or Medicaid. Individuals who receive Social Security benefits because of a disability and are age 18 through 64 probably already qualify for the program.

Are you a

Disability Beneficiary, Family Member or Caretaker?

Service Provider or Interested in Becoming One?



Visit the Choose Work Site

The Ticket to Work (Ticket) program is a good fit for people who want to improve their earning potential and are committed to preparing for long-term success in the workplace. The Ticket program offers beneficiaries with disabilities access to meaningful employment with the assistance of Ticket to Work employment service providers called Employment Networks (EN).

Did You Receive a Call from 1-855-835-0010?



Visit the Site for Service Providers

The YourTickettoWorkssa.gov website is for ENs and State Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agencies participating in Social Security's Ticket to Work and Self Sufficiency Program (The Ticket to Work program). Check out the website frequently for upcoming events and Ticket program updates.

The phone call you received was from Social Security's Ticket to Work (Ticket) program. The Ticket program is a free and voluntary Social Security program that helps people who receive disability benefits return to work or work for the first time. The call refers eligible beneficiaries to Ticket to Work's Help Line at 1-866-988-7842 or 1-866-833-2967 (TTY) and to https://choosework.ssa.gov/mycall/. One of Social Security's contractors manages this site and the Help Line.

Visit https://choosework.ssa.gov/mycall/ to sign up for free information. Or contact one of our representatives through the Ticket to Work Help Line. Be one of the many people who have connected with us for important information about work as a path to financial independence! Read More.

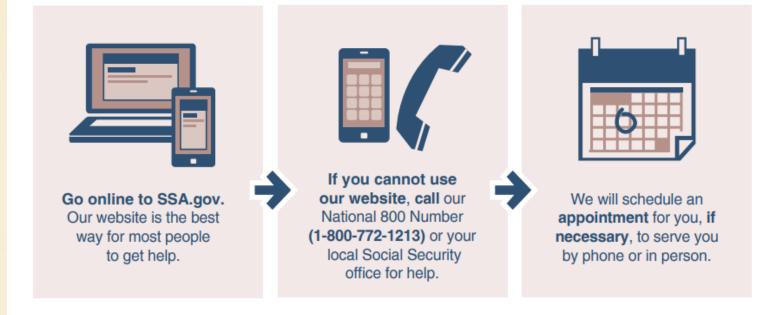
Additional information on work incentives and Ticket to Work are available on our website- ssa.gov and ssa.gov/work



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How to Get Help from Social Security

Social Security is here to help. We want you to know how to get the service you need and to be prepared so we can help you as quickly and safely as possible.



In-office appointments are no longer required but strongly recommended.*



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Please visit our Field Office Locator www.ssa.gov/locator

Important Information

Our website, www.ssa.gov, is the best way for people with access to the internet to get help. If you cannot use our website, call our National 800 Number or your local Social Security office for help. We will schedule an appointment for you, if necessary.

If you must visit an office: Physical distancing of at least 6 feet and masks are required. We will provide a mask if you do not have one. You may need to wait outside because space in our offices may be limited. Please plan for the weather. We ask that you come alone unless you require help with your visit. If you require help, we can only permit one adult to join you. Children are allowed. Visit www.ssa.gov or call first, if possible, so you know what documents to bring. Find out which offices are closed, or open by appointment only, by visiting www.ssa.gov/emergency

People without an appointment should expect long lines, especially during the busiest times in our offices: Mondays, the morning after a Federal holiday, and the first week of the month.

We may offer you an appointment for a future date or call you back to provide the service you are requesting.

Find the Office for this ZIP Code.

ZIP:

Locate

Zip Code Look Up Services Outside the United States

Using our online services, you can:

- · Apply for most types of benefits
- Estimate your future benefits
- Do so much more

To learn more, visit What You Can Do Online.

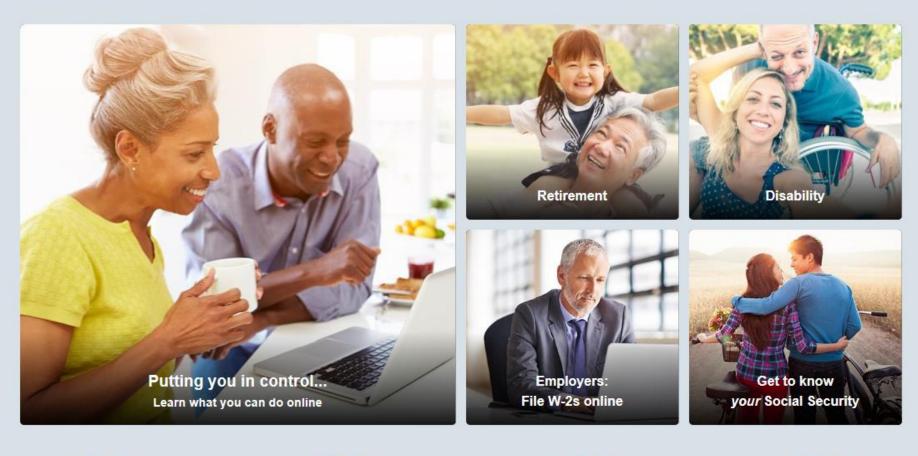
National 800 Number

Toll-Free: 1-800-772-1213



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my Social Security

Check out your *Social Security Statement*, change your address & manage your benefits online today.



Social Security Number

Your Social Security number remains your first and continuous link with Social Security.

Retirement Estimator

Calculate your benefits based on your actual Social Security earnings record.



FAQs

Get answers to frequently asked questions about Social Security.

my Social Security



Create your personal *my* Social Security account today

With your free, personal my Social Security account, you can receive personalized estimates of future benefits based on your real earnings, see your latest Statement, and review your earnings history. It even makes it easy to request a replacement Social Security Card or check the status of an application, all from the comfort of your home or office!

CREATE AN ACCOUNT →

SIGN IN →

FINISH SETTING UP YOUR ACCOUNT →



Social Security

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Set yourself free. Open a *my* Social Security account today and rest easy knowing that you're in control of your future.

Sign In or Create an Account

Posted June 10, 2017: An Important Message for my Social Security Users: Please read this important notice about changes to your account.

HAVE AN ACTIVATION CODE?

Finish Setting Up Your Account

SSA.gov

ssa.gov/myaccount





How to Open/Sign In to a my Social Security Account

- 1. Visit <u>www.ssa.gov/myaccount</u>
- 2. Select: "Sign In or Create an Account"
- 3. If you already have an account, select Sign In and enter:
 - Existing my Social Security user name and password
 - Existing Login.gov or ID.me credentials
- 4. To create a new account, select Create an Account on this and the next screen. You will be directed to Login.gov for next steps.
- After creating your Login.gov account, you will be directed back to our website where you will provide personal information so we can verify your identity.
- 6. Complete the registration process using the activation code we send you.







my Social Security

You <u>can</u> assist someone in creating a *my* Social Security account if they:

- are with you;
- have their own email address; and
- can answer questions about themselves.

You <u>cannot</u> create a *my* Social Security account on behalf of another person by using another person's information or identity if the beneficiary is not in attendance, even if you have that person's written permission.

For example, you cannot create an account for another person:

- with whom you have a business relationship;
- for whom you are a representative payee; or
- for whom you are an appointed representative.





my Social Security Services

If you receive benefits or have Medicare, you can:

- Opt out of mailed notices for those available online;
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Report your wages if you work and receive Disability Insurance (SSDI) and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are getting benefits;
- Check your benefit and payment information and your earnings record;
- Change your address and phone number;
- Start or change direct deposit of your benefit payment;
- Submit your advance designation of representative payee request;
- Request a replacement Medicare card; and
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for tax season.

ssa.gov/myaccount/what.html





my Social Security Services

If you do not receive benefits, you can:

- View retirement benefit estimates at different ages or dates when you want to start receiving benefits;
- View possible spouse's benefits;
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Check the status of your application or appeal;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are not getting benefits;
- Get your Social Security Statement to review:
 - Estimates of your future retirement, disability, and survivor benefits;
 - Your earnings, to verify the amounts that we posted are correct; and
 - The estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes you've paid.

ssa.gov/myaccount/what.html







Beware of Social Security Phone Scams



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NKNOWN CALLER

Telephone scammers are pretending to be government employees. They may threaten you and may demand immediate payment to avoid arrest or other legal action. Do not be fooled!

If you receive a suspicious call:

1. HANG UP!

2. DO NOT GIVE THEM MONEY OR PERSONAL INFORMATION!

3. REPORT THE SCAM AT OIG.SSA.GOV

What to look out for



The caller says there is a **problem** with your Social Security number or account.



Any call asking you to pay a fine or debt with retail gift cards, cash, wire transfers, or pre-paid debit cards.



Scammers **pretend** they're from Social Security or another government agency. Caller ID or documents sent by email may look official but **they are not**.

Callers threaten you with arrest or other legal action.

Be Alert

Social Security may call you in some situations but will **never**:

- » Threaten you
- » Suspend your Social Security Number
- » Demand immediate payment from you
- » Require payment by cash, gift card, pre-paid debit card, or wire transfer

Be Active

Protect yourself and your friends and family!

- » If you receive a questionable call, just hang up and report the call at *oig.ssa.gov*
- » Learn more at oig.ssa.gov/scam
- » Share this information with others







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@SocialSecurity











