

Red Book

A guide to work incentives and employment supports for people who have a disability under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs



[SSA.gov/myaccount](https://ssa.gov/myaccount)



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INTRODUCING THE RED BOOK

Purpose of the Red Book

The Red Book is a general reference tool designed to provide a working knowledge of the work incentives and employment supports that are available to Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. We provide the Red Book primarily for educators, advocates, rehabilitation professionals, and counselors who assist people with disabilities. We also expect that applicants and beneficiaries will use it as a self-help guide.

The Red Book contains a general description of our policies pertaining to people with disabilities. For information specific to your situation regarding eligibility or benefits, you may need to contact us. You will find our contact information in the following pages.

The Red Book, including the Spanish language version, is available online at: www.ssa.gov/redbook. It is also available in alternative formats. For more information, refer to the 'Accommodations for People Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired' section.

Purpose of Employment Supports and Work Incentives

One of Social Security's highest priorities is to support the efforts of beneficiaries with disabilities who want to work by developing policies and services to help them reach their employment goals. The SSDI and SSI programs include work incentives that are designed to protect your monthly payments and medical benefits while you work. If your benefits end because of work and you have to stop working later, work incentives can make it easier to begin receiving benefits again.

We offer employment supports to assist you in finding a job, starting a business, or obtaining other support services you need to get or keep a job. One example is the Ticket to Work program. This innovative program increases your choices when obtaining employment services, vocational rehabilitation (VR) services, and other support services you may need to start or maintain your job.

We also recognize the importance of supporting youth in their efforts to navigate the path toward adulthood. The Red Book includes resources to assist youth with this transition.

Congress intends for these work incentives and employment supports to provide you with the assistance you need to move from benefit dependency to independence. You should view the employment supports and work incentives as a total package to fully understand the multiple levels of support available to you. These may help you achieve your personalized goal of greater economic independence.

CONTACTING US

How to Reach Social Security

Online

Our website, ***www.ssa.gov***, is the ***best way to get help***. Social Security publications and other public information materials are available online. You may also contact us by email at: *support@choosework.ssa.gov*.

Links that may be of interest to the community serving people with disabilities:

www.ssa.gov/disability — This site provides comprehensive information about our disability benefits programs.

www.choosework.ssa.gov — This site provides information about our Ticket to Work program.

By Telephone

For questions about work incentives and to find out more about our Ticket to Work Program, please call our Ticket to Work Help Line at **1-866-968-7842** or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY), between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday.

For general Social Security inquiries, call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** or **1-800-325-0778** (TTY) between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Find Your Local Office

If you have a problem or question, try our toll-free telephone number first. Our telephone representatives will either help you or put you in contact with your local office, if needed.

You can find your local office by going to the Social Security Office Locator at ***www.ssa.gov/locator***. Enter your ZIP code to get the address, telephone number, and directions to your local office. If you need in-person help, you must make an appointment to visit a local office.

By Mail

If you are unable to resolve a problem *after* calling our toll-free telephone number or *after* contacting your local office, you may write to the Office of Public Inquiries:

Social Security Administration
Office of Public Inquiries and
Communications Support
1100 West High Rise
6401 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21235-6401

my Social Security

A free and secure *my* Social Security account provides personalized tools for everyone, whether you receive benefits or not.

If you do not receive benefits, you can use your account to:

- 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 benefit application or appeal.
- Get a letter proving you don't receive benefits.
- Get your *Social Security Statement* to:
 - View estimates of your future benefits;
 - Verify your earnings; and
 - View the estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes you've paid.

If you receive benefits or Medicare, you can use your account to:

- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements.
- Report your wages if you work and receive Social Security Disability (SSDI) benefits and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments.
- Receive notices online, including your cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) notice, sooner than you would receive them in the mail.
- Get your benefit verification letter.
- Check your benefits and payment information.
- Change your address and phone number (Social Security beneficiaries only).
- Start or change direct deposit of your benefit payment (Social Security beneficiaries only).
- Request a replacement Medicare card.
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for any of the past 6 years in which benefits were paid.
- Complete some forms online without having to mail them to us.

If you are a representative payee, you can use your account to:

- Use the Representative Payee Portal to conduct your own business or manage direct deposits, wage reporting, and annual reporting for beneficiaries.
- Complete and submit Representative Payee Accounting Report.
- See the status of any completed Representative Payee Accounting Report.
- Receive a receipt for any report you submit.

Setting up your personal *my* Social Security account is quick, secure, and easy. Visit **www.ssa.gov/myaccount** to learn more and sign up today!

HOW DO WE DEFINE DISABILITY?

Our Definition of Disability

To meet our definition of disability, you must not be able to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA) because of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment (or combination of impairments) that is either:

- Expected to result in death, or
- Has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months.

Note: *There is a separate definition of disability for children (under age 18) who are applying for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. A child with a disability also qualifies for the SSI employment supports.*

What is Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)?

We use the term “substantial gainful activity” to describe a level of work activity and earnings.

Work is “substantial” if it involves doing significant physical or mental activities or a combination of both.

“Gainful” work activity may include:

- Work performed for pay or profit.
- Work of a nature generally performed for pay or profit.
- Work intended for profit, whether a profit is realized.
- Work performed on a part-time basis.

We use SGA as one of the factors to decide if you are initially eligible for Social Security disability benefits (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). If you receive SSDI benefits, we use SGA to decide if your eligibility for benefits continue after you return to work and complete your Trial Work Period (TWP). If you receive SSI based on disability, we apply different standards to determine if your eligibility should continue.

We do not use SGA as a factor to determine initial eligibility for SSI if you are blind.

How Do We Evaluate Your Work Activity for SGA Purposes?

We generally use *earnings guidelines* to evaluate whether your work activity is SGA.

The amount of monthly earnings we consider to be SGA depends on the nature of your disability. The Social Security Act specifies a higher SGA amount for people who meet the definition of blindness described by the law. For details on our rules about earnings and blindness, refer to *Working While Disabled: How We Can Help* (Publication No. 05-10095). We usually adjust these amounts every year based on increases in the national average wage index.

What If You Are Self-employed?

If you are self-employed and your disability is not blindness how we evaluate your work activity for SGA purposes depends on certain factors. These determine whether we evaluate your work activity before or after you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months and the purpose of the evaluation. We will evaluate your work under the Three Tests or the Countable Income Test to determine if your work activity is SGA, depending on when you worked.

The Three Tests:

We apply 3 tests to evaluate your work activity when you initially apply for disability benefits and before you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months. We will also use the 3 tests to evaluate your work activity during the re-entitlement period to determine if we can reinstate your benefits in the Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE) (*refer to the section on the EPE in this publication*). Your self-employment work activity is SGA if one of the below criteria is met:

- You render significant services to the business, and you have average monthly earnings over the SGA level.
- Your work is comparable to the work of a person without a disability in your community who is engaged in the same or similar businesses.
- Your work is worth more than the SGA level earnings in terms of its effects on the business or when compared to what you would have to pay an employee to do the work.

The Countable Income Test:

We apply the countable income test if you have received SSDI benefits for at least 24 months. We will only use the countable income test to determine whether you have engaged in SGA and if your disability has ended because of that SGA.

For current SGA guidelines, please visit www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm. If your average monthly countable earnings exceed the SGA amount, we will determine that your work is SGA. If there is evidence that you are not rendering significant services in the month, we will determine that your work is not SGA. If your monthly countable earnings average less than the allowed amount, we will decide that your work is not SGA.

If you are self-employed and your disability is blindness, we decide SGA based on certain factors. These include whether you have received a substantial income from the business and rendered significant services to the business. We make this determination using your countable earnings. We also use your countable earnings to determine whether your work is SGA and whether we can reinstate your benefits during the EPE.

If you are self-employed, your disability is blindness, and you are age 55 or older, special rules apply. Your earnings may demonstrate SGA; however, your work may require a lower level of skill and ability than the work you did before age 55, or when you became blind, whichever is later. If so, we will suspend, not terminate, your benefits. Your eligibility for SSDI benefits continues indefinitely, and we will pay your benefits for any months in which your earnings fall below SGA. For more information on SGA, refer to our website: www.ssa.gov/oact/COLA/sga.html.

OVERVIEW OF OUR DISABILITY PROGRAMS

We manage two programs that provide benefits based on disability or blindness. These are the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

Social Security Disability Insurance Program (SSDI)

SSDI provides benefits to people who have developed a disability or who are blind and who are “insured” by workers’ contributions to the Social Security trust fund. These contributions are based on your earnings (or those of your spouse or parents) as required by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). Title II of the Social Security Act authorizes SSDI benefits. Your dependents may also be eligible for benefits from your earnings record.

Supplemental Security Income Program (SSI)

The SSI program makes cash payments to people who are aged, blind, or have developed a disability (including children) and who have limited income and resources. The federal government funds SSI from general tax revenues. Many states pay a supplemental benefit to people in addition to the federal payments. Some of these states have arrangements with us to combine their supplemental payment with the federal SSI payment into 1 monthly check. Other states manage their own programs and make their payments separately. Title XVI of the Social Security Act authorizes SSI benefits.

Note: To get SSI, you must live in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands and be a U.S. citizen or national. People who live in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands cannot receive SSI. On March 9, 2024, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42) amended the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), to permit SSI eligibility for certain citizens from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, as well as certain spouses and certain children (under age 21) of citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands, regardless of the spouse’s or child’s citizenship or nationality. These individuals may be eligible for SSI benefits immediately if they meet all other requirements of the program such as filing an application for benefits, having resources and monthly income below the statutory eligibility limits, and residing within one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

When You Receive Both SSDI and SSI

We use the term “concurrent” to describe people who are eligible for disability benefits under both the SSDI and SSI programs. To show how a person’s concurrent benefits could be affected by returning to work, see the example in the *Returning to Work* section of this publication.

Note: The SSDI and SSI programs share many concepts and terms however, there are also many important differences in the rules affecting eligibility and benefit payments. The following table summarizes differences between the SSDI and SSI programs. These differences are important as many people may apply or be eligible for benefits under both programs.

Comparison of the SSDI and SSI Disability Programs

	SSDI	SSI
Source of payments	Disability trust fund.	General tax revenues.
Minimum Initial Qualification Requirements <i>Note: To get SSI, you must live in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands and be a U.S. citizen or national. People who live in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands cannot receive SSI.</i> <i>On March 9, 2024, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 115-42), amended the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), to permit SSI eligibility for certain citizens from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, as well as certain spouses and certain children (under age 21) of citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands, regardless of the spouse's or child's citizenship or nationality. These individuals may be eligible for SSI benefits immediately if they meet all other requirements of the program such as filing an application for benefits, having resources and monthly income below the statutory eligibility limits, and residing within on of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands.</i>	You must meet Social Security's disability criteria. You must be "insured" based on contributions made to FICA for your own earnings, or those of your spouse or your parents.	You must meet Social Security's disability criteria. You also must have limited income and resources.
Health Insurance Coverage Provided	Medicare entitlement begins after you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months. This consists of hospital insurance (Part A), supplementary medical insurance (Part B), and Medicare Advantage (Part C). Voluntary prescription drug benefits (Part D) are also included. Title XVIII of the Social Security Act authorizes Medicare.	Medicaid. A jointly funded, federal-state health insurance program for people with limited income and resources. It covers certain children, and some or all the aged, blind, and people with disabilities in a state who are eligible to receive federally assisted income maintenance payments. Title XIX of the Social Security Act authorizes Medicaid. The law gives the states options regarding eligibility and types of services under Medicaid.

	SSDI	SSI
How do we figure your monthly payment amount?	We base your SSDI monthly amount on the worker's lifetime average earnings covered by Social Security. We may reduce the amount of your benefit payment if you receive Workers' Compensation payments (including Black Lung payments) and/or public disability benefits, for example, certain state and civil service disability benefits. Other unearned income or resources do not affect your payment amount. We usually adjust the monthly payment amount each year to account for cost-of-living changes. We can also pay SSDI monthly benefits to dependents on your record, such as minor children.	To calculate your payment amount, we start with the Federal Benefit Rate (FBR). We subtract your countable income from the FBR and then add your state supplement, if any. We do not count all the income that you have. The income amount left after we make all the allowable deductions is "countable income". The sections on SSI employment supports explain some of the ways that we can exclude income. We usually adjust the FBR each year to account for cost-of-living changes.
Is a State Supplemental Payment provided?	There is no state supplemental payment with the SSDI program.	Many states pay some people who receive SSI an additional amount called a "state supplement". The amounts and qualifications for these state supplements vary from state to state.

RETURNING TO WORK

What Are Your Responsibilities When You Return to Work?

If you receive SSDI or SSI or both, you and/or your representative must promptly report any changes in work activity. You must tell us if you:

- Return to work;
- Have a new employer;
- Increase the amount of your work;
- Have increased earnings for SSDI; and/or
- Have increased or decreased earnings for SSI.

You should also let us know if you start paying for expenses that you need to work due to your disability. For more information, refer to the Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) and the Blind Work Expenses (BWE) section.

If you have authorized us to receive your wage and employment information through the Payroll Information Exchange (PIE) and your employer participates in this program, you may not need to report

monthly wage changes for that employer. You will also be protected from penalties related to non-payment of SSDI benefits and ineligibility for SSI cash benefits related to any wage and employment information SSA received through PIE. We will notify you if we are receiving your wage information through PIE and which employers are included. However, you must still report if you:

- Have an improved medical condition;
- Return to work;
- Have a new employer.

If you have multiple employers and not all participate in PIE, you must still report wages for those employers not included in PIE. If you receive SSI, you must also continue to report any changes in other income, resources, and living arrangements, as well as any work-related expenses.

We must have your permission to receive your wage and employment information through PIE. You can give permission by providing authorization several ways:

- When you apply for SSI or SSDI benefits.
- During SSI redeterminations, SSDI work reviews, or when you report a work-related change.
- By contacting us at any time, or by completing and submitting the SSA-8240 form. The form is available on the Forms page of the **SSA.gov** website and through the upload document feature of your *my* Social Security account.

Providing authorization is voluntary. You can cancel at any time by sending a written revocation request using the SSA-8240 form or by contacting us. Refusing or revoking authorization does not affect your eligibility for SSI or SSDI or your payments. However, if you revoke your authorization, all your reporting responsibilities resume, and your penalty protection ends. We will notify you in writing of any changes.

You can report changes in your work activity by phone, fax, mail, in person, or by using a personal *my* Social Security account. Call our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, or you may call, visit, or write to your local Social Security office. You can find your local office by going to **www.ssa.gov/locator**.

If you receive SSDI or SSI and have a personal *my* Social Security account, you may be able to report your wages online. If you receive SSI, we also offer a toll-free automated wage reporting telephone system and a mobile wage reporting app. For more information about these electronic wage reporting methods, please go to **www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-telephone-wage.htm** or call our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** and ask us how you can report wages using any of these options.

When you report changes in your work activity, we will give you a receipt to verify that you have properly fulfilled your obligation to report. Save this receipt, along with your paystubs, so that we can verify your monthly earnings and any allowable deductions from earnings.

When Will We Review Your Disability?

We will review your case periodically to see if your condition has medically improved or if you can perform substantial gainful activity (SGA). We will also review your case if you or a third party tells us that you have medically improved.

If you have received SSDI benefits for at least 24 months and are working, we do not use your work activity as a reason to conduct a medical review.

If you receive SSI, we may review your case if you work and are eligible for Medicaid while working or if there are changes in your work status. We will not review your case more often than once a year.

We will not perform a review to see if your condition has medically improved while you are actively pursuing your employment goal using a Ticket to Work provider.

When Will Your Benefits Stop?

If you receive SSDI benefits and we find that you no longer meet the requirements for disability due either to work at the SGA level or medical improvement, we say that your disability “ceased”. If we find that your disability ceased due to work at the SGA level, our decision is effective in the month shown by the evidence. If we find that your disability ceased due to medical improvement, our decision is effective in the month shown by the evidence, or the month we give you written notice, if later. In either case, we pay SSDI benefits for the cessation month and the following 2 months. We call these 3 months the “grace period.”

If you are working and have substantial earnings, you may have the option to request that we voluntarily suspend your cash benefits to avoid being overpaid while we review your earnings. Please contact us by calling **1-800-772-1213** or visiting your local office to learn more about requesting voluntary suspension of your benefits. You must call to make an appointment before you visit your local office.

Your SSDI benefits may continue if one of these statements are true:

- We stop your disability benefit due to your work at the SGA level and then your earnings fall below SGA within the Extended Period of Eligibility.
- We stop your disability benefit due to medical improvement *and* you are participating in a program of vocational rehabilitation or similar services.

If you receive SSI and we find that you no longer meet the requirements for disability due to medical improvement, we say that your disability “ceased”. Our decision is effective with the month shown by the evidence, or the month we give you written notice, if later. However, your SSI eligibility continues for that month and the following 2 months if you meet all the non-disability-related requirements including the income and resources tests. We call these 3 months the “grace period.”

If we stop your disability payment due to medical improvement, your SSI payments may continue. This applies if you are participating in a program of vocational rehabilitation or similar services.

You are not eligible for an SSI payment for any months you do not meet the non-disability eligibility requirements, for example, the income or resources tests.

HOW DO WORK INCENTIVES HELP?

Special rules make it possible for people receiving SSDI or SSI to work and still receive medical benefits and, in some cases, monthly payments. We discuss each work incentive on the following pages. The last column in the table indicates the page number in the Red Book where you can find a more detailed description of the work incentives.

SSDI Work Incentives

The SSDI work incentives provide help over a period of time to allow you to test your ability to work, or to continue working. These incentives help you gradually become self-sufficient. In general, you have at least 9 years to test your ability to work. This includes full cash payments during the first 12 months of work activity, a 36-month re-entitlement period during the extended period of eligibility, and a 5-year period in which we can start your cash benefits again without a new application (refer to the *Expedited Reinstatement* section). You may continue to have Medicare coverage during this time or even longer.

SSI Work Incentives

The SSI work incentives offer ways for you to continue receiving your SSI and Medicaid coverage while you work. Some of these incentives can increase your net income to help cover special expenses.

Once you receive SSI, your payments will continue until you recover medically, if you continue to meet the income and resources limits. If you cannot receive SSI payments because your earnings are too high, your eligibility for Medicaid may continue while you are working. In most cases, if you lose your job or are unable to continue working, you can begin receiving payments again without a new application.

List of Work Incentives

Work Incentives (Alphabetically Listed)	How Work Incentives Can Help You	See page
Blind Work Expenses (BWE)	Do you work and receive SSI based on blindness?	32
Continued Payment Under a Vocational Rehabilitation or Similar Program (Section 301)	Has your medical condition improved and are you participating in a vocational rehabilitation or similar program, or are you a student with an individualized education plan (IEP)?	18
Earned Income Exclusion	How do we figure your monthly SSI payment amount if you work?	25
Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)	If your benefits stopped because you successfully returned to work, can you get benefits again if you stop working?	18
Extended Medicare Coverage	What happens to your Medicare after you return to work?	21
Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)	How long can you receive SSDI benefits after you return to work?	21
Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)	Do you pay for items or services related to your disability that you need to work?	13
Medicaid While Working – Section 1619(b)	What happens to your Medicaid after you return to work?	29
Medicare Buy-In for People with Disabilities Who Work	What happens if you are no longer eligible for free Medicare Part A because of your work?	22
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	Do you want to set aside money to pursue an employment goal?	16
Reinstating SSI Eligibility Without a New Application	How can you restart your SSI if you stop working?	28
Special SSI Payments for People Who Work – Section 1619(a)	What happens to your SSI when your earned income is substantial, but you still have a disability?	28
Special SSI Payments for People Eligible Under Section 1619 Who Enter a Medical Treatment Facility	What happens to your SSI if you are working, but you must enter a medical facility?	28
Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)	How do we figure your monthly SSI payment amount if you are a student under the age of 22 and work?	26
Subsidy and Special Conditions	Do you work and receive SSDI but have extra help on the job or have fewer or simpler tasks than other workers?	12
Trial Work Period (TWP)	How can you test your ability to work without losing your SSDI benefits?	20
Unincurred Business Expenses	Are you self-employed and currently receiving SSDI, or are you applying for SSDI and/or SSI?	19
Unsuccessful Work Attempt (UWA)	What happens to your SSDI benefits if you try to return to work but stop working or reduce your hours because of your disability?	13

SSDI AND SSI WORK INCENTIVES

Subsidies and Special Conditions

SSDI and SSI eligible

When do we consider subsidies and special conditions?

We consider the existence of subsidies and/or special conditions when we make a substantial gainful activity (SGA) decision. We use only earnings that represent the real value of the work you perform to decide if your work is at the SGA level.

What is a subsidy?

A “subsidy” is support provided by your employer that may result in you receiving more pay than the actual value of the services you perform. A subsidy may exist when you work under any of the following conditions:

- You receive extra assistance or employer accommodation to complete job duties (i.e., job coach, extra help, or supervision, etc.).
- You are assigned fewer or easier duties than typically required by the job description.
- You have a special relationship to the employer (i.e., friend, relative, long-term employee, etc.).
- You take additional breaks or time off as an accommodation.
- You have other employer accommodations.

What are special conditions?

A special condition is support and on-the-job assistance provided by your employer or someone *other than* your employer, for example, a vocational rehabilitation agency. Because of this support, you may receive more pay than the actual value of the services you perform.

Do subsidies or special conditions affect my SSI payments?

No, we do not consider subsidies or special conditions when we figure your SSI payment amount.

We do, however, consider subsidies and special work conditions when we determine your initial eligibility to SSI benefits.

Unsuccessful Work Attempt (UWA)

SSDI and SSI eligible

What is a UWA?

A UWA (Unsuccessful Work Attempt) is when you try to work but have to stop or reduce your work to below the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level within 6 months because of your disability or because you lose the extra help you need to do your job.

What is the benefit of a UWA if you receive SSDI?

When we make an SGA decision to determine if your disability continues or ceases because of your work, we do not count your earnings during a UWA.

Can a UWA occur during the Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)?

Yes. During the EPE, we consider a UWA as part of our SGA decision for months up to and including the month we decide your disability has ceased.

Can a UWA occur during the Trial Work Period (TWP)?

No. We do not consider a UWA during the TWP or after we decide that your disability has ceased.

Does a UWA affect your monthly SSI payment?

For SSI, we only consider a UWA as part of our SGA decision when you file an initial claim. After that, we do not consider a UWA when calculating your SSI payment.

Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)

SSDI and SSI eligible

How can IRWE help you?

We deduct the cost of certain impairment-related items and services that you need to work from your gross earnings when we decide if your work is substantial gainful activity (SGA). It does not matter if you also use these items and services for non-work activities.

When will we deduct your IRWE?

We deduct IRWE for SGA purposes when you meet **all** the requirements below:

- The item(s) or service(s) enables you to work.
- You need the item(s) or service(s) because of a physical or mental impairment.
- You pay for the item(s) or service(s) and are not reimbursed by another source such as Medicare, Medicaid, a private insurance carrier, or Employment Network (EN).
- The cost is "reasonable," that is, it represents the standard charge for the item or service in your community.

How do we use IRWE to figure out your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) monthly payments?

If you receive SSI benefits, we will exclude IRWE from your earned income when we figure your monthly payment amount. This applies if you meet the requirements above, you paid the expense in a month that you received earned income, and you performed work while you used the IRWE.

Can IRWE be deducted during a non-work month?

Generally, you must be working in the month you pay for an IRWE. However, in certain situations, we can deduct IRWE amounts for expenses you pay before you start or after you stop work.

What types of expenses are deductible?

The following table outlines the types of expenses that are deductible as IRWE.

Examples of Deductible and Non-Deductible IRWE

TYPE OF EXPENSE	IRWE DEDUCTIBLE	NOT DEDUCTIBLE
Transportation Costs	✓ The cost of structural or operational modifications to your vehicle that you need to travel to work, even if you also use the vehicle for non-work purposes. ✓ The cost of driver assistance, taxicabs, paratransit, special bus, or other types of transportation you need because of your disability rather than the lack of public transportation. ✓ Mileage expenses at a rate determined by us for an approved vehicle and limited to travel to and from work.	⊗ The cost of your vehicle whether modified or not. ⊗ The costs of modifications to your vehicle that are not directly related to your impairment or critical to the operation of your vehicle, for example, paint or pin striping. ⊗ Your travel expenses related to obtaining medical items or services.
Attendant Care Services	✓ Services performed in the work setting. ✓ Services performed to help you prepare for work, the trips to and from work, and after work, for example, bathing, dressing, cooking, and eating. ✓ Services that incidentally also benefit your family, for example, meals shared by you and your family. ✓ Services performed by your family member for a cash fee where they suffer an economic loss by reducing or ending their work to help you. For example, if your spouse must reduce their work hours to help you get ready for work.	⊗ Services performed on non-workdays or help with shopping or general housekeeping, for example, cleaning and laundry. ⊗ Services performed for someone else in your family, for example, babysitting. ⊗ Services performed by your family member for payment "in-kind", for example, room and board. ⊗ Services performed by your family member for a cash fee where they suffer no economic loss. This includes services provided by your non-working spouse.
Service Animals	✓ Expenses paid in owning a guide dog or other service animal which enables you to overcome functional limitations to work. Deductible expenses include costs of purchasing the animal, training, food, licenses, and veterinary items and services. Other costs directly related to the care of the animal, such as transportation for training and veterinary services.	⊗ Expenses for non-service animal
Medical Devices	✓ Deductible devices include wheelchairs, dialysis equipment, pacemakers, respirators, traction equipment, and braces.	⊗ Any device you do not use for a medical purpose.
Prosthesis	✓ Artificial hip, artificial replacement of an arm, leg, or other parts of the body.	⊗ Any prosthetic device that is primarily for cosmetic purpose.

TYPE OF EXPENSE	IRWE DEDUCTIBLE	NOT DEDUCTIBLE
Residential Modifications	✓ <i>If you are employed outside of home,</i> modifications to the exterior of your house that permit access to the street or to transportation. Examples include: Exterior ramps. Railings. Pathways. ✓ <i>If you are self-employed at home,</i> modifications made inside your home to create a workspace to accommodate your impairment. This includes enlarging a doorway into an office or workroom and/or modifying office space to accommodate your dexterity challenges.	⊗ <i>If you are employed outside of home,</i> modifications to the interior of your house. ⊗ <i>If you are self-employed at home,</i> you cannot deduct any modification-related expenses that you will deduct as a business expense when determining SGA.
Prescription Drugs, Over-the-counter drugs & Medical Services	✓ Regularly prescribed medical treatment or therapy that is necessary to control your disabling condition, even if control is not achieved. This includes co-payments and insurance deductibles, but is not limited to: Anti-convulsant drugs. Anti-depressant medication. Psychotropic medication. Blood level monitoring. Radiation treatment. Chemotherapy. Corrective surgery for spinal disorders. Counseling, mental health and therapy services. Your physician's fee relating to these services. However, per the 2018 Farm Bill, hemp products (e.g., CBD oil) containing no more than 0.3 percent THC are federally legal. Therefore, as of December 20, 2018, such products are deductible as an IRWE.	⊗ Drugs and/or medical services used for your minor physical or mental health problems, for example: Allergy treatments. Routine annual physical examinations. Routine dental examinations. Routine optician services (unrelated to a disabling visual impairment). - Prescription drugs that are a violation of federal law (e.g. medical marijuana) cannot be deducted as an IRWE, even if allowed by state law.
Diagnostic Procedures	✓ Procedures related to the control, treatment, or evaluation of your disabling condition, for example, brain scans, and electroencephalograms.	⊗ Procedures not related to your disabling condition, for example, allergy testing.
Non-Medical Appliances & Devices	✓ In unusual circumstances, devices or appliances that are essential for the control of your disabling condition either at home or at work, for example, an electric air cleaner if you have severe respiratory disease. Your physician must verify this need.	⊗ Devices you use at home or at the office that are not ordinarily for medical purposes and for which your doctor has not verified a medical work-related need. These include: Portable room heaters. Air conditioners. Dehumidifiers. Humidifiers.

TYPE OF EXPENSE	IRWE DEDUCTIBLE	NOT DEDUCTIBLE
Other Items & Services	✓ Expendable medical supplies, for example, incontinence pads, elastic stockings, and catheters. ✓ Assistive technology that people with disabilities use for employment-related purposes, such as software applications, computer support services, and special tools specifically designed to accommodate the person's impairment.	⊗ An exercise bicycle or other device you use for physical fitness, unless verified as necessary by your physician. ⊗ Health insurance premiums. ⊗ Software and applications not related to a person's disability and employment.

Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)

SSDI and SSI eligible

How can a PASS help you?

A PASS allows you to set aside other income besides your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and resources for a specified period. This allows you to pursue a work goal that will reduce or eliminate the SSI or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits you currently receive. For example, if you receive SSDI, wages, or other income, you could set aside some of that money to pay expenses for education, vocational training, assistive technology used for employment-related purposes or starting a business. Expenses must be related to achieving your work goal.

We do not count the *income* that you set aside under your PASS when we figure your SSI payment amount. We do not count the *resources* that you set aside under your PASS when we determine your initial and continuing eligibility for SSI.

A PASS can help you establish or maintain SSI eligibility and may increase your SSI payment amount. For example, if you receive \$1,000 per month in SSDI, you have too much income to be eligible for SSI. However, if you otherwise qualify for SSI and have a work goal, you could use some of your SSDI to pay for PASS expenses to help you reach your work goal. Because we would not count the portion of your SSDI you are using toward your PASS, this could reduce your countable income enough so you could be eligible for SSI.

In addition, other agencies may not count income that has been excluded under a PASS when determining eligibility for housing assistance or for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps).

Who can have a PASS?

If you receive SSI or could qualify for SSI after setting aside income or resources to pursue a work goal, you could benefit from a PASS.

What are the requirements for a PASS?

Your PASS must include all the following:

- Be designed especially for you.
- Be in writing. We prefer that you use our form, the **SSA-545-BK**. You can get copies of the PASS form, SSA-545-BK, from our website at www.ssa.gov/online/ssa-545.html, by calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213**, visiting your local office, or consulting a PASS Expert. If you need in-person help, you must make an appointment to visit a local office.
- Have a specific work goal that you can perform.
- Have a specific timeframe for reaching your goal.
- Show what income you receive (other than your SSI payments) and resources you have that you will use to reach your goal.
- Show how you will use your income and resources to reach your work goal.
- Show how the money you set aside will be kept separate from other funds.
- Be approved by us.
- Be reviewed periodically by us to assure your plan is helping you make progress towards your work goal.

Who Can Help You Set Up a Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)?

SSDI and SSI eligible

Anyone may help you with your PASS. For example, vocational counselors, social workers, benefit specialists, or employers can help you. We will evaluate the plan and decide if it is acceptable. We can also help you put your plan in writing.

We have specially trained employees (PASS Specialists) that work with the PASS program. When you submit a written PASS proposal to a PASS Specialist, they will review it to:

- Make sure the work goal is reasonable.
- Make sure that you need the items and services listed on the PASS application to reach the work goal.
- Make sure the expenses are reasonably priced.
- Work with you to make any needed changes.

Where can you get more information about a PASS?

You can get a PASS Specialist's telephone number by visiting our website at:

www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/wi/passcadre.htm, or calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

You can ask for a pamphlet entitled *Working While Disabled: How We Can Help* (Publication No. 05-10095). It is also available online at **www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10095.pdf**. You can also get a copy from your local office or by calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Examples of a PASS

A Sample PASS (SSI ONLY)

Example 1 – Wages Being Excluded under an approved PASS

- Billy wants to go to school to become a social worker.
- Billy works part time and earns \$665 per month.
- We figured out Billy's countable income using the earned income formula (refer to the Earned Income Exclusion section).
 $\$665 - \$20 = \$645 - \$65 = \$580$.
 $\$580 / 2 = \290 in countable income.
- Billy's earned income reduces his SSI benefit of \$967 by \$290 per month to \$677.
- He agrees to spend the \$290 in countable income on his education and we approve a PASS.
- We set aside this income, and his SSI increases by \$290 per month for the PASS timeframe. Billy receives \$967 in SSI benefits and has \$290 to use for approved PASS expenses.

A Sample PASS (SSDI ONLY)

Example 2 – SSDI Being Excluded under an approved PASS

- Maria wants to go to school and become a paralegal.
- She receives \$1,000 in SSDI benefits:
 - The goal for Maria's employment is to generate enough income to eliminate SSDI. (Have expected earnings over the SGA limit).
 - Maria determines she needs \$980 per month for tuition, books, and school supplies. We can exclude up to \$980 per month in SSDI income. This represents the full amount of Maria's SSDI payment after deduction of the SSI general exclusion. This will make Maria eligible for the full SSI payment.
- Maria must use the SSI payment for living expenses and use the PASS funds for approved plan expenses.

Continued Payment under Vocational Rehabilitation or Similar Program (Section 301)

SSDI and SSI eligible

How do I qualify for continued payment under Section 301?

If we find that you no longer have a disability due to medical improvement, or if you are age 18 and we find that your eligibility ends because you do not meet the adult requirements for disability, your benefit payments usually stop. However, if you are participating in an appropriate program of vocational rehabilitation (VR) or similar services, your benefits may continue until your participation in the program ends. To qualify for continued payments under Section 301, you must meet **all** the requirements below:

- You must be participating in an appropriate program of the VR or similar services that began before your disability ends under our rules.
- We must review your program and decide that your continued participation in the program will increase the likelihood of your permanent removal from the disability benefit rolls.

What is an appropriate program of VR or similar services?

Here are some examples of appropriate programs:

- An individualized education program (IEP) for an individual age 18 through 21.
- An individual work plan (IWP) with an employment network under the Ticket to Work program
- A Vocational Rehabilitation Agency using an individualized plan for employment (IPE).
- A program of VR services, employment services, or other support services carried out under a similar, individualized written plan with either an agency of the federal government, American Job Center, or another provider of services approved by us.
- A Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS).

How long may my benefits continue?

Under Section 301, your benefits may continue until:

- You complete your program.
- Your participation in the program stops.
- We decide that your continued participation in the program will not increase the likelihood of your permanent removal from the disability benefit rolls.

Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)

SSDI and SSI eligible

What is EXR?

EXR serves as a safety net for individuals who successfully return to work and, as a result, lose their entitlement to Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits and payments. If your benefits ended due to your work and earnings, and you stopped working within 5 years of when your benefits ended, you may be able to have your benefits restarted immediately by requesting EXR.

How does EXR help you?

If you have stopped receiving benefits due to your work, we may be able to restart them. The EXR provision allows you to receive up to 6 months of temporary cash benefits while we conduct a medical review to decide if we can reinstate your benefits. You may also be eligible for Medicare and/or Medicaid during this provisional benefit period.

Who can we reinstate?

You are eligible to request EXR if you meet **all** the following requirements:

- Your previous entitlement to SSDI benefits is terminated due to performance of substantial gainful activity (SGA); or your previous SSI disability or blindness eligibility terminated because of excess earned income or a combination of earned and unearned income.
- You are unable or become unable to perform SGA in the month you apply for EXR.
- You are unable to work at the SGA level due to your medical condition.
- Your current medical impairment(s) is the same as, or related to, your original disabling impairment(s).
- You request EXR within 5 years from the month your benefits stopped.

What happens after my request for reinstatement is approved?

The month we reinstate your disability payments begins your initial reinstatement period (IRP). The IRP can last for 24 months (not necessarily consecutive) and ends when you have received 24 months of payable benefits. If you receive SSDI benefits, we can pay you for any month during the IRP that your earnings are not substantial gainful activity (SGA). If you receive SSI benefits, the normal income counting rules apply.

When is the IRP completed?

The IRP is completed when you have received a total of 24-months (not necessarily consecutive) of payable benefits.

What happens after completion of the IRP?

If you receive SSDI benefits, you are entitled to:

- A new 9-month trial work period.
- A new 36-month extended period of eligibility.
- A new 60-month period to file an EXR request if your reinstated benefits are stopped due to SGA.
- A new period of extended Medicare coverage.

Unincurred Business Expenses (Self-Employment)

SSDI and SSI eligible

What are unincurred business expenses?

“Unincurred Business Expenses” are contributions made by others to your self-employment business effort. For example, if the state vocational rehabilitation agency gives you a computer for your business, or a friend works for your business as unpaid help, these are “unincurred business expenses.”

We generally follow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules to figure your net earnings from self-employment. The IRS only allows you to deduct expenses you actually paid or incurred debt. When we make an SGA decision, we also deduct unincurred business expenses from your net earnings because we want an accurate measure of the value of your work.

What qualifies as an unincurred business expense?

For an item or service to qualify as an unincurred business expense, it must be an item or service that the IRS would allow as a legitimate business expense if you had paid for it.

Do unincurred business expenses affect your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?

No. We do not deduct unincurred business expenses from earnings when we figure your SSI payment amount. However, unincurred business expenses may be deducted for SGA determinations in SSI initial applications.

SSDI ONLY EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Trial Work Period (TWP)

SSDI eligible

How does the TWP help you?

The TWP allows you to test your ability to work for at least 9 months. During your TWP, you will receive *full* Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits. You will receive them *regardless of how high your earnings might be if you report your work activity, and you have a disabling impairment.*

When does the TWP start?

Your TWP starts when you begin working and performing “services.” We consider your work to be services for the TWP if your gross earnings are above the monthly threshold (visit www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm). We also consider your work to be services for the TWP if you work more than 80 hours in self-employment in a month. Your TWP cannot begin until the first month you are entitled to SSDI benefits, or the month you file for benefits, whichever is later.

What happens when you complete your TWP?

After you complete your TWP, you begin your Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE). During the EPE, we evaluate your work and earnings to decide if you can work at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level.

What else do you need to know about the TWP?

- You are not eligible for disability benefits or a TWP if you work at the SGA level within 12 months of the start of your impairment(s) and before we approve your claim for disability benefits. This is because your impairment does not meet our definition of disability.
- We can consider medical evidence that might demonstrate your medical recovery at any time. Therefore, it is possible for your benefits to stop due to your medical recovery before the end of your TWP.
- We will not conduct a continuing disability review if you are participating in the Ticket to Work program, and you are actively working on your employment goal with your Ticket provider.
- Unsuccessful Work Attempts do not apply during the TWP.

Usually, we adjust the dollar amount of TWP “services” each year based on the national average wage index.

Does the TWP apply to Supplemental Security Income (SSI)?

No. A TWP does not apply to the SSI program.

Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)

SSDI eligible

What is the EPE?

The EPE begins the month after the Trial Work Period (TWP) ends, even if you are not working that month. The first 36 months of the EPE is the re-entitlement period.

How does the EPE help you?

During the 36-month re-entitlement period, you get benefits for all months your earnings or work activities are below the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level if you continue to have a disabling impairment. We suspend cash benefits for months your earnings are over the SGA level. If your earnings fall below the SGA level in the re-entitlement period, we can start your benefits again. (This is a different rule from Expedited Reinstatement (EXR) that we described earlier.)

What happens the first time you work above SGA?

The first time that you work above SGA in the EPE, we will decide that you no longer meet the requirements for disability due to work, and we say that your disability “ceased”. We will pay benefits for the month your disability ceased and the following 2 months. We call this the grace period. If your earnings fall below SGA and you are still in the 36-month re-entitlement period, we can restart your benefits without a new application.

Can you continue to receive benefits after the 36-month re-entitlement period ends?

If you are not working above SGA and are eligible for a benefit payment for the 37th month of the EPE, you will continue to receive benefits until you work a month at the SGA level or medically recover.

What happens if you work after the re-entitlement period ends?

Your benefits will end if you work above SGA after the 36-month re-entitlement period. However, you may be able to start your benefits again if you stop work within the next 5 years (refer to the EXR section).

Do you get an EPE under Supplemental Security Income?

No. The EPE applies only to people who receive Social Security Disability Insurance cash benefits.

Extended Medicare Coverage

SSDI eligible

What is Extended Medicare Coverage?

Most individuals with disabilities who are working will continue to receive Medicare coverage for at least 93 consecutive months (7 years and 9 months) following the 9-month Trial Work Period (TWP). This coverage includes Hospital Insurance (Part A), which has no premium, as well as Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B) and Prescription Drug coverage (Part D), if the individual is enrolled in these parts. While cash benefits may stop due to work activity, you can be assured that your health insurance coverage will continue during this period.

When does this start?

The 93 months start the month after the last month of your TWP.

How do you qualify?

You must already have Medicare, your cash benefits must have stopped because you worked above the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level, and you must continue to have a disabling impairment.

Can you buy Medicare coverage?

Yes. Once your premium-free Extended Medicare coverage ends because of work, you have the option to buy continued Medicare coverage through the Medicare Buy-In program, provided you still have a disability. If you have limited income and resources, you may qualify for state assistance to help cover these costs through various Medicare Savings Programs. Eligibility for this assistance is determined by your state Health and Human Services agency.

Who is eligible to buy Medicare coverage?

You are eligible to buy Medicare coverage if:

- You are not yet age 65;
- You continue to have a disability; and
- Your Medicare stopped due to work.

What kind of Medicare coverage can you buy?

Premium Hospital Insurance (Part A) is available at the same monthly cost that uninsured eligible retired beneficiaries pay.

Premium Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) is available at a monthly fee that is determined by your income. Each year, Social Security will tell you the exact amount you will pay for Part B. For more information, see link for "How much does Part B cost?": www.medicare.gov/basics/costs/medicare-costs.

You can buy Part A separately without Part B. You cannot buy Part B unless you also buy Part A. *Premium Prescription Drug coverage (Part D)* is also available.

Do you qualify for a reduction in your monthly Part A premium?

You may qualify for a 45% reduction in the monthly amount of your premium for Part A. You must meet one of the requirements below to qualify for the reduced premium:

- You must have 30 or more quarters of coverage on your earnings record.
- You have been married for at least 1 year to a worker with 30 or more quarters of coverage.
- You were married for at least 1 year to a deceased worker with 30 or more quarters of coverage.
- You are divorced, after at least 10 years of marriage, from a worker who had 30 or more quarters of coverage at the time the divorce became final.

When can you enroll?

You may enroll:

- During your initial enrollment period (the month you are notified about the end of your premium-free health insurance and the following 7 months).
- During the annual general enrollment period (January 1 through March 31 of each year).
- During a special enrollment period. You can enroll at any time while you are working, covered under an employer group health plan, and still have a disability. You can also enroll during the 8-month period that begins with the first full month after your employment or group health plan coverage ends, whichever occurs first.

For Part D, you may enroll (or change plans) during the annual coordinated election period (October 15 through December 7 of each year). The effective date for the enrollment is January 1 of the upcoming year. There also will be special enrollment periods for some situations.

How does it work with an employer's group health plan?

Generally, if you purchase Part A and maintain your employer's group health plan, Medicare will be your primary payer if you are working. Your group health plan would become a secondary payer.

When does the state pay premiums for Medicare?

States are required to pay Part A premiums for some working people with disabilities. You qualify if you meet these 4 requirements:

- You are eligible to enroll in Medicare Part A for people with disabilities who work.
- You meet certain income and resource standards.
- You apply for assistance with your state Medicaid agency.
- You are ineligible for Medicaid on any other basis.

Note: *People with disabilities who work should contact their state health and human services agency for information. More information about state help with Medicare Part A premiums is provided later in this publication.*

SSDI work incentives can help you protect your cash and medical benefits while you work. When your benefits end because of your work and later you stop working, work incentives can make it easy to begin receiving benefits again. You should view all the SSDI employment supports as a total package to fully understand the multiple levels of support available to help you achieve your goal of greater economic independence.

Beginning the Process – The Trial Work Period (TWP)

Your TWP is a time when you can test your ability to work. During your TWP, we pay you disability payments no matter how much you earn.

Your trial work period:

- Lasts for 9 months.
- The 9 months do not have to be in a row.
- Must take place within 60 months (5 years).

You can find the monthly earnings amount we use to determine whether a month qualifies as a TWP month by visiting www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm. This amount changes every year.

The Next Step – The Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)

Your EPE starts the month after your TWP ends.

After your TWP ends, you get a 36-month EPE. Whether we can pay you during this period depends on how much you work and earn.

During your EPE, we can pay you for any month your work and earnings are not at a substantial gainful activity (SGA) level. We can pay you for the first month that your work and earnings are SGA and for the next 2 months. Your benefits will end if your work is SGA in any month after your EPE ends.

Your Safety Net – Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)

EXR is your safety net if your cash benefits end because of your work. If you make less money or stop working because of your disability, we may be able to restart your benefits right away if all these requirements are met:

- You stop working above the SGA level.
- Your disability is the same as or related to your current disability.
- You make your request within 5 years of when your benefits end.

What About Medicare

If your disability payments stop because of your work, the Medicare coverage you have can continue if your disability still meets our rules. It can continue for at least 93 months after your TWP ends.

SSI ONLY WORK INCENTIVES

Earned Income Exclusion

SSI eligible

Do we count all your earned income when we figure your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment?

We do not count the first \$65 of the earnings you receive in a month, plus 1/2 of the remaining earnings. This means that we count less than 1/2 of your earnings when we figure your 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 that you may receive. The following table shows 2 examples of how we apply the general income exclusion and the earned income exclusions.

Examples of the Earned Income Exclusion

Situation 1

Ed receives \$361 SSDI each month, wages of \$289 each month, and no other income.

\$361	SSDI
- 20	General income exclusion
\$341	Countable unearned income
\$289	Earned income
- 65	Earned income exclusion
\$224	
- 112	1/2 remaining earnings
\$112	Countable earned income
\$341	Countable unearned income
+ 112	Countable earned income
\$453	Total countable income
\$967	2025 Federal Benefit Rate
-453	Total countable income
\$514	SSI payment

Available Income

\$361	SSDI
+289	Wages
+514	SSI Payment
\$1,164	Total Monthly Income

Situation 2

Ed receives no SSDI, wages of \$450 each month, and \$13 of unearned income from another source.

\$0	SSDI
\$ 13	Other unearned income
- 20	General income exclusion
\$ 7	Remaining general income exclusion
\$0	(No countable unearned income)
\$450	Earned income
- 7	Remaining general income exclusion
\$443	
- 65	Earned income exclusion
\$378	
-189	1/2 remaining earnings
\$189	Total countable income
\$967	2025 Federal Benefit Rate ¹
-189	Total countable income
\$778	SSI payment

Available Income

\$450	Wages
+ 13	Other unearned income
+778	SSI Payment
\$1,241	Total Monthly Income

¹ The Federal Benefit Rate varies each year. For current rates, please visit www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm.

How does the SEIE help you?

This provision allows a person who is under age 22 and regularly attending school to exclude earnings from income. The amounts that are excluded are usually adjusted every year and can be found at www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm.

What is the definition of “regularly attending school?”

“Regularly attending school” means that you take one or more courses of study and attend classes:

- In a college or university for at least 8 hours a week.
- In grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week.
- 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).
- For less time than indicated above for reasons beyond the student’s control, such as illness.

Does home schooling qualify?

If you are home-taught, you may be considered “regularly attending school” if:

- You are instructed in grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week.
- The instruction is in accordance with a home school law of the state or other jurisdiction in which you reside.

If you are home-taught because of a disability, you may be considered “regularly attending school” by:

- Studying a course or courses given by a school (grades 7-12), college, university, or government agency.
- Having a home visitor or tutor who directs the study.

How do we apply the income exclusion?

We apply the SEIE before the general income exclusion or the earned income exclusion.

Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE) example:

Ella is a student who receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and is eligible for SEIE. That means we can exclude a greater amount of Ella's earnings when we figure her SSI payment amount. The example below includes the amounts of Ella's monthly earnings that we do not count each month subject to the monthly and yearly SEIE exclusion amounts. If the monthly SEIE exclusion is \$2,350 and the annual SEIE exclusion is \$9,460 (these amounts vary every year), in October, we reach the yearly excludable amount of \$9,460. These examples are based on the 2025 amounts.

Use the table below for the example provided to gain an understanding of how the SEIE process works and how Ella reached her yearly excludable amount.

Use the table starting with the month of June and step through each row until you reach the last row. Complete the first column then repeat for each column until you reach the last column.

	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Monthly Earnings	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$870	\$830	\$830
Monthly SEIE exclusion (lesser of \$2,350 or remaining annual exclusion amount)	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$2,350	\$60	\$0	\$0
Annual Student Earned Income Exclusion \$9,460	\$9,460 - 2,350 \$7,110	\$7,110 - 2,350 \$4,760	\$4,760 - 2,350 \$2,410	\$2,410 - 2,350 \$60	\$-60	\$0	\$0
Monthly Countable Earned Income (monthly earnings minus SEIE exclusion)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$810 (\$870-\$60)	\$830	\$830
Earned Income (countable earned income minus general and earned income exclusions divided by 2)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362.50 (\$810-20-65 =\$725/2)	\$372.50 (\$830-20-65 =\$745/2)	\$372.50 (\$830-20-65 =\$745/2)
Monthly benefit amount	\$967	\$967	\$967	\$967	\$604.50 (\$967-\$362.50)	\$594.50 (\$967-\$372.50)	\$594.50 (\$967-\$372.50)

Special SSI Payments for People Who Work – Section 1619(a)

SSI eligible

What is Section 1619(a)?

You can receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cash payments even when your earned income (gross wages and net earnings from self-employment) is at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level. This provision eliminates the need for the trial work period or extended period of eligibility under SSI.

How do you qualify?

You must meet all the conditions listed below to qualify:

- You have been eligible for an SSI payment for at least 1 month before you begin working at the SGA level.
- You still have a disability.
- You meet all other eligibility rules, including the income and resource tests.

How does it work?

Your eligibility for SSI will continue for as long as you meet the basic eligibility requirements and the income and resource tests. We will continue to figure your SSI payment amount in the same way as before. If your state provides Medicaid to people on SSI, you will continue to be eligible for Medicaid.

Do you need to apply?

You do not need to file a special application. Just keep us up to date on your work activity.

Reinstating SSI Eligibility Without a New Application

SSI eligible

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 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 payments and/or Medicaid.

If your cash payment and Medicaid benefits ended because of your earned income or a combination of earned and unearned income, and you stop work within 5 years of when your benefits ended, we may be able to start your benefits again under Expedited Reinstatement.

Note: People who live in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands cannot receive SSI.

Special Benefits If You Are Eligible Under 1619 and Enter a Medical Facility

SSI eligible

How does it help you?

If you are working and eligible under section 1619, you may receive a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cash benefit for up to 2 months while in a facility. This may be a Medicaid facility or a public medical or psychiatric facility.

What happens if you enter a Medicaid facility?

Usually, if you enter a Medicaid facility where Medicaid pays more than 50% of the cost of care, your SSI payment is limited to \$30 per month, plus any state supplement. This excludes, any countable income. However, if you enter a Medicaid facility while you are eligible under section 1619, we will figure your benefit using the full Federal Benefit Rate for up to 2 months.

What happens if you enter a public medical or psychiatric facility?

Usually, if you are in a public medical or psychiatric facility, you are not eligible to receive an SSI payment. However, if you enter a public medical or psychiatric facility while you are eligible under section 1619, your SSI cash benefits may continue for up to 2 months. For this provision to apply, the facility must enter an agreement with us that will allow you to keep all your SSI payment.

Medicaid While Working – Section 1619(b)

SSI eligible

How does it help you?

After you return to work, your Medicaid coverage can continue. This is true even if your earnings (alone or in combination with your other income) become too high for an SSI payment.

How do you qualify?

To qualify, you must meet **all** the following qualifications:

- You were eligible for an SSI payment for at least 1 month.
- You would be eligible for SSI payments except for earnings.
- You still have a disability.
- You still meet all other eligibility rules, including the resources test.
- You need Medicaid to work.
- You have gross earned income that is insufficient to replace SSI, Medicaid, and any publicly funded attendant care. (See following “threshold amount” discussion.)

The “threshold amount” is the measure that we use to decide whether your earnings are high enough to replace your SSI and Medicaid benefits. Your threshold amount is based on:

- The amount of earnings that would cause your SSI payments to stop in your state.
- The average annual per capita Medicaid expenditure for your state.
- If your gross earnings are higher than the threshold amount for your state, we will determine if you are eligible under an individualized threshold calculation. The individualized threshold calculation begins with the base amount from the appropriate state-by-state threshold chart and adds: The higher of your actual Medicaid expenditures or the average per capita Medicaid expenditures for your state.
- The higher of the state supplemental rate for your actual living arrangement or the “living alone” rate used in the chart.
- Any impairment-related work expenses (IRWE) or blind work expenses (BWE) you may have.
- Amounts of income excluded under an approved Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS).
- The value of publicly funded personal/attendant care which you receive.

Note: See link for chart reflecting current State Threshold Amounts for People with Disabilities at: secure.ssa.gov/apps10/poms.nsf/lnx/0502302200.

Do all states use the same Medicaid eligibility rules?

Most states use our SSI eligibility rules to determine Medicaid eligibility. However, the following states use their own eligibility rules for Medicaid that are different from our SSI eligibility rules:

Connecticut

Illinois

Missouri

North Dakota

Hawaii

Minnesota

New Hampshire

Virginia

If you live in one of these states, you will continue to be eligible for Medicaid under section 1619(a) or 1619(b) if you were eligible for Medicaid in the month immediately before you became eligible for section 1619.

Individual Development Accounts (IDA)

If you are working and have limited income, you may be eligible for an IDA through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program or an Assets for Independence Act (AFIA) grant. An IDA is a trust-like bank account that helps you save your earnings to go to school, buy a home, or start a business. When you make a deposit to the account, a participating non-profit organization matches your deposit. The typical match is \$1 for each dollar that you deposit. The federal government adds an additional match, limited to \$2,000 for an individual or \$4,000 for a household over the life of the program (usually 5 years).

If you have an IDA through TANF or an AFIA grant, we do not count any earnings you deposit into your account, any matching deposits, or any interest earned as SSI income or resources. As a result, your SSI payments may increase.

Note: IDAs that are not federally funded are not exempt from SSI and will be counted under the income and resource rules of SSI.

We do not determine whether you are eligible to have an IDA. For more information about IDAs and to locate a program in your area, visit: acf.gov/ofa/faq/q-individual-development-accounts-idas.

Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Account

An Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account is a tax-advantaged savings account for an individual with a disability. You can use an ABLE account to save funds for many disability-related expenses. Anyone, including the account owner, family, and friends can contribute to the ABLE account. The account owner of an ABLE account must meet one of the following:

- Be receiving SSI based on disability or blindness that began before age 46.
- Be in SSI suspense due solely to excess income or resources and otherwise be eligible for SSI based on disability or blindness that began before age 46.
- Be receiving disability insurance benefits, childhood disability benefits, or surviving spouse's benefits, based on disability or blindness that occurred before age 46.
- Have a certification that disability or blindness occurred before age 46.
- Have conditions on Social Security's "List of Compassionate Allowances Conditions" which are deemed to meet the requirements for a disability certification if the condition was present and produced marked and severe functional limitations before the date on which the individual attained age 46.

The money that you have in your ABLE account (up to and including \$100,000) does not count as a resource under SSI rules. You can use money in an ABLE account to pay for certain qualified disability expenses, such as those for education, housing, transportation, employment training, employment support, assistive technology, and related services.

To learn more about ABLE accounts, please visit the Internal Revenue Services' website at www.irs.gov/government-entities/federal-state-local-governments/able-accounts-tax-benefit-for-people-with-disabilities.

Note: Social Security provides this section as a courtesy to help notify you of ABLE accounts. However, Social Security is not affiliated with and does not endorse any ABLE account provider or its services.

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps is a national network of service programs that engage Americans to meet the nation's needs in priority areas. These include disaster services, economic opportunities, education, environmental stewardship, healthy futures, and veterans and military families. We exclude the stipend that AmeriCorps members receive in the determination of SSI payments. For SSDI beneficiaries, the income exclusion only applies to the AmeriCorps VISTA program. For more information, go to the AmeriCorps website at www.americorps.gov.

SPECIAL RULES FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND

What do you mean by special rules for people who are blind?

Work incentives are rules that help you return to work or work for the first time. Congress included language in the law specifically to make it easier for people who are blind to go to work. These special rules apply only to people who are blind.

How do we define blindness?

Blindness is central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with best correction, or a limitation in the field of vision in the better eye so that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle of 20 degrees or less.

Do the same conditions of blindness apply in SSDI and SSI?

No. Under SSDI, this condition must have lasted or be expected to last at least 12 months. There is no duration requirement for blindness under SSI.

What work incentives are available only to people who are blind?

Blind work expenses are available if you receive SSI based on blindness.

How We Apply Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) Under SSDI to People Who are blind

How do we determine SGA for blind SSDI beneficiaries who work?

The SGA guidelines for workers who are blind, which are higher than those for non-blind workers with other disabilities, can be found at www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm. We generally change the SGA level every year to reflect changes in general wage levels.

How do we apply SGA to blind SSDI beneficiaries who are self-employed?

We decide if work activity is SGA for self-employed people who are blind based solely on their earnings. We do not look at time spent in the business or services rendered as we do for non-blind self-employed people.

How do we determine SGA for SSDI beneficiaries who are blind and age 55 or older?

Special rules apply after your 55th birthday. If your earnings demonstrate SGA, but your work requires a lower level of skill and ability than the work you did before age 55 or when you became blind (whichever is later), we will suspend, but not terminate, your benefits. Your eligibility for SSDI benefits continues indefinitely, and we pay your benefits for any month earnings fall below SGA.

Does SGA apply to people who are blind under SSI?

No. If you meet the medical definition of blindness, we do not use SGA as a factor to determine your SSI eligibility. Your SSI eligibility continues until you medically recover, or your eligibility ends because of a non-disability-related reason.

How do BWE help you?

We do not count any earned income that you use to meet expenses necessary to earn that income when we decide if you are eligible for SSI and calculate your payment amount. To qualify you must be eligible for SSI based on blindness.

How is BWE different from impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)?

The BWE items do not have to be related to your blindness. When we calculate your SSI payment amount, we treat BWE items differently than IRWE. We do it this way because it always results in a higher SSI payment amount for you.

Examples of BWE

- Service animal expenses.
- Transportation to and from work.
- Federal, state, and local income taxes.
- Social Security taxes.
- Attendant care services.
- Visual and sensory aids.
- Translation of materials into Braille.
- Professional association fees.
- Union dues.

The table below shows how your monthly payment would be affected by BWE versus IRWE

Comparison of Monthly SSI Payment With BWE Versus IRWE

<u>With \$40 BWE</u>		¹ <u>With \$40 IRWE</u>	
\$361	Earned Income	\$361	Earned Income
- 20	General Income Exclusion	- 20	General Income Exclusion
\$341		\$341	
- 65	Earned Income Exclusion	- 65	Earned Income Exclusion
\$276		\$276	
-138	½ Remaining Earnings	- 40	Impairment Related Work Expenses
\$138		\$236	
- 40	Blind Work Expenses	- 118	½ Remaining Earnings
\$ 98	Countable Income	\$118	Countable Income
\$967	2025 Federal Benefit Rate ²	\$967	2025 Federal Benefit Rate
- 98	Countable Income	- 118	Countable Income
\$869	SSI Payment	\$849	SSI Payment

² SGA guidelines for workers who are blind, which are higher than those for non-blind workers with other disabilities, can be found at www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/whatsnew.htm.

Accommodations for People Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired

We make all our publications and notices available in multiple formats, including braille, audio CD, and enlarged print. Also, most of our publications are available in audio format on our website at ***www.ssa.gov/pubs***.

To select or change the way you wish to receive information from Social Security, go to our secure internet application, *my* Social Security, or call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** (TTY **1-800-325-0778**). You can also contact your local Social Security office to request an accommodation.

For more information about accommodations for people who are blind or visually impaired, refer to *If You're Blind or Have Low Vision- How We Can Help* (Publication No. EN-05-10052).

ADDITIONAL HELP WITH HEALTH CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Medicaid Buy-In for Working People with Disabilities

Your state may allow you to buy Medicaid if you have a disability and are no longer entitled to free Medicaid because you returned to work.

You may qualify if you:

- Meet the definition of “disability” under the Social Security Act.
- Would be eligible for SSI payments if it were not for your earnings.

If you are not an SSI recipient, your state decides if you have a disability. Your state will not consider whether you are working when it makes that decision.

Contact your state Medical Assistance office. Call **1-800-MEDICARE** to get their telephone number. (TTY users call **1-877-486-2048**.) Ask about the Medicaid buy-in program.

Help with Medicare Part A Premiums

You may be under age 65, have a disability, and are no longer entitled to free Medicare Part A (hospital insurance) because you successfully returned to work. If your Medicare Part A terminates you can enroll in hospital insurance by paying a monthly premium if you continue to have a disability. You may be eligible for a program that helps pay your Medicare Part A monthly premium.

To be eligible for this help, you must:

- Continue to have a disability.
- Have limited income.
- Have limited resources.
- Not already be eligible for Medicaid.

To find out more about this program, contact your state Medical Assistance office. Call **1-800-MEDICARE** to get their telephone number. (TTY users call **1-877-486-2048**.) Ask about Medicare for Qualified Disabled and Working People.

Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Need health insurance or know someone who does? Thanks to the Affordable Care Act, more Americans now qualify to get coverage that fits their needs and budgets. You can learn more about the Health Insurance Marketplace and how to apply for benefits at www.healthcare.gov or call **1-800-318-2596** or **1-855-889-4325** (TTY). Medicare is not part of the Health Insurance Marketplace. If you have Medicare, you do not need to do anything.

The ACA also ensures that you will be covered even if you have a preexisting condition. If you are already covered, but want to change your plan, this is the time to do it. You or your family may have experienced changes over the last year that would make you want to update your coverage. Over the past years, over 20 million individuals have enrolled in affordable health coverage, many for the first time.

Even if you are just curious about the many plans in the open marketplace, you can compare healthcare plans at www.healthcare.gov/have-coverage.

EXAMPLE OF CONCURRENT BENEFITS WITH WORK INCENTIVES

Many individuals are eligible for benefits under both the SSDI and SSI programs at the same time. We use the term **“concurrent”** when individuals are eligible for benefits under both programs. Below we describe how a return to work may affect a person’s concurrent benefits.

Armando files applications for SSDI benefits and SSI on February 27, 2024. His medical condition caused him to stop work beginning February 14, 2023. We call this date his “alleged onset date” of disability.

Armando was approved for disability benefits.

Armando receives an award letter on June 7, 2024, stating he is approved for disability benefits with his alleged onset date of February 14, 2023.

March 2023 Armando’s SSI begins the month after he filed his application. He is eligible for \$914 per month (the Federal Benefit Rate [FBR] in 2023). Armando also becomes eligible for Medicaid.

August 2023 Armando’s SSDI benefits begin. This is the month after Armando completed his 5-month waiting period. The 5 months began the first full month after Armando’s approved onset date of February 14, 2023. The 5 months were March, April, May, June, and July 2023. Armando is eligible to receive SSDI benefits beginning in August 2023. His monthly benefit amount is \$300, which reduces his SSI to \$634:

$\$300 \text{ SSDI} - \$20 \text{ general income exclusion} = \$280 \text{ countable unearned income}$

$\$914 \text{ FBR} - \$280 \text{ countable unearned income} = \634 SSI payment

$\$300 \text{ SSDI} + \$634 \text{ SSI} = \$934 \text{ combined monthly amount}$

Armando qualifies for Medicare.

August 2025 Armando qualifies for Medicare after 24 months of entitlement to SSDI benefits. Medicare Part A is premium-free. Medicare Part B is optional but there is a premium. Armando’s state pays his Part B premium for him because he is eligible for SSI and has been covered by Medicaid since March 2023. Armando now has both Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare is the primary payer, and Medicaid is the secondary payer. If Medicaid eligibility lapses, the Medicare premiums would be deducted from SSDI benefits if they are still being issued. If no payments from Social Security are received, then Armando will be billed quarterly for his Medicare.

Armando returns to work.

January 2025 Armando contacts his local Social Security office to let them know he started working at the car dealership. The dealership pays him \$3,000 a month.

How Armando’s work affects his SSDI benefits.

January 2025 Armando’s trial work period (TWP) begins. During the TWP, Armando can continue to receive full SSDI benefits for at least 9 months regardless of the amount of his earnings. Each month that Armando earns over the TWP amount will count as a TWP service month. His TWP ends with the 9th TWP service month in a rolling 60-month period.

September 2025 Armando provides pay stubs showing his steady work activity since January 2025. We determine Armando’s TWP months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September 2025. Armando completes his TWP in September 2025.

October 2025 Armando’s extended period of eligibility (EPE) begins the month after his TWP ended. For the next 36 months (through September 2028), Armando will be paid benefits for any month he does not work over the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level. We refer to this 36-month period as the re-entitlement period.

Is Armando performing SGA?

We know from Armando's pay stubs that he receives \$3,000 a month in wages. Armando tells us that he can complete only 4 car repairs a day, compared to his co-workers who complete an average of 6-8 car repairs a day. Armando believes he is paid the same salary as his fellow co-workers. If this is the case, Armando's employer may be subsidizing his wages.

We contact the employer and learn that they are paying Armando \$3,000 a month, the same rate as experienced employees who complete 6-8 repairs a day. The employer pays Armando the same rate as the experienced employees because he knows about Armando's disability and understands it takes him longer to complete tasks. The employer calculates that the actual worth of Armando's services is \$2,800 a month. This means that Armando has a monthly subsidy of \$200, which is the difference between what he is paid (\$3,000) and what his employer says his services are worth (\$2,800).

Armando takes a taxi to and from work and provides receipts showing this cost is \$350 per month. Armando's treating physician confirms that his condition prevents him from driving. He cannot take public transportation because crowded situations aggravate his condition. Since Armando pays for his work transportation and there is a medical need for him to take a taxi, we can deduct the cost of his transportation expenses as impairment-related work expenses (IRWE).

We use Armando's subsidy and IRWE to determine if his earnings are SGA as follows:

$\$3,000 \text{ wages} - \$200 \text{ employer subsidy} - \$350 \text{ IRWE} = \textbf{\$2,450 monthly earnings}$

\$2,450 is over the monthly SGA level, so Armando is engaging in SGA in the 1st month of his EPE, October 2025. (**Note:** We usually adjust these amounts every year based on increases in the national average wage index.)

Armando's SGA level work activity affects his benefits in the EPE.

January 2026 We suspend Armando's SSDI benefits. Armando does not meet our requirements in October 2025 because we determined he was engaging in SGA. We can pay Armando for the month of cessation and the 2 following months. We refer to these 3 months as the "grace period". Armando's grace period months are October, November, and December 2025.

For any month that Armando's earnings fall below the SGA limit during his 36-month re-entitlement period, we can restart his benefits without a new application. If we restart Armando's benefits during the re-entitlement period, he can continue to collect benefits if his work activity is below the SGA limit, even after the 36-month re-entitlement period ends.

Will Armando's entitlement to SSDI terminate?

October 2028 Armando's entitlement will terminate if his work activity continues over the SGA level. This is the 1st month after the end of the 36-month EPE. Armando's entitlement may stop earlier than October 2028 if he no longer meets our disability requirements.

How does Armando's work activity affect his SSI?

SGA rules are different for SSI. For SSI, we only consider SGA when the initial claim is filed (unless the disability is blindness, then we do not consider SGA at all). We do not consider SGA after a person becomes eligible for SSI. However, we must determine whether the person continues to meet the non-disability requirements, including income and resources. We determine the effect of Armando's earnings on his SSI eligibility and payment amount on a month-by-month basis.

January 2025

Armando's income for January 2025 through December 2025 is SSDI of \$300 per month and wages of \$3,000 per month. Because Armando's monthly income does not change, the calculation will be the same for all months in 2025.

First, we figure his countable unearned income by subtracting the \$20 general income exclusion from his SSDI:

$$\text{\$300 SSDI} - \text{\$20} = \text{\$280 countable unearned income}$$

Next, we calculate his countable earned income by first subtracting the \$65 earned income exclusion from his wages:

$$\text{\$3,000} - \text{\$65} = \text{\$2,935}$$

From this amount, we deduct the \$350 IRWE for the taxi transportation:

$$\text{\$2,935} - \text{\$350 IRWE} = \text{\$2,585}$$

Note

Armando's subsidy is not an earned income exclusion for SSI. A subsidy applies only to the SSDI SGA determination. This means we cannot subtract the \$200 monthly subsidy when we figure his SSI payment and eligibility. However, the IRWE deduction applies to both the SSDI SGA and SSI payment determinations.

The second step in figuring Armando's earned income is to divide this result by 2:

$$\text{\$2,585} \div 2 = \text{\$1,292.50 countable earned income}$$

We now add the countable unearned income and the countable earned income to determine total countable income:

$$\text{\$280 countable unearned income} + \text{\$1,292.50 countable earned income} = \text{\$1,572.50 total countable income}$$

Finally, we subtract the total countable income from the SSI FBR to determine SSI eligibility and payment amount:

$$\text{\$967 (FBR in January 2025)} - \text{\$1,572.50 countable income} = \text{\$0 SSI payment}$$

Armando will not receive SSI payments for January 2025 through December 2025 because of his SSDI benefits and monthly earnings. However, he is still eligible for SSI and Medicaid While Working (under section 1619(b) of the Social Security Act) if his earnings remain under his state's threshold amount, he needs the Medicaid coverage, and he continues to be eligible for SSI except for his earnings.

Armando will not receive SSDI benefits beginning January 2026 if he works over the SGA level.

January 2026

Armando reports that he received a pay increase to \$3,300 per month beginning in January.

His IRWE has increased to \$400 per month. Armando's wages are his only income since he is not receiving an SSDI payment. Here is how we figure his SSI eligibility and payment amount for January 2026:

We subtract *both* the general income exclusion and earned income exclusion from monthly earnings:

$$\text{\$3,300 wages} - \text{\$20 general income exclusion} - \text{\$65 earned income exclusion} = \text{\$3,215}$$

$$\text{\$3,215} - \text{\$400 IRWE} = \text{\$2,815} \div 2 = \text{\$1,407.50 countable earned income}$$

$$\text{\$967 (FBR in January 2025)} - \text{\$1,407.50 countable income} = \text{\$0 SSI payment (Note: We used the FBR for 2025 because at this time we do not know the FBR for 2026.)}$$

Armando is not eligible for any SSI payment unless his earnings or IRWE change.

Will Armando continue to have Medicaid?

Medicaid will continue if Armando's earnings are below his state's threshold amount, he needs the Medicaid coverage, and he continues to be eligible for SSI except for his earnings. During this time, he is eligible for an SSI payment for any month that his countable income is under the FBR amount. When Armando's earnings exceed the state threshold amount, his Medicaid will end. However, he may then be eligible to buy into Medicaid if he resides in a state that has the optional Medicaid buy-in program.

Will Armando continue to have Medicare?

Armando will no longer receive SSDI payments, but his Medicare coverage will continue for at least 93 months after his TWP (which ended September 2025) if he continues to have a disabling impairment (has not medically improved). Armando's Medicare coverage will terminate on July 1, 2033.

Armando could then choose to purchase Premium Medicare Part A. If he purchases Part A, he can purchase Part B. He can qualify for the Part A reduced rate since he has earned at least 30 quarters of coverage. We will base Armando's Medicare Insurance (Parts A and B) premiums on the rates in 2033, the year his premium-free coverage ends.

Armando will have to file an application with Social Security if he decides to purchase Medicare coverage in 2033. He will also have to undergo a medical continuing disability review. Armando can purchase Medicare coverage if we determine that his medical condition has not improved after conducting this review.

If Armando still has Medicare when he turns age 65, it will automatically convert to Medicare under the Aged provisions.

Summary of Example with Concurrent Benefits

Date	Event
3/23	SSI and Medicaid start
8/23	SSDI benefits start
8/25	Medicare starts
	Medicare is primary, and Medicaid is secondary.
01/25	Work starts TWP begins SSI stops due to earnings Working at SGA but below the SSI state threshold amount, Medicaid continues. Medicaid will end when earnings are above the SSI state threshold amount.
09/25	Last month of the TWP
10/25	EPE begins Work at SGA continues SSDI benefits cease due to SGA SSDI payment in 10/2025 (grace period)
11/25	SSDI payment in 11/25 (grace period)
12/25	SSDI payment in 12/25 (grace period)
01/26	SSDI benefits stop
09/28	Last month of EPE Extended Medicare begins
10/28	SSDI termination month Extended Medicaid continues if still disabled.
07/33	Extended Medicare stops May be able to purchase Medicare Part A (Premium HI), Medicare Part B, and Medicare Part D and/or buy into Medicaid.
09/33	Last month to file for EXR if no longer working and still have a disability.

EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Ticket to work

SSDI and SSI eligible

What is a Ticket?

The Ticket to Work Program (Ticket) is an innovative program for people with disabilities who want to work and participate in planning their employment. The Ticket Program increases your available choices for obtaining employment services, vocational rehabilitation (VR) services, and other support services you may need to get or keep a job. It is a free and voluntary program. You can participate in the Ticket Program if you choose, but there is no penalty for not participating in it. If you assign your Ticket or put it in use before a regularly scheduled medical Continuing Disability Review, you may not be subject to that review.

How can I take part in the Ticket Program?

This program is available in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Many SSDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients aged 18-64 are eligible to obtain services from a state VR agency or another approved provider if both the beneficiary and the provider agree to work together. We call these approved providers "Employment Networks." Employment Networks (ENs) are public or private organizations that have an agreement with Social Security to provide employment services to beneficiaries with disabilities. You can participate in the program by contacting an EN or by calling the Ticket to Work Help Line at the number below. To find a list of approved ENs online, please visit **[choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp](https://www.ssa.gov/choosework/findhelp)**.

Where do I get more information?

For more information on the Ticket Program, and to be mailed a list of approved ENs, call the Ticket to Work Help Line at **1-866-968-7842** or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY) Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern time. You may also contact the Ticket to Work Program by email at TicketToWork@ssa.gov.

Federal Employment for People with Disabilities

The federal government's Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has a special hiring authority for hiring workers who have certain significant physical, psychiatric, or mental disabilities known as targeted disabilities. For more information, refer to the OPM Web site: **www.opm.gov/disability/index.asp**.

Also, the Office of Interagency Innovation within the Center for Innovation and Partnership oversees the State Grant for Assistive Technology Program and the Assistive Technology National Activities funded under the Assistive Technology Act.

Additional resources are available online at:

Assistive Tech Centers: **acl.gov/programs/assistive-technology/assistive-technology** and
Centers for Independent Living: **acl.gov/programs/aging-and-disability-networks/centers-independent-living**.

Job Accommodation Network (JAN)

JAN provides free, expert, and confidential guidance on workplace accommodations and disability employment issues to help people with disabilities enhance their employability. JAN consultants offer one-on-one guidance on workplace accommodations, the Americans with Disabilities Act and related legislation, and self-employment options for people with disabilities. Assistance is available both over the phone and online. You can contact JAN at **1-800-526-7234** (Voice) or **1-877-781-9403** (TTY). The JAN website (askjan.org) is a rich source of information that has a chat service available and features the Searchable Online Accommodation Resource.

American Job Centers

American Job Centers (formerly known as One-Stop Career Centers) provide job seekers with a variety of tools and services to help them get back to work. Services include training, referrals, career counseling, job listings, and other employment-related services. Tools, many of which are available online, assist job seekers with career exploration, skills assessments (including identifying transferable skills), credential listings, and job openings. Many American Job Centers are also Employment Networks and can accept your ticket under the Ticket to Work Program. You can locate your closest American Job Center at www.servicelocator.org.

WHAT ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE FOR WORK INCENTIVES AND EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Area Work Incentives Coordinator (AWIC)

AWICs are experienced employment support experts who provide the following services:

- Coordinating and/or conducting public outreach on work incentives in their local areas.
- Providing and/or coordinating and overseeing training on Social Security's employment support programs for all personnel at local Social Security offices.
- Handling sensitive or high-profile disability work-issue cases, if necessary.
- Monitoring the disability work-issue workloads in their areas.

Information on how to contact your local AWIC is available at www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/wi/awic.htm. Choose your region's website for local AWIC information.

Benefits Planning Query (BPQY)

The Benefits Planning Query (BPQY) is a web-based tool we use to obtain detailed information about the status of your disability benefits, scheduled medical reviews, health insurance, and work history. We believe the first step in planning a successful return to work or working for the first time, begins with requesting a BPQY. We will provide BPQYs free of charge if you need the information to plan a return to work or when you want to start working.

You can request the BPQY by calling **1-800-772-1213** from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. People who are deaf or hard of hearing may call our toll-free TTY/TDD number, **1-800-325-0778**, between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. With a signed (wet signature) consent form (SSA-3288), we can share your BPQY with benefit counselors; Work Incentive Planning and Assistance (WIPA) providers; Employment Networks (ENs) under the Ticket to Work program; Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS); Vocational Rehabilitation agencies; disability advocates; or other disability-related organizations. These providers and organizations can assist you in reviewing the BPQY or you can also view the BPQY handbook located at www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/documents/BPQY_Handbook.pdf, for an explanation of the fields on the BPQY.

Note: *A parent, legal guardian, or a representative payee who is also the individual's parent or legal guardian may have access rights to the individual's BPQY. Please refer to GN 03340.025, titled 'Access Rights of a Parent', to determine if they are entitled to the information.*

Employment Network and State Vocational Rehabilitation Providers

Employment Networks and State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies provide a wide variety of services to help people with disabilities return to work, enter a new line of work, or work for the first time. You can find a list of Employment Networks and State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies in our service provider directory at: choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.

Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS)

The PABSS program helps individuals with disabilities who receive SSDI or SSI and are experiencing a barrier to work. PABSS staff provide free legal support, advocacy, and information to assist beneficiaries to resolve work related issues. This may include:

- Checking out a complaint you may have against an employment network or other service provider that is helping you return to work.
- Giving you information and advice about vocational rehabilitation and employment services.
- Telling you about SSA's work incentives that will help you return to work.
- Providing consultation and legal representation to protect your rights in the effort to secure, maintain, or regain employment.
- Helping you with problems concerning your individual plan under the Ticket to Work program.

PABSS services are located throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Additionally, the Native American PABSS serves Native Americans in the Four Corners region of the U.S. (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah). To locate the PABSS agency in your state or territory or for Native Americans, please call **1-866-968-7842** or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY). You can also find a list with contact information at choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.

Work Incentive Liaison (WIL)

An employee in each of our Social Security offices serves as a WIL to provide advice and information about our work incentive provisions and employee support programs to individuals with disabilities and outside organizations that serve those with disabilities.

Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) Providers

WIPA providers are community-based organizations that receive cooperative agreements from Social Security to provide SSDI beneficiaries and SSI disability recipients between the ages of 14 and full retirement age with free access to work incentives planning and assistance. If you are working, or interested in working, our WIPA providers can give you information about Social Security work incentives and other programs. Each WIPA provider has counselors called Community Work Incentives Coordinators (CWIC) who provide the following services:

- Working with you to help you understand your benefits.
- Teaching you when, how, and what to report to Social Security and other providers.
- Providing in-depth, individualized counseling about your benefits and the effect of work on those benefits.
- Providing ongoing support and information as you begin to work.

WIPA services can help you understand the employment supports that are available to you and enable you to make informed choices about work.

WIPA services are available in every state, the District of Columbia, and the US Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. If you want to locate the WIPA nearest you, please call **1-866-968-7842** or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY). You can also find more information about WIPA on our website at choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.

Work Incentives Seminar Events (WISE)

WISE is a free, internet-based seminar that gives Social Security disability beneficiaries information they need to decide about going back to work or working for the first time. The webinar format allows beneficiaries and other interested parties to learn about vital employment resources from Social Security without having to travel.

Some of the webinars are designed to address a broad range of disabilities, while others provide information to people in specific disability categories or age ranges. They may feature various employment service providers, including Social Security-approved Employment Networks, State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Protection and Advocacy Services, and WIPA organizations. WISE topics may include Choosing a Ticket to Work Service Provider, Understanding Work Incentives, and more.

Beneficiaries and other interested parties may register for scheduled WISE webinars on our website at choosework.ssa.gov or by calling the Ticket to Work Help Line at **1-866-968-7842** or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY) Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ET. Archived versions of past events are also available.

RESOURCES TO ASSIST YOUTH WITH THE TRANSITION TO A SUCCESSFUL ADULthood

We provide general information to assist youth — and their parents, providers, or representatives — who receive SSI or SSDI in locating national and community supports, employment supports, work incentives, and resources. Visit our Youth Toolkit at www.ssa.gov/youth and download our publication, *What You Need to Know About Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) When You Turn 18*, which is especially useful to these transition-aged youth between the ages of 14 and 17. The publication is also available online at www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-11005.pdf. You can request a copy by calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213**, or at our TTY number **1-800-325-0778**, between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Employment Supports/ National and Community Resources/Work Incentives (Alphabetically Listed)	How These Resources Can Help You
Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Accounts	Do you have expenses related to blindness or disability that began prior to age 46? To learn more about ABLE accounts, go to the Internal Revenue Services' website (www.irs.gov/government-entities/federal-state-local-governments/able-accounts-tax-benefit-for-people-with-disabilities), to view the regulation, Tax Benefit for Disability: IRC Section 529A.
AmeriCorps	Do you want to find a national volunteer opportunity suited to your skills, interests, and circumstances? For more information, go to the AmeriCorps website at www.americorps.gov .
American Job Centers	Are you looking for free education, employment, and training services to assist you with finding a job? American Job Centers (formerly known as One-Stop Career Centers) provide job seekers with a variety of tools and services to help them get back to work. You can locate your closest American Job Center at www.careeronestop.org/LocalHelp/service-locator.aspx .
Child Welfare Information Gateway	Are you looking for Support Services for Youth in Transition: Youth with Disabilities? This website provides resources that address the needs of transitioning youth with disabilities and offers strategies for developing appropriate support services for them, including state and local examples. For interactive links go to: www.childwelfare.gov/topics/outofhome/independent/support/disabilities .

Continued Payment Under a Vocational Rehabilitation or Similar Program (Section 301)	Has your medical condition improved and are you participating in a vocational rehabilitation or similar program, or are you a student with an individualized education plan (IEP)? If you are participating in an appropriate program of vocational rehabilitation (VR) or similar services, your benefits may continue until your participation in the program ends. Visit our Youth Toolkit at www.ssa.gov/youth and read our publication <i>Qualifying for Benefit Continuation After You Turn 18</i> (EN-64-118) or download it directly at www.ssa.gov/youth/documents/FINAL_EN-64-118_508-comp.pdf.
Financial Literacy Information for Young People with Disabilities	Do you want to learn more about financial literacy for young people with disabilities? Research shows that low educational attainment, employment expectations, and confusing governmental programs with conflicting eligibility criteria negatively impact young people. This has resulted in many young people with disabilities not making successful transitions from school to post-secondary education, employment, and independent living. While many would like to learn how to save money and build assets, they fear getting a job and saving a portion of their income may cause them to lose their disability benefits and other supports, such as health care. Complex rules in current federal and state programs often create disincentives for these youth to seek employment or increase earnings and assets. One major obstacle that contributes to this issue is the lack of money management knowledge and skills or financial literacy among this group. For more information, please see the website: www.dol.gov/agencies/odep/program-areas/individuals/youth.
Foster Care Transition Toolkit	Are you or were you in foster care, have a disability and need additional resources or accommodations? Developed by the U.S. Department of Education, this toolkit helps youth currently in foster care and young adults formerly in foster care to access information and resources needed to begin their transition to adulthood. To learn more, go to: www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/foster-care/youth-transition-toolkit.pdf.
Get to Where You Want to Go	Are there youth with disabilities in your family? This resource guide, produced by the Wisconsin Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, provides tips and resources to help plan for adulthood and life after high school. Visit beforeage18.org/ to get more information.
Grants, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Gifts	Are you a student receiving a grant, scholarship, fellowship, or gift used for paying tuition, fees, or other necessary educational expenses at a college or vocational school? We will not count certain grants, scholarships, fellowships, and gifts as income and resources up to 9 months for SSI purposes. We do not count any portion used to pay for tuition, fees, and other necessary educational expenses at any educational institution including vocational and technical education. Read the policy at secure.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0501130455.

The Guidepost to Success	The Guidepost to Success is a summary of what youth need to successfully transition to adulthood. It was developed using extensive review of research, demonstration projects, and effective practices, including lessons from youth development, quality education, and workforce development programs. The Guidepost can help steer families, institutions, and youth themselves through the transition processes. For more information, please see: files.eric.ed.gov or www.dol.gov/agencies/odep/program-areas/individuals/youth/guide.
Hands on Banking/ El futuro en tus manos®	Are you interested in learning more about financial responsibility? Hands on Banking/ El futuro en tus manos® is a program available in both English and Spanish that teaches people in all stages of life about the basics of responsible money management. This includes how to create a budget, saving and investing, borrowing responsibly, buying a home, and establishing a small business. Visit www.handsonbanking.org for more information.
Health Insurance for Children	Are you looking for free or low-cost health insurance coverage through Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program? Ask questions about children's health insurance and how to apply, by calling 1-877-KIDS NOW (1-877-543-7669) to connect to an agency in your state. You can also contact your state's family-to-family health information center, funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration. Visit familyvoices.org to find a center in your state. You can find a low-cost, affordable health center at www.hrsa.gov/index.html. Information about how to enroll in health insurance through a Health Insurance Marketplace is available by calling 1-800-318-2596 or visiting localhelp.healthcare.gov/.
Helping Young People with Disabilities Successfully Transition to Adulthood After Leaving Foster Care	Do you need assistance with transitioning to adulthood after leaving foster care? Youth with disabilities leaving foster care have an expanded early application period of up to 180 days, which may help with a smoother transition to adult SSI payments. You can learn more by visiting www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-disabled-youth.htm.
Individual Development Accounts (IDA)	Do you work and have a goal to save for buying a home, going to school, or starting a business? An IDA can help you. For more information visit www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/afi.
Individualized Education Plan	As a student with a disability in elementary or secondary education, do you have an Individualized Education Plan? Learn about the Individualized Education Plan at www.parentcenterhub.org/repository/iep/.

Infographic: Medicaid and Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs	Would you like to know more about Medicaid for children and youth with special health care needs and their families? The Catalyst Center at Boston University developed an infographic to help. Visit www.ciswh.org and search for Infographic: Medicaid and Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs.
Job Corps	Are you a young person looking for career assistance? A free education and training program helps young people learn a career, earn a high school diploma or GED, and find and keep a good job. Job Corps provides all-around skills needed to succeed in a career and in life for eligible young people at least 16 years of age with low income. To learn more about Job Corps and find a Job Corps program near you go to: www.jobcorps.gov.
MyMoney.gov	Do you need assistance with managing your finances? MyMoney.gov provides financial information on a variety of topics, including how to earn, save and invest, protect, spend, and borrow. Go online to www.mymoney.gov to learn more.
Neighborhood Navigator Tool	Do you need assistance with needs such as childcare, housing, transportation, employment, or legal services? The Neighborhood Navigator Tool can help with referrals from doctors, service providers, counselors, families, and caregivers. Visit the Neighborhood Navigator Tool at neighborhoodresource.findhelp.com.
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	Do you want to set aside money to pursue an employment goal, self-employment, or education? Information is provided earlier in this publication and on our website at: www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/wi/passcadre.htm.
Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS)	How can PABSS help you? PABSS agencies strive to protect the legal rights of Social Security disability beneficiaries and SSI recipients who want to work. They assist youth with identifying and removing barriers to employment and independence and can provide information about obtaining vocational rehabilitation services. To locate the PABSS agency in your state, contact the Ticket to Work Help Line at 1-866-968-7842 (TTY 1-866-833-2967) Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time. You can also locate your PABSS at choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.
Section 504	As a student with a disability in elementary or secondary education, do you have a Section 504 plan? Learn about the Section 504 plan at www.parentcenterhub.org/repository/section504/.

SSI Eligibility for Students Temporarily Studying Abroad	Are you eligible for SSI while outside the U.S. on an international academic program? Learn about how certain people may be absent from the U.S. for up to 1 year and continue to receive SSI if they meet certain conditions. For information about international exchange if you receive SSI go to www.miusa.org/resource/tip-sheets/ssi.
State Health Programs and Services	Are you looking for a health program or service in your state? Learn about programs assisting with health care costs, health assessments and treatments, and other services in your state by contacting the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration's toll-free hotline at 1-800-311-2229 (Spanish: 1-800-504-7081) or mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/.
State's Parent Center	Are you looking for a Parent Center in your state? Parent Centers perform a variety of direct services for children and youth with disabilities, families, professionals, and other organizations that support them. Find a Parent Center at www.parentcenterhub.org/find-your-center.
State's Vocational Rehabilitation Agency	Are you looking for a Vocational Rehabilitation Agency in your state? Find a vocational rehabilitation agency at rsa.ed.gov/about/states.
Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)	Are you under age 22, regularly attending school, and working? This process is explained earlier in this book and online: www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/studentEIE.html.
Think College	Are you a student thinking about college? Think College is a national organization focused on developing, expanding, and improving research and practice in inclusive higher education for students with intellectual disabilities. Learn about information to assist students, families, and educators with the college search at thinkcollege.net/.
What You Need to Know About Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) When You Turn 18	Do you need more information about SSI when you turn 18? We have a publication that describes key resources and information for youth with disabilities receiving SSI. It explains the age-18 redetermination and special SSI work incentives for people participating in special education, in Vocational Rehabilitation, or working while attending school. It also includes information about ABLE accounts, health programs, and support from other organizations, such as American Job Centers. Download the SSI Transition-Aged Youth publication at www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-11005.pdf. Also, you can print a copy from our Youth Website at www.ssa.gov/youth or you can request a copy by calling our toll-free number 1-800-772-1213 between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA)	How can WIPA help you? Beginning at age 14, WIPA providers provide information and benefits counseling to help you understand how work and earnings can affect your benefits. To learn more about work incentives and to locate the nearest WIPA provider, contact the Ticket to Work Help Line at 1-866-968-7842 (TTY 1-866-833-2967) Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time. You can also find information about WIPA at choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)-Eligible Training Programs	How can WIOA training services help you? WIOA works with states and local areas to provide resources to support in-school and out-of-school youth. If you're eligible for WIOA training services, you can find eligible training providers in your state. Local training services include an array of services to assist youth to prepare for post-secondary education and employment opportunities, attain skills training, and secure employment with career opportunities. To find out if you're eligible, to learn more and inquire about services, or to connect with your local American Job Center visit www.servicelocator.org.
Youth.gov	Are you looking for programs and services focused on youth? Social Security offers resources to help youth and young adults with disabilities- and the adults who support them- access information and services needed to support a successful transition into adulthood. These supports include SSI-related services, training opportunities, employment supports and free counseling. Visit www.ssa.gov/youth for more information.
YouthBuild	Are you looking for information on community services? YouthBuild engages young people to rebuild their communities and their lives by providing pathways to education, employment, or training. For more information about YouthBuild, visit www.youthbuild.org.
Youth in Transition: Youth Development and Leadership	Are you preparing for your transition to adulthood? The U.S. Department of Labor provides links to resources for youth with disabilities preparing to transition to adulthood. The site includes information on mentors and role models, cultivating leadership, education, employment, and more. Go to: www.dol.gov/general/topic/youthlabor.
Youth Program Finder	How can the youth program finder help you? If you're between the ages of 14 and 24, you may be able to find free job, career, and training assistance at a local youth program. Different programs offer different services, so try contacting a few programs to ask what kinds of assistance they offer. To locate a youth program, visit www.careeronestop.org/.

Note: We are not endorsing any nonfederal government organization, program, or employees thereof by listing the organization or program in this publication. We include the names and contact information for organizations or programs only as a convenience to you.

GLOSSARY

Area Work Incentive Coordinator (AWIC)	An AWIC is an experienced employment support expert who: • Coordinates and conducts public outreach on work incentives in their local area. • Provides, coordinates, and oversees training on our employment support programs for all personnel at our local offices.
Benefit Planning Query (BPQY)	The BPQY is an important planning tool for disability beneficiaries and any person who may be developing customized services for a disability beneficiary who wants to start working or stay on the job. The BPQY provides current information about your disability cash benefits, health insurance, scheduled continuing disability reviews, representative payee, and work history, as stored in our electronic records.
Blind Work Expenses (BWE)	If you are blind, we do not count any earned income that you use to meet expenses in earning that income when we decide your SSI eligibility and payment amount. Common examples of BWE include state and federal payroll taxes, and money spent for meals at work.
Break-Even Point	The dollar amount of total income (after we apply all applicable deductions) that will reduce the SSI payment to zero for a particular case. Your break-even point depends on your earned and unearned income, living arrangements, applicable income exclusions, and state supplement, if any.
Childhood Disability Benefits (CDB)	A person with a qualifying disability before age 22 may be eligible for child's benefits if a parent is deceased or starts receiving retirement or disability benefits. The adult child — including an adopted child, or, in some cases, a stepchild, grandchild, or step grandchild — must be unmarried, age 18 or older, and have a disability that started before age 22. Also referred to as "Disabled Adult Child (DAC) benefits."
Continuing Disability Review (CDR)	Our process of obtaining complete current information about your condition to decide if your SSDI or SSI benefits should continue.
Countable Income	The amount of money left after we have subtracted all available deductions from your total income. We use this amount to decide your SSI eligibility and payment amounts.
Countable Income Test	One of the tests we may use to evaluate self-employment income if you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months.
Employment Network (EN)	An EN is a qualified public or private organization under contract with us to coordinate and deliver employment services, vocational rehabilitation services, or other support services to beneficiaries who are participating in the Ticket to Work program.
Employment Supports	These assist you in finding a job, starting a business, or obtaining other support services you need to get or keep a job.
Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)	A safety net if your cash benefits end because of your work. You may request reinstatement of your benefits within 5 years of when they ended if you stop working at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level because of your impairment. You may get up to 6 months of provisional (temporary) benefits while we make a decision on your request.

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Extended Medicare Coverage	If your benefits stop because you are working, you can receive at least 93 consecutive months of Medicare coverage after your trial work period (TWP). This provision allows your health insurance to continue even after your benefits have stopped.
Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)	A consecutive 36-month period that follows your TWP. During your EPE, you may still receive payments depending on how much you work and earn. We can pay you disability benefits during your EPE if all these apply: • Your condition is still disabling. • Your work is not SGA. Your benefits will end if your work is substantial after the end of your EPE.
Federal Benefit Rate (FBR)	The basic benefits standards used in computing the amount of your federal SSI payments. Benefit levels differ for individuals and couples living in households and for people in Medicaid institutions. Federal benefit rates may be increased annually to reflect increases in the cost of living.
Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)	When we make an SGA decision, we can deduct the cost of items and services that you pay out of pocket and that you need to work because of your impairment. Some examples are: medicines, co-pays, service animals, counseling services, and attendant care services. It does not matter if you also need the items for normal daily activities. We can usually deduct the cost of these same items from earned income to figure your SSI payment.
Income for purposes of SSI eligibility	Income for the purposes of SSI eligibility and payment amount is: • Earned income – money received from wages, including from a sheltered workshop or work activity center, self-employment earnings, royalties and honoraria received for services. • Unearned income – money received from all other sources, for example, gifts, interest, pensions, Social Security, and veteran's benefits. Unearned income also includes "in-kind income" (shelter) and "deemed income" (some of the income of a spouse, parent, or sponsor of an alien).
Initial Reinstatement Period (IRP)	Your IRP begins with the 1st month that we reinstate your disability payments. The IRP can last for 24 months (not necessarily consecutive) and ends when you have received 24 months of payable benefits. If you receive SSDI benefits, we can pay you for any month during the IRP that your work and earnings are not SGA. If you receive SSI the normal income counting rules apply.
Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California, AHCCS in Arizona)	Medical coverage provided to a person by the state title XIX program.

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Medicaid Protection for People with Disabilities Who Work	A state may provide Medicaid coverage for people with disabilities when all these apply: • Have earnings that are too high to qualify for SSI under current rules. • Are at least 16, but less than 65 years of age. • Meet state resource and income limits. A state may also provide Medicaid coverage to these people when they lose coverage due to medical improvement, but who still have a medically determinable severe impairment.
Medical Improvement Expected	If we approve your claim for disability benefits, we may also decide that we expect your disabling impairment(s) to improve. If so, we will schedule your case for a future review in less than 3 years.
Medicare	Health insurance program for eligible people with disabilities and people age 65 or older usually consisting of these: • Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance). • Medicare Part B (Supplementary Medical Insurance). • Voluntary prescription drug coverage with a Prescription Drug Provider (PDP) (Part D). Low-income beneficiaries with Medicare can get Extra Help paying their prescription drug coverage premiums by filing an application with Social Security. More information is available at: www.ssa.gov/prescriptionhelp.
Medicare Buy-In for People with Disabilities Who Work	If you have a disability and you return to work, you can buy continued Medicare coverage when your premium-free Extended Medicare ends due to work activity. States are required to help you pay the hospital insurance premiums if you have limited income and resources but are not eligible for Medicaid.
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	Under an approved PASS, you may set aside income and resources over a reasonable time that will enable you to reach a work goal to become financially self-supporting. You can use the income and resources that you set aside to obtain training or education, purchase equipment, establish a business, etc. We do not count the income and resources that you set aside under a PASS when we decide SSI eligibility and payment amount.
Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS)	A program that serves Social Security beneficiaries and SSI recipients with disabilities who want to work but may be experiencing barriers to employment. Agencies may provide advocacy or legal assistance.
Resources	Resources are anything you own. For example, bank accounts, stocks, business assets, real estate property, or personal property that you can use for your support and maintenance are considered resources. We do not count all your resources, i.e., life insurance policies, when we decide if you are eligible for SSI.

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Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	SSDI provides benefits to people who have a disability or blindness and are insured by workers' contributions to the Social Security trust fund. These contributions are based on your earnings (or those of your spouse or parents). Your dependents may also be eligible for benefits from your earnings record. Social Security Disability Insurance is authorized under Title II of the Social Security Act.
Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)	If you are under age 22 and regularly attending school, the SEIE allows you to have some of your earnings excluded from your income. We usually adjust the amounts we can exclude each year based on the cost-of-living.
Subsidies and Special Conditions	Supports you receive on the job that may result in more pay than the actual value of the work you perform. We use only the actual value of the work you perform when we make an SGA decision.
Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)	We will evaluate your work activity if you are applying for or receiving disability benefits under SSDI, or if you are applying for payments because of a disability (other than blindness) under SSI. Under both programs, we generally use earnings guidelines to evaluate your work activity to decide whether your work is substantial, and whether we may consider you with a qualifying disability under the law.
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	The SSI program makes cash assistance payments to the aged, blind, and people with disabilities (including children) who have limited income and resources. Supplemental Security Income program is authorized under Title XVI of the Social Security Act.
The Three Tests	We use these tests to evaluate self-employment income when you initially apply for disability benefits, and before you have received disability benefits for 24 months. We also use the 3 tests to determine if we can reinstate your benefits when we evaluate your work activity in the EPE.
Ticket to Work (TTW)	The TTW program is for SSI or SSDI beneficiaries who want to work and participate in planning their employment. Participation in the TTW program increases your available choices when obtaining employment services, vocational rehabilitation services, and other support services you may need to get or keep a job. It is a free and voluntary service. When you participate in the TTW program, you are using your Ticket. You might not be subject to a continuing disability review while you are using your Ticket.
Trial Work Period (TWP)	The TWP lets you test your ability to work or run a business for at least 9 months and receive full SSDI benefits if you report your work activity, and your impairment does not improve.
Unincurred Business Expenses	Support contributed to your self-employment effort by someone else, for example, free rent, donated supplies, or unpaid help from friends or family members. If you are self-employed, we deduct unincurred business expenses from earnings when we make an SGA decision.

GLOSSARY

Unsuccessful Work Attempt (UWA)	An UWA is an effort to do substantial work (in employment or self-employment) that you stopped or reduced to below the SGA level after a short time (6 months or less) because of your impairment, or the removal of special conditions related to your impairment that were essential to your work. We do not count earnings during a UWA when we make an SGA decision.
Vocational Rehabilitation (VR)	The VR program is a public program administered by a state VR agency in each state or U.S. territory to help people with physical or mental disabilities become gainfully employed.
Work Incentives	Work incentives are designed to protect your cash and medical benefits while you work. If your benefits end because of work and you stop working later, work incentives can make it easier to begin receiving benefits again.
Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA)	WIPA providers are community-based organizations that receive cooperative agreements from Social Security to provide SSDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients, including youth, free access to work incentives planning and assistance. Community Work Incentives Coordinators (CWIC) are professionals who work for WIPAs, meet with beneficiaries, and provide important information about your benefits and how working would affect your Social Security income and health care.
Work Incentives Seminars Events (WISE)	A free, internet-based seminar that gives Social Security disability beneficiaries information they need to make a decision about going back to work or working for the first time. WISE topics may include Choosing a Ticket to Work Service Provider, Understanding Work Incentives, and more. Some WISE address a broad range of disabilities, while others target people in specific disability categories or age ranges. WISE information may be accessed 24-hours per day at your convenience.

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