



Social Security

A Guide to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for Groups and Organizations

2016

www.socialsecurity.gov

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Visit our website

At our website, ***www.socialsecurity.gov***, you can:

- Create a **my Social Security** account to review your *Social Security Statement*, verify your earnings, print a benefit verification letter, change your direct deposit information, and more.
- Apply for Extra Help with Medicare prescription drug plan costs;
- Apply for retirement, disability, and Medicare benefits;
- Get the address of your local Social Security office;
- Request a replacement Medicare card;
- Find copies of our publications; and
- Get answers to frequently asked questions.

Call us

Call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** or at our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**, if you are deaf or hard of hearing.

We provide general information by automated phone service 24 hours a day. You can also use this automated response system to tell us a new address or request a replacement Medicare card. We can answer your case-specific questions from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. You'll generally have a shorter wait time if you call after Tuesday.

We treat all calls confidentially, and a second Social Security representative monitors some telephone calls, because we want to make sure you receive accurate and courteous service.

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A guide to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for groups and organizations

More than eight million people currently get monthly payments from the SSI program. There are many other people who may qualify, but haven't applied. You can help us tell elderly, blind, and disabled people who have little income or resources about SSI.

About this booklet

SSI is a federal program that makes monthly payments to people who have low income and few resources, and who are:

- Age 65 or older;
- Blind; or
- Disabled.

This booklet explains the SSI program to help institutions, groups, and organizations that have contact with people who get, or may be able to get, SSI.

Social Security runs the SSI program. Social Security decides who is eligible, pays benefits, and keeps a record of recipients. Even though Social Security runs the program, U.S. Treasury general funds, not Social Security trust funds, provide funding for SSI.

You can find general descriptions of the SSI program in *Supplemental Security Income (SSI)* (Publication No. 05-11000) and *You May Be Able to Get Supplemental Security Income (SSI)* (Publication No. 05-11069).

How groups and organizations can help

You can help spread the word about SSI.

As an organization's representative, you can help people by providing them with transportation to interviews, helping them gather information needed to apply (see pages 21-22), or by assisting them with getting required medical evidence. You also can help people complete part of their SSI disability application at **www.socialsecurity.gov**. If they receive SSI, and need proof of their benefits, they can get an instant benefit verification letter online. For more information, go to **www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount**.

Help the homeless

SSI can help a homeless person get housing by providing monthly payments. Yet, a person doesn't need a home to get SSI. Social Security can arrange to give SSI payments to the homeless. An organization can serve as a mail drop location, allowing a homeless person to pick up important Social Security correspondence at the organization's address.

Be a representative payee

Some people who get SSI are not able to manage their money. In these cases, a representative payee receives the SSI payments on their behalf. Representative payees are responsible for using SSI payments to take care of the needs of the person receiving benefits.

Some organizations that serve as payee for five or more beneficiaries can charge a fee if Social Security authorizes it. The allowed monthly fee is 10 percent of the monthly benefit or \$41, whichever is less. For individuals with a drug or alcohol addiction, the maximum fee amount is 10 percent of the monthly benefit or \$78, whichever is less. For more information about serving as a payee, read *A Guide for Representative Payees* (Publication No. 05-10076).

Pre-release applications

People can apply for SSI before being released from a public or private facility, such as a prison or mental institution, to help ease their transition back into the community. An institution may establish a pre-release agreement with Social Security, which lets us work with the institution to start the benefit application process several months before the person's scheduled release date. This will allow eligible individuals to receive timely SSI payments upon reentering the community.

SSI payments while in an institution

Most people who live in a public institution can't get a full SSI payment. There are exceptions.

Institutions and organizations can help someone to continue receiving their SSI payments by telling Social Security when the person enters an institution. See page 21 for more information on the rules for receiving SSI while in an institution.

Help for low-income Medicare beneficiaries

If a person with low income and few resources is eligible for Medicare, their state of residence may pay the Medicare Part B premiums and other out-of-pocket medical expenses (such as deductibles and coinsurance) through the Medicare Savings Programs. If the state does pay the Part B premiums for a Medicare beneficiary, the person may be able to get Extra Help with Medicare prescription drug costs. Only the state, however, can decide. To find out, contact the state medical assistance (Medicaid) office or local health or human services office.

How we make payments

People who apply for SSI must receive payments electronically. Electronic payments may be made by direct deposit, the Direct Express® card program, or an Electronic Transfer Account. Learn more at [**www.GoDirect.org**](http://www.GoDirect.org).

SSI payment rates

In 2016, the highest federal SSI payment is \$733 a month for a person, and \$1,100 a month for a couple.

The states of Arizona, Mississippi, North Dakota, and West Virginia, and the Northern Mariana Islands territory, don't supplement the federal SSI payment. All other states and territories add money to federal SSI payments.

Some states run their own programs, and others let Social Security manage the state supplement.

Among the state supplements administered by Social Security, in total or in part, are those of California, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The same is true for the District of Columbia.

If Social Security runs the state's supplemental payment, one check is paid to the beneficiary each month that combines the federal and state SSI benefits.

States may change the payment amounts based on where, and with whom, people live. Also, some states might not count other income.

Maximum payment for individual/couple living independently (2016)

<i>State</i>	<i>Elderly</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Disabled</i>
California	\$889.40/ \$1,496.20	\$944.40/ \$1,643.20	\$889.40/ \$1,496.20
Delaware ^{1, 2}	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100
Hawaii ²	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,071
Iowa ^{1, 2}	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100
Michigan ^{1, 2}	\$747/ \$1,121	\$747/ \$1,121	\$747/ \$1,121
Montana ^{1, 2}	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100
Nevada	\$769.40/ \$1,174.46	\$842.30/ \$1,474.60	\$733/ \$1,100
New Jersey	\$764.25/ \$1,125.36	\$764.25/ \$1,125.36	\$764.25/ \$1,125.36
Pennsylvania ^{1, 2}	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100
Rhode Island ^{1, 2}	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100
Vermont	\$785.04/ \$1,198.88	\$785.04/ \$1,198.88	\$785.04/ \$1,198.88
Washington, D.C. ^{1, 2}	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100	\$733/ \$1,100

¹ Supplement run jointly by federal and state government.

² State pays supplement only when recipient lives in particular settings.

How we figure payment amounts

Before we begin paying someone SSI, we'll send the beneficiary a letter that details when payment will start and how much it'll be.

We compute the first SSI payment from the first full month after the person applied or became eligible for SSI. The amount paid may not be the same every

month. The amount depends on other income and living arrangements. We'll tell the person in advance whenever we change the amount of the payment.

The federal and state SSI payments may increase to keep up with the cost of living. Normally these increases come in January.

When a person becomes eligible again after being ineligible, the payment sometimes is prorated from the date the person became eligible to the end of the month. For example, a person who becomes eligible on the 10th day of the month will get an SSI payment based on the number of days from the 10th to the last day of the month. The payment amount is first calculated according to the person's income and living arrangements. Then it's prorated.

We reduce the base SSI payment by one-third if a person or couple is living in another person's home and getting food and shelter from that person. This reduction takes the place of setting the exact dollar value for the help. Support is any food or shelter that is given to someone or paid for by someone else.

State services

Some states may provide people who get SSI with Medicaid and other services.

Interim assistance payments

Some states and local subdivisions make "interim assistance payments" to people while they wait for a decision on whether they can get SSI. Social Security pays back the state or local government from the person's first retroactive SSI payment.

Medicaid

In most states, people who get SSI also get Medicaid, which pays health care expenses.

In some states, Medicaid is available to a disabled child age 18 or younger, who receives home care that costs the government less than institutional care. If someone gives away or sells personal items for less than what they are worth, or the person is a beneficiary of a trust, it may affect Medicaid coverage. For more information about Medicaid, contact the state medical assistance (Medicaid) office or local health or human services office.

Social services

People who get SSI might be able to get social services from the state, city, or county. Depending on where the person lives, these may include homemaker services, and arrangements for meals or transportation. Find out more at the local health or human services office.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or food stamps

People who get SSI might be able to get help through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps. People can apply for SNAP at a Social Security office if they live in a household in which everyone is applying for, or getting, SSI.

People who don't live in a home in which everyone is applying for, or getting SSI, can visit www.fns.usda.gov/snap to find out how to apply. For more information, read *Nutrition Assistance Programs* (Publication No. 05-10100) available at www.socialsecurity.gov.

Who is eligible for SSI?

Who can get SSI?

People with low income and few resources who are age 65 or older, blind, or have a disability, may be able to get SSI. Other requirements are on pages 19-20.

We consider people age 18 or older “disabled” if they have a physical or mental condition (or combination of conditions) that keeps them from working. The condition must be expected to last at least 12 months or result in death.

We consider a child younger than age 18 “disabled” if the child has a physical or mental condition (or combination of conditions) that results in “marked and severe functional limitations.” The condition must be expected to last at least 12 months or result in death. For more information about benefits for children, read for *Benefits for Children With Disabilities* (Publication No. 05-10026).

We consider a person “blind” if he or she has vision no better than 20/200 or a limited visual field of 20 degrees or less in the better eye with the use of eyeglasses. A person whose sight isn’t poor enough to be “blind” may still qualify as disabled.

What is income?

SSI considers “income” anything a person receives that can be used for food or shelter. Income includes but isn’t limited to cash, checks, and “gift” items received, such as food and shelter.

SSI divides income into two categories — earned and unearned. Earned income includes wages, net earnings from self-employment, certain royalties and honoraria, and money from sheltered workshops. Unearned income includes all income that a person doesn’t earn. This includes Social Security benefits, workers’ or veterans’ compensation, unemployment, pensions, support and maintenance in kind, annuities, rent, and other income that isn’t earned.

In 2016, a person must have less than \$753 a month in unearned income to receive SSI benefits. A couple can get SSI if they have unearned income of less than \$1,120 a month in 2016.

Because a larger portion of earned income isn't counted, a person who gets SSI can earn up to \$1,551 a month (\$2,285 for a couple) and still get SSI.

Although we encourage people who already receive SSI benefits to work, people who work while applying for SSI benefits based on disability can't make as much in earned income. That's because their ability to work affects our disability decision. In 2016, a person applying for SSI disability benefits who isn't blind, and who works and earns more than \$1,090 a month, probably won't be able to get SSI benefits. A person who is blind, is just now applying for SSI disability benefits, and earns \$1,820 a month probably won't be able to get SSI benefits.

People who live in a state that adds money to the federal payment can get SSI even if they have more income (see the chart on page 8).

SSI payments are reduced for people with other income. Not everything a person gets is income, and some things that are income don't count.

What doesn't count as income?

- Medical care and services (including reimbursements and payment of health insurance premiums by others);
- Social services;
- Income from the sale, exchange, or replacement of resources (these are considered resources);
- Income tax refunds;
- Insurance on charge accounts or other credit accounts;
- Proceeds of a bona fide loan;
- Bills paid by someone else for things other than food or shelter;
- Replacement of lost or stolen income;
- Home energy assistance;
- \$20 a month of earned or unearned income (except some types of unearned income based on need, such as certain veterans' pensions);

- \$65 a month of earned income plus one-half of earned income over \$65 a month or, if there is no unearned income, \$85 a month of earned income plus one-half of the rest;
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamp assistance;
- Government refunds of taxes paid on real property or on food purchases;
- Assistance based on need from a state or local political subdivision or Indian tribe;
- Amounts for tuition and fees paid from grants, scholarships, fellowships, and gifts for educational expenses;
- Home-grown produce consumed by the household;
- Irregular or infrequent earned income totaling no more than \$30 a quarter;
- Irregular or infrequent unearned income totaling no more than \$60 a quarter;
- Domestic commercial transportation tickets received as gifts and used;
- Payments for giving foster care to a child not getting SSI, but placed by an approved agency in the home of someone getting SSI;
- One-third of any child support payments from the absent parent if you are a child;
- Earnings (up to \$1,780 a month, but no more than \$7,180 a year in 2016) of a person younger than age 22 who regularly attends school or a training program;
- Grants or loans to students from the Department of Education's or Bureau of Indian Affairs' educational programs;
- Income needed by a blind or disabled person for an approved "plan to achieve self-support" (see page 26);
- The cost of a blind person's work expenses;
- Earned income used to pay for items or services that help a disabled person work (see page 25);

- Housing assistance from most federal housing programs;
- Compensation to volunteers from the Corporation for National and Community Service (formerly known as ACTION) programs run by state and local subdivisions;
- Restitution payments made by the U.S. government to Japanese-Americans and Aleuts who were interned or relocated during World War II;
- Payments made by the Austrian government under paragraphs 500-506 of the Austrian General Social Insurance Act;
- Agent Orange settlement payments;
- Reparations payments received by Holocaust survivors from the Federal Republic of Germany;
- Earned income tax credit payments and child tax credit payments;
- All federal refundable and advanced tax credits received on or after January 1, 2010;
- Netherlands WUV payments to victims of persecution during the German and Japanese occupations of the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies;
- German social insurance payments under the ZRBG (Ghetto Pension);
- Relocation assistance for federal or federally assisted projects or by state or local governments;
- Assistance furnished in connection with a presidentially declared disaster and any interest earned on the assistance;
- Most federal judgment distribution payments and per capita payments of funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior made to members of Native American tribes, including purchases made with such payments;
- Up to \$2,000 a year of income that Native Americans get from their interests in trust or restricted Indian lands;
- Interest paid on excluded burial funds and left to accumulate;

- Any interest earned and left to accumulate as part of the value of an excluded burial space purchase agreement;
- Interest and dividends earned on other resources, in many cases;
- Food or shelter in a nonprofit retirement home or similar institution that is provided or paid for by a nonprofit organization that isn't expressly obligated to do so;
- Food, shelter, and home energy assistance provided by a private nonprofit organization if the assistance is based on need as certified by the state;
- Home energy assistance provided by certain home energy suppliers if the assistance is based on need and is certified by the state;
- Settlement payments to eligible American Indian landowners whose assets had been mismanaged by the United States;
- The first \$2,000 of compensation received per calendar year for participating in certain clinical trials;
- Victims' compensation payments;
- State annuities for certain veterans;
- Hostile fire and imminent danger pay from the Uniformed Services;
- AmeriCorps and National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) payments;
- Payments from the Radiation Exposure Compensation trust fund; and
- Funds received by American Indians from the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Cobell v. Salazar).

Other income rules

If only one member of a couple qualifies for SSI, we may consider part of the ineligible member's income as the eligible spouse's.

If an eligible couple separates, Social Security treats each person as an individual starting with the first month after they separate.

If an unmarried child under age 18 is living at home, Social Security may consider some of the parents' income as the child's income. We make allowances for the parents, and for other children living in the home, when we consider the parents' income. The remaining parental income is included with the child's to decide if the child can get SSI.

Monthly wage reporting

If an SSI recipient works, or somebody in the household whose income may affect the recipient works (see "Other income rules"), we encourage monthly wage reporting to make sure SSI payments are accurate and on time. Most people can report wages using our automated SSI telephone wage reporting system or free SSI mobile wage reporting smartphone application. The beneficiary or payee is responsible for reporting wages and the SSI recipient may owe Social Security if wages aren't reported in time. Submitting pay stubs on time every month will ensure accurate and timely SSI payments. You can sign up for email or text reminders to report monthly wages for SSI at ***www.socialsecurity.gov/ssiwagereporting***.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

SSI allows a person to get both SSI and TANF payments, but TANF is considered income for SSI purposes. Most states won't pay TANF to SSI recipients. Check with the TANF agency in your state.

Resources (things a person owns)

For a person to get SSI, the resources, or things a person owns, must be worth no more than \$2,000; a couple's resources can be worth up to \$3,000.

Social Security counts the couple's resources as if both members were eligible, so the higher limit applies even if only one member can get SSI.

If an eligible couple separates, Social Security will treat each member of the couple as an individual starting with the first month after the separation.

If an unmarried child under age 18 is living at home and the parents' resources exceed \$3,000 (\$2,000 if only one parent), we may consider the excess resource to belong to the child.

Social Security considers money, whether in cash or in an account, as a resource in the month after it's received in most cases. Sometimes money doesn't count as a resource for a limited time but then becomes a countable resource if it isn't spent within the given time limit.

A person may receive money that doesn't count as income when it's received, but does count as a resource. The next section gives some examples.

What resources don't count?

We don't count everything a person owns when we decide whether a person can get SSI. For example, we don't count the following:

- A home (and adjacent land) where a person lives;
- Household goods or personal effects don't usually count as resources. However, we may count personal property acquired or held because of its value or as an investment.
- One car, usually;
- Life insurance policies with a total face value of \$1,500 or less per person;
- Burial plots or spaces for a person and immediate family;

- Burial funds of up to \$1,500 per person for a person and spouse if specifically set aside for burial. This amount will be reduced by the amount of any life insurance policy;
- Property needed for a person's self-support. This includes property used in a trade or business or by the person as an employee, non-business income-producing property, and property used to produce essential goods and services (like rental property or land used to produce food for home consumption);
- Things that a person who is blind or disabled needs for an approved "plan to achieve self-support" (see page 27);
- Disaster assistance and certain native corporation stocks held by natives of Alaska;
- Retroactive SSI or Social Security payments aren't counted as resources for nine months after they are received. This gives time to make purchases or payments on debts that went unpaid while waiting for the back payments. Any retroactive payments left after nine months will count as a resource;
- Crime victims' compensation payments for nine months after they are received;
- Grants, scholarships, fellowships, and gifts for tuition and fees paid for education expenses for nine months after the month received;
- State and local government relocation assistance for nine months after it's received;
- All federal tax refunds and advanced tax credits are excluded for 12 months following the month received; and
- Funds up to and including \$100,000 in an Achieving A Better Life Experience (ABLE) account.

Other rules about resources

A person who owns more resources than allowed because of property that can't be sold quickly may still be able to get SSI payments by signing an agreement to sell the resources.

If a person gives away or sells a resource for less than it's worth, there may be a period of ineligibility for SSI. The gift or sale also may make him or her ineligible for Medicaid coverage of nursing home and other services. A person should not give away a resource for the sake of qualifying for SSI.

Shared resources and income

Federal law doesn't require support by relatives. But, in deciding whether someone can get SSI, we consider a husband and wife who live together to be sharing their income and resources, and a child to be sharing their parents' income and resources.

Other rules

In addition to being age 65 or older, blind or disabled, and meeting the income and resource limits, a person must meet other requirements to qualify for SSI. Generally, you need to be a United States citizen, but there are some exceptions.

Applicants must also give Social Security permission to contact financial institutions to request financial records that the institution may have about them.

Residence and citizenship

To get SSI, a person must live in the United States or the Northern Mariana Islands (except for disabled children of military personnel and students temporarily abroad). U.S. citizens and nationals can get SSI, and sometimes noncitizens who are lawfully residing in the United States. For more information, read *Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for Noncitizens* (Publication No. 05-11051).

Sponsored noncitizens

Whether a sponsored noncitizen can get SSI depends on the income and resources of the sponsor, the sponsor's spouse, and on the noncitizen's own resources and income. The resources and income of the sponsor (and the sponsor's spouse) are considered to be the noncitizen's, and are counted when deciding whether the noncitizen can get SSI and the amount of payment.

For noncitizens whose sponsors signed legally enforceable affidavits of support on December 19, 1997, or later, the sponsor's income and resources may be counted until the noncitizen becomes a U.S. citizen or works 10 years. Contact us for more information about sponsor income.

Leaving the United States

People who leave the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands for an entire calendar month can't receive payment for that month.

For SSI purposes, we consider Puerto Rico to be outside the United States. People who move to Puerto Rico can't get SSI.

After a person has been outside the country for 30 or more consecutive days, payments can't start again until the person has been back in the United States or the Northern Mariana Islands for 30 consecutive days. If out of the country for less than a month, there is no change in the SSI payment.

We have special rules for disabled dependent children of military personnel who leave the United States. They may be able to get or apply for SSI while overseas. We have exceptions for students studying abroad as well.

Applying for other benefits

People who get or apply for SSI must apply for other government cash benefits for which they may be eligible. People who get SSI might also qualify for Social Security.

People in institutions

People who live in city or county rest homes, halfway houses, jails, prisons or other public institutions, usually can't get SSI. There are exceptions:

- A person who lives in a publicly operated community residence that serves no more than 16 people may be able to get SSI.
- A person who lives in a public institution primarily to attend approved educational or vocational training may be able to get SSI, if the training is designed to prepare the person for employment.
- If a person is in a public or private medical treatment facility, and Medicaid is paying more than half the cost of his or her care, the person may be able to get SSI. A child in a public or private medical treatment facility may be able to get SSI if Medicaid or private insurance is paying more than half the cost of care. In these cases, the SSI payment is usually no more than \$30 a month, plus any additional money paid by the state.
- A person who lives in a public emergency shelter for the homeless can get SSI for up to six months during any nine-month period.
- Some people who get SSI, and who were working before entering an institution, may be able to keep getting SSI for the first two full months in the institution.
- A person who gets SSI may be able to keep getting it for up to three months during a temporary stay in a medical institution if:
 - A doctor certifies that the person is expected to be there three months or less; and
 - The person maintains and pays permanent living expenses.

We need evidence of the temporary stay by the 90th day after the person enters the institution, or by the date of discharge, whichever is earlier.

Applying for SSI

People can apply for SSI by visiting a Social Security office or by calling us for an appointment. Additionally, it's possible to complete a large part of an application for SSI disability benefits online at www.socialsecurity.gov. Parents or guardians usually can apply for a child under age 18. It's helpful to have the following information before applying:

- Social Security card or number;
- Birth certificate or other proof of age;
- Home information, such as a mortgage receipt or lease, and landlord's name;
- Payroll slips, bank books, insurance policies, car registration, burial fund records, and other information about income and resources;
- Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of doctors, hospitals and clinics (if applying due to disability or blindness); and
- Proof of U.S. citizenship or noncitizen status.

People should apply even if they don't have all the things listed. We can help them.

How we handle SSI applications

The Social Security office first accepts applications, and then evaluates evidence of identity, income, and resources. The office determines if a representative payee is needed and, if so, appoints one.

If the person applying seems to meet all the requirements and needs money right away due to an emergency, Social Security may issue an emergency advance payment. Usually we collect the amount of the advance payment from the SSI backpay or the first six SSI payments. If the person isn't eligible for benefits, the advance payment may have to be paid back.

For a person age 65 or older, the Social Security office decides if he or she will get SSI.

For a disabled or blind person getting Social Security disability benefits, the Social Security office may make the SSI decision without a formal medical decision.

For a disabled or blind person not getting Social Security disability benefits, a formal medical decision is needed. It's made by the state disability determination service. The state agency reviews all medical evidence submitted and requests additional evidence if needed.

A person applying for SSI who has a severe disability may be found "presumptively disabled" or "presumptively blind," and can get payments for up to six months while the state agency determines whether the person is disabled or blind. These payments don't have to be paid back if the applicant is found not to be disabled or blind.

What to report

A person who gets SSI (or his or her representative payee) must report all changes that might affect eligibility or payment. A change should be reported **within 10 days** after the month in which it occurs.

NOTE: *If people don't report changes to us in a timely way, they can be penalized. With a penalty, they can lose money from their payment. This amount is from \$25 up to \$100. If we find out that people gave us false information or withheld important information on purpose, we can stop their benefits from 6 to 24 months.*

People who get SSI must report:

- Changes in income, resources, living arrangements, name, and marital status;
- If they start or stop work;
- If they enter or leave an institution;
- If their address changes;
- If their condition improves;

- If they leave the United States or the Northern Mariana Islands (Puerto Rico is considered outside the United States for SSI purposes only, and people who move to Puerto Rico are ineligible for SSI);
- If they have an arrest warrant for flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, escape from custody, or flight-escape; and
- If they have violated a condition of probation or parole under federal or state law.

Married people who get SSI must report changes in their spouse's income and resources.

If the person getting SSI is a child younger than age 18 living with his or her parents, any change in the parents' income and resources must be reported.

People getting SSI who are blind or have a disability must let Social Security know if they go to work, become self-employed, or if their condition improves.

Students between ages 18 and 22 must report if they start or stop going to school.

The income of children who don't get SSI may affect the amount of SSI payable to their parents, or to a sibling getting SSI. Recipients must report changes in the income of children who live in their household. They must also report changes in the school attendance of children ages 18-22 and tell us when a child in the household reaches age 18 (or age 22 if a student).

If a noncitizen has a sponsor, the SSI recipient must report changes in the income and resources of the sponsor and the sponsor's spouse.

Notify us if a person who gets SSI can't manage money or dies. Reports can be made by phone, mail, or in person at any Social Security office.

Social Security gives detailed reporting responsibilities to people who get or apply for SSI. For more information, please read *What You Need to Know When You Get Supplemental Security Income (SSI)* (Publication No. 05-11011).

Right to appeal

A person has the right to appeal a decision made about his or her SSI (except some state decisions).

If a person disagrees with the decision, he or she has 60 days to appeal. For more information, read for *Your Right to Question a Decision Made on Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Claim* (Publication No. 05-11008).

SSI reviews

The law requires that we regularly review the case of each person getting SSI. We call this a “redetermination.”

We’ll ask the person getting SSI to provide information about income, resources, bank accounts, and where and with whom he or she lives. It’s a good idea to keep bank account statements because they may be needed for the redetermination.

In some cases, we can do the redetermination by mail or telephone. In other cases, we’ll ask the person to visit the Social Security office for an interview. Local Social Security offices notify the person when it’s time for his or her redetermination.

Medical reviews

We review disability cases to be sure the person is still disabled. We may ask for new medical evidence and ask the person to have special exams or tests. How often we review depends on how severe the impairment is and whether medical improvement is expected. If we expect a person’s medical condition to improve, the case is reviewed six to 18 months after payments start.

Helping people who get SSI go back to work

We have work incentives to encourage people who are blind or who have a disability to attempt going to work. For information, read for *Working While Disabled — How We Can Help* (Publication No. 05-10095).

Ticket to Work

Most people who get SSI because they are disabled or blind can use a “ticket” for vocational rehabilitation and other employment support services from an approved provider of their choice. A person in the program generally won’t need to have a regularly scheduled medical review. For more information, ask for *Your Ticket to Work* (Publication No. 05-10061).

Deductions for work expenses

In deciding whether a person who is disabled can get SSI, and in figuring the SSI payment amount, we can deduct some impairment-related work expenses from earned income. Social Security must approve each deduction and the amount. The following work expenses usually are deductible:

- Wheelchairs, respirators, braces, and other medical devices;
- Attendant care services, such as assistance going to and from work or an interpreter for the deaf;
- One-handed typewriters, telecommunications devices for the deaf, computers, laptops, software, and other work-related equipment;
- Regularly prescribed drugs and medical services needed to control a medical condition;
- Home modifications, such as ramps or railings outside the home that improve mobility; and
- Expendable medical supplies and other miscellaneous expenses.

In addition to those mentioned above, we allow blind people additional deductions for work expenses. Examples are federal, state, and Social Security taxes; guide dog expenses; routine transportation costs to and from work; and union dues. We deduct these work expenses before figuring a blind recipient’s SSI eligibility or payment amount.

Continuation of payments and Medicaid

We may pay SSI benefits to disabled people even if they work. As earnings increase, we reduce the amount of the SSI payment. Even if a person's cash payments stop because of wages, the person may be able to keep Medicaid coverage.

Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)

Under a plan to achieve self-support, a person who is disabled or blind can set aside income and resources for a work goal. The person must use the funds to pay for things needed to reach the goal, such as vocational training, education, buying work-related equipment, or starting a business. We don't count the funds set aside in deciding whether a person can get SSI or how much he or she can receive.

The person must have a realistic work goal, a specific savings or spending plan, and must account for the money that is set aside. The person must follow the plan, but can negotiate revisions if needed.

A vocational counselor, social worker, employer, Social Security representative, or anyone else may help a person develop this plan. Social Security will evaluate the plan and decide if it's acceptable.

You can learn more by reading *Working While Disabled — How We Can Help* (Publication No. 05-10095) or *What You Need to Know When You Get SSI* (Publication No. 05-11011).

Quick benefit restart

A person who returns to work, but finds within five years that he or she can't continue to work because of a disability, can have benefits restarted without filing a new application.

A person can get up to six months of provisional payments while we verify that a disability still exists. If we find the person is still disabled, regular SSI payments will start, if all other requirements are met. If Social Security later finds that the person isn't disabled, these provisional payments usually don't need to be returned.

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