

Social Security: Pre-Release Program and Disability Benefits





Presentation Overview - 2023

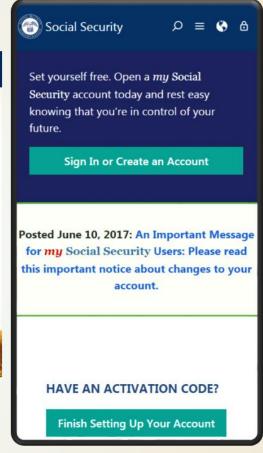
- Online Services
- How We Define Disability
- Difference between Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) & Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Re-Entry Programs
- SSDI & SSI eligibility
- Q & A



Information contained in this presentation is subject to changes in legislation, policies, or procedures

my Social Security





ssa.gov/myaccount



my Social Security Services

- Get your Social Security Statement to review:
 - Estimates of your future retirement, disability, and survivor benefits;
 - Your earnings record, to verify the amounts posted are correct
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof of payment;
- Check your payment information and your earnings record;
- Change your address, phone number, direct deposit;
- Request a replacement Medicare card;
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 for tax season;
- Submit your advance designation of representative payee request.





SSDI vs. SSI

Social Security Disability Insurance	Supplemental Security Income
Payments come from Social Security trust funds and are based on a person's earnings.	Payments come from the general treasury fund, NOT the Social Security trust funds. SSI payments are not based on a person's earnings.
Insurance that workers earn by paying Social Security taxes on their wages.	Needs-based public assistance program that does not require a person to have a work history.
Pays benefits to disabled individuals who are unable to work, regardless of their income and resources.	Pays disabled individuals who are unable to work AND have limited income and resources; pays aged individuals 65 and older with limited income and resources.
Pays benefits for workers and for adults disabled since childhood. Must meet insured status requirements.	Benefits for children and adults in financial need. Must have limited income and limited resources.

Disability Definition

- Must have a physical or mental impairment (or combination of conditions)
- Inability to perform substantial work activity (SGA, 2023):
 Disability (\$1,470/month) Blind (\$2,460/month)
- Disability expected to last 12 consecutive months or result in death
- We consider age, education and past work activity
 ssa.gov/disability





When should I apply for disability benefits?

- Apply as soon as you become disabled.
- Online at <u>www.socialsecurity.gov/disability</u> or Call 1-800-772-1213 for an appointment.
- Processing an application for disability benefits can take five to six months.
- We may be able to process your application faster if you help us by getting any other information we need.





Disability Determination Services Office - State

- This state agency completes the initial disability determination decision for us.
- Doctors and disability specialists in the state agency ask your doctors for information about your condition(s). They'll consider all the facts in your case.
- They'll use the medical evidence from your doctors, hospitals, clinics, or institutions where you've been treated.





Disability Evaluation Under Social Security

Also known as "The Social Security Blue Book"

- Provides physicians and other health professionals with an understanding of the disability programs administered by the Social Security Administration
- Explains how each program works, and provides information to help health professionals make sound and prompt determinations and decisions on disability claims
- Lists specific criteria under which claimants who suffer from a disabling condition can qualify for Social Security disability benefits.

ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook





How is a Disability Determination Made?

Five-step process:

- 1. Are you working?
- 2. Is your medical condition "severe"?
- 3. Does your impairment(s) meet or medically equal a listing?
- 4. Can you do the work you did before?
- 5. Can you do any other type of work?





We'll tell you our decision...

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



Disagree With The Medical Decision?

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

ssa.gov/benefits/disability/appeal.html



WHEN INDIVIDUALS ARE CONFINED TO JAIL OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits are suspended.
- Social Security benefits are suspended if individual has been convicted of a criminal offense and confined to a penal institution for more than 30 continuous days.
- Social Security benefits remain in suspense until the individual is released.
- SSI benefits are terminated when the confinement lasts one year or more and a new application is necessary.

When Can Benefits Start If Then

Benefits have been suspended.

Benefits have been terminated.

An individual not previously entitled to benefits alleges disability.

Social Security can usually start them without delay.

It can take several months before benefits are reinstated.

An application and disability determination are required. The decision about eligibility could take five to six months.

HOW TO EXPEDITE BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Social Security's Pre-Release Procedure:

- Allows us to pay benefits to eligible individuals sooner
- Encourages institutions to enter a written or verbal agreement with the local Social Security



HOW THE PRE-RELEASE PROCEDURE WORKS

When institutions have a pre-release agreement with SSA, we can:

- Begin processing an application before an individual's scheduled release date;
- Make a prospective determination of potential eligibility and payment amount based on the individual's expected circumstances after release; and
- After a final verification, start paying benefits soon after release from the institution.



TERMS OF TYPICAL PRE-RELEASE AGREEMENT

Social Security Will:

- Provide guidelines about what evidence is needed;
- Provide a contact person to help the institution and individual in applying the pre-release procedures;
- Process claims and reinstatements timely; and
- With the individual's permission, notify the institution promptly Social Security has a decision.

TERMS OF TYPICAL PRE-RELEASE AGREEMENT

Institution Responsibilities:

- Notify Social Security of individuals scheduled for release in the near future who may be eligible for benefits;
- Provide available current medical evidence for individual;
- Provide the anticipated release date; and
- Notify us as soon as the inmate is released or if there are changes that delay the release date.



ADVANTAGES OF PRE-RELEASE AGREEMENTS

- Allow both parties to streamline the process for starting/restarting benefits as soon as possible after an eligible individual's release;
- Make it easier for the individual to return to the community by providing him/her with an adequate source of income; and



Supplemental Security Income (SSI)





Requirements for Getting SSI

To be eligible for SSI, you must:

- have limited income and few resources;
- be age 65 or older;
- be totally or partially blind; or
- have a medical condition that keeps you from working and is expected to last at least one year or result in death.
- If you are not a US citizen, there are additional requirements.

SSI Federal Payment Rates 2023

Individual

\$914/month

Couple

\$1,371/month



Requirements for Getting SSI

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

Income

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

Resources

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

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





Living Arrangements

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

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



Reporting Responsibilities Under SSI

What Things Must You Report To Social Security?

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

When Do You Need To Report?

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

How Do I Report Wages?

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





What to Report Under SSI

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

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





Medicare and Medicaid

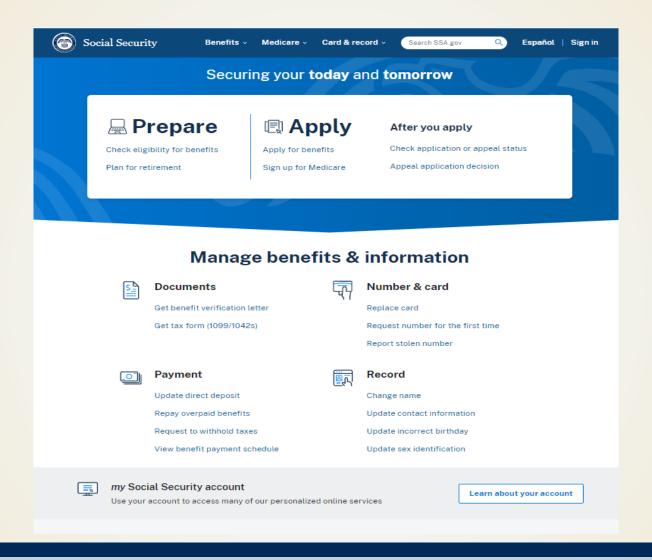
Medicare (SSDI) – federal health insurance program for people 65 or older and people who have been getting disability benefits for 24 consecutive months.

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

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

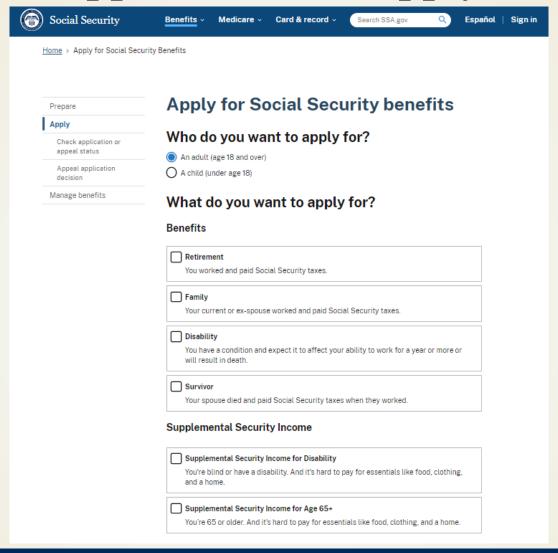


For More information Visit Our Webpage





Request an Appointment to Apply for Benefits





For More information Visit Our Webpage Benefits after Incarceration (ssa.gov)

Benefits after Incarceration: What You Need To Know

Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Benefits

An individual released from incarceration may be eligible for Social Security retirement, survivors, or disability benefits if they have worked or paid into Social Security enough years. An individual released from incarceration may be eligible for Supplemental Security Income benefits if they are 65 or older, are blind, or have a disability and have little or no income and resources.

Social Security's Definition of Disability

We consider you disabled under Social Security rules if:

- · You cannot do work that you did before;
- We decide that you cannot adjust to other work because of your medical condition(s); and
- Your disability has lasted or is expected to last for at least one year or to result
 in death

SSA does not pay partial or short-term disability benefits.

If you meet the above requirements, Social Security benefits also may pay:

- · Your child who is under age 18, or severely disabled before age 22, or
- Your wife who is age 62 or older, or is caring for your child who is under age 16 or severely disabled before age 22.

For additional information via our pamphlets, please see the links below:

- What Prisoners Need To Know
- Entering The Community After Incarceration—How We Can Help

If you believe you qualify, call our toll-free telephone number, 1-800-772-1213 to schedule an appointment. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, call TTY 1-800-325-0778.

Helpful Links to Services

- Ask the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
- · Children of Incarcerated Parents
- · Federal Interagency Reentry Council
- Health Care for Reentry Veterans Program
- Healthcare.gov
- Lawhelp.org
- · Legal Aid Helps Successful Reentry
- Legal Services Corporation
- · National Reentry Resource Center
- Reentry Mythbusters
- Sesame Street Toolkits for Children of Incarcerated Parents
- Students with Criminal Convictions
- Take Charge of Your Future, Get the Education and Training You Need
- TANF Q&A on Drug Felonies



For More information Visit Our Webpage Benefits after Incarceration (ssa.gov)





Q&A Session

