
Introduction

This booklet is for youth who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and their parents, teachers, health providers, caregivers, or representatives. It will help you prepare for the transition from school to adult life.

Many services and types of supports are available as you prepare to transition to higher education and employment.

This booklet will help you identify supports available from Social Security and other federal and state agencies to help prepare for a successful transition to adulthood.

The Age-18 Redetermination

When you turn 18, Social Security will review your eligibility for continued SSI benefits based on disability rules for adults, including nonmedical eligibility rules. We will generally contact you within a year of turning age 18. We call this review the age-18 redetermination. During this medical review, we will send you a letter to ask for the following information about your disability:

- Names of any medicines;
- Hospital stays and surgeries;
- Visits to doctors and clinics;
- Work activity;
- Counseling and therapy;
- Schools and special classes or tutoring; and

- Teachers and counselors who have knowledge of your condition.

Doctors and other trained staff will decide if you meet the disability rules for adults. Our disability rules for adults are different from our disability rules for children. Historically, about one-third of children lose their SSI eligibility following the age-18 redetermination.

When we decide, we will write and let you know our decision. Our letter also will explain your right to appeal our decision — that is, ask us to look at your case again. **You must send a written appeal to Social Security within 60 days from the date you receive your letter.** If you appeal the decision within 10 days of receiving the letter, you can also choose to have us continue to pay SSI benefits during the appeal process. For more information on the appeal process, please read *The Appeals Process* (Publication No. 05-10041). You can find it online at www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-10041.pdf.

Earnings and the Age-18 Redetermination

Unlike in a new application for SSI, earning above the substantial gainful activity¹ level in a month will not automatically make you ineligible for SSI during your age-18 redetermination. We will make a decision about whether

1 Social Security considers your monthly earnings to evaluate whether your work activity is at a level of substantial gainful activity.

you meet the other medical and non-medical criteria to receive SSI. We will also consider what your level of functioning in your past work says about your ability to work in the national economy. If you are able to work at the substantial gainful activity level only because of SSI work incentives or other supports, that information will be used in our determination. The current year's substantial gainful activity amounts (blind and non-blind amounts) can be found in *The Red Book – A Guide to Work Incentives* (Publication No. 64-030). You can find information on substantial gainful activity online at **www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook**.

When we review nonmedical eligibility during the age-18 redetermination, we will ask for information about all of your income including any earnings. SSI offers work incentives and supports to help you to work, which allow us to not count some of your earnings and to lessen the risk of you losing your SSI or Medicaid because of work. However, you must tell us about your work activity no matter how little you earn. Your SSI may continue while you work if you are still disabled. As your earnings go up, the amount of your SSI will go down and eventually may stop. Even if your SSI stops, you may be able to keep your Medicaid coverage and keep working.

Social Security Work Incentives and Supports

Social Security has a number of supports available to youth and adults, that we call work incentives. Work incentives allow you to continue receiving your SSI checks or Medicaid coverage while you work. Social Security can give you information about our work incentives and supports, tell you when you qualify for them, and help you to use them. See “Contacting Social Security” on the last page of this booklet. We describe some of the work incentives and supports below. For more information on these and other Social Security employment supports, see *The Red Book - A Guide To Work Incentives* (Publication No. 64-030). You can find it online at [***www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook***](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook).

SSI Continued Payments (Section 301 Payments)

If we find that you are no longer medically eligible after the age-18 redetermination, your SSI payments usually stop. However, if you are participating in an approved program of special education, vocational rehabilitation (VR), or similar services, your benefits may continue until you stop participating in the program because of the SSI continued payments rule.

To qualify for SSI continued payments under Section 301:

- You must be participating in an appropriate program of VR or similar services that began before your eligibility ends under our rules; and
- We must review your program and decide that your continued participation in the program will likely result in you no longer receiving disability benefits.

Examples of appropriate programs include:

- An individualized education program (IEP) for a youth who is age 18 through 21;
- A VR agency using an individualized plan for employment;
- Support services using an individualized written employment plan;
- A written service plan with a school under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act; or
- An approved Plan to Achieve Self Support (PASS).

Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)

Are you working or planning to work? The SEIE allows youth under age 22 who are regularly attending school to have some of their earnings excluded from their countable income when determining SSI eligibility and payment. The amount that we can exclude generally increases each year. The current amount we can exclude

can be found in *The Red Book – A Guide to Work Incentives* (Publication No. 64-030). You can find it online at [**www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook**](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook). This means that earnings up to these limits will not change SSI payment amounts. The SEIE is available to you if you are in any of the following:

- A college or university for at least 8 hours a week under a semester or quarter system;
- Grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week;
- A training course to prepare for employment for at least 12 hours a week (or 15 hours a week if the course involves shop practice);
- Any of the above for less time for reasons beyond the student's control, such as illness; or
- A transition program preparing you for employment while you receive special education services.

The SEIE is available during school vacations if you attend classes regularly just before and after the school vacation and tell Social Security. If you are home schooled, we may consider you regularly attending school.

Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)

A PASS is a plan for the future. A PASS allows you to set aside income and resources for a specified period of time so that you may reach a work goal that

will reduce your SSI payments. For example, you could set aside some of your earnings to pay for expenses for education, vocational training, starting a business, or other expenses related to achieving your work goal. **A PASS also qualifies for SSI continued payments under Section 301.**

Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA)

Beginning at age 14, WIPA projects provide information and benefits counseling to help you understand and use work incentives. If you have any questions about Social Security's programs or services for transition-age youth, please contact our Helpline. Helpline representatives will assist you with a referral to a WIPA. They are available through the call center at **1-866-968-7842 (TTY 1-866-833-2967)** Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time. You can also find information on WIPA projects at ***www.choosework.net/findhelp/***.

Grants and Scholarships

You may be planning to continue your education in college. You may get grants, scholarships, fellowships, and gifts. We do not count these items as income or resources for up to nine months when we figure SSI benefits. You must use them to pay for tuition, fees, and other necessary educational

expenses at any educational institution (including vocational and technical schools).

Other types of assistance have no time limits or limits on how you can use them. When we figure SSI benefits, we do not count all student financial assistance received under:

- Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (includes Pell grants, Federal PLUS Loans, Perkins Loans, Stafford Loans, Ford Loans, and work study programs); or
- Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs.

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. The account owner, family, and friends can contribute to the ABLE account. The account owner of an ABLE account must:

- Be eligible for SSI based on disability and blindness that began before age 26; or
- Be entitled to disability insurance benefits, childhood disability benefits, or disabled widow's or widower's benefits, based on disability or blindness that occurred before age 26; or

- Have a certification that disability or blindness occurred before age 26.

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.

For more information on ABLE accounts, please visit www.ablenrc.org.

National and Community Supports from Programs Other Than Social Security

There are many other free or low-cost supports available that can help you prepare for the transition to adulthood.

- If you have not already done so, we encourage you to contact your local school district. Services may be available to you through the school system. Ask about an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or a Section 504 plan.
- Parent Centers, funded by the U.S. Department of Education, help families with children who have special needs. You can find out about services for school-aged children, therapy, local policies, transportation, early intervention programs for babies

and toddlers, and much more. Visit www.parentcenterhub.org/find-your-center/ to find a Parent Center in your state.

- State VR agencies help youth transition to adulthood. You can find your state VR agency at www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/state/index.html.
- There are programs offering help with health care costs, assessments, and treatments. To find programs in your state, contact the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration's toll-free hotline at **1-800-311-2229** (Spanish **1-800-504-7081**).
- You can find a low cost, affordable health center by visiting www.hrsa.gov. To get health insurance through a Health Insurance Marketplace, visit localhelp.healthcare.gov or call **1-800-318-2596**.
- Got Transition is a federally funded resource center that provides information and resources to improve transition from pediatric to adult health care, particularly for youth with disabilities. Visit www.gottransition.org.
- If you have questions about children's health insurance or want to apply, contact **1-877-KIDS-NOW (1-877-543-7669)** to connect to an agency in your state. In addition, you can contact your

state's family-to-family health information center, funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration. Visit www.fv-ncfpp.org to find a center in your state.

- American Job Centers (One-Stop Centers) offer many free education, employment, and training services to help job seekers. You can find lists of job openings, use computers with Internet access to search for jobs, and get help writing your resume. You can talk to career counselors about career options, and learn about education and training for a new career. To find the nearest American Job Center, go online to America's Service Locator at www.servicelocator.org or call the toll-free help line at **1-877-US2-JOBS (1-877-872-5627)**.
- MyMoney.gov provides financial information on a variety of topics, including how to earn, save and invest, protect, spend, and borrow. To learn more, go online to www.mymoney.gov.
- Hands on Banking is a program available in both English and Spanish that teaches people at all stages of life about the basics of responsible money management, including how to create a budget, save and invest, borrow responsibly, buy a home, and establish a small business. Visit www.handsonbanking.org.

- YouthBuild engages young people to rebuild their communities and their lives. Get information on YouthBuild at www.youthbuild.org.

SSA is not endorsing any particular non-federal 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.

Contacting Social Security

The most convenient way to contact us anytime, anywhere is to visit www.socialsecurity.gov. There, you can do any of the following: apply for benefits; open a *my* Social Security account, which you can use to review your *Social Security Statement*, verify your earnings, print a benefit verification letter, change your direct deposit information, request a replacement Medicare card, and get a replacement 1099/1042S; obtain valuable information; find publications; get answers to frequently asked questions; and much more.

If you don't have access to the internet, we offer many automated services by telephone, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. 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.

If you need to speak to a person, we can answer your calls from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. We ask for your patience during busy periods since you may experience a higher than usual rate of busy signals and longer hold times to speak to us. We look forward to serving you.

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