

1. **Does it need to be postmarked by the 10th, or do they need to assure it gets in by then? What about if the 10th is a holiday or weekend?**
 - a. See SSI Reporting Guide in GHA Sharepoint folder for general information
 - b. SSA must receive wages by the 10th of each month.

“You should report monthly wages as soon as you receive your last payment each month, but no later than the 10th day of the next month. For example, we must receive your monthly wage report for January no later than February 10.”

Retrieved from: <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10503.pdf>

2. **How do you answer when someone says they don't want to work because they are in the process of applying for benefits or appealing getting denied?**

Social Security Administration’s definition of disability, “as the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA) by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s) which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months (ssa.gov).” Therefore, if someone is working at SGA or above when applying for benefits it would be difficult for SSA to determine that the person meets the definition of disability. However, if they are working below SGA then they still might meet the definition. Ultimately the decision is up to the Social Security Administration.

Children turning age 18: Children who receive SSI will go through an Age-18 Redetermination process. At this time SSA looks at the new adult as a household of 1 person as opposed to including the family’s income. When a new adult goes through the Age-18 Redetermination process it is important to know that SSA does not consider SGA when making the determination for young adults going through the Age-18 Redetermination process. This is HUGE because it means students do not need to limit their work while going through the Age 18 Redetermination process. Bottom line, always, always, always encourage students with disabilities to be working in paid employment prior to graduation.

“Fear of the age-18 redetermination process creates significant uncertainty regarding the impact of work and earnings on the disability determination. Many young people and their families are under the mistaken impression that SSI recipients must not be working at any level when the redetermination occurs. In fact, the Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) step of the sequential evaluation process doesn’t apply to these disability redeterminations. This means that a youth may be employed above the current SGA guideline and still be found eligible for SSI under the adult rules during the age-18 redetermination as long as the disability standard and all other SSI eligibility criteria are met. There is no reason to hold back on paid employment until after the student successfully completes the age-18 redetermination. There is no reason not to engage in paid employment before, during or after the redetermination!” VCU, January 2017 SSI and Age-18 Redeterminations.

Retrieved from: https://vcu-ntdc.org/resources/WIPA_OtherResources/Age18Redeterminations2017.pdf

3. Does unearned income, such as a monthly blind pension check, affect Title II

The Missouri Blind Pension Program would not impact a person’s Title II benefit because a Title II benefit is an earned benefit, someone has paid into the system in order to receive the benefit. However, it is important to note that for SSI the MO Blind Pension Program is not considered income and therefore would be counted as unearned income.

For more information see POMS reference: <https://secure.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0500815050KC>

4. Is the SSI app able to report nonwork income or just employment income?

At this time the mobile reporting app only accepts gross wages earned per month. Screen shots retrieved from: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/ssi-mobile-wage-reporting/id563535561?mt=8>

