



Social Security

What You Need to Know When You Get Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

www.socialsecurity.gov

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Contacting Social Security

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, request a replacement Medicare card, 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;
- 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're 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.

Introduction

This booklet explains some of your rights and responsibilities when you receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

We suggest you take time now to read this booklet, and then put it in a safe place so you can refer to it in the future.

If you get Social Security retirement or survivors benefits, you should read, *What You Need to Know When You Get Retirement or Survivors Benefits* (Publication No. 05-10077). If you get Social Security disability benefits, you should read, *What You Need to Know When You Get Disability Benefits* (Publication No. 05-10153).

About your payments

Before we begin paying you SSI, we'll send a letter telling you when we'll begin sending your payments and how much we'll pay. (We may have enclosed this booklet with the letter.)

We'll issue your first SSI payment for the first full month after you applied or became eligible for SSI. You may not get the same amount every month. The amount depends on your other income and living arrangements. We'll tell you in advance whenever we change your payment amount.

We base your first, second, and third monthly amounts on your first month's income. Sometimes you won't receive a type of income in the second month that you received in the first month. We call this "nonrecurring income." When this happens, we base your SSI payment for the second and third months on your countable income from the first month, minus the nonrecurring income.

After that, we usually base your SSI payment amount on your income from two months before. For example, a woman living in California gets a \$500 Social Security widow's payment and a \$253 SSI payment. In June, she buys a lottery scratch-off card, wins \$200, and reports that to the

Social Security office. That means in August, we'll reduce her SSI payment to \$113. In this example, her SSI payment will be \$253 again in September.

Your federal SSI payment may increase each year, if necessary, to keep up with the cost of living. These increases usually start with your January payment, which you'll receive at the end of December.

If you disagree with a decision we make

If you disagree with any decision we make about your SSI, you have the right to ask us to look at your case again. Whenever we send you a letter about your SSI, we'll tell you what to do if you disagree. For more information, ask for *Your Right to Question a Decision Made on Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Claim* (Publication No. 05-11008).

Your right to be represented

You may handle your own SSI case with free help from Social Security. You also have the right to have someone represent you. There are rules about who can represent you, and what your representative can do. We'll work with your representative as we would work with you. Ask us if you want to find out how you can appoint someone to act on your behalf. You can also find more information about representation in the *Your Right to Representation* (Publication No. 05-10075) pamphlet, or online at [**www.socialsecurity.gov/representation**](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/representation).

Electronic payments

When you applied for SSI, you should've signed up to receive your payments electronically.

Direct deposit is a simple, safe, and secure way to receive your benefits. Sign up for direct deposit by contacting your bank for help, or by contacting us.

Another option is the Direct Express® card program. With Direct Express®, deposits from federal payments are made directly to the card account. Signing up for the card is quick and easy. Call the toll-free Treasury Electronic Payment

Solution Contact Center at **1-800-333-1795**. Or, sign up online at **www.GoDirect.org**. Social Security can also help you sign up.

A third option is an Electronic Transfer Account. This low-cost federally insured account lets you enjoy the safety, security, and convenience of automatic payments. You can contact us, or visit the website at **www.eta-find.gov** to get information about this program, or to find a bank, savings and loan, or credit union near you offering this account.

If you don't receive your electronic payment on its due date, call us immediately at our toll-free number, **1-800-772-1213**.

If you receive an electronic payment that you know isn't due to you, have your financial institution return it to the U.S. Treasury Department. If you knowingly accept payments that aren't due to you, you may face criminal charges.

Returning payments not due

Most of the time, your SSI payment will be for the correct amount, but, if you receive more money than usual, you should call or visit your Social Security office. You must return any extra money you aren't supposed to get, even if it isn't your fault that you got it.

Call or visit your Social Security office. We'll tell you how you can return it.

Cost-of-living adjustments

Each January, your payments will increase automatically if the cost of living has gone up. For example, if the cost of living has increased by 2 percent, your benefits will also increase by 2 percent. We'll notify you in advance of your new amount.

Reviewing your case

The law requires that we look at every SSI case from time to time to make sure that people getting payments should still get them and are getting the right amount.

We'll tell you when it's time for your review. Your review can take place by mail, phone, or in person at a Social Security office.

We'll ask you the same kind of questions you answered when you applied for SSI.

We'll need information about your income, your resources, your living arrangements, and your bank accounts. Keep the savings or checking account statements you get from your bank. You may need them when we review your case. Also, keep your pay slips if you or your spouse works. We'll need his or her pay slips, too. Don't wait for your review to tell us about any changes. You should report a change as soon as it happens. The section about reporting changes starts below. If you get SSI because of a disability, see page 19 for information about reviewing your case.

What you must report to us

When you sign your application for SSI payments, you indicate that the information about you on the application is true. If information about you changes, you must notify us.

NOTE: *If you don't report changes, or if you give us false information or withhold information, you can get a penalty or sanction. If you're penalized, it means that you didn't report a change to us on time. With a penalty, you can lose additional money from your check. This amount is from \$25 up to \$100. If you're sanctioned, that means you gave us false information or withheld important information. If we discover that you gave false information or withheld information on purpose, we can stop your payments from six to 24 months.*

The kinds of things you must report to us are listed next. If any of these things affect you, turn to the page shown for more information. If you live in California, Hawaii, Michigan or Vermont, see page 19 for other things you should tell us.

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If you move or change your address

When you plan to move or change your address, tell us your new address and phone number as soon as you know them. Even if you receive your payments by direct deposit or Direct Express[®], Social Security must have your correct address so we can send letters and other important information to you. We'll stop your payments if we are unable to contact you.

If any family members who are getting benefits move in with you, please tell us their names.

Also, tell your post office about your new address.

If you change direct deposit accounts

If you change financial institutions or open a new account, be sure to say that you want to sign up for direct deposit. You can also change your direct deposit, or we can change your direct deposit information over the telephone. Have your old and new bank account numbers handy when you call us. The account numbers are printed on your personal checks or bank account statements. Changing this information takes us about 30-60 days. Don't close your old bank account until after you make sure we've deposited your SSI payments into your new account.

If someone moves into or out of your household

Changes in the number of people who live with you can affect your SSI benefit amount. Let us know if there's a change in the number of people who live with you. You must tell us if

- Someone moves into or out of your home;
- Someone who lives with you dies; or
- You or someone who lives with you has a baby.

Let us know if you start living in someone else's home or if you move out of someone else's home.

If you start or stop work

Let us know if you or your family members start or stop work for which you're paid.

If there's a change in your income or the income of family members

If you have income other than your SSI, you must tell us about it. And you should tell us if the amount of your other income increases, decreases, or if the income stops. Usually, changes in your income in a month will affect your SSI payment two months later. You should report a change as soon as it happens, and report wages each month.

You should also tell us about changes in the income of other family members who live with you. For example:

- If you work and receive SSI, or if you're the spouse, parent, or sponsor of a person receiving SSI, you need to report your wages monthly to receive accurate and timely payments.
- If you're married, tell us about any change in your spouse's income, including any change in the amount of his or her Social Security benefits. (If you also get Social Security benefits, you don't need to tell us when you get a Social Security benefit increase.)
- If you have a child younger than 18 who gets SSI and lives with you, tell us about any change in
 - The child's income;
 - Your income;
 - Your spouse's income; and
 - Income of any child in your home who is not getting SSI.

Also tell us if

- A child in your home who is not getting SSI gets married; or
- A child who is working, or who is age 18 to 22, starts or stops attending school full time.

What we count as income

Under SSI, income includes cash, checks, and other things you get that can be used for food or shelter. Examples of income include:

- Wages from your job, whether in cash or another form;
- Net earnings from your business if you're self-employed;
- The value of food or shelter that someone gives you, or the amount of money someone gives you to help pay for them;
- Department of Veterans Affairs benefits;
- Railroad retirement and railroad unemployment benefits;
- Annuities, pensions from any government or private source, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance benefits, black lung benefits and Social Security benefits;
- Prizes, settlements, and awards, including court-ordered awards;
- Proceeds of life insurance policies;
- Gifts and contributions;
- Support and alimony payments;
- Inheritances in cash or property;
- Rental income; and
- Strike pay and other benefits from unions.

Items that do not count as income

Examples of items that aren't income include:

- Medical care and services;
- Social services;
- Money from the sale, exchange or replacement of things you own (though the money may count as a resource if you retain it until the next month);
- Most types of interest and dividend income;
- Income tax refunds;
- Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit payments;
- Payments made by life or disability insurance on charge accounts or other credit accounts;

- Proceeds of a loan;
- Bills paid by someone else for things other than food or shelter;
- Settlement payments to eligible American Indian landowners whose assets had been mismanaged by the United States;
- Replacement of lost or stolen income; and
- Help you get to weatherize your home.

Some things we normally count as “income” won’t reduce your SSI payment. For example, under certain conditions, home energy assistance provided by certain home energy suppliers isn’t counted as income. Food, shelter, or home energy assistance provided free, or at a reduced rate, by private nonprofit organizations also isn’t counted. Even though these items may not count, you should still tell us about them.

Reporting your earned income

You must report to us all earned income you get from wages or self-employment, beginning with the date you filed your SSI application.

We’ll need to verify your wages or self-employment income. Keep all your pay slips, including pay slips for overtime, vacations or bonuses. You must promptly report any changes in work activity. You must tell us by the 10th of the month after the month of the change when

- Your work starts or stops;
- Your work hours or rate of pay change; and
- You start paying for expenses that you need for work due to your disability.

You must report your wages by either

- Telephone wage reporting or mobile wage reporting application by the 6th of each month. Please contact your local Social Security office to determine if this option will work for you and to receive instructions for how to report wages over the phone or mobile device.

- Mailing, faxing, or bringing your pay slips to your local Social Security office each month as soon as you receive the last pay slips of the month, but no later than the 10th day of the next month.

If you're self-employed, notify us of your self-employment either by phone, mail, or in person. We'll help you determine your net earnings from self-employment. You must

- Report any change that could affect the amount of your net earnings from self-employment;
- Maintain business records; and
- Provide us with a copy of your federal income tax return when it becomes available.

You can get more information on reporting earnings by calling us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** or if you're deaf or hard of hearing, call our toll-free TTY number at **1-800-325-0778**, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. You can find your local Social Security office on our website at ***www.socialsecurity.gov/locator***.

If there's a change in your resources

Tell us if there is any change in what you own. A single person can have resources worth up to \$2,000 and still get SSI. A couple can have resources worth up to \$3,000.

Resources we don't count

We don't count many of the things you own. Your home and the land that it's on don't count if it's your primary residence. Depending on how they are used, household goods, personal property, and a car may not count. Life insurance with a face value of \$1,500 or less per person usually doesn't count. Up to \$1,500 in burial funds for you and up to \$1,500 in burial funds for your spouse don't count. Burial plots for you and your immediate family also don't count.

Resources we count

Some of the things we **do** count are:

- Cash;
- Your checking and savings accounts;
- Christmas club accounts;
- Certificates of deposit; and
- Stocks and U.S. Savings Bonds.

Any payments that you get from SSI or Social Security for past months won't be counted as a resource for nine months after the month you get them. If there are any past payments left over after the nine-month period, they'll count as resources.

What you need to tell us

If you're single, tell us if your resources are more than \$2,000. If you're living with your spouse, tell us if your combined resources are more than \$3,000.

If you have a child who gets SSI, you should tell us about changes in the things the child owns AND the things you and your spouse own.

If you agreed to sell property so you could get SSI, you should tell us when you sell it. If you don't sell the property, you may not be able to get any more SSI payments, and you may have to return any payments we already sent to you.

If your name is on any bank account with another person, you must tell us about the account, even if you don't consider the money to be yours. You must tell us about the account, even if you don't use the money or account. If someone wants to add your name to an account, check with us first. If the money isn't really yours, or if it's for a special purpose like your medical expenses, we can tell you how to set up the account so it won't affect your SSI.

If you (or your spouse) buy, sell, or become the owner of any real estate, a car, or personal property, you need to tell us.

Call us if you aren't sure if something counts. We'll help you figure it out.

If you get help with living expenses

Let us know if someone gives you money, food, or free housing. Also, tell us if anyone helps pay for your food, utilities, rent, or mortgage, or if the amount someone pays you changes. If you used to get help with expenses and don't get it now, tell us that, too.

If you enter or leave an institution (hospital, nursing home or prison)

You must tell us if you enter or leave a residential institution, hospital, skilled nursing facility, nursing home, intermediate care facility, halfway house, jail, prison, public emergency shelter, or any other kind of institution. Let us know the name of the institution and the date you entered or left. If you aren't able to tell us, ask someone in the institution's office to help you.

You usually can't get SSI while in a public institution. If you enter a medical institution, it's especially important to tell us right away. There are special rules if you enter a medical institution for a stay of less than 90 days. Often, you can keep getting your SSI, if we learn about it right away. Your doctor must sign a statement about how long you'll stay. And, you must sign a statement that you still need to pay expenses for your home while you are in the institution. We need these statements as soon as possible — but no later than the 90th day you're in the institution, or the day you leave if that's earlier.

If your spouse is institutionalized, you must report this change. If his or her Social Security benefits are redirected to you to use for household expenses, this counts as income to you and must be reported to us.

If you get married, separated, or divorced

Tell us if you get married, or if your marriage ends. Also, tell us if you separate from your spouse. If you're separated now, tell us if you begin to live together again.

If you change your name

If you change your name — by marriage, divorce, or court order — you need to tell us right away. If you don't give us this information, your benefits will be issued under your old name and, if you have direct deposit, payments may not reach your account. If you receive checks, you may not be able to cash them if your identification is different from the name on your check.

If you become a parent

If you become the parent of a child (including an adopted child) after you begin receiving SSI payments, let us know.

If you leave the United States

Leaving the United States means leaving the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands. Usually, if you leave the United States for 30 days or more, you can no longer get SSI.

If you move to Puerto Rico, you're considered to be outside the United States for SSI purposes only. People who live in Puerto Rico can't get SSI.

If you plan to leave the United States, tell us before you leave. We need to know the date you plan to leave and the date you plan to come back. Then, we can tell you if your SSI will be affected.

After you have been outside the United States for 30 or more days in a row, your SSI can't start again until you have been back in the country for at least 30 straight days.

There are special rules for dependent children of military personnel who leave the United States. They may be able to get or apply for SSI while overseas. There are also exceptions for students studying abroad.

If you have an outstanding felony or arrest warrant

You must tell us if you have an outstanding felony or arrest warrant for any of the following offenses:

- Flight to avoid prosecution or confinement;
- Escape from custody; and
- Flight-escape.

You can't receive a monthly payment for any month in which there is an outstanding felony or arrest warrant for any of these offenses. You can't receive any underpayment you may be due if you currently have an outstanding felony or arrest warrant for any of these offenses.

If you're confined to a correctional facility

Tell Social Security right away if you're incarcerated or confined to a correctional facility. You can't receive a monthly payment if you're confined to a correctional facility for a full calendar month. You can't receive any underpayment you may be due if you are currently confined to a correctional facility for a full calendar month.

If you're a sponsored noncitizen

If you're an immigrant who is sponsored by a U.S. resident, we look at the income and resources of the following people in deciding whether you can get SSI and how much your payment will be:

- Yourself (including anything you still have in your homeland);
- Your spouse;
- Your parents if you are under age 18;
- Your sponsor; and
- Your sponsor's spouse.

You must report any changes in the income and resources of all the above people until you become a U.S. citizen, or until you work for 10 years. (Work done by your spouse or parent may count toward the 10 years for

SSI.) After that time, you have to report only changes for yourself, your spouse and, if you are younger than age 18, your parents.

If you're age 18 to 22 and start or stop attending school

If you're age 18 to 22, tell us if you start or stop attending school regularly. It may affect your SSI. Also, tell us the date your attendance changed.

If a person getting SSI isn't able to manage funds

Sometimes a person is unable to manage or direct the management of his or her own funds. If this happens, someone should let us know. We can arrange to send the SSI payment to a "representative payee." A representative payee is a relative or someone else who agrees to manage and use the money for the well-being of the person getting SSI. For more information, see *A Guide for Representative Payees* (Publication No. 05-10076).

***NOTE:** People who have "power of attorney" for someone don't automatically qualify to be the person's representative payee.*

If a person getting SSI dies

If someone getting SSI dies, somebody should tell us. If there's a surviving spouse who is getting SSI, the amount may be changed.

Any SSI payments sent after the month of death, or any checks not cashed or deposited before death, aren't due and must be returned.

If a person's SSI was being deposited directly into an account in a bank, the bank also should be told of the person's death. The bank will return the money to Social Security. Any amount sent to the account of a deceased recipient should not be withdrawn.

If an SSI recipient has a representative payee, and the payee dies, someone should tell us.

If your immigration status changes

Let us know if your immigration status changes. Your immigration status may affect whether you can get SSI. In general, if you become a U.S. citizen, you still can get SSI as long as you meet the other SSI requirements.

For more information, ask for *Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for Noncitizens* (Publication No. 05-11051).

Special rules for people in some states

If you live in one of the following states, there are some other things you must report to us:

- California — Let us know if you regularly ate your meals away from home and now eat at home. Also, let us know if you regularly ate at home and now eat out.
- Hawaii, Michigan, or Vermont — Tell us if you live in a facility that provides different levels of care and the level of care you get changes (for example, you move from assisted living to a nursing home).

If you get better

If you get SSI because of a disability or blindness, you must tell us if your medical condition improves. If you're no longer disabled, your SSI will stop after a short adjustment period.

Things you should know if you get SSI because you're disabled

Reviewing your medical condition

All people receiving SSI because they're disabled must have their medical conditions reviewed from time to time. Your SSI will continue unless there is strong proof that your condition has improved medically and that you are able to return to work.

Frequency of reviews

How often your medical condition is reviewed depends on how severe it is and the likelihood it will improve. Your award notice tells you when you can expect your first review.

- **Medical improvement expected** — If your condition is expected to improve within a specific time, your first review will be six to 18 months after you started receiving SSI.
- **Improvement possible** — If improvement in your medical condition is possible, your case will be reviewed about every three years.
- **Improvement not expected** — If your medical condition is unlikely to improve, your case will be reviewed only about once every five to seven years.

What happens during a review?

We will send you a letter telling you that we're conducting a review. Soon after that, someone from your local Social Security office will contact you to explain the review process and your appeal rights. The Social Security representative will ask you to provide information about your medical treatment and any work that you may have done.

A team consisting of a disability examiner and a doctor will review your file and request your medical reports. You may be asked to have a special examination. We'll pay for the examination and some of your transportation costs.

When a decision is made, we'll send you a letter. If we decide that you're still eligible to receive SSI, your SSI will continue.

If we decide you're no longer eligible for benefits, and you disagree, you can file an appeal. For more information, ask us for a copy of *Your Right to Question a Decision Made on Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Claim* (Publication No. 05-11008).

Rules to help you work and keep your SSI

Tell us right away if you go to work — no matter how little you earn. There are special SSI rules to help you try to work. Your SSI may continue while you work if you're 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. (Medicaid coverage may continue if you depend on it to work and you don't earn enough to pay for similar medical care.)

Tell us if you have any special work expenses. These include expenses for items and services you need to work. Some examples are a wheelchair, copayments on medications, attendant care services, Braille devices, certain drugs, and medical services. The earnings you use to pay for these expenses don't count as income, so they won't lower the amount of your SSI. You should keep receipts for any work expenses related to your disability.

If you work or would like to work and have income other than SSI or resources above the limit, you may be able to have a Plan to Achieve Self-Support. This plan allows you to work toward a career goal and helps you pay for things such as college, vocational training, work-related equipment, transportation to work, or starting a business. Having this plan usually means you can keep more of your SSI, because the money you set aside won't lower your SSI amount. As your earnings and resources increase, developing a plan becomes more important. For more information, ask for *Working While Disabled — A Guide to Plans for Achieving Self-Support* (Publication No. 05-11017).

If your SSI checks stop because you have a job, and at some point in the next six years your disability forces you to quit working, you can begin receiving SSI again without filing a new application.

You can get more information about all the special rules to help you work by calling Social Security at **1-800-772-1213** or by visiting our website, www.socialsecurity.gov/work. Ask for publications

Working While Disabled — How We Can Help (Publication No. 05-10095) and *Your Ticket to Work* (Publication No. 05-10061).

More detailed information about work incentives can be found in our *Red Book* (Publication No. 64-030).

Ticket to Work is a free and voluntary program that can help Social Security beneficiaries go to work while keeping their Medicare or Medicaid. Persons who receive Social Security benefits because of a disability and are age 18 through 64 probably already qualify for the program. You can find more information at www.socialsecurity.gov/work.

Our Work Incentive Planning and Assistance Projects (WIPAs) help beneficiaries with disabilities make informed choices about work, and supports working beneficiaries in making a successful transition to self-sufficiency. Each WIPA project has Community Work Incentives Coordinators who provide in-depth counseling about benefits and the effect of work on those benefits. Find your local WIPA at www.chooseworkttw.net/findhelp.

How and when to report changes

You can report changes by calling us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213**. (If you're deaf or hard-of-hearing, you may call our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**.) When you call, please have your Social Security number handy. You can also report changes by mail or in person. If you send us a letter, be sure it shows

- The name of the person for whom you are reporting the change;
- The Social Security number of the person who gets SSI;
- The change being reported;
- The date the change happened; and
- Your signature, address, and phone number.

When to report a change

You must report a change within 10 days after the month it happens. You should report a change even if you're late.

If you don't report a change, you may miss out on money you need if the change means you should receive a greater amount. Or, you may get too much money and have to pay it back.

If you don't report a change, or if you make a false statement and get money that you are not due, Social Security will make you pay back the money. It can also result in a fine, penalty, or imprisonment.

Other things you should know

How we will contact you

We generally mail a letter or notice when we want to contact you, but sometimes a Social Security representative may come to your home. Our representative will show identification to you before talking about your benefits. If you ever doubt someone who says he or she is from Social Security, call the Social Security office to ask if someone was sent to see you. Social Security employees will never ask you for money to have something done. Helping you is our job.

Free Social Security services

Some businesses advertise that they can provide name changes or Social Security cards for a fee. Social Security provides all of these services for free, so don't pay for them. Call us, or visit our website first. Social Security is the best place to get information about Social Security.

Online **my** Social Security account

You can easily set up a secure online **my** Social Security account. You can use your **my** Social Security account to request a benefit verification

letter and to conveniently access your *Social Security Statement* to check your earnings and get your benefit estimates.

You can create a **my Social Security** account if you're age 18 or older, have a Social Security number, valid email, and a U.S. mailing address. To create an account, go to **www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount**. You'll need to provide some personal information to confirm your identity, and you'll be asked to choose a username and password.

Social services

People who get SSI may also be able to get social services from the state where they live. These services include free meals, housekeeping help, transportation, or help with other problems.

You can get information about services in your area from your state or local social services or welfare office.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits

If you get SSI, you might be able to get help through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps. If everyone in your home is applying for or getting SSI, you can apply for SNAP at a Social Security office.

If everyone in the home in which you live isn't applying for or getting SSI, visit **www.fns.usda.gov/snap** to find out how to apply. For more information, ask for *Nutrition Programs* (Publication No. 05-10100).

A special note for people with Medicare

If you have low income and few resources, your state may pay your Medicare premiums and, in some cases, other Medicare expenses such as deductibles and coinsurance. Only your state can decide if you qualify. To find out if you do, contact your state Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office.

“Extra Help” with Medicare prescription costs

If you have limited income and resources, you may qualify for Extra Help to pay for your prescription drug costs under Medicare Part D. Social Security’s role is to help you understand how you may qualify and to process your application for Extra Help. To see if you qualify or to apply, visit www.socialsecurity.gov/extrahelp online. You can call Social Security’s toll-free number to apply over the phone or request an application.

A special note for people who get SSI because they’re blind

You can choose to receive notices from us in one of the following ways. Just let us know which you prefer.

- Standard print notice by first-class mail;
- Standard print notice by certified mail;
- Standard print notice by first-class mail and a follow-up telephone call;
- Braille notice and a standard print notice by first-class mail;
- Microsoft Word file on a data compact disc (CD) and a standard print notice by first-class mail;
- Audio CD and a standard print notice by first-class mail; or
- Large print (18-point size) notice and a standard print notice by first-class mail.

To select one of these options, please

- Visit our website at www.socialsecurity.gov, and follow the steps provided;
- Call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213**. If you’re deaf or hard of hearing, you may call our TTY number at **1-800-325-0778**; or
- Write to, or visit, your local Social Security office.

If you'd like to receive notices in another way, please call us at **1-800-772-1213**, or visit your local Social Security office so we can begin processing your request. If we're unable to approve your request, we'll send the reason to you in writing and tell you how to appeal the decision.

If you have a question about a Social Security notice, you may call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** to ask for the notice to be read or explained to you.

If you work, be sure to tell us if any of your work expenses change. Income spent on work expenses isn't counted as income, so it won't lower the amount of your SSI.

Protection of your personal information

You should keep your Social Security card in a safe place with your other important papers. Don't carry it with you unless you need to show it to an employer or service provider.

Social Security keeps personal and confidential information — names, Social Security numbers, earnings records, ages, and beneficiary addresses — for millions of people. Generally, we'll discuss your information only with you. When you call or visit us, we'll ask you several questions to help us verify your identity. If you want someone else to help with your Social Security business, we need your permission to discuss your information with that person.

We urge you to be careful with your Social Security number and to protect its confidentiality whenever possible.

We are committed to protecting the privacy of your records. When we're required by law to give information to other government agencies that administer health or welfare programs, such as Medicaid and SNAP, those agencies aren't allowed to share that information with anyone else.

www.socialsecurity.gov



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