

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING
January 8, 2019

“For all items *NOT* on the agenda”

(Each Speaker Limited to 3 Minutes)

Voluntary Sign-In Sheet

- 1. Doug Jackson, PE -
- 2. Vernon Price -

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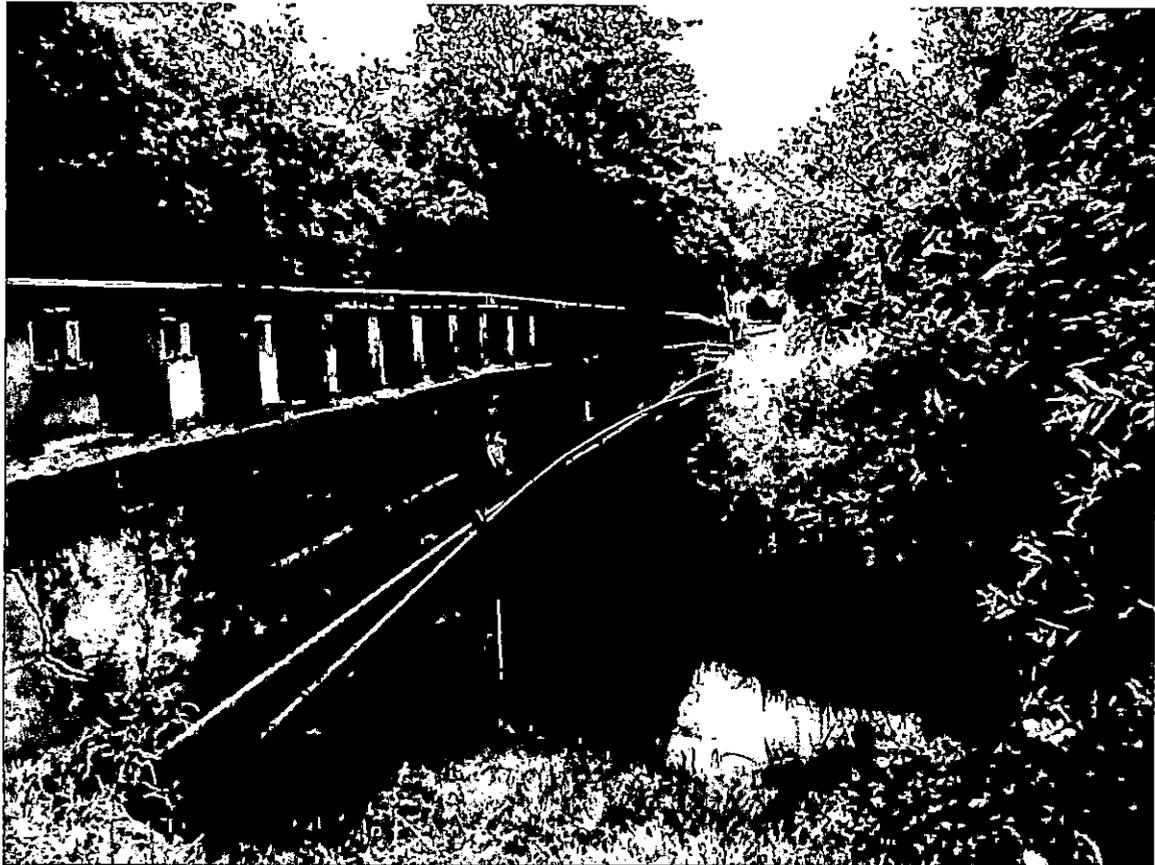
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16.



DESIGN HYDRAULIC STUDY

WILLIAMS CREEK BRIDGE AT GRIZZLY BLUFF ROAD

Existing Bridge Number 42C0209
Humboldt County, California



FINAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Williams Creek Bridge (bridge) at Grizzly Bluff Road in Humboldt County, California is proposed for replacement by Humboldt County in 2017. The proposed bridge will be a 1 span cast in place pre-stressed voided concrete slab deck supported on seat type abutments on steel "H" piles. It will be 60 feet long with a full deck width of 35 feet 4 inches. It will accommodate 2 travel lanes with shoulders as shown in the attached General Plan (Appendix A).

Williams Creek flows northerly through the southwestern part of the Humboldt County (County) and drains an approximate 5.9 square mile basin at the bridge. The discharges used for the bridge hydraulic analysis are shown in Table 1.

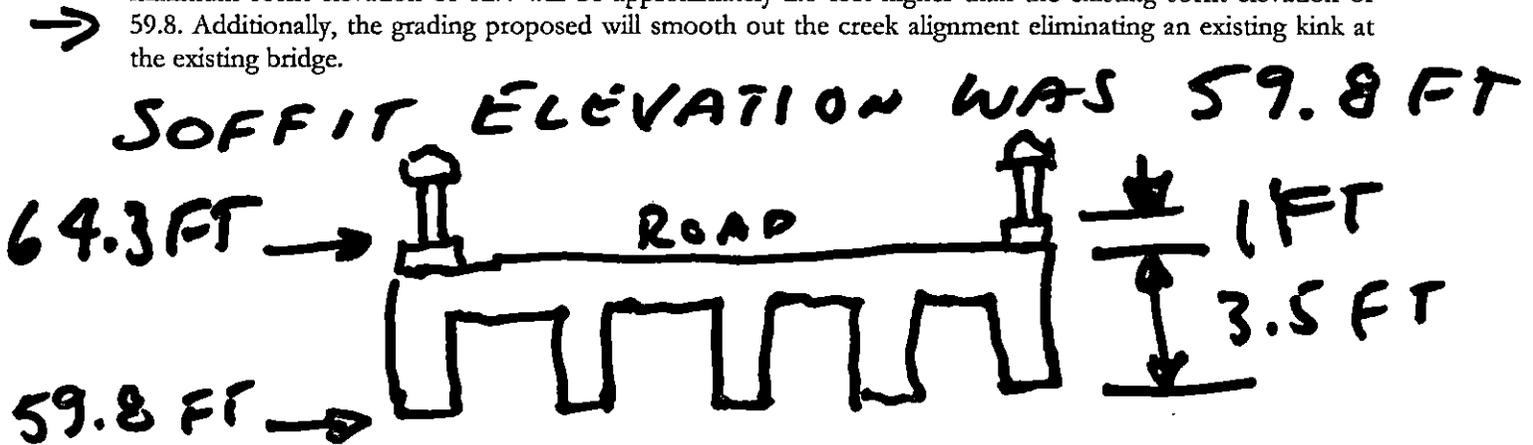
Table 1: Estimated discharges and water surface elevations for bridge design

	Design	Base	Overtopping
Frequency (Years)	50	100	200 (approx.)
Discharge (Cubic feet per second)	1,725	1,985	2,230
Water Surface (Elevation at u/s face of Bridge) (ft)	61.7	62.4	62.5

This study used hydraulic modeling based on a HEC-RAS¹ model to estimate the water surface elevation (WSE) for the existing and proposed bridge. Results indicate that after construction of the new bridge, the water surface elevation will be decreased upstream from the bridge because the proposed bridge will be longer and at a higher elevation than the existing bridge. Additionally, channel grading is proposed through the bridge that will increase the flow area under the bridge.

This report follows the Caltrans Final Hydraulic Report Format and has been prepared in accordance with the Caltrans Local Assistance Program Guidelines (2) and Memos to Designers 1-23 (4).

The proposed bridge will cross Williams Creek on the same alignment as the existing bridge. The proposed bridge will improve hydraulics because it will be approximately 19 feet longer than the existing bridge and the minimum soffit elevation of 62.4 will be approximately 2.6 feet higher than the existing soffit elevation of 59.8. Additionally, the grading proposed will smooth out the creek alignment eliminating an existing kink at the existing bridge.



¹ US Army Corps of Engineers Hydraulic Engineering Center (HEC) River Analysis System (RAS), a backwater hydraulic model designed to perform one-dimensional hydraulic calculations for a full network of natural and constructed channels.

50-YEAR STORM

HEC-RAS River: williams creek Reach: main Profile: 50yr regression (Continued)

Reach	River Sta	Profile	Plan	Q Total (cfs)	Min Ch El (ft)	W.S. Elev (ft)	Crit W.S. (ft)	E.C. Elev (ft)	E.G. Slope (ft/m)	Vel Chnl (ft/s)	Flow Area (sq ft)	Top Width (ft)	Froude # Chl
main	1552	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	50.25	61.53		62.22	0.002414	6.90	290.59	63.97	0.42
main	1522	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	49.85	62.31	55.95	62.48	0.000656	3.60	585.56	180.00	0.22
main	1522	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	49.92	61.81	58.04	62.05	0.000745	4.04	485.01	78.93	0.24
main	1517		Bridge										
main	1473	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	49.04	61.47	56.99	62.08	0.002275	6.31	316.61	54.04	0.31
main	1473	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	51.00	61.62	56.99	61.62	0.001296	4.33	464.6	63.31	0.31
main	1455	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	50.26	61.55	56.87	61.98	0.001422	5.38	380.41	79.34	0.33
main	1455	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	51.00	61.66	56.87	61.66	0.000656	4.33	464.6	63.31	0.27
main	1447	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	49.96	61.47	56.59	61.95	0.001744	5.65	336.31	81.75	0.35
main	1447	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	49.96	61.62	56.59	61.93	0.001033	4.51	408.29	68.07	0.28
main	1434	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	49.49	61.40	56.21	61.92	0.001996	5.70	375.18	117.93	0.37
main	1434	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	49.49	61.48	56.82	61.90	0.001514	5.26	351.62	67.33	0.33
main	1417	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	48.88	61.41	56.21	61.88	0.001430	5.69	387.11	133.4	0.32
main	1417	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	48.88	61.39	56.21	61.87	0.001549	5.70	387.11	133.4	0.33
main	1401	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	49.46	61.44	56.21	61.83	0.001996	5.70	387.11	133.4	0.32
main	1401	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	49.46	61.42	56.21	61.83	0.001486	5.26	351.62	67.33	0.32
main	1383	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	50.27	61.13	56.21	61.77	0.002262	6.56	291.76	58.21	0.39
main	1383	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	50.27	61.13	56.21	61.77	0.002262	6.56	291.76	58.21	0.39
main	1348	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	50.82	61.05	56.21	61.69	0.002388	6.53	287.55	52.77	0.41
main	1348	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	50.82	61.05	56.21	61.69	0.002388	6.53	287.55	52.77	0.41
main	1284	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	50.63	60.50	56.21	61.49	0.002716	8.62	257.99	47.03	0.49
main	1284	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	50.63	60.50	56.21	61.49	0.002716	8.62	257.99	47.03	0.49
main	1246	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	51.08	59.87	56.21	61.32	0.004184	10.03	203.48	36.51	0.60
main	1246	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	51.08	59.87	56.21	61.32	0.004184	10.03	203.48	36.51	0.60
main	1193	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	49.94	59.87	56.21	61.04	0.005475	10.48	209.96	39.40	0.61
main	1193	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	49.94	59.87	56.21	61.04	0.005475	10.48	209.96	39.40	0.61
main	1148	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	50.16	59.71	56.21	60.73	0.003894	8.29	230.50	46.32	0.51
main	1148	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	50.16	59.71	56.21	60.73	0.003894	8.29	230.50	46.32	0.51
main	1118	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	50.56	59.53	56.21	60.59	0.005076	8.29	212.05	38.78	0.56
main	1118	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	50.56	59.53	56.21	60.59	0.005076	8.29	212.05	38.78	0.56
main	1082	50yr regression	ex 14sept2016	1725.00	48.80	59.65	56.21	60.35	0.002737	6.85	273.78	50.70	0.41
main	1082	50yr regression	prop 08nov2016	1725.00	48.80	59.65	56.21	60.35	0.002737	6.85	273.78	50.70	0.41

EXISTING 50 YEAR STORM

WATER SURFACE

ELEVATION = 62.31 FT

2.51 FEET ABOVE

SOFT

100 YEAR STORM

Reach	River Sta	Profile	Plan	Q Total (cfs)	Min Ch El (ft)	W.S. Elev (ft)	Chk W.S. (ft)	EG Elev (ft)	EG Slope (ft/ft)	Vel Chnl (ft/s)	Flow Area (sq ft)	Top Width (ft)	Fronda # Chl
main	1552	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	50.25	62.31	56.42	62.99	0.002188	6.96	340.80	65.36	0.40
main	1522	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	49.85	62.29	56.42	63.44	0.000490	3.36	763.28	180.00	0.20
main	1522	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	49.92	62.37	56.49	62.82	0.000716	4.19	526.96	84.16	0.24
main	1517			Bridge									
main	1473	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	49.04	62.16	56.09	62.81	0.002255	6.60	331.89	69.39	0.38
main	1473	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	51.00	62.35	56.09	62.81	0.002330	4.86	475.94	165.94	0.30
main	1455	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	50.26	62.25	56.09	62.69	0.001350	5.53	425.06	97.54	0.27
main	1455	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	51.00	62.39	56.09	62.69	0.000899	4.49	497.30	94.16	0.27
main	1447	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	49.96	62.20	56.09	62.67	0.001592	5.42	414.86	114.86	0.34
main	1447	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	49.95	62.35	57.03	62.68	0.001004	4.71	460.70	76.50	0.28
main	1434	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	49.49	62.16	57.33	62.66	0.002977	5.84	417.10	125.44	0.37
main	1434	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	49.49	62.21	57.33	62.66	0.002449	5.84	403.98	76.66	0.33
main	1417	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	48.88	62.19	56.76	62.62	0.001229	5.54	494.17	140.97	0.30
main	1417	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	48.88	62.11	56.76	62.62	0.001510	5.55	383.20	74.86	0.33
main	1401	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	49.46	62.21	56.09	62.58	0.001303	6.28	489.30	129.65	0.30
main	1401	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	49.46	62.19	56.09	62.58	0.002728	6.28	486.66	129.44	0.30
main	1383	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	50.27	61.83	56.09	62.50	0.002190	6.80	335.29	65.78	0.39
main	1383	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	50.27	61.83	56.09	62.50	0.002190	6.80	335.29	65.78	0.39
main	1348	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	50.82	61.75	56.09	62.42	0.002298	6.77	325.14	55.18	0.40
main	1348	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	50.82	61.75	56.09	62.42	0.002298	6.77	325.14	55.18	0.40
main	1284	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	50.63	61.19	56.09	62.23	0.002660	8.94	290.55	47.66	0.49
main	1284	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	50.63	61.19	56.09	62.23	0.002660	8.94	290.55	47.66	0.49
main	1246	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	51.08	60.41	56.09	62.04	0.004402	10.71	224.50	40.95	0.63
main	1246	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	51.08	60.41	56.09	62.04	0.004402	10.71	224.50	40.95	0.63
main	1193	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	49.94	60.21	56.09	61.74	0.005733	11.14	232.79	45.60	0.63
main	1193	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	49.94	60.21	56.09	61.74	0.005733	11.14	232.79	45.60	0.63
main	1148	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	50.16	60.29	56.09	61.40	0.003944	8.74	258.01	48.45	0.52
main	1148	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	50.16	60.29	56.09	61.40	0.003944	8.74	258.01	48.45	0.52
main	1118	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	50.56	60.09	56.09	61.26	0.005093	8.75	234.09	40.67	0.57
main	1118	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	50.56	60.08	56.09	61.26	0.005093	8.75	234.09	40.67	0.57
main	1082	100yr FEMA	ex 14sep2016	1985.00	48.80	60.24	56.09	61.00	0.002760	7.21	304.28	52.84	0.42
main	1082	100yr FEMA	prop 08nov2016	1985.00	48.80	60.24	56.09	61.00	0.002760	7.21	304.28	52.84	0.42

EXISTING 100 YEAR STORM

STARTER SURFACE

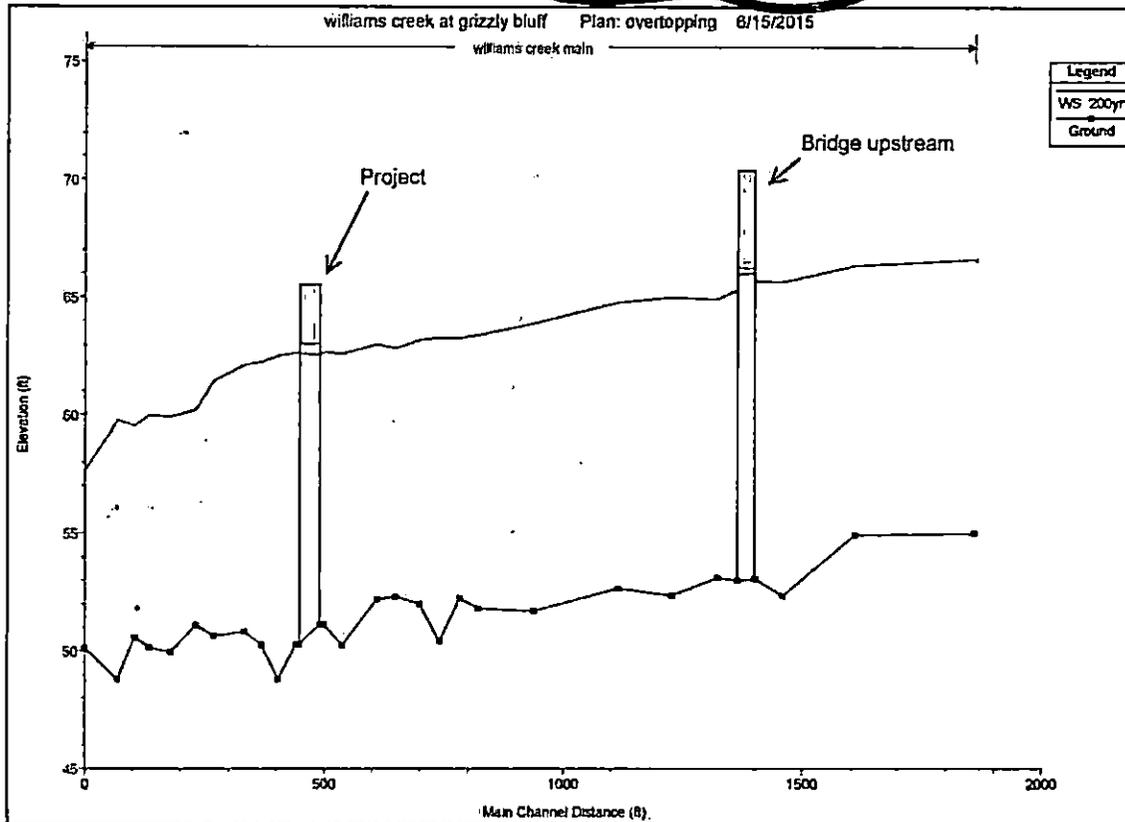
ELEVATION = 6329 FT

3.49 FEET ABOVE

SOFFIT

APPENDIX D - OVERTOPPING

The overtopping flowrate was determined to be approximately 2,230 cfs (equivalent to the 200-yr event approximately). The bridge itself will not be inundated as shown on the water surface elevation profile. The roadway profile of Grizzly Bluff Road goes down east of the bridge. There is an existing driveway along the east side of Williams Creek just upstream from the bridge which flow must overtop before it will overtop Grizzly Bluff Road. The elevation of the edge of the roadway at the driveway is 62.45. The WSE at the upstream face of the bridge for the 200-yr event is approximately 62.5 as shown on the following WSE profile:



THIS STATEMENT CLEARLY DOCUMENTS 50, 100, & 200 YEAR FLOWS ARE DIVERTED INTO FIELD UPSTREAM & SOUTHEAST OF FORMER BRIDGE!

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ROADWAY DESIGN STANDARDS MANUAL

GUY C. KULSTAD
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

NOTE:
PART 4-100 ON PG 109
PART 4-103 ON PG 111
PART 4-104 ON PG 112
MOST IMPORTANT ¹⁹⁷¹ 1

SECTION 4 - DRAINAGE

4-100 General.

Drainage is often the single most important factor to consider in designing roadways or roadway improvements in Humboldt County. Much of the deterioration of roads is attributable to the high volumes of water which pass through the County, creating both surface and subsurface drainage conditions which must be contended with by design and maintenance personnel alike.

Drainage design seeks to prevent the accumulation and retention of water on, within, or along the roadway and provide for the passage of stream flow under the roadway by:

- (1) Anticipating the amount and frequency of storm runoff;
- (2) Determining natural points of concentration and discharge and other hydraulic controls;
- (3) Removing detrimental amounts of subsurface water; and
- (4) Providing the most efficient disposal facilities consistent with cost, the importance of the road, maintenance economy, and legal obligations.

Furthermore, storm drains and culverts are designed to provide for the continuous and smooth flow of drainage channels and streams such that velocity and energy line remain close to that of the natural stream or channel, thus preventing excessive silting or scour of both the culvert and the inlet and outlet. Pipe entrances should provide for a smooth transition flow. Water flow should never be turned rapidly at sharp angles and provision should be made at all changes in direction of flow for superelevation of surface, scour, head loss, silting action and possible overflow. Protection should be provided for entrance head, debris passage and possible blockage, entrance scour,

or damage in pipe, chemical action on pipes, outlet erosion or back water, and downstream channel.

4-101 Objectives and Scope.

The objective of this Section is to present policy and general guidelines for designing drainage systems. Some desired engineering practices and specific standards are included; however, most of the detailed procedures, culvert specifications, etc., which are needed for design are to be found in reference documents listed in Section 4-107.

Also included in this Section are rules of drainage law, design discharge guides and storm drain design practices.

4-102 Policy.

4-102.1. Coordination with General Plan - It is the policy of Humboldt County that all roadway design project drainage plans must be compatible with requirements of the County's long-range drainage program and the adopted Master Drainage Plans for the various areas of Humboldt County.

4-102.2. Scope of Drainage - It is the policy of Humboldt County that improvements in the drainage of areas outside the right of way shall only be considered if economic benefit would accrue to the County. Furthermore, agreements regarding property owners' or developers' responsibilities to pay for the drainage items or systems must be established by agreements authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

4-102.3 Erosion and Water Pollution - It is the policy of Humboldt County that erosion or water pollution pertaining to or resulting from the construction of highways or roadways is to be held to a practical minimum and shall be temporary in nature.

4-102.4 Drainage Law - It is the policy of Humboldt County that the recognized rules of drainage law be fully applied in the design of drainage systems.

4-103 Design Responsibility and Authority. ←

California law unequivocally grants authority to highway agencies to acquire, design, construct, and maintain drainage facilities as incident to the authority for the highway itself.

The design engineer is responsible for the hydraulic adequacy of all drainage structures and for structural adequacy. He will also review major repair or replacement projects.

Drainage duties of the designer include:

- Preparation of the drainage plan for each improvement or the review of such a plan when prepared by others;
- Study of important culvert sites and other drainage problems including cooperative projects, starting in the planning phases if feasible and through all stages of design;
- Accumulation and analysis of hydrologic and hydraulic data for existing and proposed drainage structures, also the location and interpretation of high water marks;
- Design of all culverts or the review of culvert designs made by others;
- Review of drainage changes proposed during construction;
- Making of investigations and recommendations on drainage problems arising from the maintenance of existing County highways;
- Coordination of design activities to insure conformance with established drainage and flood protection policies;
- Representing the County at meetings with other interested parties concerning drainage or flood protection problems; and
- Inspection of existing drainage structures during storms.

4-104 Rules of Drainage Law.

There are four basic and reliable rules of drainage law which should be continually reviewed by the designer.

- (1) An upper owner has a right to have surface water flow off his land and a lower owner cannot obstruct the flow.
- (2) An upper owner may not divert surface waters on his land to the land of a lower owner by artificial means nor may he accelerate the flow by means of ditches or increase the drainage of his own land to the injury of the lower owner.
- (3) One may not obstruct or divert the flow of a natural watercourse.
- (4) One has a right to protect himself against flood waters.

4-105 Factors to Consider In Drainage Design.

The number of factors which must be considered when designing a drainage system are numerous. Drainage system needs may be met with various combinations of drainage structures and open channel designs.

Figure 4-105 is a "check list" of drainage system design considerations which the design engineer should use as a guide. It will serve to remind him of the factors which may be applicable for any given drainage design project.

4-106 Economics of Drainage Design.

Economic analyses of drainage designs, where required, should consider the following factors:

- (1) The cost of construction and right of way;
- (2) Useful life and cost of replacement or extension;
- (3) Effects of the improvement on property, particularly as to County liability; and
- (4) Repair, cleanup, traffic control and other pertinent maintenance charges.



COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION
 An Equal Opportunity Employer
EXTRA HELP ONLY

Personnel Use Only
 (leave blank)

Action: Accept Reject

Humboldt County Human Resources - 825 5th Street, Room 100, Eureka, CA 95501 (707) 476-2349

Applications submitted must be original. Photocopied or reformatted applications will not be accepted. Additional attachments not specifically required must be limited to two pages. Please use a typewriter or print in blue or black ink. Both sides of this application must be completed in full. Resumes will not be accepted in place of completed applications. All information provided is subject to verification.

1. POSITION (exact title as listed on the job bulletin) Street Out Reach

2. NAME Poice Vernon hcc
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

3. ADDRESS 451 Bayside ct. # C Arcata CA 95521
NUMBER STREET CITY STATE ZIP CODE

4. HOME PHONE (707) 630-3483 cell WORK PHONE (530) 691-8754 email: VernPoice@gmail.com

5. Check the type(s), shift(s) and location(s) you are willing to work. You will be considered only for categories indicated.

TYPE: Full-time Part-time Temporary Substitute

SHIFT: Days Swing Nights Rotating Weekends

AREA: Arcata Blue Lake Eureka Ferndale Fortuna Freshwater

Garberville Hoopa McKinleyville Petrolia Trinidad Willow Creek

6. Are you now employed by the County of Humboldt as a permanent, temporary (extra-help) or probationary employee? If yes, indicate where. Yes No

7. Have you previously been employed by the County of Humboldt? If yes, list position, department, date and name (if different). Yes No

8. Employee Relatives: Are you related by blood or marriage to any person presently employed by the County of Humboldt? If yes, list name, relationship and their department. Yes No

9. Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign from any employment? If yes, list details. Yes No

10. Do you possess a valid California driver's license? If yes, circle Class: A B C D Yes No
 License #: _____ Expiration Date: _____ Restrictions: _____

11. Do you possess a High School Diploma or GED? (check appropriate box)
 Circle highest grade completed: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College: None 1 2 3 4 Post Grad: Years _____

Name and location of College, University, Vocational School or Institute	Major or Course of Study	Type of Degree/Cert.	Date Received Degree/Cert.	Units Completed Sem./Qtr.

12. Licenses, certificates or other credentials, required or otherwise, that may help you to qualify for this position.

Title	Number	Issued By	Expiration Date
<u>Please see Attachment</u>			

13. Are you fluent in a language other than English? If yes, indicate language and specify skills (you may be tested on those indicated).

Language(s) NA

Understand Speak Read Write
 Understand Speak Read Write

14. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY - Directions: (1.) List most recent job first, (2.) List all job experience, (3.) Include volunteer experience related to this position, (4.) List different positions with the same employer separately. Resumes will not be accepted in place of a completed application. Complete all sections for each job listed.

Dates of Work From _____ Mo. Yr. To _____ Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs. Per Week _____	Employer's Name _____ Supervisor's Name _____ Address _____ Land Title _____ Your Title _____ Salary per month _____ Describe your duties: _____ _____ _____ Reason for Leaving: _____
Dates of Work From _____ Mo. Yr. To _____ Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs. Per Week _____	Employer's Name _____ Supervisor's Name _____ Address _____ Land Title _____ Your Title _____ Salary per month _____ Describe your duties: _____ _____ _____ Reason for Leaving: _____
Dates of Work From _____ Mo. Yr. To _____ Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs. Per Week _____	Employer's Name _____ Supervisor's Name _____ Address _____ Land Title _____ Your Title _____ Salary per month _____ Describe your duties: _____ _____ _____ Reason for Leaving: _____
Dates of Work From _____ Mo. Yr. To _____ Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs. Per Week _____	Employer's Name _____ Supervisor's Name _____ Address _____ Land Title _____ Your Title _____ Salary per month _____ Describe your duties: _____ _____ _____ Reason for Leaving: _____
Dates of Work From _____ Mo. Yr. To _____ Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs. Per Week _____	Employer's Name _____ Supervisor's Name _____ Address _____ Land Title _____ Your Title _____ Salary per month _____ Describe your duties: _____ _____ _____ Reason for Leaving: _____

15. REFERENCES: List the names and addresses of three persons living in the United States who are not related to you and who have definite knowledge of your qualifications for the position for which you are applying:

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE
<u>Brian Hall</u>	<u>100 2nd St.</u>	<u>Eureka</u>	<u>CA</u>	<u>95501</u>	<u>707-601-0860</u>

16. READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING: I certify that all statements made in this application are true. I understand that any misstatement or omission of material fact on this application shall be sufficient cause for dismissal. I understand that I may be REQUIRED to submit proof of age, medical, security, employment eligibility verification and citizenship requirements to the County before appointment to any position.

I hereby give permission to the employers listed above to release information to Humboldt County concerning my work history. Yes No If "No", please explain _____

SIGNATURE *Wanda L. [Signature]*

DATE 11-1-18

Eureka, CA

Full-time - \$36.90 - \$47.35 Hourly

Category: Health Services / Public Health / Health Education / Medical

For applicants living outside of Humboldt County, CA, please click here for important information. Under general supervision, plans, performs and directs occupational therapy for handicapped persons, primarily children; participates as a team member with physi...



Posted more than 30 days ago | Continuous

Peer Coach I (/careers/humboldtcountyca/jobs/2256492/peer-coach-i)

Humboldt County - Eureka, CA

Full-time - \$12.26 - \$15.73 Hourly

Category: Social Services

This is a County of Humboldt job position, however the job application is submitted through Merit System Services. To apply for this position, click on this link www.governmentjobs.com/careers/cpshr/. Under close supervision; performs peer coaching, su...



Posted 6 days ago | Closes in 15 hours

Physical Therapist - DHHS Public Health (EXTENDED RECRUITMENT) (/careers/humboldtcountyca/jobs/2186333/physical-therapist-dhhs-public-health-extended-recruitment)

Eureka, CA

Full-time - \$76,755.59 - \$98,494.80 Annually

Category: Health Services / Public Health / Professional / Physicians

NOTE: This recruitment is now OPEN UNTIL FILLED. Under general supervision, plans, performs and directs physical therapy for handicapped persons, primarily children; participates as a team member with physicians, parents and others in furthering the child's neuro...



Posted more than 30 days ago | Continuous

Physician/Psychiatrist (Licensed) (/careers/humboldtcountyca/jobs/2088082/physician-



California Paycheck Calculator

Use SmartAsset's paycheck calculator to calculate your take home pay per paycheck for both salary and hourly jobs after taking into account federal, state, and local taxes.

Overview of California Taxes

California has the highest top marginal income tax rate in the country. It's a high-tax state in general, which affects the paychecks Californians earn. The Golden State's income tax system is progressive, which means wealthy filers pay a higher marginal tax rate on their income. Cities in California levy their own sales taxes but do not charge their own income taxes on top of the state income tax.



This calculator reflects the 2018 federal withholding tax changes.

[Click here to learn more about how the Trump Tax Plan will affect you.](#)

WORK INFO

Marital Status

Single Married

Type Hourly Salary

Salary (per year)

\$ 22,999

▼ JOB

Location

90001

▼ Add Overtime

Pay Frequency

Semi-Monthly

Your estimated semi-monthly take home pay:

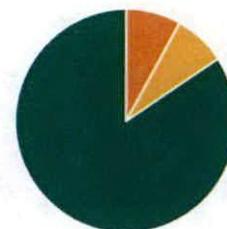
\$808

Allowances

Where is your money going?



Gross Paycheck		\$958
Taxes	8.02%	\$77
<small>DETAILS ▾</small>		
FICA	7.65%	\$73
<small>DETAILS ▾</small>		
Pre-Tax Deductions	0.00%	\$0
<small>DETAILS ▾</small>		
Post-Tax Deductions	0.00%	\$0
Take Home Salary	84.33%	\$808



Our Tax Expert ▾

Save more with these rates that beat the National Average ⓘ

SAVINGS & MMA	CD'S
	<p>Account Type: 360 Money Market SPONSORED</p> <p>APY 1.85% Get Details</p> <p>Min. Balance for APY: \$10,000 • Rate: 1.83%</p> <p>360 Money Market®: 1.85% APY for Balances \$10k+ - Open now</p>
	<p>Account Type: Savings SPONSORED</p> <p>APY 2.05% Get Details</p> <p>Min. Balance for APY: \$1 • Rate: 2.03%</p> <p>Start growing your savings and meeting your financial goals</p>
	<p>Account Type: Savings SPONSORED</p> <p>APY 2.05% Get Details</p> <p>Min. Balance for APY: \$0 • Rate: 2.03%</p> <p>An award-winning account with rates 22x the national average.</p>
	<p>Account Type: Savings SPONSORED</p> <p>APY 1.90% Get Details</p> <p>Min. Balance for APY: \$0 • Rate: 1.88%</p>

Ad Disclosure

Source: Smartasset.com

Basic SSI Earned Income Calculation

Gross Income	1916.6
Income Exlcusion	20
Earned Income Exclusion	65
Total Gross Income	1876.6
Divided by 2 Gross Income	938.3

SSI Income	910.72
Minus Earned Income	938.3
Total	27.58
Total SSI Due	0

Client Name

[Redacted]

Calculation Date

[Redacted]

Client HMIS #

[Redacted]

Initial Calculation

Interim Calculation

Recertification Calculation

SECTION I: GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

*The total income of the household (Annual Gross Income) is from all sources anticipated to be received in the 12-month period following the effective date of the income certification. Therefore, income must be ANNUALIZED, e.g. payment amount multiplied by number of payment periods per year for all income sources.

- 1) The full amount (before payroll deductions) of annual wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, other compensation for personal services prior to payroll deductions. (Applies to client and all household members 18 and older. For full-time students 18 and older, only \$480 of annual earned income should be included here.) \$22,999
- 2) Periodic payments from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, excluding lump sum payments for the delayed start of a periodic payment (Except as provided in (c)(14)). \$0
- 3) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment, disability, worker's compensation, and severance pay (Except as provided in (c)(3)). \$0
- 4) WELFARE ASSISTANCE, including payments made under other programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments which are not excluded by Federal Statutes (see Income Exclusions). \$0
- 5) Periodic allowances including alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or persons not residing in the residence. \$0
- 6) Net income from operation of a business or profession. \$0
- 7) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Where net family assets are in excess of \$5,000, annual income shall include the greater of actual income derived from net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD. \$0
- 8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (Except Hostile Fire Pay). \$0
- 9) **ANNUAL GROSS INCOME** (Sum of lines 1-8) \$22,999
Note: Annual gross income must be reassessed at least annually. However, if there is substantial change in the household's income during the year, an adjustment must be made to the resident rent to reflect the change in income.
- 10) **MONTHLY GROSS INCOME** (Line 9 divided by 12.) \$1,917

SECTION II: ALLOWANCES

Per HUD regulations 24CFR5.611(a) the annual adjusted income is determined by deducting the following allowances from the annual gross income.

- 11) **NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS** \$0
(\$480 for each) Dependents include household members under the age of 18, elderly dependents, handicapped, disabled, or full-time students, but not the family head, spouse or foster children.
- 12) **\$400 FOR ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY MEMBER** \$400
This allowance is provided to any family whose head, spouse, or sole member is at least 62 years of age OR is handicapped/disabled. This deduction always applies to households with persons with HIV/AIDS if they are the head, spouse, or sole member at least 62 years of age. (ONLY ONE DEDUCTION PER FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD PER YEAR)

- 13) REASONABLE CHILDCARE EXPENSES (ANNUAL EXPENSE) \$0
*These are expenses anticipated during the year for children 12 years of age and under that enable a household member to work, seek employment, or to further education. Deductible expenses for childcare to enable a person to work shall not exceed the amount of income received from such work. Childcare cannot be paid to another member of the household. (ONLY EXPENSES **NOT** REIMBURSED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCES ARE ALLOWED)*
- 14) THE SUM OF THE FOLLOWING EXPENSES, TO THE EXTENT THE SUM EXCEEDS 3% OF ANNUAL GROSS INCOME
This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendance care or auxiliary apparatus.
- a) EXPENSES FOR NON-ELDERLY, DISABLED FAMILY MEMBERS \$0
*This allowance covers reasonable expenses anticipated during the period for attendance care (provided by a non-household member) and/or auxiliary apparatus for any disabled household member that enables that person or any other household member to work. Deduction may not exceed the amount of income generated by the person enabled to work. (ONLY EXPENSES **NOT** REIMBURSED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCES ARE ALLOWED.)*
- b) MEDICAL EXPENSES AND/OR ASSISTANCE FOR ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY MEMBERS \$0
*(ONLY EXPENSES **NOT** REIMBURSED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCES ARE ALLOWED.)*
- 15) TOTAL NON-REIMBURSED MEDICAL EXPENSES \$0
 (Sum of lines 14a and 14b)
- 16) 3% OF ANNUAL GROSS INCOME (Line 9 x .03) \$690
- 17) ALLOWABLE MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION \$0
 (Line 16 minus line 17) *The Allowable Medical Expense Deduction is the amount of the Total Non-Reimbursed Medical Expenses that **exceeds** 3% of Annual Gross Income. If result is a negative number, client is **not** eligible for deduction.*

SECTION III: ADJUSTED INCOME

- 19) ANNUAL GROSS INCOME (from line 9) \$22,999
- 20) TOTAL ALLOWANCES (Sum of lines 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18) \$400
- 21) ANNUAL ADJUSTED INCOME \$22,599
 (Line 19 minus line 20) If result is a negative number, Annual Adjusted Income is \$0
- 22) MONTHLY ADJUSTED INCOME \$1,883
 (Line 21 divided 12) If line 21 is a negative number, Monthly Adjusted Income is \$0

Enter in all amounts listed on County Income Limits document for household's county and size. Check box of household's income level:

- 0-30% of area median income (extremely low)
- 31-50% of area median income (very low)
- 51-60% of area median income (low)
- 61-80% of area median income (low)

<http://www.in.gov/ihcda/2509.htm#HPRP>

Find Area Median incomes by clicking on link above. Select ESG Document. Select Eligibility. Select Income Verification. Open most recent Income Limits document.

SECTION IV: TENANT RENT PAYMENT (if utilities ARE included in rent)

23) **TENANT RENT DETERMINATION**

- a) **METHOD 1:** 30% OF MONTHLY ADJUSTED INCOME (Line 22 x .30) \$565
- b) **METHOD 2:** 10% OF MONTHLY GROSS INCOME (Line 10 x .10) \$192

24) **TOTAL MONTHLY RENT PER CURRENT LEASE AGREEMENT:** \$895

25) **TENANT RENT:** (the higher of line 23a or 23b) \$565

26) **RENT SUBSIDY PAYMENT:** (Line 24 minus line 25) \$330
This is the amount the Housing Program pays to Landlord

Reasonable Rent _____

STOP HERE IF: utilities are included as part of the rent charge, this is the total tenant rent and total rent subsidy.
CONTINUE IF: tenant must pay utilities out-of-pocket in addition to rent charge. Complete Section V.

SECTION V: TENANT RENT PAYMENT (if utilities are NOT included in rent)

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF THE TENANT'S UTILITIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN RENT

27) **TENANT RENT:** (the higher of line 23a or 23b) \$565

28) **UTILITY ALLOWANCE** (if applicable) \$79
A tenant is only eligible for a utility allowance if utilities are NOT included in the rent charge. The most recent HUD-approved utility allowance charts may be obtained from IHCDA's Web site at <http://www.in.gov/ihcda/3102.htm> and also from local Housing Authorities.

29) **ADJUSTED TENANT RENT PAYMENT** (Line 27 minus line 28) \$486
THIS IS THE AMOUNT THE TENANT PAYS. IF THE AMOUNT IS LESS THAN \$30 THE ADJUSTED TENANT RENT PAYMENT SHALL BE SET AT \$30 PER DHHS POLICY.

30) **RENT SUBSIDY PAYMENT** (Line 24 minus line 29) \$409

Reasonable Rent _____

Subrecipient Staff

Date

Utility Allowance

Locality	Humboldt
Unit Type	Apartment Building
Date	
Unit Size	1 Bedroom

Only use this worksheet if utilities are NOT included in rent! List below the standard amounts listed in county's utility allowances provided in above link.

Heating	
Natural Gas	\$30
Bottle Gas	\$0
Oil / Electric	\$0
Coal / Other	\$0

Cooking	
Natural Gas	\$4
Bottle Gas	\$0
Oil / Electric	\$0
Coal / Other	\$0

Other Electric	\$34
Air Conditioning	\$0

Water Heating	
Natural Gas	\$11
Bottle Gas	\$0
Oil / Electric	\$0
Coal / Other	\$0

Water	\$0
Sewer	\$0
Trash Collection	\$0
Range/Microwave	\$0
Refrigerator	\$0
Other	\$0
Other	\$0

Total	\$79
--------------	-------------



2018 Patient-Centered Benefit Designs and Medical Cost Shares

Benefits in blue are NOT subject to a deductible. Benefits in blue with a white corner are subject to a deductible after the first three visits.

Coverage Category	Minimum Coverage	Bronze	Silver	Enhanced Silver 73	Enhanced Silver 87	Enhanced Silver 94	Gold	Platinum
Percent of cost coverage	Covers 0% until out-of-pocket maximum is met	Covers 60% average annual cost	Covers 70% average annual cost	Covers 73% average annual cost	Covers 87% average annual cost	Covers 94% average annual cost	Covers 80% average annual cost	Covers 90% average annual cost
Cost-sharing Reduction Single Income Range	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$24,121 to \$30,150 (>200% to ≤250% FPL)	\$18,091 to \$24,120 (>150% to ≤200% FPL)	up to \$18,090 (100% to ≤150% FPL)	N/A	N/A
Annual Wellness Exam	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Primary Care Visit	After first 3 non-preventive visits, full cost per instance until out-of-pocket maximum is met	\$75*	\$35	\$30	\$10	\$5	\$25	\$15
Urgent Care		\$75*	\$35	\$30	\$10	\$5	\$25	\$15
Specialist Visit	Full cost per service until out-of-pocket maximum is met	\$105*	\$75	\$75	\$25	\$8	\$55	\$30
Emergency Room Facility		Full cost until deductible is met	\$350	\$350	\$100	\$50	\$325	\$150
Laboratory Tests		\$40	\$35	\$35	\$15	\$8	\$35	\$15
X-Rays and Diagnostics		Full cost until deductible is met	\$75	\$75	\$25	\$8	\$55	\$30
Imaging			\$300	\$300	\$100	\$50	\$275 copay or 20% coinsurance***	\$75 copay or 10% coinsurance***
Tier 1 (Generic Drugs)	Full cost per script until out-of-pocket maximum is met	Full cost up to \$500 after drug deductible is met	\$15**	\$15**	\$5 or less	\$3 or less	\$15 or less	\$5 or less
Tier 2 (Preferred Drugs)			\$55**	\$50**	\$20**	\$10 or less	\$55 or less	\$15 or less
Tier 3 (Non-preferred Drugs)			\$80**	\$75**	\$35**	\$15 or less	\$75 or less	\$25 or less
Tier 4 (Specialty Drugs)			20% up to \$250** per script	20% up to \$250** per script	15% up to \$150** per script	10% up to \$150 per script	20% up to \$250 per script	10% up to \$250 per script
Medical Deductible	N/A	Individual: \$6,300 Family: \$12,600	Individual: \$2,500 Family: \$5,000	Individual: \$2,200 Family: \$4,400	Individual: \$650 Family: \$1,300	Individual: \$75 Family: \$150	N/A	N/A
Pharmacy Deductible	N/A	Individual: \$500 Family: \$1,000	Individual: \$130 Family: \$260	Individual: \$130 Family: \$260	Individual: \$50 Family: \$100	N/A	N/A	N/A
Annual Out-of-Pocket Maximum	\$7,350 Individual only	\$7,000 individual \$14,000 family	\$7,000 individual \$14,000 family	\$5,850 individual \$11,700 family	\$2,450 individual \$4,900 family	\$1,000 individual \$2,000 family	\$6,000 individual \$12,000 family	\$3,350 individual \$6,700 family

Drug prices are for a 30 day supply.

* Copay is for any combination of services (primary care, specialist, urgent care) for the first three visits. After three visits, future visits will be at full cost until the medical deductible is met.

** Price is after pharmacy deductible amount is met.

*** See plan Evidence of Coverage for imaging cost share.

2018 FPL Calculation Chart (Monthly Values)

Family Size	100% FPL		MONTHLY FPL VALUES (Rounded up to next higher dollar)										
	Annual FPL	Monthly FPL	60%	100%	108%	109%	114%	120%	128%	133%	135%	138%	142%
1	12140	1011.67	607	1012	1093	1103	1154	1214	1295	1346	1366	1397	1437
2	16460	1371.67	823	1372	1482	1496	1564	1646	1756	1825	1852	1893	1948
2 Adults	16460	1371.67	823	1372	1482	1496	1564	1646	1756	1825	1852	1893	1948
3	20780	1731.67	1039	1732	1871	1888	1975	2078	2217	2304	2338	2390	2459
4	25100	2091.67	1255	2092	2259	2280	2385	2510	2678	2782	2824	2887	2971
5	29420	2451.67	1471	2452	2648	2673	2795	2942	3139	3261	3310	3384	3482
6	33740	2811.67	1687	2812	3037	3065	3206	3374	3599	3740	3796	3881	3993
7	38060	3171.67	1903	3172	3426	3458	3616	3806	4060	4219	4282	4377	4504
8	42380	3531.67	2119	3532	3815	3850	4027	4238	4521	4698	4768	4874	5015
9	46700	3891.67	2335	3892	4203	4242	4437	4670	4982	5176	5254	5371	5527
10	51020	4251.67	2551	4252	4592	4635	4847	5102	5443	5655	5740	5868	6038
11	55340	4611.67	2767	4612	4981	5027	5258	5534	5903	6134	6226	6365	6549
12	59660	4971.67	2983	4972	5370	5420	5668	5966	6364	6613	6712	6861	7060
Ea Add'l	4320	360.00	216	360	389	393	411	432	461	479	486	497	512

Family Size	100% FPL		MONTHLY FPL VALUES (Rounded up to next higher dollar)										
	Annual FPL	Monthly FPL	150%	160%	185%	200%	202%	208%	213%	250%	266%	322%	400%
1	12060	1011.67	1518	1619	1872	2024	2044	2105	2155	2530	2692	3258	4047
2	16240	1371.67	2058	2195	2538	2744	2771	2854	2922	3430	3649	4417	5487
2 Adults	16240	1371.67	2058	2195	2538	2744	2771	2854	2922	3430	3649	4417	5487
3	20420	1731.67	2598	2771	3204	3464	3498	3602	3689	4330	4607	5576	6927
4	24600	2091.67	3138	3347	3870	4184	4226	4351	4456	5230	5564	6736	8367
5	28780	2451.67	3678	3923	4536	4904	4953	5100	5223	6130	6522	7895	9807
6	32960	2811.67	4218	4499	5202	5624	5680	5849	5989	7030	7480	9054	11247
7	37140	3171.67	4758	5075	5868	6344	6407	6598	6756	7930	8437	10213	12687
8	41320	3531.67	5298	5651	6534	7064	7134	7346	7523	8830	9395	11372	14127
9	45500	3891.67	5838	6227	7200	7784	7862	8095	8290	9730	10352	12532	15567
10	49680	4251.67	6378	6803	7866	8504	8589	8844	9057	10630	11310	13691	17007
11	53860	4611.67	6918	7379	8532	9224	9316	9593	9823	11530	12268	14850	18447
12	58040	4971.67	7458	7955	9198	9944	10043	10342	10590	12430	13225	16009	19887
Ea Add'l	4320	360.00	540	576	666	720	728	749	767	900	958	1160	1440

\$16,764.00 / ANNUAL individual Medical
income limits



db/101.089

2018 RED BOOK

**A SUMMARY GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS
FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES UNDER THE
SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE (SSDI) AND
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) PROGRAMS**

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INTRODUCING THE 2018 RED BOOK

Purpose of the Red Book

One of Social Security's highest priorities is to support the efforts of beneficiaries with disabilities who want to work by developing policies and services to help them reach their employment goal. The Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs include a number of employment support provisions commonly referred to as work incentives.

The Red Book is a general reference tool designed to provide a working knowledge of these provisions. We write the Red Book primarily for educators, advocates, rehabilitation professionals, and counselors who serve persons with disabilities. We also expect that applicants and beneficiaries will use it as a self-help guide.

In particular, Social Security recognizes the importance of supporting youth in their efforts to navigate the path toward adult life. In this edition of the Red Book, we included resources to assist youth with this transition. We provide general information to assist youth and the parents, providers, or representatives of a youth receiving SSI or SSDI to locate national and community supports and resources. See **pages 17-20**. Also, we send an annual notice and informational brochure entitled, "What You Need to Know About Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) When You Turn 18" to these transition-aged youth between the ages of 14-17. It is also available online at www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-11005.pdf. You can also get a copy from your local office or by calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213**, or at our TTY number **1-800-325-0778**, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The Red Book contains a general description of our disability-related policies. For information specific to your situation regarding eligibility or benefits, you may need to contact us. You will find our contact information on **page 3**.

The Red Book, including the Spanish language version, is available online at: www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook. The Red Book is also available in alternative formats. See **page 41** for alternative media contact information.

Purpose of Employment Supports

Congress intended the employment support provisions to provide you with the assistance you need to move from benefit dependency to independence. Employment supports help you to enter, re-enter, or stay in the workforce by protecting your eligibility for cash payments and/or health care until you achieve this goal.

Different rules apply to benefits based on retirement or age. We cover those rules in other publications. Most Social Security publications and other public information materials are available at our internet site, *Social Security Online*, located at www.socialsecurity.gov.

"Plain Language"

We tried to keep the Red Book clear and brief. We followed "Plain Language" guidelines. We generally use "we," "us," and "our" to refer collectively to Social Security, the Social Security Act, our regulations, and operating instructions. We use "you" and "your" to refer to the person who is claiming benefits based on disability.

Previous Editions

This 2018 edition replaces all previous editions.

WHAT'S NEW IN 2018

Automatic Adjustments Effective January 1, 2018

Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)

The SGA amount for persons with disabilities other than blindness is **\$1,180 per month in 2018**.

For persons who are blind, the amount of earnings that indicate SGA is **\$1,970 per month in 2018**. Details on SGA are on *page 5*.

Trial Work Period (TWP) Months

The monthly earnings amount that we use to determine if a month counts as a TWP month is **\$850 per month in 2018**. Details on the TWP are on *page 28*.

Federal Benefit Rate (FBR)

For 2018, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) FBR is **\$750 per month for an eligible individual** and **\$1,125 per month for an eligible couple**.

Student Earned-Income Exclusion (SEIE)

For 2018, the amount of earnings that will have no effect on eligibility or benefits for SSI beneficiaries who are students is **\$7,350 a year**. The amount of earnings that we can exclude each month, until we have excluded the maximum for the year, is **\$1,820 a month**. Details on the SEIE are on *page 35*.

Medicare Part A Hospital Insurance

For 2018, the monthly Medicare Part A Hospital Insurance base premium is **\$422**, and the 45 percent reduced premium is **\$232**.

Medicare Part B Supplemental Medical Insurance

For 2018, the Part B Supplemental Medical Insurance monthly base premium is \$134 (or higher depending on your income). However, most people who get Social Security benefits will pay less than this amount. This is because the Part B premium increased for 2018 Social Security benefits. If you pay your Part B premium through your Social Security benefit, you'll pay less (\$130 on average). Social Security will tell you the exact amount you will pay for Part B in 2018. For more information, see link for "How much does Part B cost?": www.medicare.gov/your-medicare-costs/part-b-costs/part-b-costs.html.

Medicaid While Working

For 2018, we increased the Medicaid While Working State Threshold Amounts for persons with disabilities. We use yearly state threshold amounts to decide if earnings are high enough to replace SSI and Medicaid benefits. The 2018 amounts for each state can be located at <http://policynet.ba.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lrx/0502302200>.

CONTACTING US

How to Reach Social Security

Internet Access

Our internet site, *Social Security Online*, is located at www.socialsecurity.gov. Most Social Security publications and other public information materials are available at this site.

Links that may be of interest to the community serving persons with disabilities:

www.socialsecurity.gov/disability — This site provides comprehensive information on our disability benefits programs.

choosework.ssa.gov — This site provides information on our Ticket to Work program.

By Telephone

For questions about work incentives and to find out more about our Ticket to Work Program, please call our Ticket to Work Help Line at **1-866-YOURTICKET (1-866-968-7842)**, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday. If you are hearing impaired, please call **1-866-833-2967**. You can also contact us by email at support@choosework.ssa.gov.

For general Social Security inquiries, call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213**. We can answer most questions over the phone. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, our toll-free TTY/TDD number is **1-800-325-0778**. We can be reached at these phone numbers between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Find Your Local Office

If you have a problem or question, try our toll-free telephone number first. Our telephone representatives will either help you or put you in contact with your local office, if needed. Many local telephone directories list local offices under "Social Security."

If you have internet access, you can find your local office by going to the Social Security Office Locator on our website, *Social Security Online*, at www.socialsecurity.gov/locator. Enter your postal ZIP code to get the address, telephone number, and directions to your local office.

By Mail

If you have been unable to resolve a problem *after* calling our toll-free telephone number or *after* contacting your local office, you may write to the Office of Public Inquiries:

Social Security Administration
Office of Public Inquiries
6401 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21235-6401

my Social Security

Get your free personal online **my Social Security** account today! If you receive benefits, you can:

- Get your benefit verification letter;
- Check your benefit and payment information;
- Check status of your Social Security benefit application or appeal filed with us;
- Change your address and phone number;
- Start or change your direct deposit;
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for tax season;

- Request a replacement Medicare card; and
- Report wages for your Social Security Disability or Supplemental Security Income benefits.

Setting up an account is quick, secure, and easy.

Visit our website at www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount to find out how.

You may now request a replacement Social Security card online if you live in selected states or the District of Columbia. If you are not requesting a name change or other change on your card and you have a valid driver's license or a state-issued I.D. card, you may be able to apply for a replacement card online with a **my Social Security** account at www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount.

Request copies of the Red Book or other Social Security Publications

If you want copies of the Red Book or other public information materials, you can:

Email: DCBFM.OFLM.OMLM.RQCT.Orders@ssa.gov;
Fax: **410-965-2037**;
Phone: **410-965-2039**; or
Mail: Social Security Administration
Office of Supply & Warehouse Management
Attn: Requisition and Quality Control Team
2508 Robert M. Ball Building
6401 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21235-6301

We will not ship to Post Office boxes.

Send Comments or Suggestions about the Red Book

Mail your comments to:

Social Security Administration
Office of Research, Demonstration and Employment Support
Attention: Red Book Editor
P.O. Box 17778
Baltimore, MD 21235-7778

or fax your comments to: 410-597-0825, Attention: Red Book Editor

or email: red.book.editor@ssa.gov

HOW DO WE DEFINE DISABILITY?

Our Definition of Disability

To meet our definition of disability, you must not be able to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA) because of a medically-determinable physical or mental impairment(s):

- That is expected to result in death, or
- That has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months.

Note: *There is a separate definition of disability for children (under age 18) who are applying for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. A disabled child also qualifies for the SSI employment supports described later in the Red Book.*

What is Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)?

We use the term “substantial gainful activity” to describe a level of work activity and earnings.

Work is “substantial” if it involves doing significant physical or mental activities or a combination of both. For work activity to be substantial, it does not need to be performed on a full-time basis. Work activity performed on a part-time basis may also be SGA.

“Gainful” work activity is:

- Work performed for pay or profit; or
- Work of a nature generally performed for pay or profit; or
- Work intended for profit, whether or not a profit is realized.

We use SGA as one of the factors to decide if you are eligible for disability benefits. If you receive Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits, we use SGA to decide if your eligibility for benefits continues after you return to work and complete your Trial Work Period (TWP) (see **page 28**). If you receive SSI benefits based on disability, we apply different standards to determine if your eligibility for benefits should continue. For details on how we calculate SSI benefits, see **page 34**.

We do not use SGA as a factor to determine initial eligibility for SSI benefits if you are blind.

How Do We Evaluate Your Work Activity for SGA Purposes?

We generally use *earnings guidelines* to evaluate whether your work activity is SGA.

The amount of monthly earnings we consider to be SGA depends on the nature of your disability. The Social Security Act specifies a higher SGA amount for persons who meet the definition of blindness described by the law. For details on our rules about earnings and blindness, see **page 39**. If your impairment is anything other than blindness, earnings averaging over \$1,180 a month (for the year 2018) generally demonstrate SGA. If you are blind, earnings averaging over \$1,970 a month (for the year 2018) generally demonstrate SGA for SSDI.

We usually adjust these amounts every year based on increases in the national average wage index.

What If You Are Self-employed?

If you are self-employed and your disability is not blindness, the way we evaluate your work activity for SGA purposes will depend on whether we evaluate your work activity before or after you have received SSDI

benefits for 24 months and the purpose of the evaluation. We will evaluate your work under The Three Tests or the Countable Income Test to determine if your work activity is SGA, depending on when you worked.

The Three Tests:

We apply three tests to evaluate your work activity when you initially apply for SSDI and before you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months. We will also use the three tests to evaluate your work activity during the re-entitlement period to determine if we can reinstate your benefits in the Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE) (see **page 29**). Your self-employment work activity is SGA if:

- You render significant services to the business, and you had average monthly earnings over the SGA level (\$1,180 in 2018); or
- Your work is comparable to the work of persons without disability in your community engaged in the same or similar businesses; or
- Your work is worth more than the SGA level earnings in terms of its effects on the business or when compared to what you would have to pay an employee to do the work.

The Countable Income Test:

We apply the countable income test if you have received SSDI benefits for at least 24 months. We will only use the countable income test to determine whether you have engaged in SGA and if your disability has ended as a result of that SGA.

We will compare your countable earnings to the SGA earnings guidelines. If your monthly countable earnings average more than \$1,180 (in 2018), we will determine that your work is SGA unless there is evidence that you are not rendering significant services in the month. If your monthly countable earnings average less than \$1,180, we will decide that your work is not SGA.

If you are self-employed and your disability is blindness, we decide SGA based on whether you have received a substantial income from the business and rendered significant services to the business. We make this determination using your countable earnings. We also use your countable earnings to determine whether your work is SGA and we can reinstate benefits during the EPE (see **page 29**).

If you are self-employed, your disability is blindness, and you are age 55 or older, special rules apply. If your earnings demonstrate SGA but your work requires a lower level of skill and ability than the work you did *before* age 55, or when you became blind, whichever is later, we will suspend, not terminate, your benefits. Your eligibility for SSDI benefits continues indefinitely, and we pay your benefits for any months' earnings falling below SGA.

OVERVIEW OF OUR DISABILITY PROGRAMS

We manage two programs that provide benefits based on disability or blindness, the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

Social Security Disability Insurance Program (SSDI)

SSDI provides benefits to disabled or blind persons who are “insured” by workers’ contributions to the Social Security trust fund. These contributions are based on your earnings (or those of your spouse or parents) as required by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). Title II of the Social Security Act authorizes SSDI benefits. Your dependents may also be eligible for benefits from your earnings record.

Supplemental Security Income Program (SSI)

The SSI program makes cash assistance payments to aged, blind, and disabled persons (including children) who have limited income and resources. The Federal Government funds SSI from general tax revenues. Many states pay a supplemental benefit to persons in addition to their Federal benefits. Some of these states have made arrangements with us to combine their supplemental payment with our Federal SSI payment into one monthly check to you. Other states manage their own programs and make their payments separately. Title XVI of the Social Security Act authorizes SSI benefits.

When You Receive Both SSDI and SSI

We use the term “concurrent” to describe persons who are eligible for disability benefits under both the SSDI and SSI programs. To show how a person’s concurrent benefits would be affected by returning to work, we have provided an example on **page 44**.

Note: *The SSDI and SSI programs share many concepts and terms, however, there are also many very important differences in the rules affecting eligibility and benefit payments. The following table summarizes differences between the SSDI and SSI programs. These differences are important as many persons may apply or be eligible for benefits under both programs.*

Comparison of the SSDI and SSI Disability Programs

	SSDI	SSI
Source of payments	Disability trust fund.	General tax revenues.
Minimum Initial Qualification Requirements	Must meet Social Security's disability criteria. Must be "insured" due to contributions made to FICA based on your own earnings, or those of your spouse or your parents.	Must meet Social Security's disability criteria. Must have limited income and resources.
Health Insurance Coverage Provided	Medicare. Consists of hospital insurance (Part A), supplementary medical insurance (Part B), and Medicare Advantage (Part C). Voluntary prescription drug benefits (Part D) are also included. Title XVIII of the Social Security Act authorizes Medicare.	Medicaid. A jointly-funded, Federal-State health insurance program for persons with limited income and resources. It covers certain children, and some or all of the aged, blind, and disabled in a state who are eligible to receive federally-assisted income maintenance payments. Title XIX of the Social Security Act authorizes Medicaid. The law gives the states options regarding eligibility under Medicaid.
How do we figure your monthly payment amount?	<p>We base your SSDI monthly payment amount on the worker's lifetime average earnings covered by Social Security. We may reduce the amount if you receive Workers' Compensation payments (including Black Lung payments) and/or public disability benefits, for example, certain state and civil service disability benefits. Other income or resources do not affect your payment amount. We usually adjust the monthly payment amount each year to account for cost-of-living changes.</p> <p>We can also pay SSDI monthly benefits to dependents on your record, such as minor children.</p>	<p>To figure your payment amount, we start with the Federal Benefit Rate (FBR). In 2018, the FBR is \$750 for a qualified person and \$1,125 for a qualified couple. We subtract your countable income from the FBR and then add your state supplement, if any.</p> <p>We do not count all of the income that you have. The income amount left after we make all the allowable deductions is "countable income".</p> <p>The sections on SSI employment supports explain some of the ways that we can exclude income.</p> <p>We usually adjust the FBR each year to account for cost-of-living changes.</p>
Is a State Supplemental Payment provided?	There is no state supplemental payment with the SSDI program.	Many states pay some persons who receive SSI an additional amount called a "state supplement". The amounts and qualifications for these state supplements vary from state to state.

RETURNING TO WORK

What Are Your Responsibilities When You Return to Work?

If you receive Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, you or your representative must promptly report any changes in work activity. You must tell us right away if:

- You start or stop work;
- You already reported your work, but your duties, hours, or pay have changed;
- You start paying for expenses that you need for work due to your disability. See **page 21** for more information on impairment-related work expenses.

You can report changes in your work activity by phone, fax, mail, in person or by using **my Social Security**. Call our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, or you may call, visit, or write your local Social Security office. You can find your local office by going to our website at www.socialsecurity.gov/locator.

If you receive SSDI or SSI benefits and have a **my Social Security** account, you may be able to report your wages online using myWageReport application. If you receive SSI, Social Security also offers a toll-free automated wage reporting telephone system and a mobile wage reporting application. For more information about these electronic wage reporting methods, please see our website at www.socialsecurity.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-telephone-wage.htm or call our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** and ask Social Security how you can report wages using the system or application.

When you report changes in your work activity, we will give you a receipt to verify that you have properly fulfilled your obligation to report. Keep this receipt with all of your other important papers from Social Security. Also, save your paystubs so that we can verify your monthly earnings, and any deductions from earnings that may be allowed.

When Will We Review Your Disability?

We will review your case periodically to see if your condition has medically improved or if you can perform substantial gainful activity (SGA). We will also review your case if we receive information that you may have medically improved.

If you have received SSDI benefits for at least 24 months and are working, we do not use your work activity as a reason to conduct a medical review.

If you receive SSI benefits, we may review your case if you work and are eligible for Medicaid While Working or if there are changes in your work status. We will not review your case more often than once a year.

We will not perform a review to see if your condition has medically improved while you are using a Ticket to Work (see **page 26**).

When Will Your Benefits Stop?

If you receive SSDI benefits and we find that you no longer meet the requirements for disability due either to work at the SGA level or medical improvement, we say that your disability “ceased”. If we find that your disability ceased due to work at the SGA level, our decision is effective in the month shown by the evidence. If we find that your disability ceased due to medical improvement, our decision is effective in the month shown by the evidence, or the month we give you written notice, if later. In either case, we pay SSDI benefits for the cessation month and the following two months. We call these three months the “grace period”.

Your SSDI benefits may continue:

- If we cease your disability due to your work at the SGA level and then your earnings fall below SGA within the Extended Period of Eligibility (see **page 29**), or
- If we ceased your disability due to medical improvement *and* you are participating in a program of vocational rehabilitation or similar services (see **page 26**).

If you receive SSI benefits and we find that you no longer meet the requirements for disability due to medical improvement, we say that your disability “ceased”. Our decision is effective with the month shown by the evidence, or the month we give you written notice, if later. However, your SSI eligibility continues for that month and the following two months if you meet all the non-disability-related requirements including the income and resources tests. We call these three months the “grace period”.

If we cease your disability due to medical improvement, your SSI benefits may continue if you are participating in a program of vocational rehabilitation or similar services, employment services, or other support services (see **page 26**).

You are not eligible for an SSI payment for any months you do not meet the non-disability eligibility requirements, for example, the income or resources tests.

HOW DO EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS HELP?

We intend our employment-support provisions to assist you in your efforts to become self-sufficient through work. Employment supports can help you find a job or start a business, protect your cash and medical benefits while you work, or save money to go to school. If your benefits end because of your work and you have to stop working later, employment supports can make it easy to begin receiving benefits again.

We discuss each employment support on the following pages. You should view all of the employment supports as a total package to fully appreciate the multiple levels of support available to help you achieve your personalized goal of greater economic independence. The following table provides a brief description of the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) employment supports. The last column in the table indicates the page number in the Red Book where you can find a more detailed description of the employment support.

SSDI Employment Supports

The SSDI employment supports provide help over a long period of time to allow you to test your ability to work, or to continue working, and gradually become self-supporting and independent. In general, you have at least nine years to test your ability to work. This includes full cash payments during the first 12 months of work activity, a 36-month re-entitlement period during the extended period of eligibility, and a 5-year period in which we can start your cash benefits again without a new application (see Expedited Reinstatement, **page 27**). You may continue to have Medicare coverage during this time or even longer.

SSI Employment Supports

The SSI employment supports offer ways for you to continue receiving your SSI checks and/or Medicaid coverage while you work. Some of these provisions can increase your net income to help cover special expenses.

Once you receive SSI, we consider that your disability continues until you medically recover, even if you work. If you cannot receive SSI checks because your earnings are too high, your eligibility for Medicaid may continue while you are working. In most cases, if you lose your job or are unable to continue working, you can begin receiving checks again without filing a new application.

Guide to Employment Supports

Employment Support (Alphabetically Listed)	How Employment Supports Can Help You	See page
Blind Work Expenses (BWE)	Do you work and receive SSI based on blindness?	40
Continued Payment Under a Vocational Rehabilitation or Similar Program (Section 301)	Has your medical condition improved and are you participating in a vocational rehabilitation or similar program, or are you a student with an individualized education plan (IEP)?	26
Earned Income Exclusion	How do we figure your monthly SSI payment amount if you work?	34
Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)	If your benefits ended because you successfully returned to work, can you get benefits again if you stop working?	27
Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)	How long can you receive SSDI benefits after you return to work?	29
Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)	Do you pay for items or services related to your disability that you need in order to work?	21
Medicaid While Working – Section 1619(b)	What happens to your Medicaid after you return to work?	38
Medicare Continuation	What happens to your Medicare after you return to work?	30
Medicare for Persons with Disabilities Who Work	What happens if you are no longer eligible for free Medicare Part A because of your work?	31
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	Do you want to set aside money to pursue an employment goal?	24
Reinstating SSI Eligibility Without a New Application	How can you restart your SSI cash payments if you stop working?	37
Special SSI Payments for Persons Who Work – Section 1619(a)	What happens to your SSI cash benefits when your earned income is substantial but you are still disabled?	37
Special SSI Payments for Persons Eligible Under Section 1619 Who Enter a Medical Treatment Facility	What happens to your SSI payment if you are working, but you have to enter a medical facility?	37
Subsidy and Special Conditions	Do you work and receive SSDI but have extra help on the job or have fewer or simpler tasks than other workers?	20
Ticket to Work (Ticket or TTW)	Do you want assistance to help you return to work?	26
Trial Work Period (TWP)	How can you test your ability to work without losing your SSDI benefits?	28
Unincurred Business Expenses	Do you receive SSDI and are you self-employed?	30
Unsuccessful Work Attempt (UWA)	What happens to your SSDI benefits if you try to return to work but have to stop working or reduce your hours because of your disability?	21

RESOURCES TO ASSIST YOU RETURN TO WORK

You can get information about Social Security's employment support provisions by calling us toll free at **1-800-772-1213**, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. You may also obtain information at any of our Social Security field offices around the country. If you have Internet access, you can find your local office by going to the Social Security Office Locator on our website, Social Security Online, at www.socialsecurity.gov/locator. Enter your postal ZIP code to get the address, telephone number, and directions to your local office.

Work Incentive Liaison (WIL)

An employee in each of our local Social Security offices serves as a WIL to provide advice and information about our work incentive provisions and employee support programs to individuals with disabilities and outside organizations that serve those with disabilities.

Area Work Incentives Coordinator (AWIC)

AWICs are experienced employment support experts who:

- Coordinate and/or conduct public outreach on work incentives in their local areas;
- Provide and/or coordinate and oversee training on Social Security's employment support programs for all personnel at local Social Security offices;
- Handle sensitive or high profile disability work-issue cases, if necessary; and
- Monitor the disability work-issue workloads in their areas.

Information on how to contact your local AWIC is available at www.socialsecurity.gov/regions. Choose your region's website for local AWIC information.

Benefits Planning Query (BPQY)

A BPQY provides information about a beneficiary's disability cash benefits, health insurance, scheduled continuing disability reviews, representative payee, and work history, as stored in Social Security's electronic records. The BPQY is an important planning tool for a beneficiary, an AWIC, Plan to Achieve Self-Support Specialist, benefits counselor, or other person who may be developing customized services for a disability beneficiary who wants to start working or stay on the job. For instructions on reading and interpreting a BPQY statement as well as details on the components of a BPQY statement, see our BPQY Handbook located at www.socialsecurity.gov/disabilityresearch/documents/BPQY_Handbook_Version%205.2_7.19.2012.pdf.

We provide BPQYs to beneficiaries, their representative payees and their authorized representatives of record upon request. Beneficiaries can request a BPQY by contacting their local Social Security office or by calling Social Security's toll free number, **1-800-772-1213** between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. People who are deaf or hard-of-hearing may call our toll-free TTY/TDD number, **1-800-325-0778**, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

If someone other than the beneficiary, representative payee, or appointed representative (a benefits counselor, for example) wishes to receive a BPQY, they must submit two **SSA-3288** forms (*Consent for Release of Information*) that have been signed by the beneficiary. One is to authorize the release of Social Security records and the other to authorize the release of Internal Revenue Service earnings records. Both releases must contain the beneficiary's Social Security number or the claim number. Copies of the SSA-3288 are available at www.socialsecurity.gov/online/ssa-3288.pdf.

We provide BPQYs free of charge if needed by the beneficiary or Ticket to Work (TTW) providers, i.e., Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPAs), Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS), or Employment Networks (ENs), to assist the beneficiary to return to work under the TTW Program.

Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) Projects

WIPA projects are community-based organizations that receive grants from Social Security to provide Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability beneficiaries, including youth in transition, free access to work incentives planning and assistance. If you are working, or interested in working, our WIPA projects can give you accurate information about Social Security work incentives and other programs. Each WIPA project has counselors called Community Work Incentives Coordinators (CWIC) who:

- Work with you to help you understand your benefits;
- Teach you when, how, and what to report to Social Security and other providers;
- Provide in-depth, individualized counseling about your benefits and the effect of work on those benefits; and
- Provide ongoing support and information as you transition to work.

If you are one of the many Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or SSI disability beneficiaries who want to work, a WIPA project can help you understand the employment supports that are available to you and enable you to make informed choices about work.

WIPA services are available in every state, the District of Columbia, and the US Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. If you want to locate the WIPA organization nearest you, please call **1-866-968-7842** (Voice) or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY). You can also find more information about WIPA projects on our website at: [choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp](https://www.choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp).

Work Incentives Seminar Events (WISE)

WISE feature information to help Social Security disability beneficiaries make the decision to re-enter the workforce or to work for the first time. All WISE take place via free internet-based webinars. The webinar format allows beneficiaries and other interested parties to learn about vital employment resources from Social Security without having to travel to another location.

Some of the webinars are designed to address a broad range of disabilities, while others target people in specific disability categories or age ranges. They may feature various employment service providers, including Social Security approved Employment Networks, State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Protection and Advocacy Services, and WIPA organizations. WISE topics may include Choosing a Ticket to Work Service Provider, Understanding Work Incentives and more.

Beneficiaries and other interested parties may register for scheduled WISE online via our website at [choosework.ssa.gov](https://www.choosework.ssa.gov) or by calling the Ticket to Work Help Line at **1-866-YOURTICKET (1-866-968-7842)** or for TTY call **1-866-833-2967** Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. EST. Archived versions of past events are also available.

Employment Network and State Vocational Rehabilitation Providers

Employment Networks and State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies furnish a wide variety of services to help people with disabilities return to work, enter a new line of work, or work for the first time. You can find a list of state Employment Networks and Vocational Rehabilitation agencies in our service provider directory on our searchable tool website ([Find Help](https://www.choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp)) at: [choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp](https://www.choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp).

Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS)

In every State, U.S. Territory and the Tribal Nations, there is an agency that protects the rights of persons with disabilities. This Protection and Advocacy System administers Social Security's PABSS program. Each PABSS agency:

- Works to identify and remove barriers to employment;
- Investigates any complaint you have against an employment network or other service provider that is helping you to return to work;
- Gives you information and advice about vocational rehabilitation and employment services;
- Tells you about Social Security's work incentives that will help you to return to work;
- Provides consultation and legal representation to protect your rights in the effort to secure or regain employment; and
- Helps you understand and protect your employment rights, responsibilities, and reasonable accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

These services are free to you if you receive Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits based on disability or blindness. If you want to locate the PABSS agency nearest you, please call **1-866-968-7842** (Voice) or **1-866-833-2967** (TTY). You can also find contact information in our service provider directory at: choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.

Individual Development Accounts (IDA)

If you are working and have limited income, you may be eligible for an IDA through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program or an Assets for Independence Act (AFIA) grant. An IDA is a trust-like bank account that helps you save your earnings to go to school, buy a home, or start a business. When you make a deposit to the account, a participating non-profit organization matches your deposit. The typical match is one dollar for each dollar that you deposit. The Federal government adds an additional match, limited to \$2,000 for an individual or \$4,000 for a household over the life of the program (usually five years).

If you have an IDA through TANF or an AFIA grant, we do not count any earnings you deposit into your account, any matching deposits, or any interest earned as Supplemental Security Income (SSI) income or resources. As a result, your SSI benefits may increase.

Note: IDAs that are not federally funded are not exempt from SSI and will be counted under the income and resource rules of SSI.

We do not determine whether you are eligible to have an IDA. For more information about IDAs and to locate a program in your area, visit: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/afi.

Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE)

An ABLE account is a type of tax-advantaged account that can be used to save funds for the disability-related expenses of the account's designated beneficiary, who must be blind or disabled by a condition that began prior to his or her 26th birthday. The designated beneficiary must be:

- Receiving SSI based on disability or blindness that began before age 26;
- Entitled to SSDI, Childhood Disability Benefits (CDB), or Disabled Widows or Widowers Benefits (DWB) based on disability or blindness that began before age 26; or
- Someone whose primary care physician has certified that he or she is disabled or blind by a condition that began before age 26.

Certain qualified disability expenses can be distributed from the ABLE account if they are expenses related to the blindness or disability of the designated beneficiary. Examples of qualified disability expenses include education, housing, transportation, employment training and support, and assistive technology and related services.

To learn more about ABLE accounts, go to:

- IRS' website (www.irs.gov) provides a link to the proposed regulation *Tax Benefit for Disability: IRC Section 529A*;
- The National Down Syndrome Society website (www.ndss.org) gives an overview of the legislation in the article *Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Act* ; or
- The Arc website (www.thearc.org) with links to ABLE legislation by state.
- The ABLE National Resource Center website: <http://ablenrc.org/>.

American Job Centers

American Job Centers (formerly known as One-Stop Career Centers) provide job seekers, with and without disabilities, a variety of tools and services to help them get back to work. Services include training, referrals, career counseling, job listings and other similar employment-related services. Tools, many of which are available on-line, assist job seekers with career exploration, skill assessments (including identifying transferable skills), credential listings, and job openings. Customers can visit a Center in person or connect to the Center's information through PC or kiosk remote access. Many American Job Centers are also Employment Networks (see **page 51**) and can accept your ticket under the Ticket to Work Program. You can locate your closest American Job Center at www.servicelocator.org.

Job Accommodation Network (JAN)

JAN provides free, expert, and confidential guidance on workplace accommodations and disability employment issues to help people with disabilities enhance their employability. JAN consultants offer one-on-one guidance on workplace accommodations, the Americans with Disabilities Act and related legislation, and self-employment options for people with disabilities. Assistance is available both over the phone and online. You can contact JAN by phone at **800-526-7234** (Voice) or **877-781-9403** (TTY). The JAN website (www.AskJAN.org) is a rich source of information that makes a chat service available and features the Searchable Online Accommodation Resource.

The Guidepost to Success

The Guidepost to Success is built upon extensive literature review of research, demonstration projects and effective practices; including lessons from youth development, quality education, and workforce development programs and suggests what all youth need in order to successfully transition to adulthood. The Guideposts can help steer families, institutions, and youth themselves through the transition processes. For more information, please see: www.ncwd-youth.info/guideposts.

Financial Literacy Information for Young People with Disabilities

The financial literacy document was created based on research which shows that low educational attainment, employment expectations and confusing governmental programs with conflicting eligibility criteria have resulted in many young people with disabilities not making successful transitions from school to postsecondary education, employment and independent living. While many would like to learn how to save money and build assets, they fear getting a job and saving a portion of their income may cause them to lose their disability benefits and other supports, such as health care. Complex rules in current federal and state programs often create disincentives for these youth to seek employment or increase earnings and assets. One major obstacle that contributes to this issue is the lack of money management knowledge and skills or financial literacy among this group. For more information, please see the websites: www.ncwd-youth.info/publication-category/briefs/; www.ncwd-youth.info/publication-category/guides/; and www.ncwd-youth.info/issues/career-development/.

Federal Employment of People with Disabilities

The Federal Government's Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has a special hiring authority for hiring workers that have certain significant physical, psychiatric, or mental disabilities known as targeted disabilities. For more information see the OPM Web site at: www.opm.gov/disability/index.asp.

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps is a national network of service programs that engage Americans to meet the nation's needs in priority areas like disaster services, economic opportunity, education, environmental stewardship, healthy futures, and veterans and military families. We exclude the stipend that AmeriCorps members receive in the determination of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. For Social Security Disability Insurance recipients, the income exclusion only applies to the AmeriCorps VISTA program. For more information, go to the AmeriCorps website at www.americorps.gov.

RESOURCES TO ASSIST YOUTH WITH THE TRANSITION TO A SUCCESSFUL ADULTHOOD

Employment Supports/ National and Community Resources (Alphabetically Listed)	How These Resources Can Help You
Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Accounts	Do you have expenses related to blindness or disability that began prior to age 26? See page 14
AmeriCorps	Do you want to find a national volunteer opportunity suited to your particular skills, interests, and circumstances? See page 16
American Job Centers	Are you looking for free education, employment, and training services to assist you with finding a job? See page 15
Child Welfare Information Gateway	<p>Are you looking for Support Services for Youth in Transition: Youth With Disabilities?</p> <p>This website provides resources that address the needs of transitioning youth with disabilities and offers strategies for developing appropriate support services for them, including State and local examples. For interactive links go to: www.childwelfare.gov/topics/outofhome/independent/support/disabilities.</p>
Continued Payment Under a Vocational Rehabilitation or Similar Program (Section 301)	Has your medical condition improved and are you participating in a vocational rehabilitation or similar program, or are you a student with an individualized education plan (IEP)? See page 26
Foster Care Transition Toolkit	Developed by the U.S. Department of Education and is for youth currently in foster care and young adults formerly in foster care to access information and resources needed to begin their transition to your adulthood. To learn about What should I do if I have a disability and need additional resources or accommodations?, see page 11 of the Toolkit: https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/foster-care/youth-transition-toolkit.pdf .
Grants, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Gifts	<p>Are you a student receiving a grant, scholarship, fellowship, or gift used for paying tuition, fees, or other necessary educational expenses at a college or vocational school?</p> <p>Certain grants, scholarships, fellowships, and gifts are not counted as income and resources up to nine months for SSI purposes. Social Security does not count any portion used to pay for tuition, fees, and other necessary educational expenses at any educational institution including vocational and technical education. Read the policy at https://secure.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0501130455</p>
Hands on Banking/ El futuro en tus manos®	Hands on Banking/ El futuro en tus manos® is a program available in both English and Spanish that teaches people in 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 .

Employment Supports/ National and Community Resources (Alphabetically Listed)	How These Resources Can Help You
Health Insurance for Children	<p>Are you looking for free or low-cost health insurance coverage through Medicaid or the Children’s Health Insurance Program?</p> <p>Ask questions about children’s health insurance and how to apply, by calling 1-877-KIDS NOW (1-877-543-7669); or go to the Insure Kids Now website at http://insurekidsnow.gov/</p> <p>You can find a low cost, affordable Health Center using the search box at www.hrsa.gov/index.html and information on how to enroll in health insurance through a Health Insurance Marketplace at 1-800-318-2596 or https://localhelp.healthcare.gov/</p>
Helping Young People with Disabilities Successfully Transition to Adulthood	<p>A Social Security Matters blog post, explains the expanded early application period for youth with disabilities leaving foster care, which may help facilitate a smoother transition to adult SSI benefits. See the blog post at blog.ssa.gov/helping-young-people-with-disabilities-successfully-transition-to-adulthood/</p>
Individual Development Accounts (IDA)	<p>Do you work and have a goal to save for buying a home, going to school or starting a business? See page 14</p>
Individualized Education Plan	<p>As a student with a disability in elementary or secondary education, do you have an Individualized Education Plan?</p> <p>Learn about the Individualized Education Plan at www.parentcenterhub.org/repository/iep/</p>
Job Corps	<p>A free education and training program that helps young people learn a career, earn a high school diploma or GED, and find and keep a good job. For eligible young people at least 16 years of age that qualify as low income, provides all-around skills needed to succeed in a career and in life. To learn more about Job Corps and find a Job Corps program near you go to: www.jobcorps.gov.</p>
National Youth Leadership Network (NYLN)	<p>To learn the latest information about the NYLN resources and tools and to discuss news, documentaries, issues, and topics central to preparing youth for transition to adult, go to http://nyln.org/</p>
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	<p>Do you want to set aside money to pursue an employment goal, self-employment, or education? See page 24</p>
Section 504	<p>As a student with a disability in elementary or secondary education, do you have a Section 504 plan?</p> <p>Learn about the Section 504 plan at www.parentcenterhub.org/repository/section504/</p>

Employment Supports/ National and Community Resources (Alphabetically Listed)	How These Resources Can Help You
SSI Eligibility for Students Temporarily Studying Abroad	<p>Are you eligible for SSI benefits while outside the United States on an international academic program?</p> <p>Learn about how certain individuals may be absent from the United States for up to one year and continue to receive SSI if they met certain conditions. For information about international exchange if you receive SSI benefits go to www.miusa.org/resource/tipsheet/ssi-ssdi-international-exchange</p>
State Health Programs and Services	<p>Are you looking for a health program or service in your state?</p> <p>Learn about programs assisting with health care costs, health assessments and treatments, and other services in your state by contacting the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration’s toll-free hotline. 1-800-311-2229 (Spanish: 1-800-504-7081) https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/</p>
State’s Parent Center	<p>Are you looking for a Parent Center in your state?</p> <p>Find a Parent Center at www.parentcenterhub.org/find-your-center/</p>
State’s Vocational Rehabilitation Agency	<p>Are you looking for a Vocational Rehabilitation Agency in your state?</p> <p>Find a vocational rehabilitation agency at www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/state/</p>
Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)	<p>Are you under age 22, regularly attending school, and working? See page 35</p>
What You Need to Know About Your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) When You Turn 18	<p>Social Security developed a brochure describing key resources and information for youth with disabilities receiving SSI. It explains the age-18 redetermination and special SSI work incentives for people participating in special education, Vocational Rehabilitation, or working while attending school. Also, it includes information on ABLE accounts; health programs; and support from other places, such as American Job Centers. We mail the brochure each year to all SSI recipients ages 14-17 and their representative payees. It’s available online at www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-11005.pdf. You can also get a copy from your local office or by calling our toll-free number 1-800-772-1213 between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday</p>
Youth.gov	<p>Are you looking for programs and services focused on youth?</p> <p>This federal website provides resources about programs and services focusing on youth. For interactive links go to http://youth.gov/</p>
YouthBuild	<p>YouthBuild engages young people to rebuild their communities and their lives. Get information on YouthBuild at www.youthbuild.org.</p>

Employment Supports/ National and Community Resources (Alphabetically Listed)	How These Resources Can Help You
Youth in Transition: Youth Development and Leadership	U.S. Department of Labor provides links to resources for youth with disability preparing to transition to adulthood. The site includes information on mentors and role models, cultivating leadership, education, employment, and more. For interactive links go to: www.dol.gov/odep/topics/youth/YouthDevelopment.html .

SSDI AND SSI EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Subsidies and Special Conditions	SSDI and SSI eligible
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When do we consider subsidies and special conditions?

We consider the existence of subsidies and/or special conditions when we make a substantial gainful activity (SGA) decision. We use only earnings that represent the real value of the work you perform to decide if your work is at the SGA level.

What is a subsidy?

A “subsidy” is support provided by your employer that may result in your receiving more pay than the actual value of the services you perform.

What are special conditions?

“Special conditions” refers to support and on the job assistance provided by your employer, or by someone *other than* your employer, for example, a vocational rehabilitation agency. Because of this support, you may receive more pay than the actual value of the services you perform.

How can you tell if a subsidy or a special condition applies to you?

A subsidy or special condition may exist if:

- You receive more supervision than other workers doing the same or a similar job for the same pay; *or*
- You have fewer or simpler tasks to complete than other workers doing the same job for the same pay; *or*
- You are given additional or longer paid breaks than other workers doing the same job for the same pay; *or*
- You have a job coach or mentor who helps you perform some of your work

Do subsidies or special conditions affect my Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?

No, we do not consider subsidies or special conditions when we figure your SSI payment amount.

Unsuccessful Work Attempt (UWA)

SSDI and SSI eligible

What is a UWA?

A UWA is an effort to do work, in employment or self-employment, which you stopped or reduced to below the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level after a short time (six months or less) because of:

- Your impairment; or
- Removal of special conditions related to your impairment that you needed to help you work (see **page 20**).

What is the benefit of a UWA if you receive Social Security Disability Insurance?

When we make a SGA decision to determine if your disability continues or ceases because of your work, we do not count your earnings during a UWA.

Can a UWA occur during the Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)?

Yes. During the EPE (see **page 29**), we consider a UWA as part of our SGA decision for months up to and including the month we decide your disability has ceased.

Can a UWA occur during the Trial Work Period (TWP)?

No. We do not consider a UWA during the TWP (see **page 28**) or after we decide that your disability has ceased.

Does a UWA affect your monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment?

For SSI, we only consider a UWA at the time you file an initial claim. After that, we do not consider a UWA in figuring your SSI payment.

Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)

SSDI and SSI eligible

How can IRWE help you?

We deduct the cost of certain impairment-related items and services that you need to work from your gross earnings when we decide if your work is substantial gainful activity (SGA). It does not matter if you also use these items and services for non-work activities.

When will we deduct your IRWE?

We deduct IRWE for SGA purposes when:

- The item(s) or service(s) enables you to work;
- You need the item(s) or service(s) because of a physical or mental impairment;
- You pay for the item(s) or service(s) and are not reimbursed by another source such as Medicare, Medicaid, or a private insurance carrier; and
- The cost is "reasonable", that is, it represents the standard charge for the item or service in your community.

How do we use IRWE to figure your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) monthly payments?

If you receive SSI benefits, we will exclude IRWE from your earned income when we figure your monthly payment amount if you meet the requirements above and you paid the expense in a month that you received earned income or performed work while you used the IRWE.

Can IRWE be deducted during a non-work month?

Generally, you must be working in the month you pay for an IRWE. However in certain situations, we can deduct IRWE amounts for expenses you pay before you start or after you stop work.

What types of expenses are deductible?

The following table outlines the types of expenses that are deductible as IRWE.

Examples of Deductible and Non-Deductible IRWE

TYPE OF EXPENSE	IRWE DEDUCTIBLE	NOT DEDUCTIBLE
Transportation Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The cost of structural or operational modifications to your vehicle that you need to travel to work, even if you also use the vehicle for non-work purposes. ✓ The cost of driver assistance, taxicabs, paratransit, special bus, or other types of transportation you need because of your disability rather than the lack of public transportation. ✓ Mileage expenses at a rate determined by us for an approved vehicle and limited to travel to and from work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ The cost of your vehicle whether modified or not. ⊗ The costs of modifications to your vehicle that are not directly related to your impairment or critical to the operation of your vehicle, for example, paint or pin striping. ⊗ Your travel expenses related to obtaining medical items or services.
Attendant Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Services performed in the work setting. ✓ Services performed to help you prepare for work, the trip to and from work, and after work; for example, bathing, dressing, cooking, and eating. ✓ Services that incidentally also benefit your family, for example, meals shared by you and your family. ✓ Services performed by your family member for a cash fee where he/she suffers an economic loss by reducing or ending his/her work to help you, for example, if your spouse must reduce his or her work hours to help you get ready for work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Services performed on non-workdays or help with shopping or general housekeeping, for example, cleaning and laundry. ⊗ Services performed for someone else in your family, for example, babysitting. ⊗ Services performed by your family member for payment "in-kind", for example, room and board. ⊗ Services performed by your family member for a cash fee where he/she suffers no economic loss. This includes services provided by your non-working spouse.
Service Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expenses paid in owning a guide dog or other service animal who enables you to overcome functional limitations in order to work. Deductible expenses include costs of purchasing the animal, training, food, licenses, and veterinary items and services. Other costs directly related to the care of the animal; such as transportation for training and veterinary services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Expenses for non-service animal
Medical Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deductible devices include wheelchairs, dialysis equipment, pacemakers, respirators, traction equipment, and braces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Any device you do not use for a medical purpose.
Prosthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Artificial hip, artificial replacement of an arm, leg, or other parts of the body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Any prosthetic device that is primarily for cosmetic purpose.

TYPE OF EXPENSE	IRWE DEDUCTIBLE	NOT DEDUCTIBLE
Residential Modifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>If you are employed outside of home,</i> modifications to the exterior of your house that permit access to the street or to transportation; for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior ramps Railings Pathways ✓ <i>If you are self-employed at home,</i> modifications made inside your home in order to create a workspace to accommodate your impairment. This includes enlarging a doorway into an office or workroom and/or modifying office space to accommodate your dexterity challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ <i>If you are employed outside of home,</i> modifications to the interior of your house. ⊗ <i>If you are self-employed at home,</i> you cannot deduct any modification-related expenses that you will deduct as a business expense when determining SGA.
Prescription Drugs, Over-the-counter drugs & Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regularly prescribed medical treatment or therapy that is necessary to control your disabling condition, even if control is not achieved. This includes co-payments and insurance deductibles, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-convulsant drugs Anti-depressant medication Psychotropic medication Blood level monitoring Radiation treatment Chemotherapy Corrective surgery for spinal disorders Counseling, mental health and therapy services Your physician's fee relating to these services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Drugs and/or medical services used for your minor physical or mental health problems, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allergy treatments Routine annual physical examinations Routine dental examinations Routine optician services (unrelated to a disabling visual impairment). Prescription drugs that are a violation of Federal law (e.g. medical marijuana) cannot be deducted as an IRWE, even if allowed by State law.
Diagnostic Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Procedures related to the control, treatment, or evaluation of your disabling condition; for example, brain scans, and electroencephalograms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Procedures not related to your disabling condition, for example, allergy testing.
Non-Medical Appliances & Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In unusual circumstances, devices or appliances that are essential for the control of your disabling condition either at home or at work; for example, an electric air cleaner if you have severe respiratory disease. Your physician must verify this need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Devices you use at home or at the office that are not ordinarily for medical purposes and for which your doctor has not verified a medical work-related need. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable room heaters Air conditioners Dehumidifiers Humidifiers
Other Items & Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expendable medical supplies; for example, incontinence pads, elastic stockings, and catheters. ✓ Assistive technology that people with disabilities use for employment-related purposes; such as software applications, computer support services, and special tools which have been specifically designed to accommodate the person's impairment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ An exercise bicycle or other device you use for physical fitness, unless verified as necessary by your physician. ⊗ Health insurance premiums. ⊗ Software and applications not related to a person's disability and employment.

How can a PASS help you?

A PASS allows you to set aside other income besides your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and/or resources for a specified period of time so that you may pursue a work goal that will reduce or eliminate the SSI or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits you currently receive. For example, if you receive SSDI, wages, or other income, you could set aside some of that money to pay expenses for education, vocational training, assistive technology used for employment-related purposes, or starting a business as long as the expenses are related to achieving your work goal.

We do not count the *income* that you set aside under your PASS when we figure your SSI payment amount. We do not count the *resources* that you set aside under your PASS when we determine your initial and continuing eligibility for SSI.

A PASS can help you establish or maintain SSI eligibility and may increase your SSI payment amount. For example, if you receive \$800 per month in SSDI, you have too much income to be eligible for SSI. But if you otherwise qualify for SSI and have a work goal, you could use some of your SSDI to pay for PASS expenses to help you reach your work goal. Because we would not count the portion of your SSDI you are using toward your PASS, this could reduce your countable income enough so you could be eligible for SSI.

In addition, other agencies may not count income that Social Security has excluded for a PASS when they determine your eligibility for housing assistance or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps).

Who can have a PASS?

If you receive SSI or could qualify for SSI after setting aside income or resources so that you may pursue a work goal, you could benefit from a PASS.

What are the requirements for a PASS?

Your PASS must:

- Be designed especially for you;
- Be in writing. We prefer that you use our form, the **SSA-545-BK**. You can get copies of the PASS form, **SSA-545-BK**, at your local office, from any PASS Expert, or from our website at **www.socialsecurity.gov/online/ssa-545.html**;
- Have a specific work goal that you are capable of performing;
- Have a specific timeframe for reaching your goal;
- Show what income you receive (other than your SSI payments) and/or resources you have that you will use to reach your goal;
- Show how you will use your income and resources to reach your work goal;
- Show how the money you set aside will be kept separate from other funds;
- Be approved by us; and
- Be reviewed periodically by us to assure your plan is actually helping you make progress towards your work goal.

Who Can Help You Set Up a Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)?

SSDI and SSI eligible

Anyone may help you with your PASS; for example, vocational counselors, social workers, benefit specialists or employers. We will evaluate the plan and decide if it is acceptable. We can also help you put your plans in writing.

Social Security has specially-trained employees (PASS Specialists) that work with the PASS program. When you submit a written PASS proposal to a PASS Specialist, he or she will review it to:

- Make sure the work goal is reasonable;
- Make sure that you need the items and services listed on the PASS application to reach the work goal;
- Make sure the expenses are reasonably priced; and
- Work with you to make any needed changes.

The following Internet site provides a map that you can use to locate the PASS Cadre for your area.
www.socialsecurity.gov/disabilityresearch/wi/passcadre.htm.

Where can you get more information about a PASS?

You can get a PASS Specialist's telephone number by calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday or visit our website at:
www.socialsecurity.gov/disabilityresearch/wi/passcadre.htm.

You can ask for a pamphlet entitled *Working While Disabled — A Plan for Achieving Self-Support* (SSA Publication No. 05-11017). It is also available online at www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-11017.pdf. You can also get a copy from your local office or by calling our toll-free number **1-800-772-1213** between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Examples of a PASS

A Sample PASS (SSI ONLY)

Example 1 – Wages Being Excluded under an approved PASS

- Billy wants to go to school to become a social worker.
- Billy works part time and earns \$665 per month.
- We figure Billy's countable income using the earned income formula (See **page 34**)
 $\$665 - \$20 = \$645 - \$65 = \$580$
 $\$580 / 2 = \290 in countable income.
- Billy's earned income reduces his SSI benefit of \$750 by \$290 per month to \$460.
- He agrees to spend the \$290 in countable income on his education and we approve a PASS.
- We set aside this income and his SSI increases by \$290/month for the PASS timeframe. Billy receives \$750 in SSI benefits, and has \$290 to use for approved PASS expenses.

A Sample PASS (SSDI ONLY)

Example 2 – SSDI Being Excluded under an approved PASS

- Maria wants to go to school and become a paralegal.
- She receives \$800 in SSDI benefits
 - Maria's employment goal needs to be expected to generate enough income to eliminate SSDI. (Have expected earnings over the \$1,180 per month SGA for 2018)
 - Maria determines she needs \$780 per month for tuition, books, and school supplies. We can exclude up to \$780 per month in SSDI income. This represents the full amount of Maria's SSDI payment after deduction of the SSI general exclusion. This will make Maria eligible for the full SSI payment (\$750 for 2018).
- Maria must use the SSI payment of \$750 for living expenses and use the PASS funds of \$780 for approved plan expenses.

Ticket to Work (TTW)

SSDI and SSI eligible

What is a Ticket?

The TTW Program is an innovative program for persons with disabilities who want to work and participate in planning their employment. The TTW Program increases your available choices when obtaining employment services, vocational rehabilitation (VR) services, and other support services you may need to get or keep a job. It is a free and voluntary service. You can use the Ticket if you choose, but there is no penalty for not using it. You might not be subject to a continuing disability review while you are using your Ticket.

How can I take part in the Ticket Program?

This program is available in all 50 states and 10 United States Territories. Many Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income disability beneficiaries age 18-64 are eligible to obtain services from a state VR agency or another approved provider of their choice. We call these approved providers "Employment Networks." Employment Networks (ENs) are public or private organizations that have agreed to work with Social Security to provide employment services to beneficiaries with disabilities. You can participate in the program by contacting an EN or by calling the Ticket to Work Help Line at the number below. To find a list of approved ENs online, please visit choosework.ssa.gov/findhelp.

Where do I get more information?

For more information on the TTW Program, and to be mailed a list of approved ENs, call the Ticket to Work Help Line at **1-866-YOURTICKET (1-866-968-7842)** or for TTY call **1-866-833-2967** Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern time.

Continued Payment under Vocational Rehabilitation or Similar Program (Section 301)

SSDI and SSI eligible

How do I qualify for continued payment under Section 301?

If we find that you are no longer disabled due to medical improvement, or if you are age 18 and we find that your eligibility ends because you do not meet the adult requirements for disability, your benefit payments usually stop. However, if you are participating in an appropriate program of vocational rehabilitation (VR) or similar services, your benefits may continue until your participation in the program ends. To qualify for continued payments under Section 301:

- You must be participating in an appropriate program of the VR or similar services that began before your disability ends under our rules; and
- We must review your program and decide that your continued participation in the program will increase the likelihood of your permanent removal from the disability benefit rolls.

What is an appropriate program of the VR or similar services?

Here are some examples of appropriate programs:

- An individualized education program (IEP) for an individual age 18 through 21; or
- The Ticket to Work; or
- A Vocational Rehabilitation Agency using an individualized plan for employment (IPE); or
- Support services using an individualized written employment plan; or
- A Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS).

How long may my benefits continue?

Under Section 301, your benefits may continue until you:

- Complete your program; or
- Your participation in the program stops; or
- We decide that your continued participation in the program will not increase the likelihood of your permanent removal from the disability benefit rolls.

Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)

SSDI and SSI eligible

What is EXR?

EXR is a safety net for people who successfully return to work and lose their entitlement to Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits and payments. If your cash payments ended because of your work and earnings, and you stop work within five years of when your benefits ended, you may be able to have your benefits started again right away through a request for EXR.

How does EXR help you?

If you have stopped receiving benefits due to your work, we may be able to restart them again. The EXR provision allows you to receive up to six months of temporary cash benefits while we conduct a medical review to decide if we can reinstate your benefits. You may also be eligible for Medicare and/or Medicaid during this provisional benefit period.

Who can we reinstate?

You are eligible to request EXR if you meet *all* the following requirements:

- Your previous entitlement to SSDI benefits terminated due to performance of substantial gainful activity (SGA); or your previous SSI disability/blindness eligibility terminated because of excess earned income or a combination of earned and unearned income;
- You are unable or become unable to perform SGA in the month you apply for EXR;
- You are unable to work at the SGA level due to your medical condition;
- Your current medical impairment(s) is the same as, or related to, your original disabling impairment(s); and
- You request EXR within 5 years from the month your benefits stopped.

What happens after my request for reinstatement is approved?

The month we reinstate your disability payments begins your initial reinstatement period (IRP). The IRP can last for 24 months (not necessarily consecutive), and ends when you have received 24 months of payable benefits. If you receive SSDI benefits, we can pay you for any month during the IRP that your earnings are not substantial gainful activity (SGA) (see [page 5](#)). If you receive SSI benefits, the normal income counting rules apply (see [page 34](#)).

When is the IRP completed?

The IRP is completed when you have received a total of 24-months (not necessarily consecutive) of payable benefits.

What happens after completion of the IRP?

If you receive SSDI benefits, you are entitled to:

- a new 9-month trial work period (see [page 28](#));
- a new 36-month extended period of eligibility (see [page 29](#));
- a new 60-month period to file an EXR request if your reinstated benefits are terminated due to SGA; and
- a new period of extended Medicare coverage (see [page 30](#)).

SSDI ONLY EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Trial Work Period (TWP)

SSDI eligible

How does the TWP help you?

The TWP allows you to test your ability to work for at least nine months. During your TWP, you will receive *full* Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits *regardless of how high your earnings might be as long as you report your work activity and you have a disabling impairment.*

When does the TWP start?

Your TWP starts when you begin working and performing “services”. In 2018, we consider your work to be services for the TWP if your gross earnings are more than \$850 a month, **or** if you work more than 80 hours in self-employment in a month. Your TWP cannot begin until the first month you are entitled to SSDI benefits, or the month you file for benefits, whichever is later.

How long does the TWP last?

The TWP continues until you accumulate nine TWP service months (not necessarily consecutive) within a rolling 60-month period.

What happens when you complete your TWP?

After you complete your TWP, you begin your Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE) (see **page 29**). During the EPE, we evaluate your work and earnings to decide if you can work at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level (see **page 5**).

What else do you need to know about the TWP?

- You are not eligible for disability benefits or a TWP if you work at the SGA level within 12 months of the start of your impairment(s) and before we approve your claim for disability benefits. This is because your impairment does not meet our definition of disability (see **page 5**).
- We can consider medical evidence that might demonstrate your medical recovery at any time. Therefore, it is possible for your benefits to stop due to your medical recovery before the end of your TWP.
- We will not conduct a continuing disability review if you are participating in the Ticket to Work program and you are using your Ticket (see **page 26**).
- Unsuccessful Work Attempts do not apply during the TWP (see **page 21**).

Usually, we adjust the dollar amount of TWP “services” each year based on the national average wage index.

Does the TWP apply to Supplemental Security Income (SSI)?

No. A TWP does not apply to the SSI program.

What is the EPE?

The EPE begins the month after the Trial Work Period (TWP) ends, even if you are not working that month. The first 36 months of the EPE is the re-entitlement period.

How does the EPE help you?

During the 36-month re-entitlement period, you get benefits for all months your earnings or work activities are below the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level as long as you continue to have a disabling impairment. We suspend cash benefits for months your earnings are over the SGA level. If your earnings fall below the SGA level in the re-entitlement period, we can start your benefits again. (This is a different rule than Expedited Reinstatement (EXR) that we describe on **page 27**.)

What happens the first time you work above SGA?

The first time that you work above SGA in the EPE, we will decide that you no longer meet the requirements for disability due to work, and we say that your disability "ceased". We will pay benefits for the month your disability ceased and the following two months. We call this the grace period. If your earnings fall below SGA and you are still in the 36-month re-entitlement period, we can restart your benefits without a new application.

Can you continue to receive benefits after the 36-month re-entitlement period ends?

If you are not working above SGA and are eligible for a benefit payment for the 37th month of the EPE, you will continue to receive benefits until you:

- Work a month at the SGA level, *or*
- Medically recover.

What happens if you work after the re-entitlement period ends?

Your benefits will end if you work above SGA after the 36-month re-entitlement period. However you may be able to start your benefits again if you stop work within the next five years (see EXR on **page 27**).

Do you get an EPE under Supplemental Security Income?

No. The EPE applies only to persons who receive Social Security Disability Insurance cash benefits.

Unincurred Business Expenses (Self-Employment)

SSDI eligible

What are unincurred business expenses?

“Unincurred Business Expenses” are contributions made by others to your self-employment business effort. For example, if the state vocational rehabilitation agency gives you a computer for your business, or a friend works for your business as unpaid help, these are “unincurred business expenses”.

We generally follow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules to figure your net earnings from self-employment. The IRS only allows you to deduct expenses you actually paid or incurred debt. When we make a substantial gainful activity decision, we also deduct unincurred business expenses from your net earnings because we want an accurate measure of the value of your work.

What qualifies as an unincurred business expense?

For an item or service to qualify as an unincurred business expense, it must be an item or service that the IRS would allow as a legitimate business expense if you had paid for it.

Do unincurred business expenses affect your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?

No. We do not deduct unincurred business expenses from earnings when we figure your SSI payment amount.

Continuation of Medicare Coverage

SSDI eligible

What is Continuation of Medicare Coverage?

Most persons with disabilities who work will continue to receive at least 93 consecutive months of Hospital Insurance (Part A); Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B), if enrolled; and Prescription Drug coverage (Part D), if enrolled, after the nine-month Trial Work Period (TWP). You do not pay a premium for Part A. Although cash benefits may cease due to work, you have the assurance of continued health insurance. (93 months is seven years and nine months.)

When does this start?

The 93 months start the month after the last month of your TWP.

How do you qualify?

You must already have Medicare and be working at substantial gainful activity, but not be medically improved.

Can you buy Medicare coverage?

Yes. After premium-free Medicare coverage ends due to work, you can buy continued Medicare coverage, as long as you remain medically disabled. If you have limited income and resources you may be eligible for state assistance with these costs under various Medicare Savings Programs. Your state Health and Human Services agency makes the determination about whether you qualify for this help.

Who is eligible to buy Medicare coverage?

You are eligible to buy Medicare coverage if:

- You are not yet age 65; *and*
- You continue to have a disabling impairment; *and*
- Your Medicare stopped due to work.

What kind of Medicare coverage can you buy?

Premium Hospital Insurance (Part A) is available at the same monthly cost that uninsured eligible retired beneficiaries pay. If you have less than 30 quarters of coverage, the premium is \$422 in 2018. However, you may qualify for a reduction in this premium (see below).

Premium Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B) is available at \$134.00 per month in 2018 (or higher depending on your income). However, most people who get Social Security benefits will pay less than this amount. This is because the Part B premium increased more than the cost-of-living increase for the 2018 Social Security benefits. If you pay your Part B premium through your Social Security benefits, you'll pay less (\$130 on average). Social Security will tell you the exact amount you will pay for Part B in 2018. For more information, see link for "How much does Part B cost?": www.medicare.gov/your-medicare-costs/part-b-costs/part-b-costs.html.

You can buy Part A separately without Part B. You cannot buy Part B unless you also buy Part A. Premium Prescription Drug coverage (Part D) is also available.

Do you qualify for a reduction in your monthly Part A premium?

You may qualify for a 45 percent reduction in the monthly amount of your premium for Part A. You qualify for the reduced premium of \$232 in 2018 if you:

- Have 30 or more quarters of coverage on your earnings record; *or*
- Have been married for at least one year to a worker with 30 or more quarters of coverage; *or*
- Were married for at least one year to a deceased worker with 30 or more quarters of coverage; *or*
- Are divorced, after at least 10 years of marriage, from a worker who had 30 or more quarters of coverage at the time the divorce became final.

When can you enroll?

You may enroll:

- During your initial enrollment period (the month you are notified about the end of your premium-free health insurance and the following seven months); *or*
- During the annual general enrollment period (January through March 31 of each year); *or*
- During a special enrollment period. You can enroll at any time while you are working, covered under an employer group health plan, still have a disabling impairment, or during the 8-month period that begins with the first full month after your employment or group health plan coverage ends, whichever occurs first.

For Part D, you may enroll (or change plans) during the annual coordinated election period (October 15 through December 7 of each year). The effective date for the enrollment is January 1 of the upcoming year. There also will be special enrollment periods for some situations.

How does it work with an employer's group health plan?

Generally, if you purchase Part A and maintain your employer's group health plan, Medicare will be your primary payer if you are working. Your group health plan would become a secondary payer.

When does the state pay premiums for Medicare?

States are required to pay Part A premiums for some working persons with disabilities. You qualify if you:

- Are eligible to enroll in Medicare Part A for persons with disabilities who work; and
- Meet certain income and resource standards; and
- Apply for assistance with your state Medicaid agency; and
- Are ineligible for Medicaid on any other basis.

Note: *Persons with disabilities who work should contact their state health and human services agency for information. See **page 42** for more information about state help with Medicare Part A premiums.*

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) employment supports can help you protect your cash and medical benefits while you work. When your benefits end because of your work and you have to stop working later, employment supports can make it easy to begin receiving benefits again. You should view all of the SSDI employment supports as a total package to fully appreciate the multiple levels of support available to help you achieve your goal of greater economic independence.

Beginning the Process – The Trial Work Period (TWP)

Your TWP is a time when you can test your ability to work. During your TWP, we pay you disability payments no matter how much you earn. Details on the TWP are on **page 28**.

How it works:

- Lasts for nine months
- The nine months do not have to be in a row
- Must take place within 60 months (five years)

For **2018**, the monthly earnings amount that we use to determine if a month counts as a TWP month is **\$850 per month**. The **2018 self-employment earnings** or activity that we use to determine if a month counts as a TWP month is **\$850 per month or 80 hours per month**.

The Next Step – The Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)

Your EPE starts the month after your TWP ends. Details on the EPE are on **page 29**.

How it works:

After your TWP ends, you get a 36-month EPE. Whether we can pay you during this period depends on how much you work and earn.

During your EPE:

- We can pay you for any month your work and earnings are not at a substantial gainful activity (SGA) level, and
- We can pay you for the first month that your work and earnings are substantial and for the next two months.

Your benefits will terminate if your work is substantial in any month after your EPE ends.

Your Safety Net-Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)

EXR is your safety net if your cash benefits end because of your work. If you make less money or you have to stop working because of your disability, we may be able to restart your benefits right away if

- You stop working above the SGA level, and
- Your disability is the same as or related to your current disability, and
- You make your request within 5 years of when your benefits end.

Details on EXR are on **page 27**.

What About Medicare

If your disability payments stop because of your work, the Medicare coverage you have can continue if your disability still meets our rules. It can continue for at least 93 months after your TWP ends. Details on Continuation of Medicare Coverage are on **page 30**.

SSI ONLY EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Earned Income Exclusion

SSI eligible

Do we count all your earned income when we figure your Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment?

We do not count the first \$65 of the earnings you receive in a month, plus one-half of the remaining earnings. This means that we count less than one-half of your earnings when we figure your SSI payment amount.

We apply this exclusion in addition to the \$20 general income exclusion. We apply the \$20 general income exclusion first to any unearned income that you may receive.

The following table shows two examples of how we apply the general income exclusion and the earned income exclusions.

Examples of the Earned Income Exclusion

Situation 1

Ed receives \$361 SSDI each month, wages of \$289 each month, and no other income.

\$361	SSDI
<u>- 20</u>	General income exclusion
\$341	Countable unearned income
\$289	Earned income
<u>- 65</u>	Earned income exclusion
\$224	
<u>- 112</u>	½ remaining earnings
\$112	Countable earned income
\$341	Countable unearned income
<u>+ 112</u>	Countable earned income
\$453	Total countable income
\$750	2018 Federal Benefit Rate
<u>-453</u>	Total countable income
\$297	SSI payment

Available Income

\$361	SSDI
+289	Wages
<u>+297</u>	SSI Payment
\$947	Total Monthly Income

Situation 2

Ed receives wages of \$450 each month, no SSDI, and \$13 of unearned income from another source.

\$0	SSDI
\$ 13	Other unearned income
<u>- 20</u>	General income exclusion
\$ 7	Remaining general income exclusion
\$450	Earned income
<u>- 7</u>	Remaining general income exclusion
\$443	
<u>- 65</u>	Earned income exclusion
\$378	
<u>-189</u>	½ remaining earnings
\$189	Total countable income
\$750	2018 Federal Benefit Rate
<u>-189</u>	Total countable income
\$561	SSI payment

Available Income

\$450	Wages
+ 13	Unearned income
<u>+561</u>	SSI Payment
\$1,024	Total Monthly Income

Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)

SSI eligible

How does the SEIE help you?

If you are under age 22 and regularly attending school, we do not count up to \$1,820 of earned income per month when we figure your Supplemental Security Income payment amount. The maximum yearly exclusion is \$7,350. These amounts are for the year 2018; we usually adjust these figures each year based on the cost-of-living.

What is the definition of “regularly attending school?”

“Regularly attending school” means that you take one or more courses of study and attend classes:

- In a college or university for at least 8 hours a week; or
- In grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week; or
- In a training course to prepare for employment for at least 12 hours a week (15 hours a week if the course involves shop practice); or
- For less time than indicated above for reasons beyond the student’s control, such as illness.

Does home schooling qualify?

If you are home-taught, you may be considered “regularly attending school” if:

- You are instructed in grades 7-12 for at least 12 hours a week; and
- The instruction is in accordance with a home school law of the state or other jurisdiction in which you reside.

If you are home-taught because of a disability, you may be considered “regularly attending school” by:

- Studying a course or courses given by a school (grades 7-12), college, university or government agency; and
- Having a home visitor or tutor who directs the study.

How do we apply the income exclusion?

We apply the SEIE before the general income exclusion or the earned income exclusion.

2018 Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE) example:

Ella is a student who receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and is eligible for SEIE. That means we can exclude a greater amount of Ella’s earnings when we figure her SSI benefit amount. The example below includes the amounts of Ella’s monthly earnings that we do not count each month subject to the monthly and yearly SEIE exclusion amounts. Remember the 2018 monthly SEIE exclusion is \$1,820 and the annual SEIE exclusion is \$7,350. In October, we reach the yearly excludable amount of \$7,350.

Use the below table for the example provided to gain an understanding of how the SEIE process works and how Ella reached her yearly excludable amount.

Use the table starting with the month of June and step through each row until you reach the last row. Complete the first column then repeat for each column until you reach the last column.

	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Monthly Earnings	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$870	\$840	\$800	\$800
Monthly SEIE exclusion (lesser of \$1,820 or remaining annual exclusion amount)	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$870	\$840	\$800	\$800
Annual Student Earned Income Exclusion \$7,350	\$7,350 <u>- 1,820</u> \$5,530	\$5,530 <u>- 1,820</u> \$3,710	\$3,710 <u>- 1,820</u> \$1,890	\$1,890 <u>- 1,820</u> \$70	\$70	\$0	\$0
Monthly Countable Earned Income (monthly earnings minus SEIE exclusion)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$770 (\$840-\$70)	\$800	\$800
Earned Income (countable earned income minus general and earned income exclusions divided by 2)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$342.50 (\$770-20-65 =\$685/2)	\$357.50 (\$800-20-65 =\$715/2)	\$357.50 (\$800-20-65 =\$715/2)
Monthly benefit amount	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$407.50 (\$750-\$342.50)	\$392.50 (\$750-\$357.50)	\$392.50 (\$750-\$357.50)

Special SSI Payments for Persons Who Work – Section 1619(a)

SSI eligible

What is Section 1619(a)?

You can receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cash payments even when your earned income (gross wages and/or net earnings from self-employment) is at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level. This provision eliminates the need for the trial work period or extended period of eligibility under SSI.

How do you qualify?

To qualify, you must:

- Have been eligible for an SSI payment for at least one month before you begin working at the SGA level; *and*
- Still be disabled; *and*
- Meet all other eligibility rules, including the income and resource tests.

How does it work?

Your eligibility for SSI will continue for as long as you meet the basic eligibility requirements and the income and resource tests. We will continue to figure your SSI payment amount in the same way as before. If your state provides Medicaid to persons on SSI, you will continue to be eligible for Medicaid.

Do you need to apply?

You do not need to file a special application. Just keep us up to date on your work activity.

Reinstating SSI Eligibility Without a New Application

SSI eligible

How does it help you?

If you have been ineligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments due to your work, you may be able to restart your SSI cash payments again at any time without a new application.

If you have been ineligible for SSI and/or Medicaid for any reason *other than* work or medical recovery, you may be able to restart your SSI cash payment and/or Medicaid coverage within 12 months without a new application. When your situation changes, contact us and ask about how you can restart your SSI benefits and/or Medicaid.

If your cash payment and Medicaid benefits ended because of your earned income, or a combination of earned and unearned income, and you stop work within five years of when your benefits ended, we may be able to start your benefits again under Expedited Reinstatement (see [page 27](#)).

Special Benefits If You Are Eligible Under 1619 and Enter a Medical Facility

SSI eligible

How does it help you?

If you are working and eligible under section 1619, you may receive a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cash benefit for up to two months while in a Medicaid facility or a public medical or psychiatric facility.

What happens if you enter a Medicaid facility?

Usually, if you enter a Medicaid facility where Medicaid pays more than 50 percent of the cost of care, your SSI payment is limited to \$30 per month, plus any state supplement, minus any countable income. However, if you enter a Medicaid facility while you are eligible under section 1619, we will figure your benefit using the full Federal Benefit Rate for up to two months.

What happens if you enter a public medical or psychiatric facility?

Usually, if you are in a public medical or psychiatric facility, you are not eligible to receive an SSI payment. However, if you enter a public medical or psychiatric facility while you are eligible under section 1619, your SSI cash benefits may continue for up to two months. For this provision to apply, the facility must enter an agreement with us that will allow you to keep all of your SSI payment.

Medicaid While Working– Section 1619(b)

SSI eligible

How does it help you?

After you return to work, your Medicaid coverage can continue, even if your earnings (alone or in combination with your other income) become too high for a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cash payment.

How do you qualify?

To qualify, you must meet all of the following qualifications:

- Were eligible for an SSI cash payment for at least one month;
- Would be eligible for cash payment except for earnings;
- Still be disabled;
- Still meet all other eligibility rules, including the resources test;
- Need Medicaid in order to work; and
- Have gross earned income that is insufficient to replace SSI, Medicaid, and any publicly funded attendant care. (See following “threshold amount” discussion.)

The “threshold amount” is the measure that we use to decide whether your earnings are high enough to replace your SSI and Medicaid benefits. Your threshold amount is based on:

- The amount of earnings that would cause your SSI cash payments to stop in your state; and
- The average annual per capita Medicaid expenditure for your state.

If your gross earnings are higher than the threshold amount for your state, you may still be eligible if you have:

- Impairment-related work expenses (see **page 21**);
- Blind work expenses (see **page 40**);
- A Plan to Achieve Self-Support (see **page 24**);
- Publicly funded attendant or personal care; or
- Medical expenses above the state per capita amount.

Note: See link for chart reflecting 2018 State Threshold Amounts for Persons with Disabilities at: <https://secure.ssa.gov/apps10/poms.nsf/lnx/0502302200>.

Do all states use the same Medicaid eligibility rules?

Most states use our SSI eligibility rules to determine Medicaid eligibility. However, the following states use their own eligibility rules for Medicaid that are different from our SSI eligibility rules:

Connecticut
Hawaii
Illinois
Minnesota

Missouri
New Hampshire
North Dakota
Ohio

Oklahoma
Virginia

If you live in one of these states, you will continue to be eligible for Medicaid under section 1619(a) or 1619(b) if you were eligible for Medicaid in the month before you became eligible for section 1619.

SPECIAL RULES FOR PERSONS WHO ARE BLIND

What do you mean by special rules for persons who are blind?

Employment supports, in general, are special rules that help you return to work or work for the first time. Congress included language in the law specifically to make it easier for persons who are blind to go to work. These special rules apply only to persons who are blind.

How do we define blindness?

Blindness is central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with best correction, or a limitation in the field of vision in the better eye so that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle of 20 degrees or less.

Do the same conditions of blindness apply in Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)?

No. Under SSDI, this condition has to have lasted or be expected to last at least 12 months. There is no duration requirement for blindness under SSI.

What employment supports are available only to persons who are blind?

Blind work expenses are available if you receive SSI based on blindness (see [page 40](#)).

How We Apply Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) Under SSDI to Persons Who Are Blind

How do we determine SGA for blind SSDI beneficiaries who work?

For the year 2018, if you are blind, average monthly earnings over \$1,970 will ordinarily demonstrate that you are performing SGA. This is higher than the current guideline for non-blind disabled workers. We generally change the SGA level for beneficiaries who are blind every year to reflect changes in general wage levels.

REMINDER: If you are blind, you may use any or all of the deductions from earnings that apply to the SGA decision.

How do we apply SGA to blind SSDI beneficiaries who are self-employed?

We decide if work activity is SGA for self-employed persons who are blind solely on their earnings. We do not look at time spent in the business or services rendered as we do for non-blind self-employed persons.

How do we determine SGA for SSDI beneficiaries who are blind and age 55 or older?

Special rules apply after your 55th birthday. If your earnings demonstrate SGA but your work requires a lower level of skill and ability than the work you did before age 55 or when you became blind, whichever is later, we will suspend, not terminate, your benefits. Your eligibility for SSDI benefits continues indefinitely, and we pay your benefits for any month earnings fall below SGA.

Does SGA apply to persons who are blind under SSI?

No. If you meet the medical definition of blindness, we do not use SGA as a factor to determine your SSI eligibility. Your SSI eligibility continues until you medically recover, or your eligibility ends because of a non-disability-related reason. See [page 40](#) for an explanation of how we figure your SSI payment amount.

Blind Work Expenses (BWE)

SSI eligible

How do BWE help you?

We do not count any earned income that you use to meet expenses that you need to earn that income when we decide if you are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and figure your payment amount. To qualify you must be eligible for SSI based on blindness.

How is BWE different than impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)?

The BWE items do not have to be related to your blindness. When we figure your SSI payment amount, we treat BWE items differently than IRWE. We do it this way because it always results in a higher SSI payment amount for you. The table below shows how your monthly payment would be affected by BWE versus IRWE.

Examples of BWE

- Service animal expenses
- Transportation to and from work
- Federal, state, and local income taxes
- Social Security taxes
- Attendant care services
- Visual and sensory aids
- Translation of materials into Braille
- Professional association fees, and
- Union dues.

Comparison of Monthly SSI Payment With BWE Versus IRWE

<u>With \$40 BWE</u>		<u>With \$40 IRWE</u>	
\$361	Earned Income	\$361	Earned Income
<u>- 20</u>	General Income Exclusion	<u>- 20</u>	General Income Exclusion
\$341		\$341	
<u>- 65</u>	Earned Income Exclusion	<u>- 65</u>	Earned Income Exclusion
\$276		\$276	
<u>-138</u>	½ Remaining Earnings	<u>- 40</u>	Impairment Related Work Expenses
\$138		\$236	
<u>- 40</u>	Blind Work Expenses	<u>- 118</u>	½ Remaining Earnings
\$ 98	Countable Income	\$118	Countable Income
\$750	2017 Federal Benefit Rate	\$750	2018 Federal Benefit Rate
<u>- 98</u>	Countable Income	<u>- 118</u>	Countable Income
\$652	SSI Payment	\$632	SSI Payment

Accommodations for Persons Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired

We recognize our duty to inform you of your rights and responsibilities under our programs.

Website

We make every reasonable effort to maintain the accessibility of our websites:

www.socialsecurity.gov/disabilityresearch

www.socialsecurity.gov/redbook

www.socialsecurity.gov/work

Letters

We offer the following delivery options for most of our letters and other communications:

- Standard print notice by first class mail
- Standard print notice by certified mail
- Standard print notice by first class mail and a follow-up call to read the notice within five business days of the date of the notice;
- Standard print notice and Braille by first class mail;
- Standard print notice and a compact disc (CD) that contains a Microsoft Word file by first class mail. The Word CD should work with most screen readers but not in an audio CD player.
- Standard print notice and large print (18-point font) notice by first class mail; or
- Standard print notice and an audio CD by first class mail. The audio CD should work in most CD players.

Please visit our website at www.socialsecurity.gov/notices to request one of the options listed above. You may also call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** (TTY **1-800-325-0778**) or contact your local Social Security office.

If none of the options listed above work for you, please call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** (TTY **1-800-325-0778**) or contact your local Social Security office to request another accommodation.

Publications are available in alternate formats

This book, *The Red Book*, and some other publications are available in alternative media. You can get some of these materials in Braille, audiocassette tape, disk, or enlarged print form. You can find a list of the publications available in alternate formats on our website at: www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/alt-pubs.html.

You may order these publications while you are online, or you may contact our Office of Printing and Alternative Media Services by fax at **410-965-6413**. TTY users may call **1-800-325-0778**.

ADDITIONAL HELP WITH HEALTH CARE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Medicaid Buy-In for Working Persons with Disabilities

How does it help you?

Your state may allow you to buy Medicaid if you are disabled and no longer entitled to free Medicaid because you returned to work.

How do you qualify?

You may qualify if you:

- Meet the definition of “disabled” under the Social Security Act; *and*
- Would be eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments if it were not for your earnings.

If you are not an SSI recipient, your state decides if you are disabled. Your state will not consider whether you are working when it makes that decision.

How can you get more information?

Contact your state Medical Assistance office. Call **1-800-MEDICARE** to get their telephone number. (TTY users call **1-877-486-2048**.) Ask about the Medicaid buy-in program.

Help with Medicare Part A Premiums

How does it help you?

If you are under age 65, disabled, and no longer entitled to free Medicare Hospital Insurance Part A because you successfully returned to work, you may be eligible for a program that helps pay your Medicare Part A monthly premium.

How do you qualify?

To be eligible for this help, you must:

- Continue to have a disabling impairment; *and*
- Sign up for Premium Hospital Insurance (Part A); *and*
- Have limited income; *and*
- Have limited resources; *and*
- Not already be eligible for Medicaid.

For more information

To find out more about this program, contact your state Medical Assistance office. Call **1-800-MEDICARE** to get their telephone number. (TTY users call **1-877-486-2048**.) Ask about Medicare for Qualified Disabled and Working Persons.

Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Get Ready. Get Set. Get America Covered. Need health insurance or know someone who does? Thanks to the Affordable Care Act, more Americans now qualify to get coverage that fits their needs and budgets. You can learn more about the Health Insurance Marketplace and how to apply for benefits at www.HealthCare.gov or call **1-800-318-2596** to get more information. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you may call TTY **1-855-889-4325**. Please note, Medicare is not part of the Health Insurance Marketplace. If you have Medicare, you do not need to do anything.

The ACA also ensures that even if you have a preexisting condition you will be covered. If you are already covered, but want to change your plan, this is the time to do it. You or your family may have experienced changes over the last year that would make you want to update your coverage. Over the past three open enrollment periods, over 20 million individuals have enrolled in affordable health coverage, many for the first time. We now have the lowest uninsured rate in the country's history.

Even if you're just curious about the many plans in the open marketplace, you can compare healthcare plans at **www.healthcare.gov/have-coverage**.

EXAMPLE OF CONCURRENT BENEFITS WITH EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS

Many individuals are eligible for benefits under both the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs at the same time. We use the term “concurrent” when individuals are eligible for benefits under both programs. Below we describe how a return to work may affect an individual’s concurrent benefits.

Armando files applications for SSDI benefits and SSI on February 27, 2017. His medical condition caused him to stop work beginning February 14, 2014. We call this date his “alleged onset date” of disability.

Armando was approved for disability benefits.

Armando receives an award letter on June 7, 2017, stating he is approved for disability benefits with his alleged onset date of February 14, 2017.

March 2017 Armando’s SSI benefits begin the month after he filed his application. He is eligible for \$735 per month (the Federal Benefit Rate [FBR] in 2017). Armando also becomes eligible for Medicaid.

August 2017 Armando’s SSDI benefits begin. This is the month after Armando completed his five-month waiting period. The five months began the first full month after Armando’s approved onset date of February 14, 2017. The five months were March, April, May, June, and July 2017. Armando is eligible to receive SSDI benefits beginning August 2017. His monthly benefit amount is \$300, which reduces his SSI to \$455:

$\$300 \text{ SSDI} - \$20 \text{ general income exclusion} = \$280 \text{ countable unearned income}$

$\$735 \text{ FBR} - \$280 \text{ countable unearned income} = \455 SSI payment

Armando qualifies for Medicare.

August 2019 Armando qualifies for Medicare after 24 months of entitlement to SSDI benefits. Medicare Hospital Insurance (Part A) is premium-free; Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) is optional but there is a premium. Armando’s state pays his Part B premium for him because he is eligible for SSI and has been covered by Medicaid since March 2017. Armando now has both Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare is the primary payer and Medicaid is the secondary payer. If Medicaid eligibility lapses, the Medicare premiums would be deducted from SSDI benefits if they are still being issued. If no payments from Social Security are received, then Armando will be billed quarterly for his Medicare.

Armando wants to work.

December 2021 Armando contacts his local Social Security office on December 7, 2021, to learn how a job will affect his SSDI, SSI, and health insurance benefits. Armando is a certified auto mechanic, and a local car dealership has offered him a job.

Armando returns to work.

January 2022 Armando begins work at the car dealership. The dealership pays him \$2,000 a month.

How Armando’s work affects his SSDI benefits.

January 2022 Armando’s trial work period (TWP) begins. During the TWP, Armando can continue to receive full SSDI benefits for at least nine months regardless of the amount of his earnings.

Each month that Armando earns over the TWP amount (\$850 in 2018) will count as a TWP service month. His TWP ends with the 9th TWP service month in a rolling 60-month period.

September 2022 Armando provides pay stubs showing his steady work activity since January 2022. We determine Armando's TWP months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and September 2022. Armando completes his TWP in September 2022.

October 2022 Armando's extended period of eligibility (EPE) begins the month after his TWP ended. For the next 36 months (through September 2025), Armando will be paid benefits for any month he does not work over the substantial gainful activity (SGA in 2018 is \$1,180) level. We refer to this 36-month time period as the re-entitlement period.

Is Armando performing SGA?

We know from Armando's pay stubs that he receives \$2,000 a month in wages. Armando tells us that he is able to complete only four car repairs a day, compared to his co-workers who complete an average of 6-8 car repairs a day. Armando believes he is paid the same salary as his fellow co-workers. If this is the case, Armando's employer may be subsidizing his wages.

We contact the employer and learn that the employer is paying Armando \$2,000 a month, the same rate as experienced employees who complete 6-8 repairs a day. The employer pays Armando the same rate as the experienced employees because he knows about Armando's disability and understands it takes him longer to complete tasks. The employer calculates that the actual worth of Armando's services is \$1,800 a month. This means that Armando has a monthly subsidy of \$200, which is the difference between what he is paid (\$2,000) and what his employer says his services are worth (\$1,800).

Armando takes a taxi to and from work and provides receipts showing this cost is \$350 per month. Armando's treating physician confirms that his condition prevents him from driving. He cannot take public transportation because crowded situations aggravate his condition. Since Armando pays for his work transportation and there is a medical need for him to take a taxi, we can deduct the cost of his transportation expenses as impairment-related work expenses (IRWE).

We use Armando's subsidy and IRWE to determine if his earnings are SGA as follows:

$\$2,000 \text{ wages} - \$200 \text{ employer subsidy} - \$350 \text{ IRWE} = \mathbf{\$1,450 \text{ monthly earnings}}$

\$1,450 is over the monthly SGA level for 2018 of \$1,180, so Armando is engaging in SGA in the first month of his EPE, October 2022. (Note: We used the SGA amount for 2018 because at this time we do not know the SGA amount for 2022.)

Armando's SGA level work activity affects his benefits in the EPE.

January 2023 We stop Armando's SSDI benefits. Armando does not meet our requirements in October 2022 because we determined he was engaging in SGA. We can pay Armando for the month of cessation and the two following months. We refer to these three months as the "grace period". Armando's grace period months are October, November, and December 2022.

For any month that Armando's earnings fall below the SGA limit during his 36-month re-entitlement period, we can restart his benefits without a new application. If we restart Armando's benefits during the re-entitlement period, he can continue to collect benefits if his work activity is below the SGA limit, even after the 36-month re-entitlement period ends.

Will Armando's entitlement to SSDI terminate?

October 2025 Armando's entitlement will terminate if his work activity continues over the SGA level. This is the first month after the end of the 36-month EPE. Armando's entitlement may stop earlier than October 2025 if he no longer meets our disability requirements.

How does Armando's work activity affect his SSI benefit?

SGA rules are different for SSI. For SSI disability benefits, we only consider SGA when the initial claim is filed (unless the disability is blindness, then we do not consider SGA at all). We do not consider SGA after a person becomes eligible for SSI. However, we must determine whether the person continues to meet the non-disability requirements, including income and resources. We determine the effect of Armando's earnings on his SSI eligibility and payment amount on a month-by-month basis.

January 2022 Armando's income for January 2022 through December 2022 is SSDI of \$300 per month and wages of \$2,000 per month. Because Armando's monthly income does not change, the calculation will be the same for all months in 2022.

First, we figure his countable unearned income by subtracting the \$20 general income exclusion from his SSDI:

$$\$300 \text{ SSDI} - \$20 = \mathbf{\$280 \text{ countable unearned income}}$$

Next, we calculate his countable earned income by first subtracting the \$65 earned income exclusion from his wages:

$$\$2,000 - \$65 = \$1,935$$

From this amount, we deduct the \$350 IRWE for the taxi transportation:

$$\$1,935 - \$350 \text{ IRWE} = \$1,585$$

Note

Armando's subsidy is not an earned income exclusion for SSI; subsidy applies only to the SSDI SGA determination. This means we cannot subtract the \$200 monthly subsidy when we figure his SSI payment and eligibility. However, the IRWE deduction applies to both the SSDI SGA and SSI payment determinations.

The second step in figuring Armando's earned income is to divide this result by 2:

$$\$1,585 \div 2 = \mathbf{\$792.50 \text{ countable earned income}}$$

We now add the countable unearned income and the countable earned income to determine total countable income:

$$\$280 \text{ countable unearned income} + 792.50 \text{ countable earned income} = \mathbf{\$1,072.50 \text{ total countable income}}$$

Finally, we subtract the total countable income from the SSI FBR to determine SSI eligibility and payment amount:

$$\$750 \text{ (FBR in January 2018)} - \$1,072.50 \text{ countable income} = \mathbf{\$0 \text{ SSI payment}}$$
 (Note: We used the FBR for 2018 because at this time we do not know the FBR for 2022.)

Armando will not receive SSI payments for January 2022 through December 2022 because of his SSDI benefits and monthly earnings. However, he is still eligible for SSI and Medicaid While Working (under section 1619(b) of the Social Security Act) as long as his earnings remain under his state's threshold amount, he needs the Medicaid coverage, and he continues to be eligible for SSI except for his earnings.

Armando will not receive SSDI benefits beginning January 2023 as long as he works over the SGA level.

January 2023 Armando reports that he received a pay increase to \$2,300 per month beginning in January.

His IRWE has increased to \$400 per month. Armando's only income is his wages since he is not receiving an SSDI payment. Here is how we figure his SSI eligibility and payment amount for January 2023.

We subtract *both* the general income exclusion and earned income exclusion from monthly earnings:

\$2,300 wages - \$20 general income exclusion - \$65 earned income exclusion = **\$2,215**

\$2,215 - \$400 IRWE = \$1,815 ÷ 2 = **\$907.50** countable earned income

\$750 (FBR in January 2018) - \$907.50 countable income = **\$0 SSI payment** (Note: We used the FBR for 2018 because at this time we do not know the FBR for 2022.)

Armando is not eligible for any SSI payment unless his earnings or IRWE change.

Will Armando continue to have Medicaid?

Medicaid will continue as long as Armando's earnings are below his state's threshold amount, he needs the Medicaid coverage, and he continues to be eligible for SSI except for his earnings. During this time, he is eligible for an SSI payment for any month that his countable income is under the FBR amount. When Armando's earnings exceed the state threshold amount, his Medicaid will end. However, he may then be eligible to buy into Medicaid if he resides in a state that has the optional Medicaid buy-in program.

Will Armando continue to have Medicare?

Armando will no longer receive SSDI payments, but his Medicare coverage will continue for at least 93 months after his TWP (which ended September 2022) as long as he continues to have a disabling impairment (has not medically improved). Armando's Medicare coverage will terminate on July 1, 2030.

Armando could then choose to purchase Premium Medicare Hospital Insurance coverage (Part A). If he purchases Part A, he can purchase Part B. He can qualify for the Part A reduced rate since he has earned at least 30 quarters of coverage. We will base Armando's Medicare Insurance (Parts A and B) premiums on the rates in 2030, the year his premium-free coverage ends.

Armando will have to file an application with Social Security if he decides to purchase Medicare coverage in 2030. He will also have to undergo a medical continuing disability review. Armando can purchase Medicare coverage if we determine that his medical condition has not improved after conducting this review.

If Armando still has Medicare when he turns age 65, it will automatically convert to Medicare under the Aged provisions.

Summary of Example with Concurrent Benefits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
3/17	SSI benefits and Medicaid start
8/17	SSDI benefits start
8/19	Medicare starts
01/22	Work starts TWP begins SSI stops due to earnings
09/22	TWP ends
10/22	EPE begins Work at SGA continues SSDI benefits cease, grace months for payment are 10/22-12/22
01/23	SSDI benefits stop
09/25	EPE ends Extended Medicare begins
10/25	SSDI termination month Medicaid ends if earnings are over state threshold amount
07/30	Extended Medicare stops May be able to purchase Premium HI and/or buy into Medicaid
09/30	Last month to file for EXR if no longer working and still disabled

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS UPDATE

Social Security conducts numerous research and demonstration projects to study ways to improve services to our current and future beneficiaries. These projects can lead to ways to better serve persons with disabilities, as well as potentially changing program rules to allow for better coordination among other federal and state programs.

Benefit Offset National Demonstration (BOND)

BOND tests a \$1 reduction in Disability Insurance benefits for every \$2 in earnings over substantial gainful activity (SGA) levels, in combination with benefits counseling, with the goal of helping beneficiaries with disabilities return-to-work. The demonstration allows beneficiaries to face a gradual reduction in their benefits, eliminating the abrupt loss of cash benefits under current rules. BOND services to participants began in 2011. A final report will be available in 2018. Beneficiaries in the BOND treatment groups who completed nine Trial Work Period (TWP) months on or before September 30, 2017 are eligible for a five-year BOND Participation Period starting the month after they completed their ninth TWP month. All BOND participation ends September 30, 2022.

Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE)

The Department of Education awarded grants to five States (Arkansas, California, Maryland, New York, and Wisconsin) and one consortium of States (Arizona, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah)

to provide services that will improve outcomes for children who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The services are designed to facilitate positive changes in health status, physical and emotional development, education and training, and employment. Project services to enrolled youth started in April 2014. Social Security has been tasked to evaluate the programs, whose services will continue through late 2018. All PROMISE projects provide vocational rehabilitation or employment services and all PROMISE participants in the treatment groups may qualify for protection under Section 301.

Promoting Opportunity Demonstration (POD)

Section 823 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA) instructs the Social Security to conduct a new five-year demonstration project, the POD, to test a benefit offset. In general, benefits will be offset on a monthly basis \$1 for every \$2 earned above the greater of the Trial Work Period (TWP) amount (\$850 for 2018) or itemized impairment-related work expenses, and the TWP and Extended Period of Eligibility will not apply, for all volunteers that are randomly assigned to a treatment group. There will be two treatment groups. After benefits reach \$0 under the offset for 12 consecutive months, the members of one treatment group will remain in suspense and for members of the other treatment group, entitlement will be terminated, but Medicare coverage will continue for 93 months. All volunteers will provide written informed consent to participate and may withdraw from the project at any time. We are conducting the project in parts or all of either states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, and Vermont. Recruitment began in January 2018 and is scheduled to continue through December 2018. Participation in the project, which is voluntary, will end June 2021.

Supported Employment Demonstration (SED)

SED is a demonstration project that evaluates whether offering an evidence-based package of integrated vocational, medical and mental health services to recently denied disability applicants fosters employment that contributes to: self-sufficiency; improved mental health and quality of life; and a reduced demand for disability benefits. This demonstration project focuses on individuals with mental illness under the age of 50 who applied for SSI or Social Security Disability Insurance disability benefits and received initial denial. SED will enroll 3,000 individuals for random assignment to one of two treatment groups or a control group. Social Security awarded a contract to implement and evaluate the SED to Westat, Inc in August 2016. SED will operate through August 2022. Recruitment started in November 2017. Eligible individuals are residing within catchment areas of one of 30 community mental health centers (20 urban and 10 rural) distributed across the United States. Participation received services for 36 months.

Current Events

To keep up with the latest developments and get information about local contacts, visit our Internet website at: www.socialsecurity.gov/disabilityresearch. This site provides information on major activities such as our demonstration projects work incentive policies, and other relevant resources. You can also sign up to get e-mail notices when we post updates.

GLOSSARY

Area Work Incentive Coordinator (AWIC)	<p>An AWIC is an experienced employment support expert who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and conducts public outreach on work incentives in his or her local area; and • Provides, coordinates and oversees training on our employment support programs for all personnel at our local offices.
Benefit Planning Query (BPQY)	<p>The BPQY is an important planning tool for disability beneficiaries or any person who may be developing customized services for a disability beneficiary who wants to start working or stay on the job. The BPQY provides current information about your disability cash benefits, health insurance, scheduled continuing disability reviews, representative payee, and work history, as stored in our electronic records.</p>
Blind Work Expenses (BWE)	<p>If you are blind, we do not count any earned income that you use to meet expenses in earning that income when we decide your SSI eligibility and payment amount. Common examples of BWE include state and federal payroll taxes, and money spent for meals at work.</p>
Break-Even Point	<p>The dollar amount of total income (after we apply all applicable deductions) that will reduce the SSI payment to zero for a particular case. Your break-even point depends on your earned and unearned income, living arrangements, applicable income exclusions, and state supplement, if any.</p>
Childhood Disability Benefits (CDB)	<p>A person disabled before age 22 may be eligible for child's benefits if a parent is deceased or starts receiving retirement or disability benefits.</p> <p>The adult child — including an adopted child, or, in some cases, a stepchild, grandchild, or step grandchild — must be unmarried, age 18 or older, and have a disability that started before age 22.</p> <p>Also referred to as "disabled adult child (DAC) benefits".</p>
Continuation of Medicare Coverage	<p>If your benefits stop because you are working you can receive at least 93 consecutive months of Medicare coverage after your trial work period (TWP). This provision allows your health insurance to continue even after your benefits have stopped.</p>
Continuing Disability Review (CDR)	<p>Our process of obtaining complete current information about your condition to decide if your SSDI or SSI benefits should continue.</p>
Countable Income	<p>The amount of money left after we have subtracted all available deductions from your total income. We use this amount to decide your SSI eligibility and payment amounts.</p>
Countable Income Test	<p>One of the tests we may use to evaluate self-employment income if you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months.</p>

GLOSSARY

Employment Network (EN)	<p>An EN is a qualified public or private organization under contract with us to coordinate and deliver employment services, vocational rehabilitation services, or other support services to beneficiaries who are participating in the Ticket to Work program.</p>
Expedited Reinstatement (EXR)	<p>A safety net if your cash benefits end because of your work. You may request reinstatement of your benefits within five years of when they ended if you stop working at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level because of your impairment. You may get up to six months of provisional (temporary) benefits while we make a decision on your request.</p>
Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)	<p>A consecutive 36-month period that follows your TWP. During your EPE, you may still receive payments depending on how much you work and earn. We can pay you disability benefits during your EPE if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your condition is still disabling, and • your work is not SGA. <p>Your benefits will end if your work is substantial after the end of your EPE.</p>
Federal Benefit Rate (FBR)	<p>The basic benefits standards used in computing the amount of your federal SSI payments. Benefit levels differ for individuals and couples living in households and for persons in Medicaid institutions. Federal benefit rates may be increased annually to reflect increases in the cost of living.</p>
Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)	<p>When we make a SGA decision, we can deduct the cost of items and services that you pay out of pocket and that you need to work because of your impairment. Some examples are: medicines, co-pays, service animals, counseling services, and attendant care services. It does not matter if you also need the items for normal daily activities. We can usually deduct the cost of these same items from earned income to figure your SSI payment.</p>
Initial Reinstatement Period (IRP)	<p>Your IRP begins with the first month that we reinstate your disability payments. The IRP can last for 24 months (not necessarily consecutive), and ends when you have received 24 months of payable benefits. If you receive SSDI benefits, we can pay you for any month during the IRP that your work and earnings are not SGA. If you receive SSI benefits, the normal income counting rules apply.</p>
Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California, AHCCS in Arizona)	<p>Medical coverage provided to a person by the state title XIX program.</p>
Medicaid Protection for Persons with Disabilities Who Work	<p>A state may provide Medicaid coverage for persons with disabilities who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have earnings that are too high to qualify for SSI under current rules; and • are at least 16, but less than 65 years of age; and • meet state resource and income limits. <p>A state may also provide Medicaid coverage to these persons when they lose coverage due to medical improvement, but who still have a medically determinable severe impairment.</p>

GLOSSARY

Medical Improvement Expected	If we approve your claim for disability benefits, we may also decide that we expect your disabling impairment(s) to improve. If so, we will schedule your case for a future review in less than three years.
Medicare	<p>Health insurance program for eligible disabled persons and persons age 65 or older usually consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Insurance under Medicare (Part A) • Supplemental Medical Insurance under Medicare (Part B); and • Voluntary prescription drug coverage with a Prescription Drug Provider (PDP) (Part D). <p>Low-income beneficiaries with Medicare can get Extra Help paying their prescription drug coverage premiums by filing an application with Social Security. More information is available at: www.socialsecurity.gov/prescriptionhelp</p>
Medicare for Persons with Disabilities Who Work	If you are disabled and you return to work, you can buy continued Medicare coverage when your premium-free Medicare ends due to work activity. States are required to help you pay the hospital insurance premiums if you have limited income and resources but are not eligible for Medicaid.
Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	Under an approved PASS, you may set aside income and resources over a reasonable time that will enable you to reach a work goal to become financially self-supporting. You can use the income and resources that you set aside to obtain training or education, purchase equipment, establish a business, etc. We do not count the income and resources that you set aside under a PASS when we decide SSI eligibility and payment amount.
Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries for Social Security (PABSS)	In every State, U.S. Territory and the Tribal Nations, there is an agency that protects the rights of persons with disabilities. This Protection and Advocacy System administers the Social Security's PABSS program.
Resources	Resources are anything you own. For example, bank accounts, stocks, business assets, real estate property, or personal property that you can use for your support and maintenance are considered resources. We do not count all of your resources; i.e., life insurance policies, when we decide if you are eligible for SSI benefits.
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	<p>SSDI provides benefits to disabled or blind persons who are insured by workers' contributions to the Social Security trust fund. These contributions are based on your earnings (or those of your spouse or parents). Your dependents may also be eligible for benefits from your earnings record.</p> <p>Social Security Disability Insurance is authorized under title II of the Social Security Act.</p>

GLOSSARY

Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)	If you are under age 22 and regularly attending school, the SEIE allows you to have some of your earnings excluded from your income. We usually adjust the amounts we can exclude each year based on the cost-of living.
Subsidies and Special Conditions	Supports you receive on the job that may result in more pay than the actual value of the work you perform. We use only the actual value of the work you perform when we make an SGA decision.
Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)	We will evaluate your work activity if you are applying for or receiving disability benefits under SSDI, or if you are applying for benefits because of a disability (other than blindness) under SSI. Under both programs, we generally use earnings guidelines to evaluate your work activity to decide whether your work is substantial, and whether we may consider you disabled under the law.
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	The SSI program makes cash assistance payments to aged, blind, and disabled persons (including children) who have limited income and resources. Supplemental Security Income program is authorized under title XVI of the Social Security Act
SSI Income	SSI income is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earned income – money received from wages, including from a sheltered workshop or work activity center, self-employment earnings, royalties and honoraria received for services; and • Unearned income – money received from all other sources; for example, gifts, interest, pensions, Social Security, and veteran’s benefits. Unearned income also includes “in-kind income” (food or shelter) and “deemed income” (some of the income of a spouse, parent, or sponsor of an alien).
The Three Tests	We may use these tests to evaluate self-employment income when you initially apply for SSDI, and before you have received SSDI benefits for 24 months. We also use the three tests to determine if we can reinstate your benefits when we evaluate your work activity in the EPE.
Ticket to Work (TTW)	The TTW Program is for SSI or SSDI-beneficiaries who want to work and participate in planning their employment. Participation in the TTW program increases your available choices when obtaining employment services, vocational rehabilitation services, and other support services you may need to get or keep a job. It is a free and voluntary service. When you participate in the TTW program, you are using your ticket. You might not be subject to a continuing disability review while you are using your Ticket.
Trial Work Period (TWP)	The TWP lets you test your ability to work or run a business for at least nine (9) months and receive full SSDI benefits if you report your work activity and your impairment does not improve.

GLOSSARY

Unincurred Business Expenses	Support contributed to your self-employment effort by someone else for example, free rent, donated supplies, or unpaid help from friends or family members. If you are self-employed, we deduct unincurred business expenses from earnings when we make an SGA decision.
Unsuccessful Work Attempt (UWA)	An UWA is an effort to do substantial work (in employment or self-employment) that you stopped or reduced to below the SGA level after a short time (six months or less) because of your impairment, or the removal of special conditions related to your impairment that were essential to your work. We do not count earnings during a UWA when we make an SGA decision.
Vocational Rehabilitation (VR)	The VR program is a public program administered by a State VR agency in each State or U.S. territory to help people with physical or mental disabilities become gainfully employed.
Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) Projects	WIPA projects are community-based organizations that receive grants from Social Security to provide Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability beneficiaries, including youth in transition, free access to work incentives planning and assistance. Community Work Incentives Coordinators (CWIC) are professionals who work for WIPAs, meet with beneficiaries, and provide important information about your benefits and how working would affect your Social Security income and health care.
Work Incentives Seminars Events (WISE)	A free, internet-based seminar that gives Social Security disability beneficiaries information they need to make a decision about going back to work or working for the first time. WISE topics may include Choosing a Ticket to Work Service provider, Understanding Work Incentives and more. Some WISE address a broad range of disabilities, while others target people in specific disability categories or age ranges. WISE information may be accessed 24-hours per day at your convenience.

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Office of Retirement and Disability Policy
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Mental Health
Emi Botzler-Rodgers, MFT, Director
720 Wood Street, Eureka, CA 95501
phone: (707) 268-2990 | fax: (707) 476-4049

November 14, 2018



Vernon Price
451 Bayside Ct. apt C
Arcata, CA 95521

Dear Vernon,

This letter is to acknowledge that we received your Client Problem Resolution Request regarding your concerns about statements made by case manager Kathleen Sheedy. We appreciate your feedback because providing client centered, ethical care is our mission.

As you know, shortly after you informed me about the problem, I thoroughly investigated the matter. There were issues identified which have been addressed internally.

Thank you for bringing it to our attention.

Respectfully,

Thomas Nash, LCSW



DHHS Administration
phone: (707) 441-5400
fax: (707) 441-5412

Public Health
phone: (707) 445-6200
fax: (707) 445-6097

Social Services
phone: (707) 476-4700
fax: (707) 441-2096



Humboldt County
Department of
Health & Human
Services

Mental Health
Emi Botzler-Rodgers, MFT, Director
720 Wood Street, Eureka, CA 95501
phone: (707) 268-2990 | fax: (707) 476-4049



November 8, 2018

Vernon Price
451 Bayside Road Apt C
Arcata, CA 95521

Dear Mr. Price:

This letter is to acknowledge that we received your Grievance **November 7, 2018**. I have sent your Grievance to Tom Nash, Supervising Clinician, who will investigate your reported concerns and will respond to you within 60 days.

I appreciate that you took the time and trouble to let us know of your concerns. If you have any questions about this process, or would like to know the status of your Grievance, you can either call the toll free number (1-888-849-5728) during business hours and ask for the Quality Improvement Department, or call the Department directly at 707-268-2955 option 2.

Sincerely,

Annie B., RN, Quality Improvement
Department of Health and Human Services
Mental Health

cc: Emi Botzler-Rodgers, MFT, DHHS Mental Health Director



DHHS Administration
phone: (707) 441-5400
fax: (707) 441-5412

Public Health
phone: (707) 445-6200
fax: (707) 445-6097

Social Services
phone: (707) 476-4700
fax: (707) 441-2096

NOTICE TO APPEAR

MISDEMEANOR
 Traffic Non-Traffic

235863

Date of Violation: 3/19/18
Time: 0735 AM PM
Day of Week: MON
Case No.: 18-021900

Name (First, Middle, Last): VERNON LEE PRICE
 Owner's Responsibility (Veh. Code, § 40001)

Address: 133 7th St

City: EUREKA State: CA Zip Code: 95501

Driver Lic. No.: F7173581 CA State: CA Class: 43 Age: 47 Birth Date: 9-3-70

Sex: M Hair: BRN Eyes: BLU Height: 6-0 Weight: 145 Race: W Passengers: M F

Veh. Lic. No. or VIN: N/A State: CA COMMERCIAL VEHICLE (Veh. Code, § 15210(b))

Yr. Of Veh.: Make: Model: Body Style: Color: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (Veh. Code; § 353)

Evidence of Financial Responsibility: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (Veh. Code; § 353)

Registered Owner or Lessee: Same as Driver

Address: TR 1804232 Same as Driver

City: State: Zip Code:

Table with columns: Correctable Violation (Veh. Code, § 40610), Description, Booking Required, Misdemeanor or Infraction (Circle). Includes handwritten entry: (MC 97.02(b)(2) SMOKING IN PARK M I

Speed Approx., P.F./Max. Spd., Veh. Lmt., Safe, Radar Yes #

Location of Violation(s): At 3rd / K Eureka, CA

WEATHER: Clear Dry Paved Smooth Light Moderate Collision Involved

VOLUNTARILY NOT COMMITTED IN MY PRESENCE, DECLARED ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct.

Arresting or Citing Officer: CRNICH Employee No. 401

Date: 3/19/18 Name of Arresting Officer, if different from Citing Officer: Employee No.

WITHOUT ADMITTING GUILT, I PROMISE TO APPEAR AT THE TIME AND PLACE INDICATED BELOW.

WHEN: ON OR BEFORE THIS DATE: 5-14-18 Time: 5:00 PM

WHAT TO DO: FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE

WHERE: SUPERIOR COURT OPERATIONS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT COURTHOUSE, EUREKA, CA 95501

OFFICE HOURS 8:30 A.M. TO 4:00 P.M., PHONE (707) 445-7266

OTHER COURT: Humboldt County Probation Department, 2000 Broadway, Eureka, CA 95501 (707) 445-7491 YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED BY MAIL

To Be Notified: Judicial Council of California Form Rev. 01-01-04 (Veh. Code, § 40500(b), 40513(b), 40522, 40600; Pen. Code, § 853.9)

FILED

APR 19 2018 RJ

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

SEE REVERSE TR-130

Superior Court of California, County of Humboldt

Event Date: 6-11-18

Rt#: 235863

Ca# TR TR1804232

Def: Price, Vernon Lee

Assigned:

Present Not Present

Time: 2:30 pm
Crtrm: Courtroom Eight

DOB: 5/3/1970
Judge: Timothy A Canning
Clerk: Jessica M. (2)
Rep.: None

Lang:
Interp:

Not Reported

Type: Arraignment: Citation
NOT GUILTY PLEA NEEDED

Type: Court Trial

D.A.:

Def Atty:

Custody Status:

Remanded into custody Ordered Released

Bail

Future Events:	Type	Date	Time	Court

Continued by: People Defense Court Ordered to Appear

Time Waiver

Warrant: No Cite/Rel.

Filing Citation Signed on 4/19/2018

Chgs: 1 Infraction/Non Traffic-EM97.02(b)(1)

See Attached Referred to Probation Referred for Affidavit

*Officer Conrich not present.
Case dismissed for failure to prosecute.*



EUREKA POLICE DEPARTMENT

604 C Street Eureka, California 95501-0341
707) 441-4060 • Fax (707) 441-4334

Office of the Chief of Police

August 7, 2018

Vernon Lee Price
110 Second Street
Eureka, Ca 95501

Dear Mr. Price,

On the morning of March 19, 2018, you were cited for Eureka Municipal Code 97.02 (Smoking) at the City maintained 3rd and K Street parklette. As a result of this citation (issued as an infraction), you filed a written complaint with the Eureka Police Department on April 24, 2018 essentially alleging the citation for this violation was wrongfully issued to you. In your statement of allegation, you assert the following: 1) There were no signs stating this is a public park, and 2) this was a violation of U.S.C. 42 ("the abuse of color of authority, and Dept. of Justice police misconduct-pattern of practice"). Without further explanation, you also reference Section 1414 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, The Safe Streets Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 29 U.S.C. Section 794 ("Discrimination on the basis of Disability")

We are not dismissive of such complaints and will investigate them thoroughly.

On April 24, 2018, Sergeant Terrence Liles (the day-Watch patrol supervisor) reviewed your Citizen Report and then spoke with you outside EPD Headquarters. During your conversation with Sergeant Liles, you challenged the validity of the citation and again cited several U.S. Codes you felt supported your position. He listened to your position and explained the court process you needed to go through to challenge the citation. Per Sergeant Liles, you appeared to accept this and then thanked him and left.

In his subsequent report back to Captain Patrick O'Neill, Sergeant Liles concluded the court process was the appropriate venue for you to air your concerns and challenge the validity of the EMC citation itself. Furthermore, per Sergeant Liles the officer's conduct was never spoken of as a concern by you.

During the course of my own thorough examination of this incident, I reviewed all relevant documents and codes, watched the officer's body worn camera (BWC) video, and consulted with other City staff. While watching the BWC video, I observed you leaning back against the waist

high brick wall closest to the adjoining building west of the parklette, 935 Third Street (a residential structure leased as a business less than 30 feet from your location in the parklette). You held a lit cigarette in your right hand, which you proceed to put back in your mouth until the officer said you couldn't smoke there and needed to put it out.

The officer remained completely cordial and professional throughout his contact with you. At one point, while checking your California Identification Card, the officer asked if it reflected your current address. You replied that it did not. The officer then politely reminded you California law required you to update your address with DMV within 14 days of its change, which you failed to do. (Actually, if you change your address you must notify DMV within 10 days of the change per the California Vehicle Code.) The officer elected not to cite you for this particular infraction.

The officer noted in his report that while patrolling the area of 3rd and K Streets, he contacted you, along with several others, at the small parklette located there. (This parklette has historically been a source of recurrent crime and disorder problems.) He admonished the group about the City's smoking ordinance and asked them to leave the parklette to smoke elsewhere. You indicated to him that there was no sign posted so it was therefore not a violation. When the officer explained it actually was a violation, you explicitly asked him to issue you a citation so you could take it to court. The officer then issued you a citation for EMC 97.02(B)(2) and released you on your written promise to appear. I noted in the BWC video that when he handed you the citation to sign you stated, "I would love a court date on this." As you were leaving, you added you would be "fighting this." (Which is your right to do and the proper venue to contest this matter.)

Eureka Municipal Code Chapter 97 (Sections 97.01 – 97.08) addresses Smoking. EMC Section 97.02 specifically covers the "Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed and Unenclosed Areas." While researching this incident, I spoke with Eureka's Community Services Director (also known as the Parks and Recreation Department), Miles Slattery. Director Slattery informed me the 3rd and K Street parklette is listed under the Parks Department's maintenance responsibilities. Furthermore, he said he amended the City's smoking ordinance sometime prior to 2010 to include prohibiting smoking where children tend to congregate. It was Director Slattery's position this parklette qualifies as an area where children tend to congregate. He added it is listed under his department's areas of responsibility as "3rd and K parklette."

I also spoke with the interim City Attorney, Robert Black, from Black and Rice LLP. I asked Mr. Black to review EMC 97, the officer's citation, and Director Slattery's opinion. Upon reviewing Director Slattery's comments, Mr. Black's opinion was they are authoritative. Additionally, having taken a look at the site, he thought an alternate classification for the parklette might be that it is part of the city's sidewalk system. Therefore, stationary smoking would be equally prohibited because the area where you were smoking was within 30 feet of the windows (and possibly the doorway) of the conflict public defenders' offices (935 Third Street). Finally, it was Mr. Black's opinion the officer was correct and posting a sign is not a requirement.

EMC 97.01 defines "RECREATIONAL AREA" as follows: "*Any area that is owned or operated by the city and open to the general public for recreational purposes, regardless of any fee or age requirement. The term RECREATIONAL AREA includes but is not limited to parks, picnic areas, playgrounds, sports fields, golf courses, walking paths, gardens, hiking trails, bike paths,*

horseback riding trails, swimming pools, roller and ice skating rinks, skateboard parks, and amusement parks.”

UNENCLOSED AREA is defined as, “*Any area that is not an enclosed area.”*

PUBLIC PLACE is defined as, “*Any place, publicly or privately owned, which is open to the general public regardless of any fee or age requirement.”*

REASONABLE DISTANCE is defined as, “*A distance of 30 feet in any direction from an area in which smoking is prohibited.”*

SERVICE AREA is defined as: “*Any publicly or privately-owned area, including streets and sidewalks, that is designed to be used or is regularly used by one or more persons to receive a service, wait to receive a service or to make a transaction, whether or not such service or transaction includes the exchange of money. The term SERVICE AREA includes but is not limited to information kiosks, automatic teller machines (ATMs), ticket lines, bus stops or shelters, mobile vendor lines or cap stands.”*

EMC 97.02(B) prohibits smoking in unenclosed areas of the following places within the city among others:

1. Recreational areas
2. Service areas
3. Dining areas
4. Places of employment

While subsection (B)(1) appears to be the most applicable category, the officer’s use of subsection (B)(2) does not change the validity of the violation and citation itself. Based on my careful analysis of the best information available to me, it is my conclusion you did in fact violate EMC 97.02(B) and the officer’s citation was issued within established policy, procedure, law and ordinance. Furthermore, the cover page of the Eureka Police Department’s Citizen Report expressly states in part: “*It must be noted that this complaint procedure cannot be used to establish your guilt or innocence in any pending criminal proceeding. Although your complaint will be accepted from you, no formal determination will be made while criminal action is pending. Further, you may not utilize this complaint procedure if you disagree with any law, ordinance, or established policy or procedure of the City of Eureka, or its police department, if the employee who is the subject of your complaint was complying with such law, ordinance, policy or procedure.*” You were provided a copy of this document along with your Citizen Report form (it is attached to your original copy which I used in preparing this letter).

It is evident to me you disregarded this admonition to contest an issue that is strictly a matter of your disagreement with established policy, procedure, and ordinance of the City of Eureka and its police department. The employee who is the subject of your complaint was fully complying with said law, ordinance, policy and procedure.

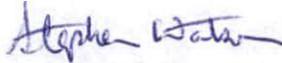
Regarding the allegations you made:

1. The citation was wrongfully issued. The allegation is **Exonerated**.
2. A posted sign stating this is a public park is required. This allegation is **Unfounded**.
3. Abuse of color of authority and Dept. of Justice police misconduct-pattern of practice. This allegation is **Unfounded**.
4. Discrimination on the basis of disability. This allegation is **Unfounded**.

In the future, if your principal issue regarding the actions of a member of the Eureka Police Department is your disagreement with an existing law, ordinance, policy or procedure please remember you may not utilize this complaint procedure if the employee who is the subject of your complaint was complying with such law, ordinance, policy or procedure. The Eureka Police Department is responsible for enforcing existing laws and ordinances under our jurisdiction, not enacting them. Finally, I would remind you that you specifically asked the officer to issue you a citation despite his inclination to merely warn you about the city's smoking prohibition at that location.

If you have any questions about this investigation you are welcomed to call me or schedule a meeting with my assistant at (707) 441-4095.

All the Best,



Stephen Watson
Chief of Police



Eureka Police Department
604 C Street
Eureka, California 95501
(707) 441-4060



Dear Citizen:

A relationship of trust and confidence between employees of the Eureka Police Department and the community of Eureka, which they serve, is essential. As it is the absolute right of all citizens to initiate a complaint proceeding, you are hereby provided with a form to be completed for this purpose.

When you have completed this complaint form and have returned it to an employee of the police department, you will be given a copy of your complaint. A thorough investigation will then be made of all of the evidence contained in your complaint. You may be asked to provide additional information during the investigation process. This request will be made by an investigative officer, whom I have appointed.

As soon as the facts are known, a complete report will be made for my personal review. I will then make a determination regarding the validity and seriousness of the allegation. You will be notified in writing of such a determination. Should an employee be found to have conducted himself, or herself, in an unjustified, unlawful, or improper manner, appropriate disciplinary action will result.

It must be noted that this complaint procedure cannot be used to establish your guilt or innocence in any pending criminal proceeding. Although your complaint will be accepted from you, no formal determination will be made while criminal action is pending. Further, you may not utilize this complaint procedure if you disagree with any law, ordinance, or established policy or procedure of the City of Eureka, or its police department, if the employee who is the subject of your complaint was complying with such law, ordinance, policy or procedure.

Although you have my personal assurance that your complaint will be given a fair and impartial hearing, if you feel that the nature of your complaint requires further inquiry, you should contact:

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigations – Cases involving violation of civil rights;
2. The California State Attorney General;
3. The Humboldt County District Attorney;
4. Your personal attorney.

Sincerely,

Stephen Watson

Chief of Police

Attachment: Complaint Form

RECEIVED

APR 24 2018

EUREKA POLICE DEPT.

AW **COPY**



Citizen Report



Reference Number _____

Your name: Vernon Lee Price

Home address: 100 2nd Street Eureka, CA. 95501 / Eureka Mission

Home phone: NA

Work address: 530-691-8754

Work phone: 530-691-8754

Name(s), badge number(s) or description of involved employees:

CRNICH Badge # 496

Date of occurrence: 3-19-2018 Time of occurrence: 07:35 AM or PM

Place of occurrence: corner of 3rd and K street

Names, addresses, and phone numbers of all known witnesses:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

STATEMENT OF ALLEGATION:

Describe in your own words what occurred, including all incidents leading up to the matter of your complaint.

I Received an Interaction Violation for smoking in public park
at said location, where there are no signs stating that this is a
public park. This is in violation of U.S.C. 42, The abuse of the
Color of Authority, And Dept. of Justice Police Misconduct. Pattern

STATEMENT OF ALLEGATION(S) CONTINUED:

CR Practice - Section 14141 such as Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, The Safe Streets Act, and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 (Discrimination on the basis of Disability).

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER FOR ANY IMPROPER POLICE CONDUCT. CALIFORNIA LAW REQUIRES THIS AGENCY TO HAVE A PROCEDURE TO INVESTIGATE CITIZEN'S COMPLAINTS. YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO A WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF THIS PROCEDURE. THIS AGENCY MAY FIND AFTER INVESTIGATION THAT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO WARRANT ACTION ON YOUR COMPLAINT; EVEN IF THAT IS THE CASE, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE THE COMPLAINT AND HAVE IT INVESTIGATED IF YOU BELIEVE AN OFFICER BEHAVED IMPROPERLY. CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND ANY REPORTS OR FINDINGS RELATING TO COMPLAINTS MUST BE RETAINED BY THIS AGENCY FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO MAKE A COMPLAINT THAT YOU KNOW TO BE FALSE. IF YOU MAKE A COMPLAINT AGAINST AN OFFICER KNOWING THAT IT IS FALSE, YOU CAN BE PROSECUTED ON A MISDEMEANOR CHARGE.

Complainant's signature: *Kerna P. Pene* Date: April 24, 2018

Parent/Guardian approval: NA Date: NA

Date and time complaint received: _____

Person(s) receiving complaint: _____

This form is to be submitted to the:
Eureka Police Department
604 C Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Note: If you require this statement translated in another language, please notify the clerk.
Noticia: Si usted require este documento en otro idioma, por favor notifique a la recepcionista.