

TITLE XVI WORK INCENTIVES:

Earned Income Exclusion: SSA does not count the first \$65 of earnings you receive in a month, plus one-half of the remaining earnings.

Section 1619 (b): after you return to work, your Medicaid coverage can continue, even if your earnings (alone or in combination with other income) are too high for you to receive a cash benefit.

Student Earned Income Exclusion: if you are under age 22 and regularly attending school, we do not count up to \$1870 of earned income per month towards a SSI benefit. The maximum yearly exclusion is \$7550.

Property Essential for Self Support (PESS): SSA does not count resources that are essential to your means of self-support when deciding continuing eligibility for SSI.

Blind Work Expense: SSA does not count earned income that you use to meet expenses that you need to work when deciding eligibility for SSI or figuring payment amount.

***Section 301:** If SSA finds you are no longer disabled due to medical improvement, your benefits can continue if you are participating in a vocational rehabilitation (VR) program, individualized education program (IEP), Ticket to Work, or a Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS). Your benefits will continue until you complete the program or you cease to participate in the program.

***Plan for Achieving Self Support (PASS):** under an approved PASS, you may set aside income and resources that will enable you to reach a work goal and become self-supporting.

**Work Incentives common for both Title II and Title XVI*

For additional information please refer to 2019 Red Book and www.ssa.gov