

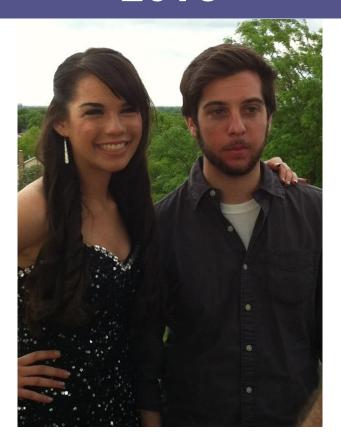
FAMILY
BENEFIT
SOLUTIONS, INC.

Sherri Schneider

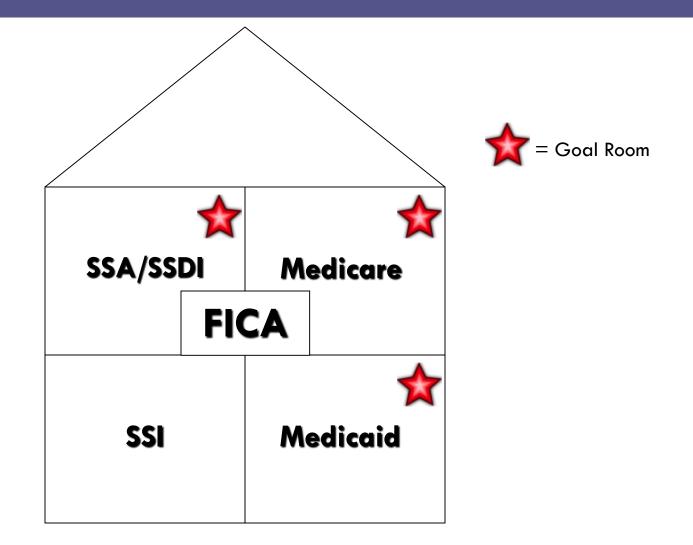
1989

2016





House of Benefits m



SSA/SSDI

- Retirement
- Early Retirement
- Widow's pension
- Disabled

- MUST have paid into FICA
- Quarter 2016 = \$1260
- Does NOT look at assets

Different for children than for adults

- Different rules
- Different diagnoses

Adult Disability – per Social Security

- The definition of disability under Social Security is different than other programs.
- Social Security pays only for total disability. No benefits are payable for partial disability or for short-term disability.
- "Disability" under Social Security is based on your inability to work.
- They consider you disabled under Social Security rules if:
 - You cannot do work that you did before;
 - They decide that you cannot adjust to other work because of your medical condition(s);

And

*****Your disability has lasted or is expected to last for at least one year or to result in death.

Disability- per Social Security

□ Unable to work at ANY competitive job − 8 hours a day, 5 days a week − for a sustained basis

- NOT
 - Can I find a job
 - Can I get to a job



Disability for under 18 years old

- Is not working at a job that we consider to be substantial work; and
- Has a physical or mental condition (or a combination of conditions) that results in "marked and severe functional limitations." This means that the condition(s) very seriously limits his or her activities; and
- The condition(s) has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 1 year or is expected to result in death.
- To decide whether your child is disabled, SSI looks at medical and other information (such as information from schools and from you) about his or her condition(s), and they consider how the condition(s) affects his or her daily activities. SSI considers questions such as:
- What activities is your child not able to do, or is limited in doing?
- What kind of and how much extra help does your child need to perform age-appropriate activities -- for example, special classes at school, medical equipment?
- □ Do the effects of treatment interfere with your child's day-to-day activities?

- Approved with-in 20 days

- Rett Syndrome
- SMA

Compassionate Allowance



If NOT a compassionate allowance:

Need to prove 2 things:

First: Need to have:

- A diagnosis on Social Security's list of impairments:
- Different for children than for adults
- Organic Mental Disorders. Psychological or behavioral abnormalities associated with a dysfunction of the brain. History and physical examination or laboratory tests demonstrate the presence of a specific organic factor judged to be etiologically related to the abnormal mental state and loss of previously acquired functional abilities.
- Intellectual Disability: Intellectual disability refers to significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning with deficits in adaptive functioning initially manifested during the developmental period; i.e., the evidence demonstrates or supports onset of the impairment before age 22.
 - WAIS Testing or, If non-verbal: Leiter or CTONI

BUT:

Many people CAN work having any diagnosis



Second: Functional Limitations

Because I have this diagnosis, WHY CAN'T I WORK?

- Concentration, pace, persistence
- Appropriate social functioning
- Activities of daily living

ALL MEDICAL INFORMATION:

- Should not be older than 6 months old
- MUST show <u>functional limitations</u> as to why CANNOT work
- □ Should be consistent
- School records / IEP: Should compare to a TYPICAL child

Social Security gives the most weight to:

- □ A specialist
- □ A regular doctor
- □ A master's level
- A therapist
- □ A teacher
- □ OTHER people
- The claimant themselves

BE CAREFUL:

WHAT 'OTHER PEOPLE' AND WHAT THE APPLICANT SAYS USUALLY DOES NOT HELP THE APPLICATION – BUT TENDS TO HURT THEM.

- Function Report

2nd Definition of Disability

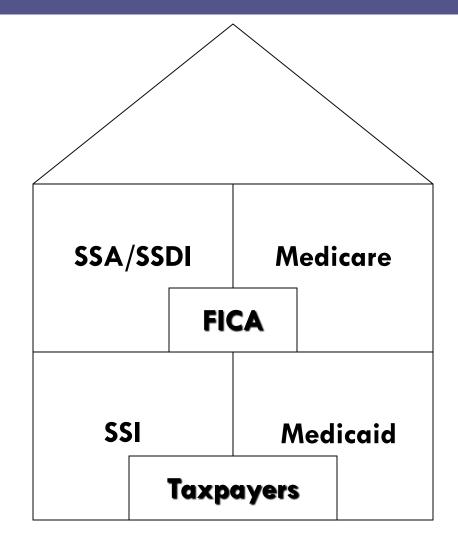
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¬Unable to earn:
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□**SGA**: Substantial Gainful Activity

NOT BLIND

BLIND

House of Benefits TAM



Medicare

- □ Who is eligible?
 - 65 y/o on SSA
 - 65 y/o on SSI
 - 65 y/o & Federal Employee
 - Any age ALS
 - Any age Renal dialysis for end stage renal disease
 - Any age Receiving SSDI checks for 24 months

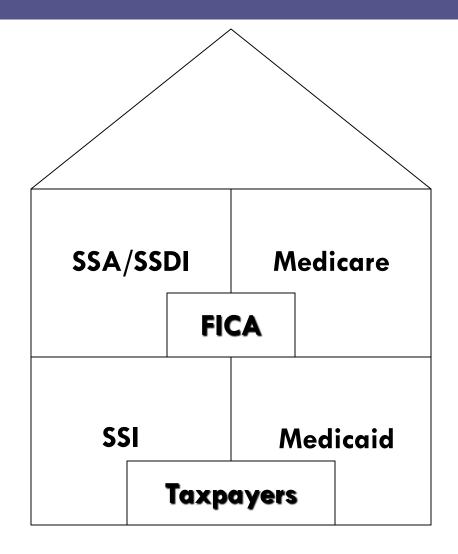
Medicare

- Parts of Medicare:
 - Part A inpatient hospital
 - Usually free
 - Part B Outpatient & doctors
 - Monthly premium
 - Part C Medicare Advantage Plan
 - Part D Drug benefit
 - 14 companies selling 42 different plans each has drug list
 - Call SHIP or 1-800-MEDICARE to determine best plan

Medicare

- □ WHO pays first?
 - Coordination of benefits Hotline: Medicare & other insurance: 800-999-1118
- ☐ Medicare Part A − 877-602-2430
- □ DME Claims 800-270-2313
- □ Medicare Part B 800-642-6930
- Medicare in general 1-800-MEDICARE

House of Benefits TAM



Supplemental Security Income

1 Person Maximum 2015 in IL = \$ 733
 2016 in IL = \$ 733

- MOST STATES ALSO GIVE A STATE CHECK NOT IL
- •Who is eligible?
 - 65 years old or older
 - Blind in both eyes
 - Disabled:
 - Compassionate Allowance
 - •or
 - *Listing level impairment AND functional limitations

How Process Works

3 Decisions –

- Disabled? (have we proven CANNOT work)
- Date of onset? BE CAREFUL if after age 22, will lose "goodies"
- Need payee? this is a job

- LOOKS at income, assets, and living arrangements
 - If over income or asset limit no SSI
 - Under 18 years old, parents income & assets count
 DEEMING
 - Spouse's income & assets count
- INCOME:
 - Under 22 y/o & Full time Student exemption
 2016= \$ 7180/yr
 - 22 y/o + or Not full time Student monthly
 - \$85 ok then \$2 earned \$1 SSI

SSI - ASSETS

□ ASSETS:

- One single person 18 or older, ALLOWED:
 - Home that you live in
 - One car any value
 - Less than \$2,000 (checking, savings, stocks, bonds, IRA, C/D, money market, 401K, cash value of life insurance if you are the owner, savings bonds, brokerage accounts)

***** Three year look back *****

SSI – Living Arrangements

- □ Living arrangement = where you live and who pays for your food and shelter items.
- SSI benefits may be reduced because of the living arrangement when any of the following apply:
 - You live in another person's home and pay less than your fair share of the food or housing costs.
 - You live in your own home and someone else is paying for all or part of your food, rent, mortgage, or utility expenses.
 - You live in a private or public hospital or nursing home for the whole month and Medicare pays for over one-half of the cost of your care.
 - You live in an institution run by a federal, state, or local government for the whole month.
 - You are a minor child living in a medical treatment facility for the whole month and private insurance or Medicaid, or both, pays over half your bill.

Living Arrangements

- Living with another = loss of 1/3 (\$488.67)
- Living in OWN household



SSI – Living Arrangements Cont'

- Rental arrangement -Needs written rental agreement
- □ Why wouldn't everyone rent get more \$\$\$\$?
 - Will the rental income cause a tax issue for the parent?
 - Is the home zoned for rental income?
 - Can the parent still claim the adult child as a dependent if they tell SSI that they are providing NO support (person is a renter) and then telling the IRS that they provide more than 50% of their support?

Exempt parental assets for minors

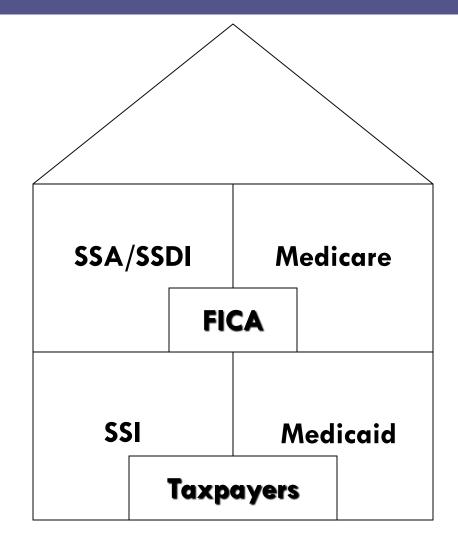
There are three assets of parents that are considered exempt for their minor child:

Homestead

One car

All qualified retirement accounts

House of Benefits TAM



Illinois Medicaid

 Many names: Illinois Department of Public Aid -vs- Department of Family & Child Services -vs- KidCare -vs- All Kids -vs- Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services

Medicaid office: CASH, MEDICAL & ??



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Putting Healthy Food Within Reach

- □ Uses HOUSEHOLD INCOME
- Would have to say he/she eats & cooks & shops separately

If you ONLY have IL Medicaid

- And no Medicare or no commercial insurance, you will NOT have traditional Medicaid
- You will have to pick an INTEGRATED CARE PLAN has it's own hospitals, doctors & pharmacies.
- If you do not actively pick one, one will be automatically assigned to you



Illinois Medicaid (Cont.)

- Traditional Illinois Medicaid covers:
 - Most acute care hospitals in Illinois
 - Certain doctors if accept Medicaid co-pay is \$3.90
 - Pharmacies co-pay \$2 generic, \$3.90 name brand
 - Diapers & bed pads delivered
 - DME with prior authorization
 - Many nursing homes
 - QMB if eligible- Part B and Part D Premiums

(There is no co-pay for pregnant women, people enrolled in the Breast & Cervical Cancer treatment program, residents of nursing homes, supportive living facilities and intermediate care facilities)

Medicaid Pays

- PROGRAMMING

 for after 18 years old

 (alone or with another payor)
- Day Program
- Workshop
- Supported Employment
- Job Coach
- Residential



FOR DDD: ALSO NEED PUNS FUNDING

- □ Prioritization of Urgency of Need for Services
- □ There is not enough money to give everyone in Illinois the services they need ☺
- PUNS = List of people in Illinois with developmental disabilities who need services
- No guarantee of services but it is the FIRST step toward getting services in Illinois.
- If you are NOT on the PUNS list, you are NOT on the waiting list for services.

Illinois Medicaid

TRADITIONAL CATEGORIES:

- Refugee
- □ 65 & over
- Blind in both eyes
- Disabled (SSDI, SSI, disease ends in death, unable to work for 12 months or more - substantiated with medical records)
- Pregnant
- Under 19 years old
- Parent(s) living with child(ren) who are under 18 years old and that are legally theirs — the entire family is eligible
- DCFS or Foster Child
- Breast or cervical cancer thru Dept of Health

NEW CATEGORY

- □ Now, thanks to the ACA and IL <u>Public Act 98-104 (pdf)</u>, more adults are eligible for Medicaid in Illinois and the public is able to apply for Medicaid through a new, online application called the Application for Benefits Eligibility (ABE).
- Beginning January 1, 2014, all Illinois residents between 19 and 64 years of age, who are U.S. citizens or who have legal status, and who have monthly income less than (2016) \$1,366 for an individual \$ 1842 for a couple- are eligible for Medicaid through the new "ACA Adult" category.

Illinois Medicaid

- □ INCOME
 - For all categories- NOT ACA
 - Community 19 and older 1 person with a disability
 - ■If over allowable standard, monthly deductible "spend-down" (\$1015)-new March 2016 #
 - Long Term Care
 - ■Resident can keep \$ 30 \$ 50
 - Resident can pay for Medicare and other health insurance
 - ■If single, balance of income to facility
 - ■If married, adhere to spousal rules

Illinois Medicaid

□ ASSETS -

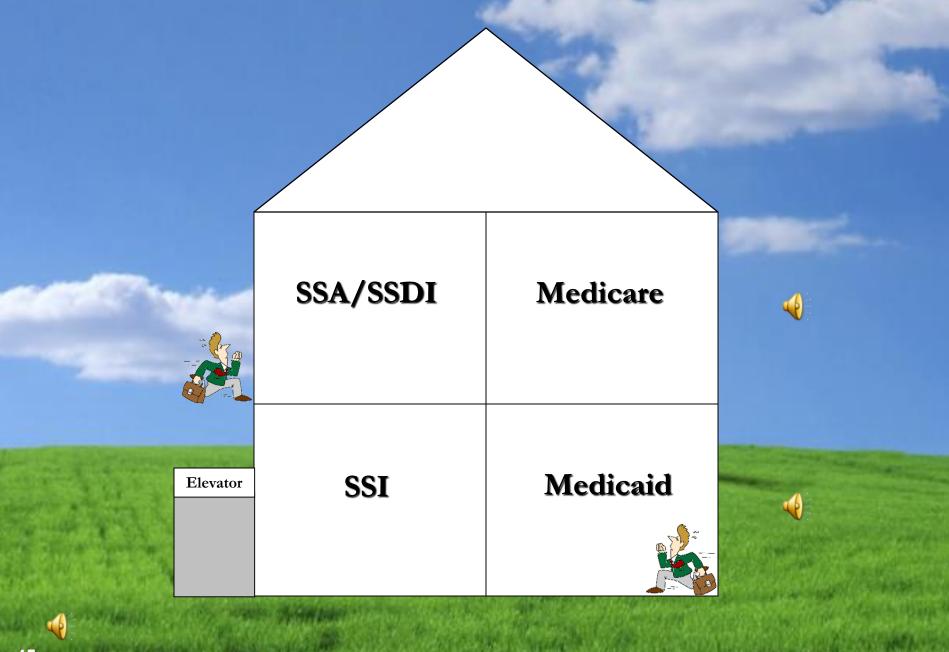
- ONLY for Aged, Blind or Disabled
- If over allowable standard = deductible "spend-down"
- > Community
- 1 single person allowed: house they live in, 1 car and \$2000
- No look back
- Long Term Care
- DRA February 8, 2006
- > SMART Act
- 60 month look back
- Spousal Impoverishment



Movin' On Up

If we are in the "basement", how do we get to the "penthouse"?





Riding the Elevator

- 1) Works and earns FICA on own but less than SGA = 2016=\$1130 monthly
- □ 2) DAC = <u>Disabled Adult Child</u>
 - CDB = Childhood Disability Benefits
 - a) Onset date that Social Security has is before age 22
 - AND
 - b) Parent with a FICA work record
 - AND
 - c) That Parent either:
 - Becomes retired & collects SSA
 - or
 - Becomes disabled themselves and collects SSDI
 - or
 - Becomes deceased

Riding the Elevator (Cont.)

Adult Child moves from SSI to SSDI

□ AND







What Stops the Elevator?

■ Marriage



■ Working over SGA



TIME FOR BINGO!





FAMILY BENEFIT SOLUTIONS, INC.

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