Guidelines for SSI Referrals (front)

Individuals who are unable to work because of age, blindness or disability may be eligible to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and/or Social Security Disability (SSD) benefits. An individual is considered disabled if they are unable to perform substantial gainful activity (work) because of a medically determinable physical and/or mental impairment which is expected to last for 12 months or more or result in death. As a condition of TA eligibility, SSI must be pursued, and if eligible accepted, for all household members, including children.

Applicant/Recipient Responsibility **Social Service District Responsibility** 1. Evaluate an individual's potential to qualify for SSI by 1. Must cooperate in applying for SSI benefits. 2. Must appeal an SSI eligibility denial when the district (Also, see back): determines such appeal is required. Must accept SSI benefits. □ Review medical history for diagnosed and/or treated chronic diseases □ Observe behavioral/mental characteristics Failure to Comply with Requirement to Apply for and Accept □ Review vocational factors and work history SSI Benefits 2. If appropriate, refer A/Rs to apply for SSI benefits and Individuals – When an individual refuses without good complete DSS-2474 "SSI Referral and Certification cause to apply for, appeal or accept SSI for him or Contact Form". herself, or for a child in his or her care, the penalty is the removal of the non-cooperative individual adult from the 3. If necessary, assist A/Rs who have trouble navigating budget (incremental sanction). This is true unless it is a or lack the motivation to cooperate with the SSI Rice individual. Then the penalty is a prorata reduction. benefits application or appeals process with the following: **Rice Household** – A Rice household is a multi-person Safety Net case type 16 or 17 with no individual who is Obtain signatures for medical release under age 18, or under age 18 and attending full time □ Obtain medical and/or supporting documentation secondary school or the equivalent. In a Rice ☐ Assure that A/R attends medical appointments household, when the parent or spouse refuses to apply ☐ Assist in representing A/R in SSA appeals process. for SSI for himself or herself, the needs of the household are reduced prorata. (94 ADM-10) 4. Utilize appropriate employability code. □ Example: Employability code 43 –Incapacitated (SSI **For single households.** Deny or discontinue assistance. application filed) Track and Monitor referrals submitted to SSA. **Adult Caretaker** – If the adult caretaker is not in receipt of temporary assistance no sanction is imposed. 6. Maintain security and confidentiality of SSA data. References 08-ADM-05 07-ADM-06 07-LCM-04 06-ADM-06 04-ADM-05 94-ADM-10 18 NYCRR 369.2 (h) 18 NYCRR 370.2 (b) (5) 18 NYCRR 352.30 (f)

Guidelines for SSI Referrals (back)

To appropriately refer an individual to apply for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits it is important to review an applicant or recipient's age (65 or older), medical history and work history. Also, observations about the individual's behavior and mental characteristic must be evaluated. An appropriate SSI referral may ultimately reduce or eliminate an applicant or recipient's need for Temporary Assistance benefits.

Observe Behavioral/Mental Characteristics		Review medical history for diagnosed and/or treated chronic diseases	
	Disorientation/confusion		Heart Disease/chronic chest pain
	Inappropriate responses/reactions		Cancer
	Non-responsiveness		Alzheimer's
	Poor personal hygiene habits/unkempt		Emphysema/cystic fibrosis/lung disease
	appearance		AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
	Marked difficulty in sitting, standing, lifting,		HIV with related illnesses
	bending, kneeling, pushing, pulling		Hepatitis/liver disease
	Use of, or dependency on, prosthesis or medical		Leukemia/blood disease
	appliances such as walker, crutch, artificial limb,		Uncontrolled asthma
	cane, body brace, magnification device or		Brain injuries that prevent employment
	pacemaker		Schizophrenia
	Complaints of constant or periodic pain		Uncontrolled diabetes
	Poor concentration or attention span		Kidney disease
	Poor memory for recent or remote events		Liver disease/cirrhosis
	Amputation/paralysis of limbs		Alcohol/drug addiction
	Unusual or inappropriate		Multiple/extended hospitalizations
	mood/depression/anger		Periodic confinement in a mental health facility
	Unusual mannerism		History of treatment in mental health clinic
	Unusual fears or inhibitions		High medication usage
	Agitated, disruptive or hostile behavior		High drug expenditures
	Bizarre appearance / inappropriate dress		Deafness/poor hearing
	Acting out/hallucinations		Blind/poor vision
	Severe anxiety/nervousness		

Review vocational factors and work history

- □ Poor /inconsistent work history
- □ Age 55 or over lacking work skills
- □ Attendance in special education classes
- □ Learning disability with poor or inconsistent work history
- □ Previous participation in sheltered work shop/rehabilitation facility