

Benefits Assistance Resource Center

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UNDERSTANDING EXPEDITED REINSTATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act (TWWIIA) of 1999 created an important new work incentive called Expedited Reinstatement (EXR). EXR is a way to return more easily to Social Security disability benefits when work is significantly reduced or stopped because of an individual's original disabling condition. EXR also permits individuals to receive provisional payments while the EXR request is being processed.

Who Is Eligible for Expedited Reinstatement?

1. EXR is available to former Social Security disability beneficiaries including those who received Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Childhood Disability Benefits (CDB), or Disabled Widow(er)'s Benefits (DWB); and persons who received SSI payments based on disability or blindness.

- ◆ SSDI Beneficiaries have insured status as former workers and meet SSA's definition of disability. These beneficiaries are entitled to a disability benefit based upon their own work record.
- ◆ Childhood Disability Beneficiaries (CDB) are adults with disabilities who do not have sufficient work credits for insured status, but receive a benefit based upon a parent's insured status. To be eligible for CDB, individuals must be at least 18 years old, disabled by SSA's definition before the age of 22, the child of an insured worker who is either retired, disabled or deceased, and not married(except to another Social Security Title 2 beneficiary). This program was previously referred to as "Disabled Adult Child" or DAC benefits.
- ◆ Disabled Widow(er)s are the surviving spouses of deceased insured workers. The widow(er) must either have been married to the worker at the time the worker died, or must have been married to the worker

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for ten years prior to a divorce. These applicants must be over age 50, must meet the disability standards, and must not have remarried before age 60. Once the applicant is entitled to benefits, the rules for Disabled Widow(er)'s benefits follow those of the SSDI program. The beneficiary has a five-month waiting period for benefits, a 24-month waiting period for Medicare after benefits begin, and has access to the full range of work incentives available to the SSDI and CDB programs.

2. The individual's prior entitlement must have terminated due to work activity. Substantial Gainful Activity for Social Security beneficiaries and earned income (or a combination of earned and unearned income) for SSI recipients.
3. Individuals requesting EXR have to be performing work valued below the current SGA level.
4. To be eligible for EXR, individuals must have experienced a reduction or cessation of earnings because of the same disability (or a related disability) that entitled them to benefits in the first place.
5. Finally, the EXR request must be made within 60 months of the last month of entitlement.

Under What Circumstances Is EXR Used?

Expedited Reinstatement is a work incentive; the only people who may utilize it are those who previously received Social Security payments based on disability, but were terminated from benefits due to work.

Termination, for the SSA, does not just mean that the cash payments have stopped. It means that the computer record that maintains payments has been terminated. Once a person has been terminated, it takes a formal re-entitlement or re-instatement decision to reopen the computer record in order for payments to begin again. It is important to understand this because termination is more than just stopping payments. Termination is more than cessation, suspension, non-payment, or any other term SSA uses to denote merely the loss of cash payment. It means that no more benefits are payable based on that application.

Prior to January 1, 2001, once an SSDI or SSI record was terminated, the only way someone could receive payments again was to submit an entirely new application for benefits. This is often a lengthy process requiring a new medical determination of disability. With the enactment of the EXR provisions, eligible individuals who were terminated because of work have an alternative to re-

When Can People Request Expedited Reinstatement?

Social Security Disability Beneficiaries (SSDI/CDB/DWB)

In order for benefits to be expedited, the earlier record must have been terminated. That means that individuals receiving Social Security disability benefits must have worked through all of the work incentives. For SSDI, CDB, or DWB beneficiaries, that means they have used their Trial Work Period, Extended Period of Eligibility, and other work incentives, and have a terminated Social Security record. People who are in their Extended Period of Medicare

Coverage, but who were terminated for cash benefits and are beyond their Extended Period of Eligibility, may also request Expedited Reinstatement.

Individuals who are still in their Extended Period of Eligibility don't need to request EXR as they are NOT fully terminated from benefits. Just letting the SSA know there has been a drop in earnings may reinstate their benefits. Since these persons are being re-instated instead of re-applying, they don't have to prove their disability again, unless it is time for a regularly scheduled CDR.

Supplemental Security Income Recipients (SSI)

In order to be eligible for Expedited Reinstatement, SSI recipients must have exhausted all of the SSI work incentives, including 1619(b). These individuals must have earned high wages long enough that the SSI record was stopped entirely. That means they didn't receive SSI payments or Medicaid under 1619(b) within the 12 months prior to their reduction in earnings. Like Social Security Disability beneficiaries in their Extended Period of Eligibility, individuals who received SSI or 1619(b) within the prior 12 months don't have to reapply or request EXR as they are not fully terminated from benefits. These persons only need to let the SSA know that their income has dropped in order to become reinstated.

Deadline for request

There is an important deadline for Expedited Reinstatement. In order to receive Expedited Reinstatement benefits under any program, the request must be made within 60 months of when the prior benefit was terminated. Thus, if a person's disability causes the reduction or cessation of work more than five years after the record is terminated, a new application for benefits must be filed.

How are EXR Provisional Amounts Determined?

Social Security Disability Beneficiaries (SSDI/CDB/DWB)

The provisional benefit amount is based on what the person was receiving when the earlier record was terminated. Cost of living allowances (COLAs) and recomputations are added for years between the last period of entitlement and the EXR request for people who receive benefits based on their own work (SSDI). People who receive benefits on someone else's work record (CDB and DWB) will receive provisional benefits that include the COLAs that occurred between the time the benefit was terminated, and the time the EXR request is made.

Supplemental Security Income Recipients (SSI)

SSI is a benefit based on financial need. The provisional benefit amounts are based on countable income and the current Federal Benefit Rate (FBR). State supplemental payments are not made during the provisional benefit period.

Can an Individual Request EXR and Reapply for Benefits at the Same Time?

SSA's Program Operations Manual System (POMS) specifically states that EXR and reapplication are mutually exclusive. Benefits Specialists will need to help customers choose between EXR and reapplication based upon the unique status and needs of the individual balanced by the specific advantages and disadvantages of each approach. This is an important decision and has many complex factors. This document will compare and contrast EXR with reapplication for both SSI and the applicable Title 2 programs (SSDI/CDB/DWB) in order to facilitate this critical decision making process.



EXR AND RE-APPLICATION

Before a comparison of EXR and re-application can be made, a brief review of the re-application rules is in order. There is significant variance in the rules between the various programs. These rules must be kept in mind whenever considering the pros and cons of EXR versus re-application.

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

When people apply for Social Security Disability Insurance based on their own work, they serve a waiting period before benefits are payable. The waiting period is five full calendar months after the date the disability began. Once a SSDI benefits are terminated due to work, there is a five year (60-month) period after the termination during which former beneficiaries can be re-entitled without having to serve another 5-month waiting period. Persons who are re-entitled in this manner also receive a new set of work incentives as soon as they are awarded benefits (i.e.: Trial Work Period and Extended Period of Eligibility). If the application is made more than five years after termination, the applicant must serve a new five-month waiting period before becoming entitled to benefits. Once the waiting period has passed, these individuals also receive new work incentives as soon as they become entitled.

Childhood Disability Beneficiaries (CDB)

Childhood Disability beneficiaries never serve the 5-month waiting period. There is a limit, however, to when they may reapply for benefits. When CDB beneficiaries are terminated from benefits, they must become re-entitled within seven years of termination. If they don't become re-entitled within that time frame, they are no longer eligible to apply for benefits on that parent's record. Instead, they must apply for benefits on their own work record, another other insured parent (if available) or apply for SSI.

Disabled Widow(er) Beneficiaries (DWB)

Like Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) applicants, a DWB applicant must serve a five-month waiting period when initially entitled to benefits. Like CDB beneficiaries, however, Disabled Widow(er)s may not become re-entitled for benefits more than seven years from the date the prior benefits were terminated.

Supplemental Security Income Recipients (SSI)

Individuals may re-apply for SSI at anytime after termination has occurred. Keep in mind that termination due to earned income does not occur until after a person has been ineligible for 1619(b) extended Medicaid for over 12 months. If termination has occurred because of unearned income or resources, recipients may move back into cash payment status without filing a new application if this occurs within 12 months after benefits were suspended. If termination occurred because of earned income, it is highly likely that re-application will result in an award of SSDI instead of or in addition to SSI as the individual will now have earned work credits and may have achieved insured status. Keep in mind that SSI is always the benefit of last resort. Applicants are required to apply for all other benefits they might be eligible for before SSI is awarded. Only SSA staff can calculate whether or not a claimant has established eligibility for SSDI or the benefit amount.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXR AND RE-APPLICATION

Medical Disability Determinations

To understand Expedited Reinstatement, you need to know a little about the disability determination process. Each state has a subcontracted agency called the Disability Determination Service (DDS) that makes disability decisions for the SSA. There is a difference between the way these agencies look at initial applications for disability benefits and the way they make decisions about continuing the benefits at periodic reviews.

- ◆ Disability Determinations for Initial Applications - When initially applying for benefits, claimants must have disabilities that prevent them from performing substantial work. They must not only have severe disabilities, but these disabilities must be expected to last more than 12- months, or end in the applicant's death before then. In order to establish that a disability exists, the SSA looks closely at the medical records of the applicant. The burden of proof lies with the person filing the claim, not with the SSA. The individual must prove that the disability meets the severity listings that DDS uses to make a decision. A listing is a description of the severity of a physical, psychiatric, or cognitive disability. Each state's Disability Determination Service DDS uses these very specific descriptions to see if the applicant is entitled to benefits. This can be a hard standard to meet, especially if the person's disability is not well documented.
- ◆ Continuing Disability Reviews - Once individuals are entitled to benefits, they must periodically prove that their disabilities continue. For these reviews, the DDS uses a different standard from the one they use for initial applications. Once people are entitled to benefits, the DDS doesn't look for medical evidence that proves disabilities exists—that issue has already been established. Instead, the person making the decision looks for evidence that the disability is better. If there is sufficient medical improvement, the person's benefits are terminated. This is an easier test. The person isn't proving that he is disabled, only that the disability still exists at the same level of severity.

Under Expedited Reinstatement, after establishing the individual's current impairment(s) is the same as or related to the impairment(s) from the terminated entitlement. DDS uses the disability determination process that they use with Continuing Disability Reviews; DDS assumes that the disability is there. What they need to establish is that the disability has the same, or worse severity in order to pay benefits. This standard means that people may more easily return to the benefit roles than they might be able to if they made a new application.

Provisional Payments

Some individuals may prefer to request Expedited Reinstatement instead of reapplying because EXR permits provisional payments, whereas reapplication does not. A person may receive up to six-months of payments while the DDS

reviews the applicant's medical records. If the DDS determines that medical improvement has occurred and denies reinstatement, the SSA normally does not reclaim provisional payments. There usually is no overpayment. This is a significant advantage of the EXR provisions.

Health Insurance

During the time that provisional payments are made, SSDI/CDB/DWB beneficiaries will receive Medicare, while SSI recipients will receive Medicaid health insurance coverage. If the reinstatement is awarded, the health coverage will continue with the payments. If the EXR is denied, the health insurance will stop with the cash payment, but there will be no overpayment assessed. There is no provision for medical insurance during reapplication.

Is there a difference in benefit amount between re-application and reinstatement?

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

For people who receive SSDI on their own work record, there are potential differences in payment amount if EXR is pursued as opposed to re-applying for benefits. The way that the Social Security Administration calculates an SSDI payment is very complex and includes the following factors:

- ◆ When the work credits were accumulated;
- ◆ The number of years between the time an individual turns twenty-two and the date the disability began; and
- ◆ How much the applicant earned during his working years.

The calculation is too complex to explain here in detail, but higher earnings in the years that count yield a higher benefit. Also, work for later years can be used to replace earlier, lower years if it is to the person's advantage.

What happened between the time the earlier benefits were terminated and the reinstatement request or reapplication, could therefore affect the payments. If an individual had higher wages between the termination of his disability payment and the new application, the SSDI benefit could be recalculated and the result should be higher monthly payment. If the earnings were lower than the earnings used to originally calculate the benefit, the new calculation might result in a lower monthly payment. Because of a special disability Primary Insurance Amount (PIA)^{***} guarantee, the person would never receive a lower benefit than the benefit s/he received before the first period of disability was terminated.

Primary Insurance Amount (PIA)

The PIA is the result of a complex benefit calculation that the Social Security Administration does to determine the amount of payments. It is the amount in benefits that the worker would receive at full retirement age. All benefits paid on this worker's record are calculated from this PIA. For example, children receive part of the worker's PIA. The child of a living worker receives up to 50% of the worker's PIA, but a surviving child receives up to 75% of the worker's PIA.

It is at this point that comparisons between re-application and EXR get complicated. If an individual reapplies for benefits, the cost-of-living raises will not be applied to the years between termination and re-entitlement unless the termination for the prior benefit was less than 12-months before the person became disabled again. If the individual is reinstated, however, the cost-of-living raises will be applied. Even considering this, there is no guarantee that the new benefit would be lower or higher than the old. As part of the decision process about whether to reapply or request Expedited Reinstatement, the individual should go to the Social Security Administration and have them calculate the benefit both ways. Remember that this is the SSA's job – Benefits Specialists are not authorized nor competent to perform these calculations !

Example: Yanna

Yanna received \$600.00 a month in SSDI before she returned to work. Her benefit record was terminated 4 years ago. She has had a relapse of clinical depression and is deciding whether to reapply or request Expedited Reinstatement.

If she reapplies, her benefit will be recalculated using earnings through the year that has just ended. She will not receive the COLAs (Cost-of-Living-Adjustments) for reapplication, since it has been more than 12-months since her old benefits were terminated. Because her recent earnings were low the new benefit amount under the recomputation was less than the old benefit amount. Both EXR and reapplication would use the Primary Insurance amount for her prior period of disability, because of the guarantee mentioned above.

Recent Cost-of-Living-Adjustments (COLA)

12/97	2.1%
12/98	1.3%
12/99	2.4%
12/00	3.5%
12/01	2.6%

When the SSA calculates the cost-of-living raises, they add the COLA to the Primary Insurance Amount, and then figure out what beneficiaries receive based on that PIA.

See RS 00601.120 and press release for 12/2001 COLA

For Yanna, there are several advantages to reinstatement instead of reapplication. First, the COLAs would be added to her previous benefit, and her benefit would thus be higher. Second, Yanna is feeling a lot of stress about being re-entitled (a new disability determination). She wants the reinstatement standard (CDR standard) to be used when deciding if she is disabled. She also wants to receive provisional payments. Yanna requests EXR.

Other considerations with reapplication for SSDI beneficiaries --It is possible that the individual may not be due payments under a new application. Two circumstances could cause this. First, if the worker can't meet the more strict disability standards for a new application, the claim would be denied. Second, if the individual has gaps in work during which he/she wasn't entitled to SSDI, he/she may no longer be insured for benefits. Again, the SSA can help the person figure this out.

Childhood Disability Beneficiaries (CDBs)

For CDBs, the most likely difference between the new benefits and what the individual used to receive is that the reinstated benefits will be raised because of the COLAs that occurred between the EXR and the last time the benefits were paid. There are other potential changes.

- ◆ If the insured worker has died since the earlier benefit was terminated, the individual could have a higher benefit (75% of the worker's maximum benefit Primary Insurance Amount, instead of 50%).
- ◆ If the insured worker is living and this worker's benefits have stopped, then no one else could receive benefits on that Social Security Record. This might happen if the parent had been terminated from SSDI due to earnings or medical recovery. Thus, the Childhood Disability Beneficiary could not be reinstated, nor could s/he reapply on that record. In these cases, the person may apply on his/her own Social Security work record or apply for SSI benefits.
- ◆ If the CDB married someone who does not receive Social Security benefits, he/she would neither be eligible for reinstatement nor reapplication. In these cases, the person may apply on his/her own Social Security work record or apply for SSI benefits.
- ◆ It is possible that CDBs who work may become entitled to benefits on their own work records. If their SSDI benefit is higher than the CDB benefit, then these individuals are paid SSDI as a new application. If it is lower than the CDB benefit and individuals reapply, then individuals are paid their own benefits, but also receive the difference between their payment and the payment they would have gotten as CDB's. The total is the amount individuals would have received as CDB beneficiaries. These persons draw disability benefits off of two work records simultaneously (their own and a parent's) and are referred to as "dual eligibles".
- ◆ Finally, the Family Maximum might be involved. This is a cap that limits how much all of the members of a family can receive. If someone else was added or terminated from the Social Security record, the individual's benefits might be higher or lower because of the cap.

Family Maximum

When the Social Security Administration calculates benefits, they must take into account the Family Maximum. This is a cap that limits how much the family of a worker may receive. The worker is paid his benefits first, and then whatever is left of the Family Maximum is divided among the entitled family members.

All of these changes would apply both to reinstatement and re-entitlement with one exception. For months of provisional benefits, individuals receive the former benefit without a reduction due to the family maximum. Once the reinstatement has been approved, however, the family maximum could affect this individual's payments, as well as the payments of other family members on the record.

Disabled Widow(er) Beneficiaries (DWBs)

With DWBs, the most likely change will be the cost-of-living increases that occurred between the reinstatement or reapplication and the prior termination. All of the cost-of-living adjustments will be included for EXR and for reapplication. As with CDBs, Disabled Widow(er) beneficiaries are paid provisional benefits without considering the Family Maximum. Once the reinstatement has been approved, however, the family maximum could affect the DWB's payments, as well as the payments of other family members on the record.

Supplemental Security Income Recipients (SSI)

Because SSI is a benefit based on income and resources, the payment amount would be based on the person's current monthly income, up to the maximum Federal Benefit Rate (FBR). For states that have supplements, these supplements would be payable also. Entitlement for SSI is also based on living arrangement, so changes in living arrangement could change the amount of the payment. The benefits would be the same under reinstatement or reapplication.

 **RETROACTIVITY****Social Security disability beneficiaries (SSDI/CDB/DWB)**

Both with EXR and initial application, the Social Security Administration is able to pay retroactive Social Security Disability benefits as much as 12-months prior to the date of application or request.

Supplementary Security Income Recipients (SSI)

SSI does not have the same type of retroactivity built into it as Social Security Disability benefits. In fact, the farthest an SSI request for Expedited Reinstatement can go back is the date the SSA first knew of the request. When making a request for EXR or a new application for SSI, there is a short waiting period. The month in which individuals let the SSA know they want to apply is the eligibility month. Payments are not possible until the next month. The benefit amount and work incentives would also be the same with EXR or reapplication.



EXR AND WORK INCENTIVES

How does EXR affect the availability of work incentives as compared to re-application?

Social Security Disability Beneficiaries (SSDI/CDB/DWB)

1. An important aspect of EXR is that it allows the individual to get another Trial Work Period (TWP) and Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE) - but not immediately. The individual must not engage in substantial gainful work activity (SGA) for 24 months before being entitled to another Trial Work Period. These 24-months don't have to be consecutive. If someone who requests EXR returns to substantial work, the 24-month clock stops ticking until she again stops performing SGA. Once the 24 months has passed, the person receives a new Trial Work Period, and Extended Period of Eligibility, and all of the other work incentives conferred on initial applicants for Social Security disability benefits.
2. Another important benefit of EXR is that it may significantly increase eligibility to Medicare. If individuals request EXR, they will receive Medicare beginning with the first month of provisional payments, and throughout the initial period of reinstatement. Even though payments are suspended and the 24-month clock stops ticking for months of SGA, Medicare coverage would continue for those months as well. Once the individual has received 24-months of payments, s/he has a new Trial Work Period, and a new Extended Period of Medicare coverage.

Supplemental Security Income recipients (SSI)

If the individual receives SSI, and not Social Security disability benefits, then use of SSI work incentives is immediately possible after reinstatement. Once someone gets SSI through Expedited Reinstatement he must receive benefits for 24-months before he may again request EXR. If the entitlement ends before the 24-months have passed, the person would have to reapply to get SSI payments again.



CONCLUSION

Whether an individual should reapply for benefits or request Expedited Reinstatement is a complex decision. Factors such as benefit amount, access to work incentives, provisional payments, disability determination, waiting periods, and access to medical insurance are all essential factors. The Social Security Administration is best equipped to help someone make a decision, since they, and only they, make the decision of what will be paid, and whether benefits are payable at all. Benefits Specialists should help the individual understand the complexity of the situation, but should not delay the request for EXR or the new application if helping the individual decide. Delay might cause a loss of benefits.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What if I request EXR or re-apply for benefits and then return to work at a substantial level shortly thereafter, how will this affect my EXR request or the status of my application?

If the individual plans to return to work shortly after making the EXR request, or filing for re-application, then there are special considerations. Work above SGA shortly after applying, either for SSI or Social Security disability benefits may cause the SSA to reopen and deny the application. EXR would permit provisional payment for the few months that the individual is below SGA. The payments would be suspended for months above SGA, but there would be no overpayment.

What happens to provisional payments if the person owes Medicare Premiums?

If a Social Security disability recipient owes back Medicare premiums, the premiums will be deducted from provisional benefits.

Will existing overpayments affect provisional benefits?

The SSA will not withhold overpayments from provisional benefits without the written consent of the individual. Once the benefits are reinstated, however, overpayment recovery follows normal rules.

If people had family members receiving benefits before they were terminated, will the family members be due provisional payments?

People who receive Social Security Disability Insurance based on their own work, may have children or a spouse who previously received benefits on their record. These family members would receive benefits again once the reinstatement decision is made. They will not be eligible for provisional payments.

What happens if someone was receiving CDB benefits previously, and got married before or after the benefits were terminated?

When CDB benefits are terminated due to marriage, individuals will not be able to apply again on that parent's record, unless the marriage was void or annulled.

What happens with individuals who are eligible for both Social Security disability and SSI?

People on SSI are required to apply for any other benefit for which they are eligible. If someone receiving SSI has earnings that drop below the Substantial Gainful Activity limit, they must apply or request EXR. Which they do depends on the respective payment amounts. Individuals who are entitled to SSI are required to procure whatever benefit will pay the earliest and the highest amount.

Are there differences if the individual is blind?

EXR is applied to blind individuals in the same way it applies to other beneficiaries, with some exceptions. For blind people who are over age 55, there is a special provision that may let them come in and out of payment status, depending on earnings, without having to reapply. For those individuals, EXR is not possible. Also, when considering reapplication or EXR for blind individuals, remember that there are some basic differences in the work incentives. For Social Security disability beneficiaries, the financial limit that is used to consider work as substantial is significantly higher. For SSI recipients, additional deductions can be made when considering gross income to determine what income is countable. These work incentives apply immediately if the person is reinstated. Under reapplication, the limit for substantial work only applies after the Trial Work Period is complete.

If someone reapplied and was denied, may they request EXR?

As stated earlier, the medical disability standard for reapplication is more difficult to meet than the medical standard for EXR. A person could choose to reapply, and then be denied. If that happens, they may request Expedited Reinstatement. The EXR request date will not be retroactive to the application date.

Are there risks involved with EXR?

Yes. The largest risk is to Medicare coverage. Under the Social Security disability programs, a person may receive extended Medicare coverage for at least 93 months after the Trial Work Period ends. The person must still be disabled in order to receive this Medicare extension. If someone applies for Expedited Reinstatement, and is found to have a medical improvement, she no longer is disabled under Social Security law. That means her Medicare stops. If the person reapplies for benefits, instead of requesting Expedited Reinstatement, neither a denial nor approval will affect Medicare entitlement under the Extended Period of Medicare Coverage.

IF EXR is denied, may individuals reapply?

Yes, and the EXR request date will protect retroactivity for the individual's application date.



QUICK REFERENCE CHART FOR COMPARING EXR AND RE-APPLICATION

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Benefit</i>	<i>Expedited Re-instatement</i>	<i>Reapplication</i>
Provisional Payments	All Benefits	Up to six-months while disability decision is made.	Not payable under reapplication.
TWP	SSDI, CDB,, DWB	Eligible for TWP after 24-months of non-SGA.	Eligible for TWP as soon as entitlement begins.
Payment amount	SSDI	Adds COLAs and recomputations with recent earnings.	Adds COLAs only if termination was less than 12-months, but will re-compute with recent earnings. Calculation is different, because of additional years added into the calculation and different computation year.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Benefit</i>	<i>Expedited Re-instatement</i>	<i>Reapplication</i>
	DAC, CDB	Based on worker's record, so recomputation is not applicable. COLAs will apply for all years. Family Maximum will not affect provisional payments.	Based on someone else's work, so recomputation not applicable. All COLAs will be applied. Family Maximum applies with first month of payments.
	SSI	Amount based on current income, living arrangement, and assets. Payments may begin with month after the request.	Payments based on current income, living arrangements, and assets. Payments may begin the month after the month of application.
Medicare	SSDI, CDB, DWB	Coverage begins with provisional payments.	If within five years of prior termination, Medicare begins with the first month of entitlement after medical decision of approval is made.
Medicaid	SSI	Begins with first month of provisional payments.	Begins with the month after the month of application.
Other work incentives	CDB, SSDI, DWB	Begins after consumer completes 24-months of non-SGA after reinstatement under EXR.	Begins immediately upon entitlement.
	SSI	Begins first month of provisional payments.	Begins first month of entitlement.

SSA PROGRAM OPERATIONS MANUAL SYSTEM (POMS) FOR EXR

DI 13050.000 Expedited Re-instatements; Subchapter Table of Contents

DI 13050.001	Expedited Reinstatement - Overview
DI 13050.005	General Workflow
DI 13050.010	Extension of Time Limit for Requesting Expedited Reinstatement
DI 13050.015	Protective Filing
DI 13050.020	Filing Considerations - Expedited Reinstatement Versus Initial Claim
DI 13050.025	Provisional Benefits - Title II
DI 13050.030	Provisional Payments - Title XVI
DI 13050.035	Reinstatement Determination - Title II
DI 13050.040	Reinstatement Determinations - Title XVI
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DI 13050.085	Appeals Process Under Expedited Reinstatement
DI 13050.090	Expedited Reinstatement and Initial Claim Filed for the Same Benefit
DI 13050.095	Payment Center Expedited Reinstatement Procedures
DI 13050.100	Critical Cases
DI 13050.105	Exhibits

Other POMS Citations

For Social Security Disability Benefit Computation

: RS 00605.005	Benchmark Year (Eligibility Year) -- 11/01/94
: RS 00605.017	Base Years, Computation Years, and Division Months Under the 1978 NS Method -- 11/20/96
: RS 00605.010	Initial PIA Computations -- 09/10/98
: RS 00605.501	Current Recomputations -- 1977 Amendments -- 08/02/99
: RS 00615.740	1980 Disability Maximum -- General -- 04/10/96
: RS 00605.900	List of RAW PIA and Family Maximum Computations -- 10/29/2001
: RS 00203.025	Amount of Child's benefits -- 07/10/96
: RS 00605.035	DIB Guarantee PIA -- 07/23/92

: RS 00615.738

Maximum Family Benefits with DIB Guarantee PIA

-- 04/10/96

For Childhood Disability benefits

: DI 10115.000

Subchapter Table of Contents -- 05/04/99

For DWB Benefits

: DI 10110.000

Subchapter Table of Contents -- 05/04/99

For SSI Month of Eligibility

SI 00601.101



RESOURCES AND WEBSITES

**To visit the complete text of the
TWWIIA final rules, visit**

http://www.ssa.gov/regulations/rln0960_af11f.htm

Virginia Commonwealth University's

Benefits Assistance Resource Center

Give us a call or e-mail us....We are the answer to your Social Security Work Incentives questions!!!

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