



Gearing Up For Your Transitions

Frequently Asked Questions Employment Issues & Ticket To Work

We hope the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) below answer questions you may have regarding this topic. **Click on the question to be taken to the answer.**

[I want to work. How can I get ready for a job?](#)

[Will I lose my Medicaid if I get a job?](#)

[Will I lose my Social Security benefits if I get a job?](#)

[I am a person with a disability. Where can I get information and financial assistance to start my own business?](#)

[I am a person with a disability and I would like to work for the federal government. How do I get a job with the government?](#)

[Is there anything that my employer must provide to help me do my job and accommodate my disability?](#)

[What can I do if I think my employer or supervisor is discriminating against me because of my disability?](#)

[I have recently become disabled and cannot do the work I had been doing in the past. Where can I get financial assistance for training or retraining?](#)

Questions an employer can ask

[What is a Disability-Related Question?](#)

[May an employer ask whether an applicant can perform the job?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants to describe or demonstrate how they would perform the job \(including any needed reasonable accommodations\)?](#)

[May an employer ask a particular applicant to describe or demonstrate how s/he would perform the job, if other applicants aren't asked to do this?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants whether they will need reasonable accommodation for the hiring process?](#)

[May an employer ask an applicant for documentation of his/her disability when the applicant requests reasonable accommodation for the hiring process?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants whether they will need reasonable accommodation to perform the functions of the job?](#)

[May an employer ask whether an applicant can meet the employer's attendance requirements?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their certifications and licenses?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their arrest or conviction records?](#)

[May an employer ask questions about an applicant's impairments?](#)

[May an employer ask whether applicants can perform major life activities, such as standing, lifting, walking, etc.?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their workers' compensation history?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their current illegal use of drugs?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their lawful drug use?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their lawful drug use if the employer is administering a test for illegal use of drugs?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their prior illegal drug use?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants about their drinking habits?](#)

[May an employer ask applicants to "self-identify" as individuals with disabilities for purposes of the employer's affirmative action program?](#)

[Are there any special steps an employer should take if it asks applicants to "self-identify" for purposes of the employer's affirmative action program?](#)

[May an employer ask third parties questions it could not ask the applicant directly?](#)

Ticket to Work – Questions & Answers

[What is the Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency \(Ticket\) program?](#)

[What is the goal of the Ticket program?](#)

[How does the Ticket program help people receiving disability benefits go to work?](#)

[What kind of entity can be an Employment Network in the Ticket program?](#)

[Do I have to participate in the Ticket Program?](#)

[Do I need to have the paper Ticket sent to me by Social Security in order to participate in the program?](#)

[What is an Employment Network \(EN\)? How do I find information on ENs in my area?](#)

[What do I do if I want to change my Employment Network \(EN\)?](#)

[How do I un-assign my Ticket from my Employment Network \(EN\)?](#)

[Do I need to pay anything to participate in the Ticket Program?](#)

[Can I participate in the Ticket Program and get services from my State Vocational Rehabilitation \(VR\) agency?](#)

[Can I work with my State Vocational Rehabilitation \(VR\) agency as well as another participating Employment Network \(EN\)?](#)

[Will I lose my Social Security benefits when I participate in the Ticket Program to get vocational services and supports?](#)

[What are Work Incentives?](#)

[Will I lose my Medicare eligibility if I participate in the Ticket program?](#)

[Will I lose my Medicaid Coverage if I participate in the Ticket program?](#)

[What happens if my benefits stop due to my earnings and then I can no longer work due to my disability? Will I need to file a brand new application for benefits?](#)

[How do I put my Ticket into "inactive status"?](#)

[What is "timely progress"? What does it mean for me if I use my Ticket?](#)

[Can I use a Ticket to become self-employed or start my own business?](#)

[Back To Top](#)

I want to work, how can I get ready for a job?

Services are available to help students transition from school to work. You can explore your skills and capabilities just like other young people would.

Will I lose my Medicaid if I get a job?

No, you will not lose your Medicaid benefits if you work.

Will I lose my Social Security benefits if I get a job?

Supplemental Security recipient's income is adjusted.

I am a person with a disability. Where can I get information and financial assistance to start my own business?

The Job Accommodation Network (JAN), a free service funded by DOL's Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP), offers assistance to individuals with disabilities interested in self-employment and entrepreneurship. JAN's website is AskJAN.org. Live phone service is also available 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ET by calling (toll-free) 1-800-526-7234 (Voice) or 1-877-781-9403 (TTY).

I am a person with a disability and I would like to work for the federal government. How do I get a job with the government?

As the nation's largest employer, the federal government has committed to modeling effective employment policies and practices that advance America's ideal of equal opportunity for all people, including people with disabilities. A good place to learn more about related initiatives is the [Federal Government page](#) of DOL's Office of Disability Employment Policy's (ODEP) website. Specific information about how to learn about and apply for federal employment is available on the [Office of Personnel Management's \(OPM\) web page for job seekers with disabilities](#).

Is there anything that my employer must provide to help me do my job and accommodate my disability?

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other disability-related nondiscrimination laws have specific requirements regarding reasonable workplace accommodations for people with disabilities. The Job Accommodation Network (JAN), a free service funded by ODEP, is the leading source of information on workplace accommodations and can assist both [individuals](#) and [employers](#) in understanding their related rights and responsibilities. JAN's website is AskJAN.org. Live phone service is also available 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ET by calling (toll-free) 1-800-526-7234 (Voice) or 1-877-781-9403 (TTY).

What can I do if I think my employer or supervisor is discriminating against me because of my disability?

If you feel you have been or are being discriminated against on the basis of a disability, you may file a complaint under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA is administered and enforced by the [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission \(EEOC\)](#). To explore further, read the EEOC's fact sheet titled [The ADA: Your Employment Rights as an Individual With a Disability](#), which includes information about how to file a complaint. There may also be applicable disability nondiscrimination laws in your state. For more information, contact your [State Department of Labor](#).

[Back To Top](#)

I have recently become disabled and cannot do the work I had been doing in the past. Where can I get financial assistance for training or retraining?

Financial assistance for persons with disabilities preparing to enter or re-enter the workforce may be available through your closest [One-Stop Career Center](#). These "One-Stops," located in communities across the U.S., provide direct employment and training services to job seekers, including those with disabilities. To find your nearest One-Stop, visit [America's Service Locator](#) or call (toll-free) 1-877-US2-JOBS (1-877-872-5627) (Voice) or TTY.

What is a Disability-Related Question?

Disability-Related Question is a question that is likely to elicit information about a disability. At the pre-offer stage, an employer cannot ask questions that are likely to elicit information about a disability. This includes directly asking whether an applicant has a particular disability. It also means that an employer cannot ask questions that are closely related to a disability.

On the other hand, if there are many possible answers to a question and only some of those answers would contain disability-related information, that question is not "disability-related."

May an employer ask whether an applicant can perform the job?

Yes. An employer may ask whether applicants can perform any or all job functions, including whether applicants can perform job functions "with or without reasonable accommodation."

May an employer ask applicants to describe or demonstrate how they would perform the job (including any needed reasonable accommodations)?

Yes. An employer may ask applicants to describe how they would perform any or all job functions, as long as all applicants in the job category are asked to do this.

Employers should remember that, if an applicant says that s/he will need a reasonable accommodation to do a job demonstration, the employer must either provide a reasonable accommodation that does not create an undue hardship; or allow the applicant to simply describe how s/he would perform the job function.

May an employer ask a particular applicant to describe or demonstrate how s/he would perform the job, if other applicants aren't asked to do this?

When an employer could reasonably believe that an applicant will not be able to perform a job function because of a known disability, the employer may ask that particular applicant to describe or demonstrate how s/he would perform the function. An applicant's disability would be a "known disability" either because it is obvious (for example, the applicant uses a wheelchair), or because the applicant has voluntarily disclosed that s/he has a hidden disability.

May an employer ask applicants whether they will need reasonable accommodation for the hiring process?

Yes. An employer may tell applicants what the hiring process involves (for example, an interview, timed written test, or job demonstration), and may ask applicants whether they will need a reasonable accommodation for this process.

May an employer ask an applicant for documentation of his/her disability when the applicant requests reasonable accommodation for the hiring process?

Yes. If the need for accommodation is not obvious, an employer may ask an applicant for reasonable documentation about his/her disability if the applicant requests reasonable accommodation for the hiring process (such as a request for the employer to reformat an examination, or a request for an accommodation in connection with a job demonstration). The employer is entitled to know that the applicant has a covered disability and that s/he needs an accommodation. So, the applicant may be required to provide documentation from an appropriate professional, such as a doctor or a rehabilitation counselor, concerning the applicant's disability and functional limitations.

[Back To Top](#)

May an employer ask applicants whether they will need reasonable accommodation to perform the functions of the job?

In general, an employer may not ask questions on an application or in an interview about whether an applicant will need reasonable accommodation for a job. This is because these questions are likely to elicit whether the applicant has a disability (generally, only people who have disabilities will need reasonable accommodations).

Example: An employment application may not ask, "Do you need reasonable accommodation to perform this job?"

Example: An employment application may not ask, "Can you do these functions with ___ without ___ reasonable accommodation?"

Example: An applicant with no known disability is being interviewed for a job. He has not asked for any reasonable accommodation, either for the application process or for the job. The employer may not ask him, "Will you need reasonable accommodation to perform this job?"

However, when an employer could reasonably believe that an applicant will need reasonable accommodation to perform the functions of the job, the employer may ask that applicant certain limited

questions. Specifically, the employer may ask whether s/he needs reasonable accommodation and what type of reasonable accommodation would be needed to perform the functions of the job.

The employer could ask these questions if:

- The employer reasonably believes the applicant will need reasonable accommodation because of an obvious disability;
- The employer reasonably believes the applicant will need reasonable accommodation because of a hidden disability that the applicant has voluntarily disclosed to the employer; or
- An applicant has voluntarily disclosed to the employer that s/he needs reasonable accommodation to perform the job.

Example: An individual with diabetes applying for a receptionist position voluntarily discloses that she will need periodic breaks to take medication. The employer may ask the applicant question about the reasonable accommodation such as how often she will need breaks, and how long the breaks must be. Of course, the employer may not ask any questions about the underlying physical condition.

Example: An applicant with a severe visual impairment applies for a job involving computer work. The employer may ask whether he will need reasonable accommodation to perform the functions of the job. If the applicant answers "no," the employer may not ask additional questions about reasonable accommodation (although, of course, the employer could ask the applicant to describe or demonstrate performance). If the applicant says that he will need accommodation, the employer may ask questions about the type of required accommodation such as, "What will you need?" If the applicant says he needs software that increases the size of text on the computer screen, the employer may ask questions such as, "Who makes that software?" "Do you need a particular brand?" or "Is that software compatible with our computers?" However, the employer may not ask questions about the applicant's underlying condition. In addition, the employer may not ask reasonable accommodation questions that are unrelated to job functions such as, "Will you need reasonable accommodation to get to the cafeteria?"

An employer may only ask about reasonable accommodation that is needed now or in the near future. An applicant is not required to disclose reasonable accommodations that may be needed in the more distant future.

May an employer ask whether an applicant can meet the employer's attendance requirements?

Yes. An employer may state its attendance requirements and ask whether an applicant can meet them. An employer also may ask about an applicant's prior attendance record (for example, how many days the applicant was absent from his/her last job). These questions are not likely to elicit information about a disability because there may be many reasons unrelated to disability why someone cannot meet attendance requirements or was frequently absent from a previous job (for example, an applicant may have had day-care problems).

An employer also may ask questions designed to detect whether an applicant abused his/her leave because these questions are not likely to elicit information about a disability.

Example: An employer may ask an applicant, "How many Mondays or Fridays were you absent last year on leave other than approved vacation leave?"

However, at the pre-offer stage, an employer may not ask how many days an applicant was sick, because these questions relate directly to the severity of an individual's impairments. Therefore, these questions are likely to elicit information about a disability.

May an employer ask applicants about their certifications and licenses?

Yes. An employer may ask an applicant at the pre-offer stage whether s/he has certifications or licenses required for any job duties. An employer also may ask an applicant whether s/he intends to get a particular job-related certification or license, or why s/he does not have the certification or license. These questions are not likely to elicit information about an applicant's disability because there may be a number of reasons unrelated to disability why someone does not have -- or does not intend to get -- a certification/license.

May an employer ask applicants about their arrest or conviction records?

Yes. Questions about an applicant's arrest or conviction records are not likely to elicit information about disability because there are many reasons unrelated to disability why someone may have an arrest/conviction record.

[Back To Top](#)

May an employer ask questions about an applicant's impairments?

Yes, if the particular question is not likely to elicit information about whether the applicant has a disability. It is important to remember that not all impairments will be disabilities; an impairment is a disability only if it substantially limits a major life activity. So, an employer may ask an applicant with a broken leg how she broke her leg. Since a broken leg normally is a temporary condition which does not rise to the level of a disability, this question is not likely to disclose whether the applicant has a disability. But, such questions as "Do you expect the leg to heal normally?" or "Do you break bones easily?" would be disability-related. Certainly, an employer may not ask a broad question about impairments that is likely to elicit information about disability, such as, "What impairments do you have?"

May an employer ask whether applicants can perform major life activities, such as standing, lifting, walking, etc.?

Questions about whether an applicant can perform major life activities are almost always disability-related because they are likely to elicit information about a disability. For example, if an applicant cannot stand or walk, it is likely to be a result of a disability. So, these questions are prohibited at the pre-offer stage unless they are specifically about the ability to perform job functions.

May an employer ask applicants about their workers' compensation history?

No. An employer may not ask applicants about job-related injuries or workers' compensation history. These questions relate directly to the severity of an applicant's impairments. Therefore, these questions

are likely to elicit information about disability.

May an employer ask applicants about their current illegal use of drugs?

Yes. An employer may ask applicants about current illegal use of drugs because an individual who currently illegally uses drugs is not protected under the ADA (when the employer acts on the basis of the drug use).

May an employer ask applicants about their lawful drug use?

No, if the question is likely to elicit information about disability. Employers should know that many questions about current or prior lawful drug use are likely to elicit information about a disability, and are therefore impermissible at the pre-offer stage. For example, questions like, "What medications are you currently taking?" or "Have you ever taken AZT?" certainly elicit information about whether an applicant has a disability.

However, some innocuous questions about lawful drug use are not likely to elicit information about disability.

Example: During her interview, an applicant volunteers to the interviewer that she is coughing and wheezing because her allergies are acting up as a result of pollen in the air. The interviewer, who also has allergies, tells the applicant that he finds "Lemebreathe" (an over-the-counter antihistamine) to be effective, and asks the applicant if she has tried it. There are many reasons why someone might have tried "Lemebreathe" which have nothing to do with disability. Therefore, this question is not likely to elicit information about a disability.

May an employer ask applicants about their lawful drug use if the employer is administering a test for illegal use of drugs?

Yes, if an applicant tests positive for illegal drug use. In that case, the employer may validate the test results by asking about lawful drug use or possible explanations for the positive result other than the illegal use of drugs.

Example: If an applicant tests positive for use of a controlled substance, the employer may lawfully ask questions such as, "What medications have you taken that might have resulted in this positive test result? Are you taking this medication under a lawful prescription?"

[Back To Top](#)

May an employer ask applicants about their prior illegal drug use?

Yes, provided that the particular question is not likely to elicit information about a disability. It is important to remember that past addiction to illegal drugs or controlled substances is a covered disability under the ADA (as long as the person is not a current illegal drug user), but past casual use is not a covered disability. Therefore, the question is fine as long as it does not go to past drug addiction.

Example: An employer may ask, "Have you ever used illegal drugs?" "When is the last time you used illegal drugs?" or "Have you used illegal drugs in the last six months?" These questions are not likely to

tell the employer anything about whether the applicant was addicted to drugs. However, questions that ask how much the applicant used drugs in the past are likely to elicit information about whether the applicant was a past drug addict. These questions are therefore impermissible at the pre-offer stage.

Example: At the pre-offer stage, an employer may not ask an applicant questions such as, "How often did you use illegal drugs in the past?" "Have you ever been addicted to drugs?" "Have you ever been treated for drug addiction?" or "Have you ever been treated for drug abuse?"

May an employer ask applicants about their drinking habits?

Yes, unless the particular question is likely to elicit information about alcoholism, which is a disability. An employer may ask an applicant whether s/he drinks alcohol, or whether s/he has been arrested for driving under the influence because these questions do not reveal whether someone has alcoholism. However, questions asking how much alcohol an applicant drinks or whether s/he has participated in an alcohol rehabilitation program are likely to elicit information about whether the applicant has alcoholism.

May an employer ask applicants to "self-identify" as individuals with disabilities for purposes of the employer's affirmative action program?

Yes. An employer may invite applicants to voluntarily self-identify for purposes of the employer's affirmative action program if:

- The employer is undertaking affirmative action because of a federal, state, or local law (including a veterans' preference law) that requires affirmative action for individuals with disabilities (that is, the law requires some action to be taken on behalf of such individuals); or
- The employer is voluntarily using the information to benefit individuals with disabilities.

Employers should remember that state or local laws sometimes permit or encourage affirmative action. In those cases, an employer may invite voluntary self-identification only if the employer uses the information to benefit individuals with disabilities.

Are there any special steps an employer should take if it asks applicants to "self-identify" for purposes of the employer's affirmative action program?

Yes. If the employer invites applicants to voluntarily self-identify in connection with providing affirmative action, the employer must do the following:

- State clearly on any written questionnaire, or state clearly orally (if no written questionnaire is used), that the information requested is used solely in connection with its affirmative action obligations or efforts; and
- State clearly that the information is being requested on a voluntary basis, that it will be kept confidential in accordance with the ADA, that refusal to provide it will not subject the applicant to any adverse treatment, and that it will be used only in accordance with the ADA.

In order to ensure that the self-identification information is kept confidential, the information must be on a form that is kept separate from the application.

May an employer ask third parties questions it could not ask the applicant directly?

No. An employer may not ask a third party (such as a service that provides information about workers' compensation claims, a state agency, or an applicant's friends, family, or former employers) any questions that it could not directly ask the applicant.

[Back To Top](#)

Ticket to Work

FAQs come directly from the Social Security Ticket to Work website: <http://chooseworkttw.net>

What is the Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency (Ticket) program?

The Ticket to Work Program provides most people receiving Social Security benefits (beneficiaries) more choices for receiving employment services. Under this program, most beneficiaries become eligible for the Ticket to Work Program when they start to receive SSDI or SSI benefits based on disability. Beneficiaries may choose to assign their tickets to an Employment Network (EN) of their choice to obtain employment services, vocational rehabilitation services, or other support services necessary to achieve a vocational (work) goal. The EN, if they accept the ticket, will coordinate and provide appropriate services to help the beneficiary find and maintain employment.

What is the goal of the Ticket program?

The ultimate goal of the Ticket to Work program is to assist people receiving Social Security disability benefits in reducing their reliance on disability benefits. The Ticket program also seeks to promote increased self-sufficiency and greater independence for people receiving Social Security disability benefits through work.

How does the Ticket program help people receiving disability benefits go to work?

People with disabilities receiving benefits from SSA can use the Ticket issued to them by SSA to obtain services and supports to assist them in preparing for work and entering and maintaining employment. SSA pays approved providers of services, referred to as "Employment Networks" (ENs), when the Ticket Holders they are serving go to work and achieve designated levels of work and earnings. Rather than being a fee for services, these payments are compensation for assisting beneficiaries to achieve employment-related Milestones and Outcomes as they move towards self-supporting employment.

What kind of entity can be an Employment Network in the Ticket program?

Any qualified entity, including employers, can become an EN in the Ticket program. An EN may be any public or private entity, so long as the EN is qualified to assume responsibility for the coordination and/or delivery of employment, vocational rehabilitation or other support services to Ticket Holders to help them achieve their employment goals. An EN may be an agency, an organization, a consortium of organizations, or an individual. Certain entities, like State Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agencies and Department of Labor One Stop Career Centers, are automatically qualified as ENs under the Ticket

Program. Federal agencies are precluded from becoming ENs and beneficiaries, who may be qualified and approved as ENs, are precluded from acting as their own EN.

Do I have to participate in the Ticket Program?

No. The goal of the Ticket to Work program is to help people receiving Social Security disability benefits obtain employment and work toward greater independence and increased self-sufficiency. Social Security pays ENs when the people receiving Social Security disability benefits they work with achieve certain Milestones and Outcomes associated with work and earnings. The program is free and voluntary, meaning you do not have to pay for services received under the Ticket program and there is no penalty for not participating.

[Back To Top](#)

Do I need to have the paper Ticket sent to me by Social Security in order to participate in the program?

No, you do not need to have the paper Ticket to start working with an approved provider of vocational services and supports called an Employment Network (EN). The EN you select can contact the Operations Support Manager, MAXIMUS, to verify your eligibility to participate in the program.

What is an Employment Network (EN)? How do I find information on ENs in my area?

ENs are organizations and agencies, including your State Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agency, that entered into an agreement with the Social Security Administration to provide employment services, vocational rehabilitation services, and other types of support services to people receiving Social Security disability benefits with disabilities under the Ticket to Work program.

You can contact any EN in your area to see if the services and supports they offer are right for you. Both you and the EN must agree to work together and develop a plan that describes your employment goal and outlines the services and supports the EN will provide to help you reach that goal. If you need help in choosing an EN, visit the [Social Security Administration Ticket To Work website](#) or call the Ticket to Work hotline at 866-968-7842 (voice) 866-833-2967 (TTY).

What do I do if I want to change my Employment Network (EN)?

You are free to contact as many ENs as you like while you are looking for the one that is a good fit. To change ENs, you will need to un-assign your Ticket. First, we encourage you to notify your current EN that you plan to un-assign your Ticket with them. Then, you will need to submit a Ticket Un-assignment form. Please complete the [form](#) and include all of the required information. For more details on un-assigning your Ticket, please see the question: How do I un-assign my Ticket from my Employment Network (EN)?

How do I un-assign my Ticket from my Employment Network (EN)?

You can un-assign your Ticket with your EN at any time; however you are encouraged to notify the EN before requesting that your Ticket be un-assigned. To request unassignment, please complete the form at www.choosework.net/materials/TTW_Unassignment_Template.pdf and include all of the required information.

If you want to keep your Continuing Disability Review (CDR) protection, it's important that you re-assign

your Ticket within 90 days. If you have any questions about CDR protection, or need more information about Ticket to Work, call 1-866-968-7842(V) or 866-833-2967(TTY) M - F 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM EST.

Do I need to pay anything to participate in the Ticket Program?

No. The Ticket Program is free (and voluntary) for people receiving Social Security disability benefits. The Ticket Program allows you to receive vocational services and supports at no cost to you to help you obtain employment and work towards greater independence and increased self-sufficiency. Social Security pays the Employment Network you chose to work with when you achieve certain milestones and outcomes associated with work and earnings.

[Back To Top](#)

Can I participate in the Ticket Program and get services from my State Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agency?

Yes. State VR agencies provide a wide variety of services and supports to help people with disabilities return to work, enter a new line of work, or enter the workplace for the first time. [Visit DVR agency](#) .

Can I work with my State Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agency as well as another participating Employment Network (EN)?

It depends. The Ticket Program only allows you to work with one EN (including a State VR agency) at a time. However, you might be able to get services from the VR agency first and then, once VR closes your case, get follow-along or ongoing support services from a different EN. In addition, you may be able to work with a service provider that provides services under a contract with the State VR agency while your VR case is open and, after your VR case is closed, continue working with that same services provider under the Ticket program if the provider is an approved EN.

Will I lose my Social Security benefits when I participate in the Ticket Program to get vocational services and supports?

You will continue to receive your benefits until you begin earning wages or self-employment income above the applicable earnings limit for the Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance program. In addition, Social Security cannot perform a medical "Continuing Disability Review" to determine whether you continue to have a disability while you are participating in the Ticket Program, including receiving services from the State Vocational Rehabilitation agency, and progressing towards your employment goal, so only your earnings can affect your benefit eligibility.

How much you can earn before it will affect the amount of your monthly benefit will vary for each individual. This is due in part to the fact that you can subtract certain amounts from your gross earnings by taking advantage of Social Security Work Incentives. For more information on Social Security Work Incentives, check out the [Social Security Red Book](#) .

What are Work Incentives?

Work Incentives are disability program rules that allow you to reduce your countable income so that you can continue to receive a cash benefit while you explore work or look for a job that is right for you. Examples of such Work Incentives include the extension of Medicare and Medicaid coverage while working, Impairment-Related Work Expenses, and Plans for Achieving Self-Support. In addition, if your

work attempt is unsuccessful, Social Security has made it easy for you to get back on benefits when and if needed.

To learn more about these and other Social Security Work Incentives, check out the [Social Security Red Book](#)

Will I lose my Medicare eligibility if I participate in the Ticket program?

No. As long as you continue to receive Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefit payments, you will continue to remain eligible for the same medical coverage. There are also Work Incentives that allow you to continue your medical coverage once you begin earning enough that you stop receiving SSDI payments. If you currently receive medical coverage through Medicare, you can continue to be eligible for coverage for at least 93 months after the last month of your Trial Work Period.

[Back To Top](#)

Will I lose my Medicaid Coverage if I participate in the Ticket program?

No. As long as you continue to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, you will continue to remain eligible for the same medical coverage.

If you currently receive Medicaid, you might be eligible to continue to receive Medicaid even after you stop receiving SSI benefits due to work. Your coverage might be extended in two ways. First, you might be eligible through a [Work Incentives created by Section 1619\(b\) of the Social Security Act](#). You need to meet certain other requirements to qualify for this Work Incentives.

Your state might also have a program called the Medicaid Buy-In Program, which allows you to keep your Medicaid coverage by paying a monthly premium, provided you meet the other eligibility requirements established by your state. To see whether your state has a Medicaid Buy-In Program and whether you might be eligible, contact [Delaware State Medicaid](#) agency a division of Health and Social Services.

What happens if my benefits stop due to my earnings and then I can no longer work due to my disability? Will I need to file a brand new application for benefits?

No. If your benefits ended because you worked and had earnings, you can request that your benefits start again without having to complete a new application. While the Social Security Administration (SSA) determines whether you can get benefits again, Social Security can give you provisional (temporary) benefits for up to 6 months. This is because of a Work Incentives called Expedited Reinstatement. You can ask for your benefits to start again using Expedited Reinstatement for up to five years after you stop receiving benefits.

For more information regarding [Expedited Reinstatement](#).

How do I put my Ticket into "inactive status"?

A beneficiary who is working with an EN or a State VR agency under cost reimbursement may have his/her Ticket placed in "inactive status" at any time by submitting a written request to Social Security

asking that the Ticket be placed in "inactive status". "Inactive status" will begin with the first day of the month following the month your request is received. You should remember that once your Ticket is inactive status, you will no longer be protected from Continuing Disability Reviews and Social Security can review your file during those months your Ticket is inactive if you are due for one.

What is "timely progress"? What does it mean for me if I use my Ticket?

As explained above, The Social Security Administration cannot perform a medical "Continuing Disability Review" to determine whether you continue to have a disability while you are participating in the Ticket Program and progressing towards your employment goal. Every 12 months after you assign your Ticket to Work to an EN, we must decide if you are making the expected progress toward your vocational goal. We look at progress such as completing certain education or getting and keeping a job. We refer to this as a "Timely Progress Review".

Can I use a Ticket to become self-employed or start my own business?

Yes, a Ticket can be used to obtain services and supports to help you become self-employed or start your own business. If you are interested in pursuing a self-employment goal, you should tell the EN you would like to work with about that goal early on in the process. You should be aware, however, that some ENs might choose not to accept the Ticket assignment from someone who has self-employment as a goal.

