

Policy Transmittal Developmental Disabilities Services



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Number: APD-PT-020-064

Issue date: 4/17/2020

Updated 5/3/2020 & 6/11/2020

Due date: 3/16/2020

Topic: Developmental Disabilities

Transmitting (check the box that best applies):

- New policy
 Policy change
 Policy clarification
 Executive letter
 Administrative Rule
 Manual update
 Other:

Applies to (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All DHS employees | <input type="checkbox"/> County Mental Health Directors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Area Agencies on Aging: {Select type} | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aging and People with Disabilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office of Developmental Disabilities Services (ODDS) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self Sufficiency Programs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODDS Children's Intensive In Home Services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County DD program managers | <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilization and Crisis Unit (SACU) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support Service Brokerage Directors | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ODDS Children's Residential Services | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Welfare Programs | |

Policy/rule title:	COVID-19 CARES Act benefits and resources		
Policy/rule number(s):		Release number:	
Effective date:	4/17/2020; Rep. Payee updates 6/10/2020	Expiration date:	
References:	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (H.R.748)		
Web address:	https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/748?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22coronavirus+act%22%5D%7D&s=2&r=38		

Discussion/interpretation: The Coronavirus Aide, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) provide benefits, stimulus payments and additional unemployment benefits to people who qualify. This

policy guidance is for people who experience intellectual/developmental disabilities and ODDS service providers who may have questions about how CARE payments might interact with public benefits such as SSI and Medicaid. More information about COVID-19 can be found on the Office of Developmental Disability Services on the [ODDS COVID-19 Information Webpage](#).

Implementation/transition instructions:

6/3/2020 Update: DHS acts as a Social Security Representative Payee for some individuals in services who have received a stimulus/economic impact payment (EIP). The Social Security Administration has provided guidance for Representative Payees about EIP funds, including Organizational Representative Payees, listed in the resources below, which DHS must follow.

Representative Payees should:

- Discuss the fund with the person or their legal representative or guardian
- Provide the funds to the person or their legal representative or guardian to use for the individual
- Collaborate with the person's DD case manager to help the individual find out how they would wish to use their funds if they request or need help
- Follow all SSA guidelines on EIP funds; resources are listed in this transmittal
- Not keep EIP funds, as they may not be kept by organizational representative payees

Congress passed the CARES Act on March 27th, 2020. The information below is provided to help people with developmental disabilities and ODDS service providers, better understand the CARES Act and how the CARES payment may interact with the benefits they receive.

Cornell University developed a [fact sheet](#) about how the receipt of CARES payments will affect various benefits programs. According to the fact sheet, CARES payments, for most federally funded benefit programs, will not count as income and will not count as a resource for a period of 12 months from the receipt of payment (*26 U.S. Code § 6409*). Those concerned about being over resources after the 12 months grace period may want to consider opening an [ABLE](#) account. An ABLE account is specialized savings account designed to allow people receiving benefits such as SSI and Medicaid to save over the resource limit while still maintaining eligibility.

People who receive, or may be eligible for any of the benefit programs listed below are encouraged to review [APD-20-054 Medical Benefits](#) policy transmittal and the [Cornell Covid19 Fact Sheet](#). ODDS services providers and case management entities are encouraged to review this information with the people they support. Benefits possibly impacted by CARES payments are:

- General Assistance
 - Income disregarded for GA
- Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Medicaid/Medicare
 - Income disregarded for OSIP-M
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
 - Income disregarded
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
 - CARES tax stimulus disregarded
 - Unemployment Insurance counted
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
 - Income disregarded
- Unemployment Insurance
 - Increased weekly benefit amount
 - Extension in weeks

Most people who filed their taxes in 2018 or 2019 and earned under \$75,000 will get a payment. If you did not file taxes, you can see if you qualify by completing the IRS Non-Filer Payment Info online at:

<https://www.freefilefillableforms.com/#/fd/EconomicImpactPayment>.

People who receive certain Social Security benefits and did not file taxes, may be able to get a stimulus payment sooner. If a person has more than one child in the household an increased payment may be received by completing the [Non-Filer Payment platform](#). The Social Security Administration will automatically process the base stimulus payments at a later date for those who did not file taxes and did not file the Non-Filer Payment form.

Finally, it is highly recommended that a person who is working, receive benefits counseling services to help them understand how earnings from work may interact with public benefits. A qualified benefits counselor may be able to provide additional information about how CARE Act payments may possibly affect benefits. Links to benefits counseling services can be found below.

Training/communication plan: Transmittal; policy consultation as needed.

Additional resources:

Social Security Administration Representative Payee information:

<https://www.ssa.gov/coronavirus/#reppayee>

Social Security Administration Commissioner's Act Now Message:
https://blog.ssa.gov/act-now-go-to-irs-gov-a-message-from-social-security-commissioner-andrew-saul/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

DHS APD PT-20-054 Medical Benefits:
<http://www.dhs.state.or.us/policy/spd/transmit/pt/2020/pt20054.pdf>

IRS Coronavirus Tax Relief: <https://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payments>

Covid-19 and Social Insurance and Benefit Programs (Cornell Fact Sheet):

- English: <https://yti.cornell.edu/images/COVID-19-Benefits.pdf>
- Spanish: <https://yti.cornell.edu/images/COVID-19-Beneficios.pdf>

Oregon Able Savings Plan: <https://www.oregonablesavings.com/>

Work Incentive Network:
<https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/EMPLOYMENT/VR/WIN/Pages/index.aspx>

Agencies that provide Benefits Counseling Services::
<https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/EMPLOYMENT/EMPLOYMENT-FIRST/Policy/ODDS-Approved-Benefits-Counselors.pdf>

Plan for Work: <https://droregon.org/need-help/plan-for-work/>

Local/branch action required: Review resource information and provide resource referrals to consumers and/or their guardians, legal representatives, or families as soon as possible.

Central office action required: Provide ongoing response as needed.

Field/stakeholder review: Yes No

If yes, reviewed by: Aging and People with Disabilities;

Filing instructions:

If you have any questions about this policy, contact:

Contact(s): Becky Smallwood

Phone: Becky: 503-957-9016

Fax:

Email: rebecca.smallwood@dhsosha.state.or.us



COVID-19 AND SOCIAL INSURANCE AND BENEFIT PROGRAMS

With ongoing impact of COVID-19 still not fully understood by the community at large, individuals with disabilities who regularly access a series of public benefits are left with a variety of questions about the impact of the various federal and state legislative and administrative actions on these various benefits. Key language in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) serves as a guidepost from which the impact on benefits can be better understood.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any refund (or advance payment with respect to a refundable credit) made to any individual under this title shall not be taken into account as income, and shall not be taken into account as resources for a period of 12 months from receipt, for purposes of determining the eligibility of such individual (or any other individual) for benefits or assistance (or the amount or extent of benefits or assistance) under any Federal program or under any State or local program financed in whole or in part with Federal funds. 26 U.S. Code § 6409

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Individuals who are receiving SSI need to be aware of several key elements related to the stimulus payment:

1. Stimulus payments are NOT taxable.
2. Stimulus payments received by the individual that are initiated through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) will not count as income in the calculation of the individual's SSI amount for that month (26 U.S. Code § 6409).
3. Stimulus payments will not be counted as "resources" for a twelve month period following the receipt of the funds (26 U.S. Code § 6409).
4. I am not typically required to file a tax return. Can I still receive my payment?

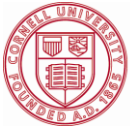
NO! You must file what is called a \$0 dollar tax return:

If you don't file taxes, use the "Non-Filers: Enter Your Payment Info Here" application to provide simple information so you can get your payment.

You should use this application if:

- You **did not file** a 2018 or 2019 federal income tax return because your gross income was under \$12,200 (\$24,400 for married couples). This includes people who had no income. Or
- You **weren't required to file** a 2018 or 2019 federal income tax return for other reasons

<https://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payments>



Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Disabled Widow(er) Benefits (DWB), Childhood Disability Benefits (CDB)

The stimulus payment will have no impact on any of these Title II benefits: SSDI, DWB, CDB, and SSA Retirement. These benefits are classified as insurance benefits and are NOT impacted by unearned income. In addition, the stimulus payments will NOT be taxable.

Please note that Title II benefits are SSA benefits. SSI benefits are federal welfare benefits. At any time when the Act refers to “Social Security Benefits,” SSI is not included unless specifically stated by the statute.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

There is no impact on SNAP benefits due to the receipt of a stimulus payment in accordance with 26 U.S. Code § 6409.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

There is no impact on HUD rent subsidies due to the receipt of the stimulus funds. Further, HUD housing does not consider an individual’s resources. Only the income produced by the resource, bank interest, is considered by HUD. ****Please check your state rules concerning and state public housing in which an individual may be living.***

HUD has also extended a “tailored set of mortgage payment relief options for single family homeowners with FHA-insured mortgages”. “Effective immediately for borrowers with a financial hardship that makes them unable to pay their mortgage due to the COVID-19 National Emergency, mortgage servicers must extend deferred or reduced mortgage payment options - called forbearance - for up to six months, and must provide an additional six months of forbearance if requested by the borrower”¹.

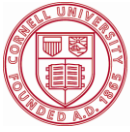
Medicaid

In all states that have accepted the [Federal Medical Assistance Percentage \(FMAP\)](#) 6.2% increase from the federal government (only NYS is in question but has issued a state directive not to terminate Medicaid benefits during the crisis), Medicaid recipients who received benefits before the COVID-19 crisis, or become eligible during the crisis cannot be terminated from Medicaid. On a case by case basis, states may change the category or eligibility, e.g., from regular Medicaid to 1619(b) or Medicaid Buy-In for Working People with Disabilities (MBI-WPD), but terminations of coverage will not be allowed.

Medicare

The stimulus payment will have no impact on Medicare premiums or eligibility. Medicare Savings Plans (MSPs), those programs that see Medicaid paying all or part of Medicare premiums for Parts B and D, and in some cases co-pays and deductibles, will also not be impacted by the stimulus payments in accordance with above language (26 U.S. Code § 6409).

¹ HUD (2020, April 1). *HUD issues new CARES act mortgage payment relief for FHA single family homeowners*. HUD https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/HUD_No_20_048



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

In accordance with the language in 26 U.S. Code § 6409, the stimulus payment will have no impact on [TANF eligibility](#) or resource levels for a 12 month period from receipt of the funds.

Veterans Affairs (VA) Pension

In accordance with the language in 26 U.S. Code § 6409, the stimulus payment will have no impact on VA Pension eligibility or resource levels for a 12 month period from receipt of the funds.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

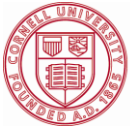
Each state is responsible for establishing its own UI benefits eligibility. In general, individuals qualify when:

- ✓ Are unemployed through no fault of your own. In most states, this means you have to have separated from your last job due to a lack of available work.
- ✓ Meet work and wage requirements. You must meet your state's requirements for wages earned or time worked during an established period referred to as a "base period." In most states, this is usually the first four out of the last five completed calendar quarters before the time that your claim is filed.
- ✓ Are a self-employed individual or 'gig' worker, like Uber and Lyft drivers, under the CARES Act provisions, and you meet your State's other UI criteria.
- ✓ Meet any additional state requirements. Find details of your [own state's program](#).²

Important UI Facts:

- UI has been extended beyond the "normal" 26 weeks to 39 weeks. This extension will end December 31, 2020, regardless of the number of weeks over your state's maximum that have been received. For example, if you have received 26 state weeks and are receiving your 4th federal extension week UI payment in the last week of December, 2020, this will be your last payment.
 - Most states provide 26 weeks of UI. Massachusetts residents will receive 43 weeks as the Commonwealth provides 30 weeks of UI in normal circumstances. Check your state's UI website for information concerning the number of weeks generally paid by your state.
 - If your state pays other than 26 weeks in normal circumstances, simply add 13 weeks to the number of state weeks of payment
- The CARES Act will provide UI benefits for self-employed individuals and "gig" workers such as UBER or LYFT drivers.
- The federal government will also add \$600 per week to the maximum state UI benefit paid for 4 months until July 31, 2020. Thus, if your state maximum payment is \$450 per week, the weekly check will be \$1045. There appears to be no variation in payment for those not receiving the maximum in your states so we must assume, until we receive other information that the \$600 per week will be added to all UI amounts paid by the state.

² DOL (2020, April, 2). *How do I file for unemployment insurance?* DOL
<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/unemployment-insurance>



- For SSD/I workers with disabilities that will have to meet your state “base rate”; meaning that they have to have worked long enough and earned enough to be eligible for UI. See your [state’s UI website](#) for this information. Many websites also have calculators to estimate payments.

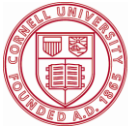
Important UI and SSI Facts:

- SSI recipients are required to apply for any other benefit they may be eligible to receive when told of potential eligibility. The SSA Program Operations Manual System (POMS) states:
 - ✓ *SSA advises him/her, on a written, dated notice, of potential eligibility for other benefits; and*
 - ✓ *He/she does not take all appropriate steps to file for and, if eligible, obtain any such payments within 30 days of receipt of such notice.*
- For those SSI recipients that meet your state’s UI “base period” the potential of receiving \$2400 plus the state U/I benefit exists. SSI recipients could receive much more through the UI program than through the SSI program. Thus, they should be encouraged to apply ASAP for UI, as long as you have determined that they will be eligible for UI. Given that the maximum period of receipt of UI in any state is 43 weeks, SSI recipients will still be suspended when UI ends. Please note:
 - ✓ At the conclusion of the UI, the recipient MUST call SSA to have the SSI reinstated.
 - ✓ Any EXCESS resources held at the time reinstatement is requested will count toward the resource limit.
 - ✓ Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) accounts or other protected savings mechanisms could be considered, if eligible, to ensure SSI resource rules are met.

Medical Help for the Uninsured

The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced on April 5, 2020, that money from the CARES Act would be set aside to meet the COVID-19 related medical expenses of the uninsured.

How will this work? Any medical provider/hospital accepting Medicare can agree to provide services to any uninsured person and will receive the Medicare rate of payment. However, the provider/hospital must agree NOT to bill the uninsured person for any remaining expenses.



COVID-19 Y SEGURO SOCIAL Y PROGRAMAS DE BENEFICIOS

Con el impacto continuo de covid-19 sin ser aun comprendido en su totalidad por la mayoría de la comunidad, personas con discapacidades que acceden de manera regular una serie de beneficios públicos tienen una variedad de preguntas acerca del impacto de varias acciones administrativas federales y estatales tomadas en estos diferentes beneficios. Lenguaje clave en el Acuerdo de Coronavirus Ayuda, Alivio y Seguridad Económica (Acuerdo CARES por sus siglas en inglés) sirve como indicador desde el cual se puede entender mejor el impacto en los beneficios.

A pesar de cualquier otra provisión de ley, cualquier reembolso (o pago por adelantado con respecto a un crédito reembolsable) hecho a algún individuo bajo este título no deberá ser tomado en cuenta como ingreso, y no deberá ser considerado como recurso por un período de 12 meses después de haber sido recibido, para el propósito de determinar la elegibilidad de ese individuo (o cualquier otro individuo) para beneficios o asistencia (o la cantidad o grado de beneficios o asistencia) bajo algún programa Federal o bajo algún programa Estatal o local financiado completamente o en parte con fondos Federales. 26 E.U Código § 6409

Ingreso de Seguridad Suplementario (SSI por sus siglas en inglés)

Individuos que reciben SSI deben ser conscientes de varios elementos clave relacionados con el pago de estímulo:

1. Los pagos de estímulo NO ESTÁN sujetos a impuestos.
2. Para el individuo que reciba pagos de estímulo iniciados a través del Acuerdo de Coronavirus Ayuda, Alivio y Seguridad Económica (Acuerdo CARES por sus siglas en inglés) no contará como ingreso en el cálculo de SSI del individuo para ese mes (26 E.U Código § 6409).
3. Los pagos de estímulo no serán tomados en cuenta como “recursos” por un período de 12 meses después de haber recibido los fondos (26 E.U Código § 6409)
4. Normalmente no se requiere que presente declaración de impuestos. ¿Puedo aún recibir mi pago?

¡NO! Usted debe presentar lo que se llama \$0 dólar reembolso de impuestos:

Si usted no declara impuestos, use la aplicación “ No-Declarantes: Ingresen Su Información de Pago Aquí” (“Non-Filers: Enter Your Payment Info Here” en inglés) para proveer información simple y poder obtener su pago.

Usted debe utilizar esta aplicación si:

No presentó declaración de impuestos de ingreso federal del 2018 o 2019 porque su ingreso fue menor a \$12,200 (\$24,400 para parejas casadas). Esto incluye personas sin ingresos. O Usted no requería de presentar declaración de impuestos de ingreso federal del 2018 o 2019 por otras razones

<https://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payments>



Seguro de Seguridad por Discapacidad (SSDI por sus siglas en inglés), Beneficios de Viudo(a) Discapacitado (DWB por sus siglas en inglés), Beneficios de Discapacidad en la Niñez (CDB por sus siglas en inglés)

El pago de estímulo no tendrá impacto en ninguno de estos beneficios bajo el Título II: SSDI, DWB, CDB y jubilación de SSA. Estos beneficios son clasificados como beneficios de seguro y NO son impactados por ingresos no ganados. Adicionalmente, los pagos de estímulo no serán sujetos a impuesto.

Por favor note que los beneficios bajo el Título II son beneficios de SSA. Los beneficios SSI son beneficios de bienestar federal. En cualquier momento que el Acuerdo se refiere a “Beneficios de Seguridad Social”, “SSI” No esta incluido a menos de estar mencionado específicamente por el estatuto.

Programa de Asistencia de Nutrición Suplementario (SNAP por sus siglas en inglés)

No existe impacto en los beneficios de SNAP debido a recibir el pago de estímulo, de acuerdo con 26 E.U Código § 6409.

Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD por sus siglas en inglés)

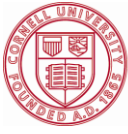
No existe impacto en subsidios de renta HUD debido a recibir fondos de estímulo. Aún más, la vivienda HUD no toma en consideración los recursos del individuo. Únicamente el ingreso producto del recurso, el interés bancario, es considerado por HUD. ***Verifique por favor sus reglas estatales y vivienda pública estatal en donde el individuo puede estar viviendo.**

HUD ha extendido también un “conjunto de opciones de alivio de pago de hipoteca para dueños de casa unifamiliar con hipotecas de seguro-FHA”. “Efectivo de inmediato para prestatarios con problemas financieros que los incapacitan para pagar sus hipotecas debido a la Emergencia Nacional COVID-19, Los servidores de hipotecas deben extender, diferir o reducir las opciones de pago de hipotecas – llamado paciencia – hasta por seis meses, y debe proveer de seis meses adicionales de paciencia si es requerido por el prestatario”.¹

Medicaid

En todos los estados que han aceptado el [Porcentaje de Asistencia Médica Federal \(FMAP por sus siglas en inglés\)](#) aumento del 6.2% del gobierno federal (únicamente el ENY esta en duda pero ha emitido una directiva de estado de no terminar beneficios de Medicaid durante la crisis), beneficiarios de Medicaid que recibieron beneficios antes de la crisis de COVID-19, o que se convirtieron en elegibles durante la crisis no pueden ser terminados de Medicaid. En base a caso por caso, los estados pueden cambiar la categoría de elegibilidad, por ejemplo: de Medicaid regular a 1619(b) o Aceptación-Medicaid para Gente con Discapacidades que Trabaja (MBI-WPD por sus siglas

¹ HUD (abril 1 de 2020). *HUD emite un nuevo acuerdo CARES de alivio de pago hipotecario para FHA dueños de casa unifamiliar.* HUD https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/HUD_No_20_048



en inglés), pero terminaciones de cobertura no serán permitidas.

Medicare

El pago de estímulo no tendrá impacto en primas de Medicare o su elegibilidad. Los Planes de Ahorro de Medicare (MSPs por sus siglas en inglés), esos programas que ven a Medicaid pagando todo o parte de las primas de Medicare para las Partes B y D, y en algunos casos copagos y

deducibles, tampoco serán impactados por los pagos de estímulo de acuerdo con el lenguaje anterior (26 E.U Código § 6409).

Asistencia Temporal para Familias Necesitadas (TANF por sus siglas en inglés)

De acuerdo al lenguaje en 26 E.U Código § 6409, el pago de estímulo no tendrá impacto en [elegibilidad de TANF y](#) o niveles de recursos por un período de 12 meses después de haber recibido los fondos.

Asuntos de Veteranos (VA por sus siglas en inglés) Pensión

De acuerdo al lenguaje en 26 E.U Código § 6409, el pago de estímulo no tendrá impacto en la elegibilidad de Pensión VA o niveles de recursos por un período de 12 meses después de haber recibido los fondos.

Seguro de Desempleo (UI por sus siglas en inglés)

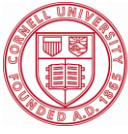
Cada estado es responsable de establecer su propia elegibilidad de beneficios de UI. En general, los individuos califican cuando:

- ✓ Están desempleados sin ser culpa suya. En la mayoría de los casos, esto significa que debe haber dejado su último trabajo debido a falta de trabajo disponible.
- ✓ Cumplir con requerimientos de trabajo y sueldo. Debe cumplir con los requerimientos de sueldo ganado de su estado o tiempo trabajado durante un período de tiempo establecido conocido como “período base” en la mayoría de los estados, este es usualmente los primeros cuatro de los últimos cinco cuartos del calendario completados antes del tiempo en que el reclamo es presentado.
- ✓ Son trabajadores independientes o trabajador “temporal”, como los choferes de Uber y Lyft, bajo las provisiones del Acuerdo CARES, y si cumple con el criterio de UI de su Estado.
- ✓ Cumple con algún requerimiento adicional estatal. Encuentre detalles de su [propio programa estatalm](#).¹

Factores Importantes de UI:

- UI ha sido extendido mas allá de las 26 semanas “normales” a 39 semanas. Esta extensión terminará el 31 de diciembre de 2020, sin importar el numero de semanas del máximo de su estado que haya recibido. Por ejemplo, si usted ha recibido 26 semanas estatales y esta recibiendo su cuarta semana de UI de extensión federal en la última semana de diciembre de 2020, éste será su último pago.

¹ DOL (abril 2 de 2020). *¿Cómo solicito Seguro de Desempleo?* DOL
<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/unemployment-insurance>



- La mayoría de los estados provee 26 semanas de UI. Los residentes de Massachusetts recibirán 43 semanas ya que Commonwealth provee 30 semanas de UI en circunstancias normales. Verifique información concerniente al número de semanas generalmente pagadas en la página de internet de UI de su estado.
- Si su estado paga más de 26 semanas en circunstancias normales, simplemente sume 13 semanas al número de semanas pagadas por el estado.

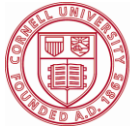
- El Acuerdo CARES proveerá beneficios de UI para trabajadores independientes o trabajadores “temporales”, como los chóferes de Uber y Lyft.
- El gobierno federal añadirá también \$600 por semana al beneficio máximo estatal pagado de UI por 4 meses hasta el 31 de julio de 2020. Entonces, si el pago máximo en su estado es de \$450 por semana, su cheque semanal será de \$1050. Parece no haber variación en el pago para aquellos que no reciben el máximo en sus estados, debemos asumir entonces hasta que recibamos otra información, que los \$600 por semana serán sumados a todas las cantidades de UI pagadas por el estado.
- Para trabajadores con discapacidades con SSD/I que deberán cumplir con la “medida básica” de su estado; es decir que deben haber trabajado lo suficiente y ganado lo suficiente para ser elegibles para UI, vean la [página de internet de UI de su estado](#) para conocer esta información. Muchas páginas de internet tienen calculadores para estimar los pagos.

Factores Importantes de UI y SSI

- Los beneficiarios de SSI deben aplicar para cualquier otro beneficio que puedan ser elegibles cuando se les informe de elegibilidad potencial. El Sistema Manual de Operaciones del Programa SSA (POMS por sus siglas en inglés) especifica:
 - ✓ SSA le informa a el/ella mediante una notificación por escrito, fechada, de elegibilidad potencial para otros beneficios y
 - ✓ El/ella no sigue los pasos apropiados para aplicar y si es elegible, obtener dicho pago dentro de 30 días de haber recibido tal notificación.
- Para aquellos beneficiarios de SSI que cumplen con el “período base” de UI de su estado existe el potencial de recibir \$2400 más el beneficio estatal de UI. Los beneficiarios de SSI podrían recibir mucho más a través del programa UI que del programa SSI. Entonces deben ser alentados a aplicar para UI de INMEDIATO, siempre que se haya determinado que son elegibles para UI. Dado que el período máximo para recibir UI en cualquier estado es 43 semanas, a los beneficiarios de SSI también se les suspenderá UI cuando termine. Tome nota por favor:
 - ✓ Al término de UI, el beneficiario DEBE llamar a SSA para que reinstalen su SSI.
 - ✓ Cualquier EXCESO de recursos retenido en el momento de solicitar la reinstalación se tomará en cuenta para el límite del recurso.
 - ✓ Si es elegible, las cuentas Alcanzando una Mejor Experiencia de Vida (ABLE por sus siglas en inglés) u otros mecanismos de cuentas protegidas podrían ser consideradas, para asegurar que las reglas del recurso SSI sean cumplidas.

Ayuda Médica para los que no Tienen Seguro

La Secretaría de Salud y Servicios Humanos (HHS por sus siglas en inglés) anunció el 5 de abril de 2020 que el dinero del Acuerdo CARES será reservado para cumplir con los gastos médicos relacionados con COVID-19 de las personas sin seguro.



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¿Cómo funcionará esto? Cualquier proveedor médico/hospital que acepte Medicare puede acordar proveer servicios a cualquier persona sin seguro y el pago recibido será igual a la tarifa de Medicare. Sin embargo, el proveedor/hospital debe estar de acuerdo en NO cobrar a la persona no asegurada ningún gasto restante.