

Support the Supplemental Security Income Savings Penalty Elimination Act (H.R.2540/ S.1234)

DID YOU KNOW?

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides eligible individuals with disabilities a cash benefit to assist with basic living needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. (Source: Social Security Administration)

Federal law limits the amount of assets or resources a person with disabilities can have to remain eligible for SSI. The current asset limit is only \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple. (Source: Social Security Administration)

The SSI asset limit, which has remained unchanged since 1989, limits the employment, savings, and financial security outcomes of people with disabilities. (Source: National Council on Disability)

The SSI asset limit also impacts eligibility for healthcare and in-home caregiving for people with disabilities since Medicaid eligibility is tied to SSI enrollment in many states. (Source: Social Security Administration)

SSI also includes a discriminatory marriage penalty that results in a lower combined cash benefit and a reduced combined asset limit. (Source: Social Security Administration)

CURE SMA POSITION

To promote financial independence and address outdated and discriminatory disability policies, Cure SMA urges Congress to sponsor and pass the Supplemental Security Income Savings Penalty Elimination Act (H.R.2540/ S.1234). The bipartisan, bicameral legislation would:

- Increase SSI's individual asset limit from \$2,000 to \$10,000 and the married couple limit from \$3,000 to \$20,000, effectively removing a harmful marriage penalty.
- Adjust the updated asset limits annually for inflation to ensure they remain relevant in the future.

The legislation is broadly <u>supported</u> by national and regional disability organizations, businesses and faith-based groups.

WHY CONGRESS SHOULD ACT

Many individuals with spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), a neuromuscular disease that causes debilitating muscle weakness, rely on SSI for basic living expenses. SSI eligibility often provides access to Medicaid and its in-home caregiving services, which are essential for community living and participation. However, the outdated SSI asset limits of \$2,000 for individuals and \$3,000 for couples seriously hinder the financial security and independence of individuals with SMA and other disabilities. They are often forced to choose between saving for emergencies and maintaining their access to essential supports. If they exceed these outdated limits, they risk losing benefits including caregiving. Additionally, individuals on SSI face a penalty for marrying due to the reduced combined asset cap. These limits have not been increased since 1989, and only Congress has the authority to change them.



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