




Social Security:
With You Through Life's Journey…
Navy Mid- Atlantic Virtual Retiree Summit
November 5th, 2026







Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense

Disclaimer

This information is current at the time of the presentation, but Social Security policy is subject to change. Please visit SSA.gov for up-to-date information on our programs.

GO! DIGITAL

Before the presentation starts, please use your smartphone to create your personal *my* Social Security account at **ssa.gov/myaccount** or scan the QR code below.

To create an account, you must:



Be at least 18 years of age



Have a Social Security number



Have an email address



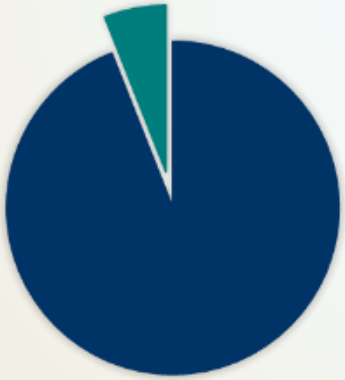
What is FICA?

- Stands for Federal Insurance Contributions Act
  - May show on paycheck as OASDI or Social Security
- Federal payroll tax deducted from workers' paychecks, matched by employer, and reported by employer to IRS
- Total FICA tax = 15.3% of gross wages. You and your employer each pay 7.65%
  - 6.2% for Social Security
  - 1.45% for Medicare
- FICA taxes help fund Social Security retirement, disability, survivor benefits and Medicare health insurance

Did You Know?

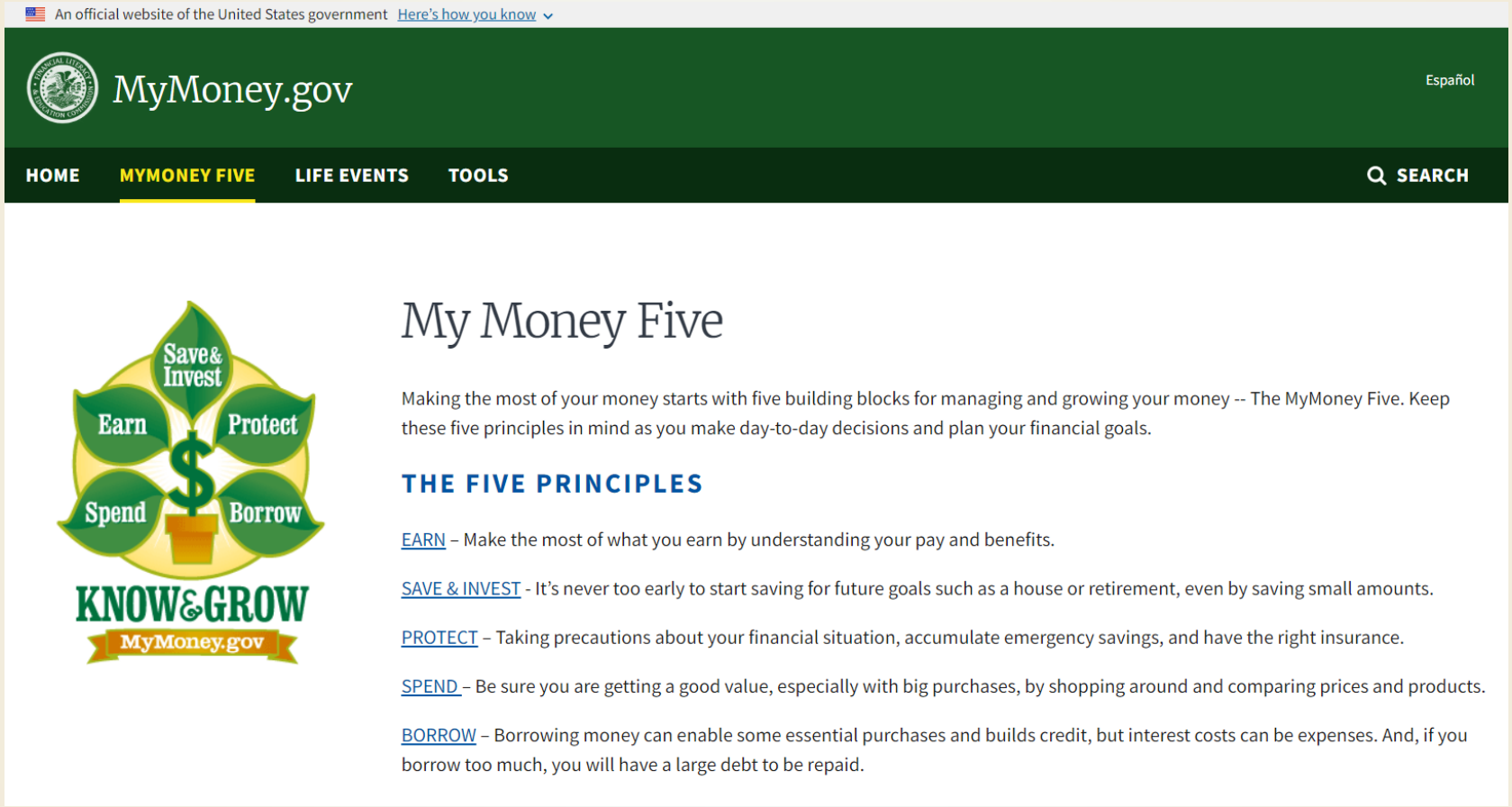
About **185 million workers** paid Social Security taxes in 2025.





About **93%** of all workers are covered by Social Security.

MyMoney.gov



mymoney.gov or 1-800-FED-INFO

We're With You If The Unexpected Happens



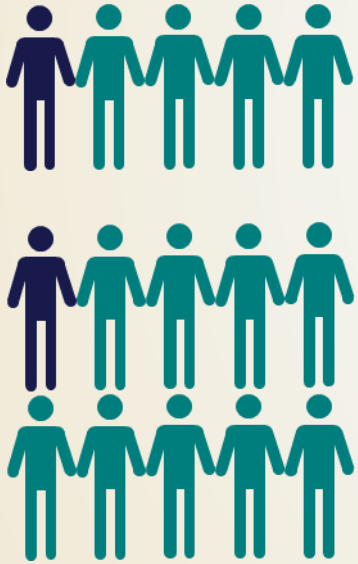
Securing today and tomorrow

SSA.gov

Disability Benefit Statistics



As of December 2025, Social Security paid an average monthly **benefit of $1,492.18** to workers with a disability and their dependents. That is barely enough to keep a beneficiary above the federal poverty level ($15,960 for 2026).



- About **90% of workers** aged 21-64 in covered employment and their families have protection in the event of a severe and prolonged disability.
- About **1 in 4 of today's 20-year-olds** will develop a disability and be entitled to Social Security disability benefits before reaching age 67.
- The average age of workers with a disability who received benefits in 2024 is **56**.



Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

What is it?

SSDI provides a monthly benefit to people who are no longer able to work because of a significant disabling condition(s). SSA does not pay partial or temporary disability benefits.

Who is it for?

People who cannot perform substantial work activity may be eligible if they:

- have medical condition(s) expected to last at least 12 months or result in death
- are younger than full retirement age (FRA) and earn less than the substantial gainful activity (SGA) limit
- have recent work and a certain number of work credits based on age

ssa.gov/disability



Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

What is it?

SSI is a federal program that provides monthly payments to people who have limited income and resources.

Who is it for?

People who are 65 or older, as well as for those of any age, including children, who are blind or who have disabilities and have limited income and resources.

ssa.gov/SSI

SSDI vs. SSI

Social Security Disability Insurance	Supplemental Security Income
Benefits come from Social Security trust funds and are based on a person's earnings.	Payments come from the general treasury fund, NOT the Social Security trust funds. SSI payments are not based on a person's earnings.
Insurance that workers earn by paying Social Security taxes on their wages.	Needs-based program where eligibility depends largely on limited income and resources.
Pays benefits to people who can no longer work due to a disability, regardless of their income and resources.	Pays people with a disability who are unable to work AND have limited income and resources; pays people age 65 and older with limited income and resources.
Pays benefits for workers and adult children with a disability since childhood. Must meet insured status requirements.	Payments for children and adults in financial need. Must have limited income and limited resources.



Compassionate Allowances (CAL)

- A way of quickly identifying diseases and other medical conditions that typically meet the Listing of Impairments based on minimal objective medical information.
- Allows Social Security to identify those people with the most serious disabilities for allowances based on objective medical information that we can obtain quickly.
- Is not a separate program from the Social Security Disability Insurance or Supplemental Security Income programs.

ssa.gov/compassionateallowances

Wounded Warriors & Veterans

Wounded warriors and veterans with 100% Permanent & Total disability ratings from the VA may be able to get expedited medical decisions on SSDI and SSI applications.



ssa.gov/veterans



Disagree With The Medical Decision?

If you were recently denied for Social Security Disability or Supplemental Security Income, you can appeal the decision within 60 days of the date on your decision notice.

ssa.gov/apply/appeal-decision-we-made



What's New in 2026?

- The Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) amount for people with disabilities, other than blindness, is **$1,690 per month in 2026.**
- The SGA amount for people who are blind is **$2,830 per month in 2026.**
- The monthly earnings amount that we use to determine a Trial Work Period (TWP) month is **$1,210 in 2026.**
- The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Federal Benefit Rate (FBR) is **$994 per month for an eligible person** and **$1,491 per month for an eligible couple in 2026.**



What's New in 2026?

- The Student Earned Income Exclusion is a provision that allows an SSI recipient under age 22 and regularly attending school to have limited earnings that are not counted against their SSI payments. In **2026**, the amount we will exclude is **$2,410 per month**, up to a yearly maximum of **$9,730**.
- For **2026**, the monthly Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) base premium is **$565**, and the **45%** reduced premium is **$311**.
- For **2026**, the Medicare Part B (Supplementary Medical Insurance) monthly base premium is **$202.90** (or higher depending on your income).

We Wouldn't Miss Your Retirement Party



Securing today and tomorrow

SSA.gov



How Do You Become Eligible for Retirement Benefits?

- By earning “credits” when you work and pay Social Security taxes
- You need 40 credits (10 years of work) and you must be 62 or older
- In 2026, each $1,890 in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

Note: To earn 4 credits in 2026, you must earn at least $7,560.

ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/credits.html



How Social Security Determines Your Benefit

Benefits are based on earnings

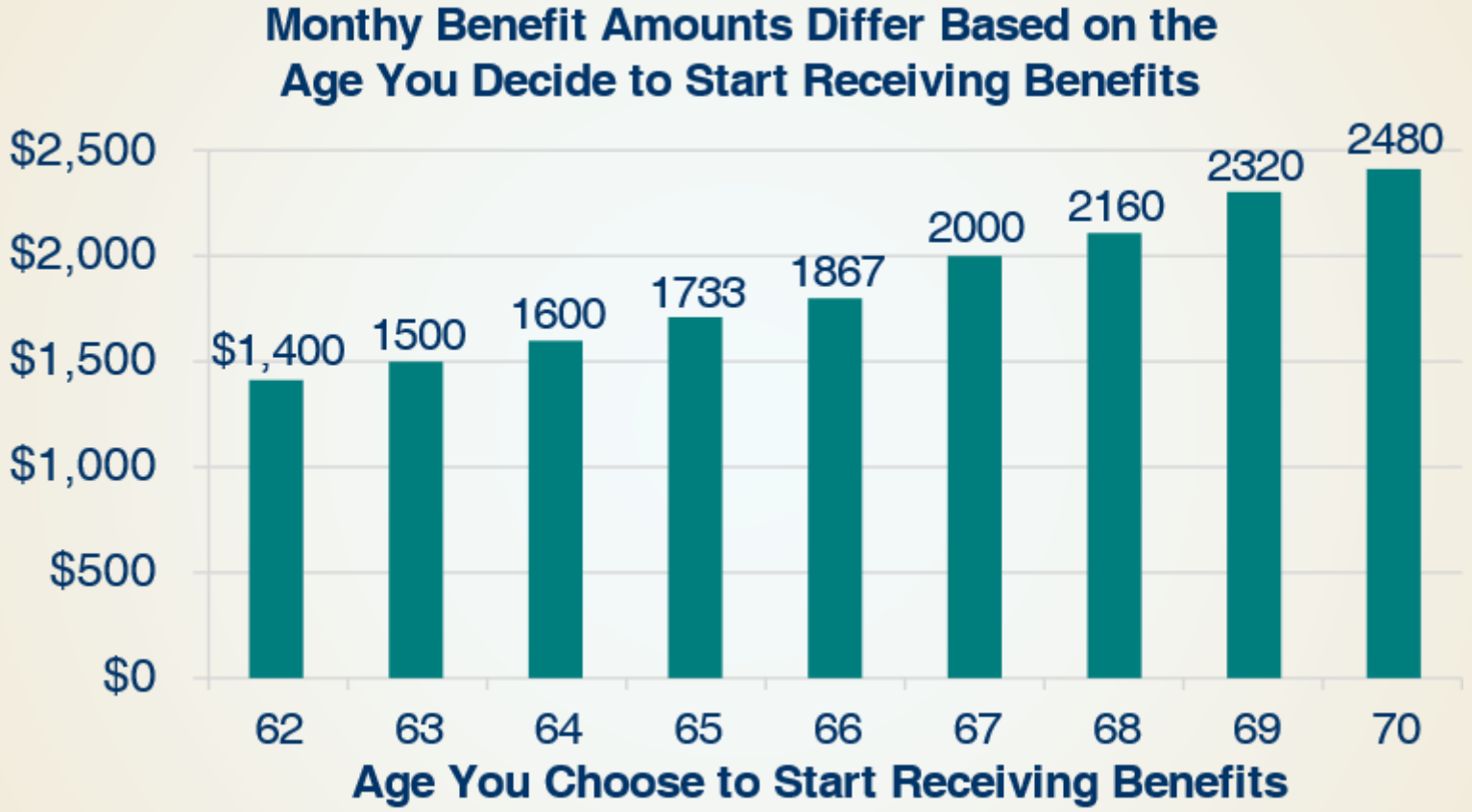
Step 1 - Your wages are adjusted for changes in wage levels over time

Step 2 - Find the monthly average of your 35 highest earnings years

Step 3 - Result is “average indexed monthly earnings”

ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/Benefits.html

What Is the Best Age to Start Receiving Social Security Retirement Benefits?

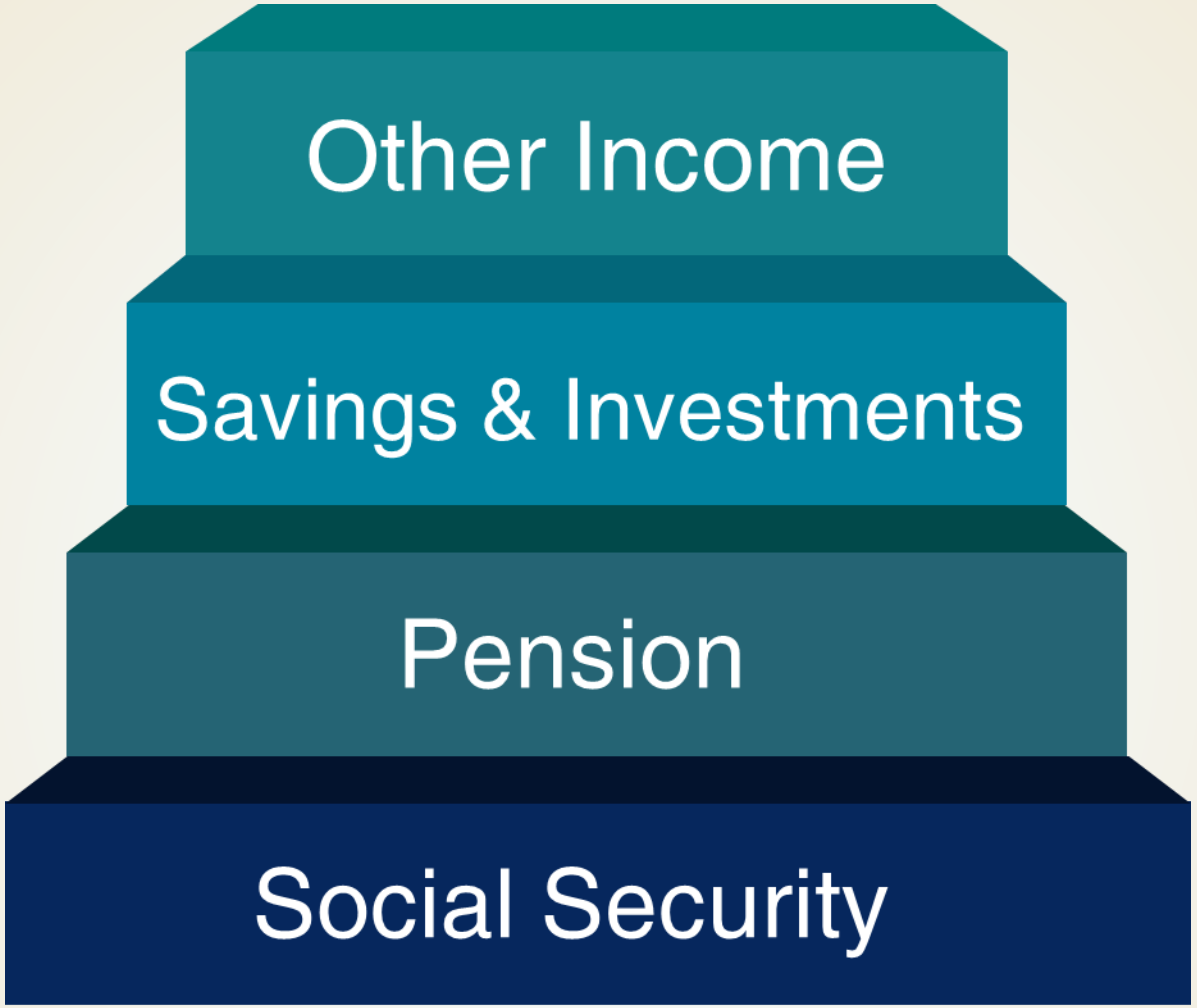


Note: This example assumes a benefit of $2,000 at a full retirement age of 67

Benefit Reduction for Early Retirement

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	A $1000 retirement benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by	A $500 spouse benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by
1943-1954	66	25%	30%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%	30.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%	31.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.5%	32.5%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%	33.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%	34.17%
1960 +	67	30%	35%

ssa.gov/oact/quickcalc/earlyretire.html


Other Income
Savings & Investments
Pension
Social Security



my Social Security

- View retirement benefit estimates at different ages or dates when you want to start receiving benefits.
- Estimates are available if:
  - You have enough Social Security credits at this time to be eligible for benefits **and**
  - You are **not**:
    - Currently receiving benefits on your own Social Security record;
    - Waiting for a decision about your application for benefits or Medicare; **or**
    - Age 62 or older and receiving benefits on another Social Security record.

Working While Receiving Benefits

If you are	In 2026, you can earn up to	If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld
Under Full Retirement Age	$24,480/yr.	$1 for every $2 earned above the limit
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	$65,160/yr. before month of full retirement age	$1 for every $3 earned above the limit
Month of Full Retirement Age and Above	No Limit	No Limit

Retirement Earnings Test Calculator:
ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/RTeffect.html

Will I pay federal taxes on my benefits?



If you:

file a federal tax return as an individual and your *combined income* is

- between $25,000 and $34,000, you may have to pay income tax on up to 50% of your benefits.
- more than $34,000, up to 85% of your benefits may be taxable.



file a joint return, and you and your spouse have a *combined income* that is

- between $32,000 and $44,000, you may have to pay income tax on up to 50% of your benefits
- more than $44,000, up to 85% of your benefits may be taxable.



are married and file a separate tax return, you will probably pay taxes on your benefits.

ssa.gov/manage-benefits/request-withhold-taxes



Taxation of Social Security Benefits

Your adjusted gross income

+ Nontaxable interest

+ ½ of your Social Security benefits

= Your "***combined income***"

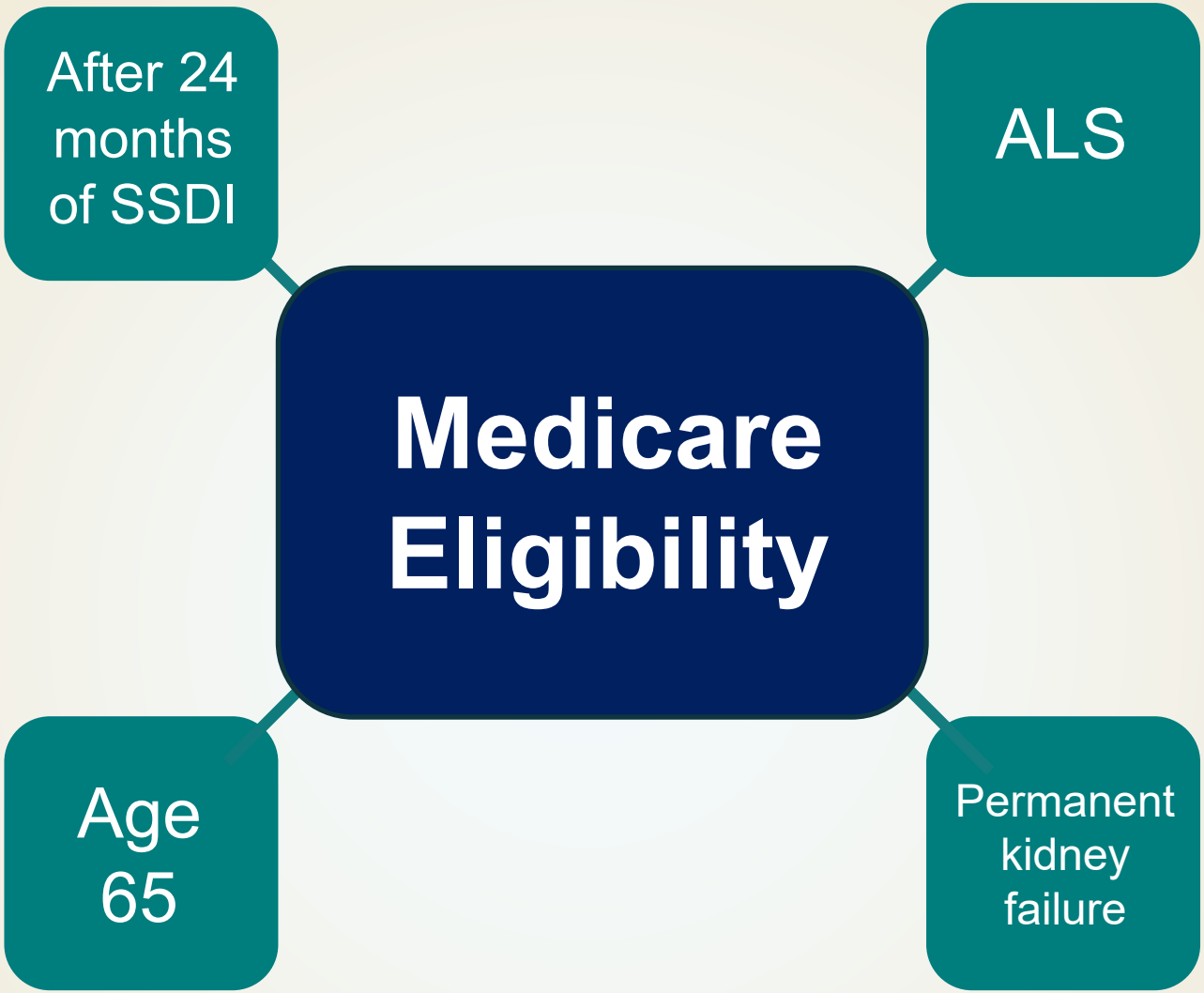
Publication 554, *Tax Guide for Seniors*
Publication 915, *Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits*
IRS.gov

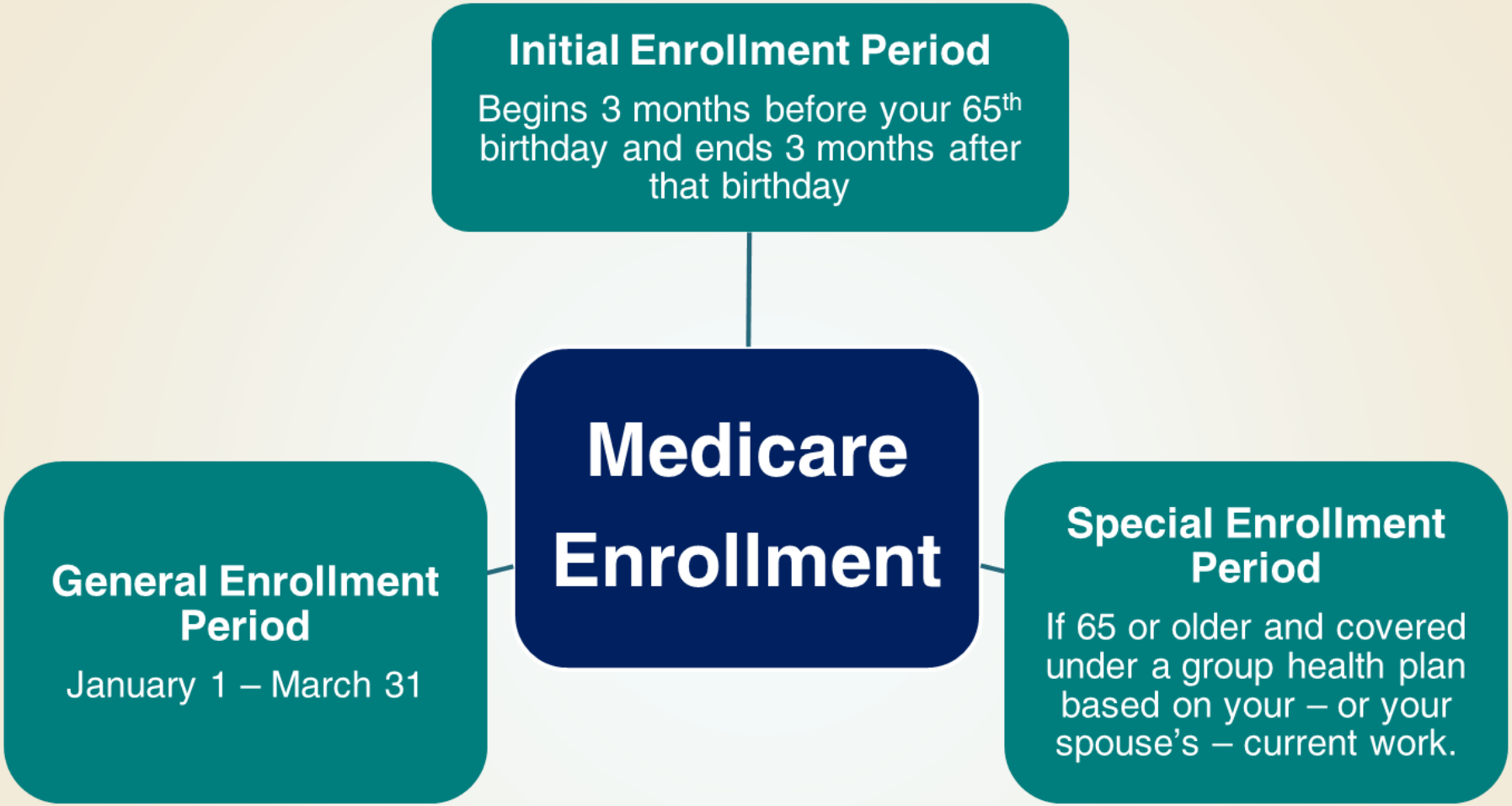


Medicare

Original Medicare	Medicare Advantage (aka Part C)
Part A (Hospital Insurance) Part B (Medical Insurance)	Part A (Hospital Insurance) Part B (Medical Insurance)
You can add: Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage)	**Most plans include:** Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage) Extra Benefits (e.g., vision, hearing, dental, and more)
You can also add: Supplemental insurance coverage (Medigap)	**Some plans also include:** Lower out-of-pocket costs

Medicare.gov


After 24 months of SSDI
ALS
Medicare Eligibility
Age 65
Permanent kidney failure


Initial Enrollment Period
Begins 3 months before your 65th birthday and ends 3 months after that birthday
Medicare Enrollment
General Enrollment Period
January 1 – March 31
Special Enrollment Period
If 65 or older and covered under a group health plan based on your – or your spouse's – current work.

Medicare Part B Coverage - IEP

If you enroll during your Initial Enrollment Period:	Your Part B Medicare coverage starts:
One to three months before you turn age 65	The month you turn age 65
The month you turn age 65, or one to three months after you turn age 65	The first day of the month after you sign up

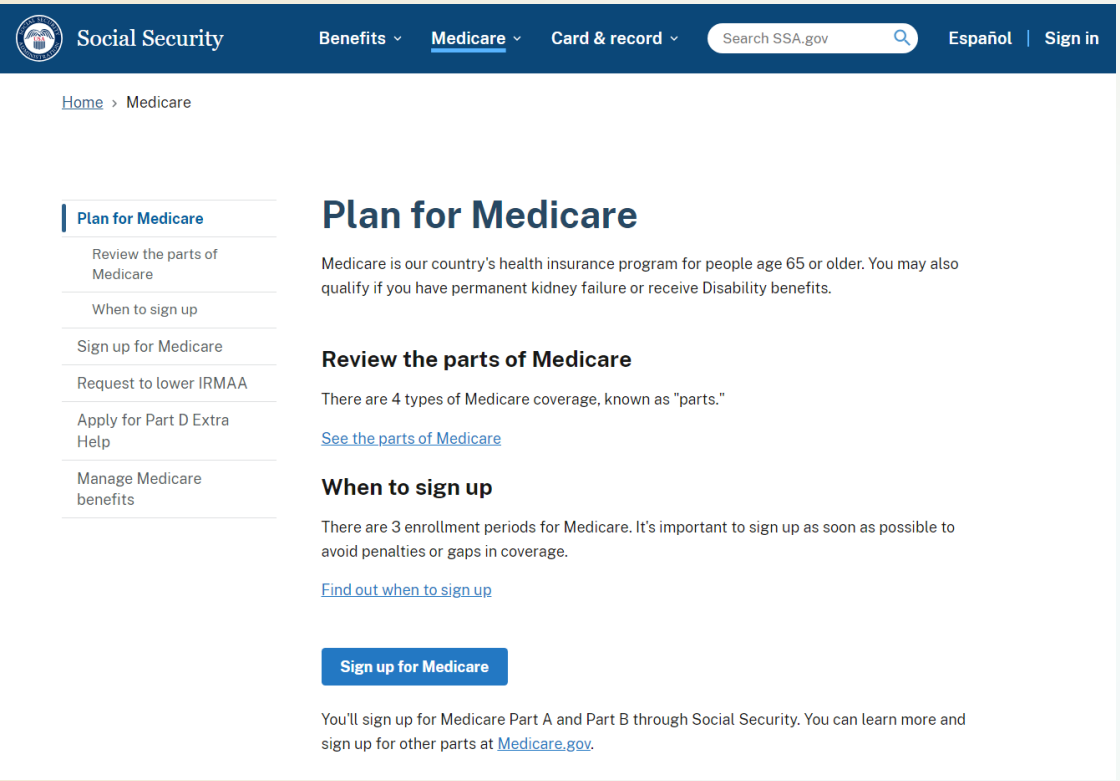
Medicare Part B Coverage - GEP

If you enroll during the General Enrollment Period:	Your Medicare Part B coverage starts:
January 1 to March 31 (You might pay a late enrollment penalty)	The first day of the month after you sign up

Medicare Part B Coverage - SEP

If you enroll during your Special Enrollment Period:	Your Medicare Part B coverage starts:
Any time while you or your spouse have a group health plan based on current employment, or during the first full month you are no longer covered or employed	• On the first day of the month you enroll, or • By your choice, on the first day of any of the following 3 months
During any of the remaining 7 months of the SEP	The first day of the month after you sign up.

Medicare Applications



If you already have Medicare Part A and wish to add Medicare Part B, complete the online application, or fax or mail completed forms CMS-40B and CMS-L564 to your local Social Security office.

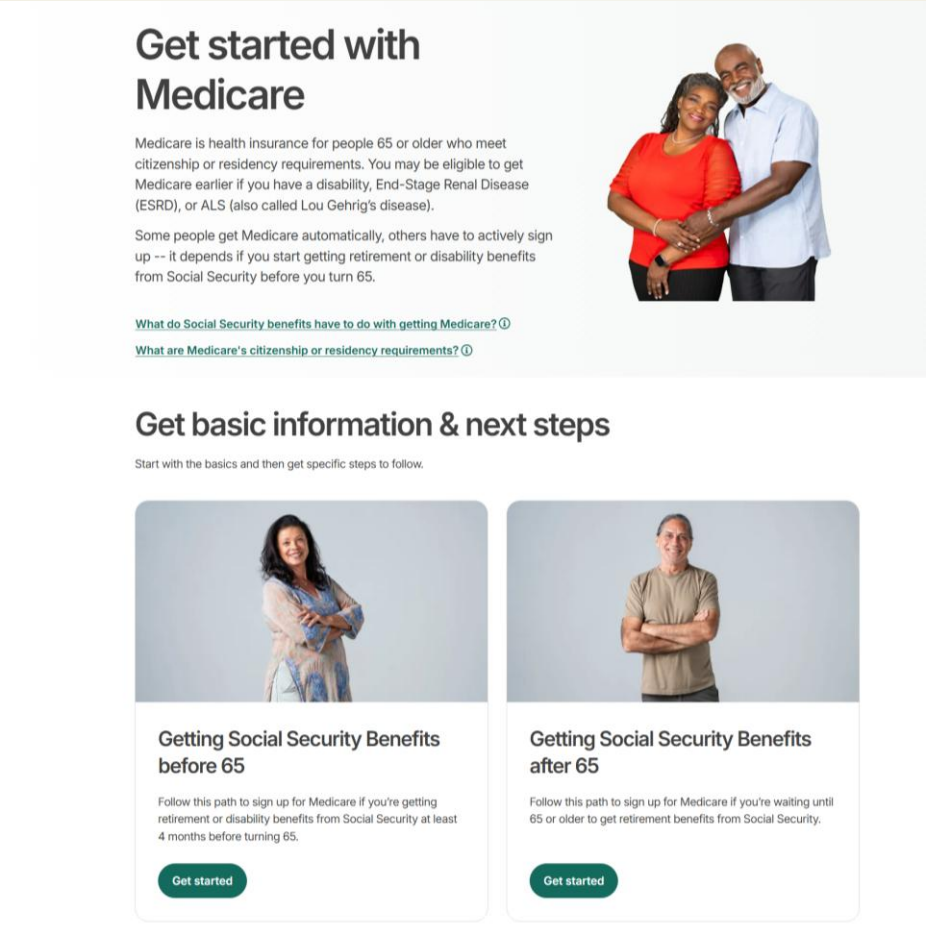
ssa.gov/medicare

Medicare Part B Premiums for 2026

If you're single and file an individual tax return, or married and file a joint tax return:

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)	Part B monthly premium amount	Prescription drug plan monthly premium amount
Individuals with a MAGI of $109,000 or less Married couples with a MAGI of $218,000 or less	2026 standard premium = $202.90	Your plan premium + $0
Individuals with a MAGI above $109,000 up to $137,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $218,000 up to $274,000	Standard premium + $81.20	Your plan premium + $14.50
Individuals with a MAGI above $137,000 up to $171,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $274,000 up to $342,000	Standard premium + $202.90	Your plan premium + $37.50
Individuals with a MAGI above $171,000 up to $205,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $342,000 up to $410,000	Standard premium + $324.60	Your plan premium + $60.40
Individuals with a MAGI above $205,000 up to $500,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $410,000 up to $750,000	Standard premium + $446.30	Your plan premium + $83.30
Individuals with a MAGI equal to or greater than $500,000 Married couples with a MAGI equal to or greater than $750,000	Standard premium + $487.00	Your plan premium + $91.00

Medicare.gov



Create an account at Medicare.gov

Did You Know?



As of December 2025, we paid **2.8 million dependents** of retired workers **$2.7 billion** in monthly Social Security benefits.

In the same month, we paid **1 million dependents** of workers with disabilities **$544 million** in monthly Social Security benefits.



ssa.gov/benefits



Benefits for a Spouse

- Maximum benefit = 50% of worker's unreduced benefit
- Reduction for early retirement
- If spouse's own benefit is less than 50% of the worker's, benefits will be combined to equal 50% of the higher amount.
- Does not reduce payment to the worker
- Benefit is unreduced if claiming spouse is caring for the worker's child who is under age 16 or who has a disability
- Spouse benefits are not payable until worker collects

ssa.gov/family

Spousal Benefit Reduction Based on Retirement Age

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	A $1000 retirement benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by	A $500 spouse benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by
1943-1954	66	25%	30%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%	30.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%	31.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.5%	32.5%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%	33.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%	34.17%
1960 +	67	30%	35%



Benefits for Divorced Spouses

You may receive benefits on your former spouse's record (even if they have remarried) if:

- Marriage lasted at least 10 years
- You are unmarried
- You are age 62 or older
- Your ex-spouse is at least 62 and eligible for Social Security retirement or disability benefits, even if not collecting
- Benefit you would receive based on your own work is less than benefit you would receive based on ex-spouse's work

ssa.gov/family/eligibility

Deemed Filing

- **If you were born on or after January 2, 1954** and are eligible for both retirement and spouse's (or divorced spouse's) benefits, you must apply for both benefits. This is called "deemed filing." If you file for one benefit, you are "deemed" to file for the other one, too, even if you don't become eligible for it until later.
- Applies to people at any age who turned age 62 after January 1, 2016.

Note: There are two exceptions.

ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/claiming.html



Voluntary Suspension

If you take your retirement benefit and then ask to suspend it to earn delayed retirement credits, your spouse or dependents (excluding divorced spouses) generally will not be able to receive benefits on your Social Security record while your own benefits are suspended.

ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/suspend.html

We're There If You Lose A Loved One



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Survivors Benefits

Child	May receive benefits if unmarried and younger than age 18, or between ages 18 and 19 and a full-time high school student
Disabled Child	May receive benefits after age 18 if unmarried and has a disability that started before age 22
Surviving Spouse or Divorced Surviving Spouse Note: Remarriage after age 60 will not affect benefits.	May receive full benefits at full retirement age or reduced benefits: • as early as age 60 • as early as 50 and has a disability • at any age if caring for a child of a deceased worker who is under age 16, has a disability, and receives child's benefits

ssa.gov/survivors



Survivors Benefits

When you pass away, your surviving spouse may:

- Claim survivors benefits as early as age 50 if they have a disability, otherwise any age between 60 and full retirement age;
- At age 60, receive 71.5% of your full benefit and increases each month they wait up to 100% if they start at full retirement age; or
- At full retirement age, receive 100% of your unreduced benefit.



Auxiliary Benefits for Children

A child must have:

- A parent entitled to benefits due to disability or retirement; or
- A parent who died after having worked long enough in a job where they paid Social Security taxes.

The child must also be:

- Unmarried;
- Younger than age 18;
- 18-19 years old and a full-time high school student;
- 18 or older and have a disability that started before age 22.

ssa.gov/family



Other Survivors Benefits

- Lump Sum Death Payment of $255 is a one-time payment to surviving spouse or child(ren) who meet certain requirements.
- Parents' Benefits are for a parent age 62 or older who was receiving at least one-half support from their child.

ssa.gov/survivors

Spouse vs. Surviving Spouse Benefits

Spouse (living)	Surviving Spouse (deceased)
May start as early as age 62	May start as early as age 60 or as early as 50 if disabled
50% if you wait until FRA or later	71.5% at age 60, increases each month you wait
Less than 50% if you start before FRA (reduction for each month you take benefit early)	100% if you start at FRA or later

Certain conditions must be met.

ssa.gov/survivor/eligibility



You can take survivors benefits as early as age 60, then switch to retirement on your own record as early as age 62 and as late as age 70 if that benefit rate is higher than your survivor benefit rate.

OR

You can take retirement benefits as early as age 62, then switch to survivors benefits at a later date if the benefit rate is higher. The maximum survivors benefit rate is payable somewhere between your 62nd birthday and full retirement age.

How to Apply for Benefits



File online for Retirement, Spouse, Lump Sum Death Payment, Disability, or Medicare Only

- If you have a disability, you can file for Retirement and Disability with same application if you are at least 62 but not yet FRA.
- Survivor* application is not available online.



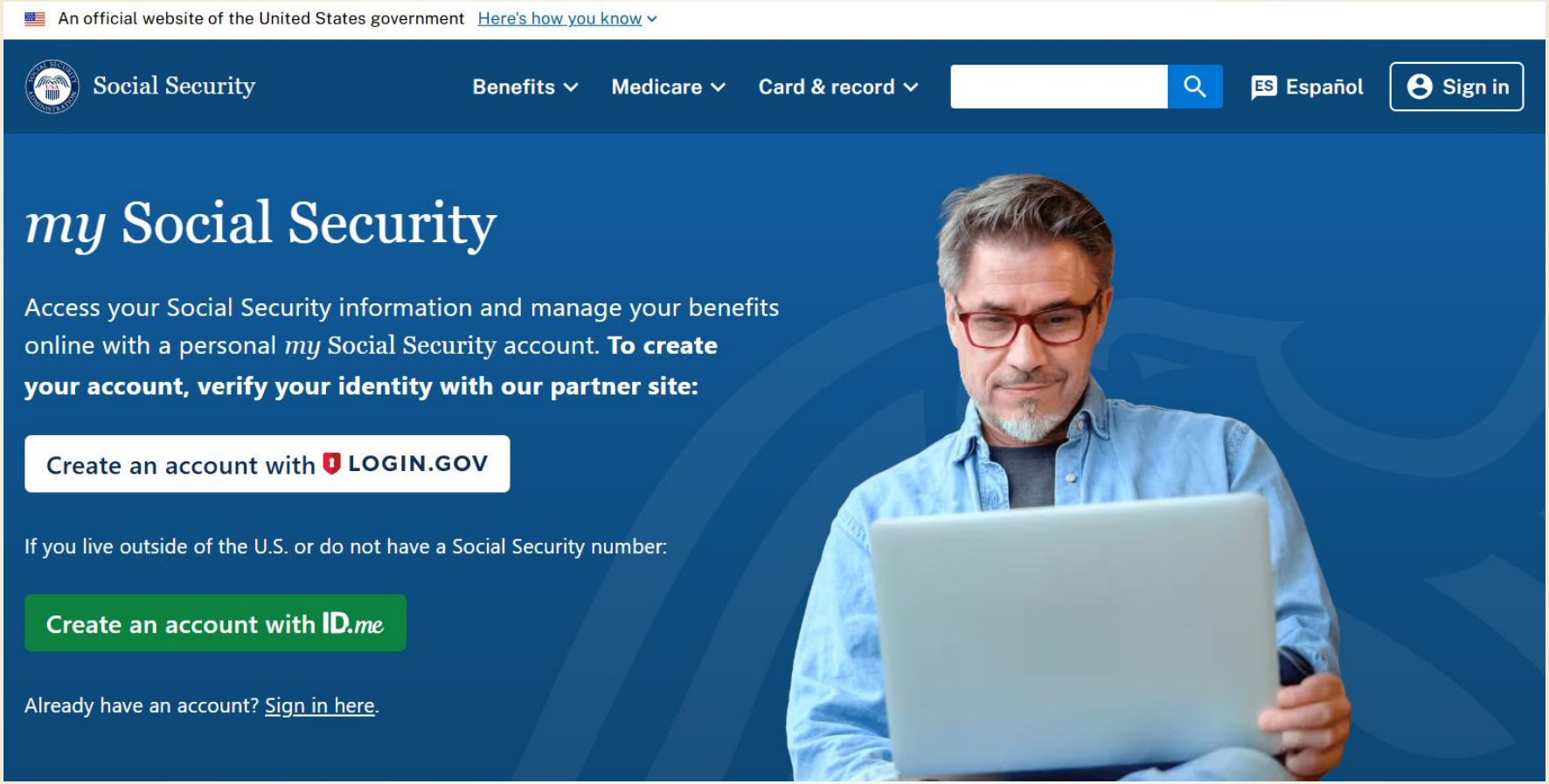
Schedule a phone appointment at **1-800-772-1213**, 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.



Schedule an in-office appointment at **1-800-772-1213**.

Child and survivor claims can only be done by phone or in the office.

my Social Security



ssa.gov/myaccount

my Social Security **Services**

If you receive benefits or have Medicare, you can:

- Opt out of mailed notices for those available online
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements
- Report your wages if you work and receive Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are getting benefits
- Check your earnings record, benefit, and payment information
- Update your contact information
- Start or change direct deposit of your benefit payment (Social Security beneficiaries only)
- Submit your advance designation of representative payee request*
- Request a replacement Medicare card
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for tax season
- Complete the Medical Continuing Disability Review Report (SSA-454)

ssa.gov/myaccount/what.html

my Social Security **Services**

If you do not receive benefits, you can:

- View retirement benefit estimates at different ages or dates when you want to start receiving benefits
- View possible spouse's benefits
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements
- Check the status of your application or appeal
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are not getting benefits
- Get your Social Security *Statement* to:
  - View estimates of your future benefits;
  - Verify your earnings; and
  - View the estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes you've paid

ssa.gov/myaccount/what.html

Sample Social Security *Statement*

Your Social Security Statement

WANDA WORKER

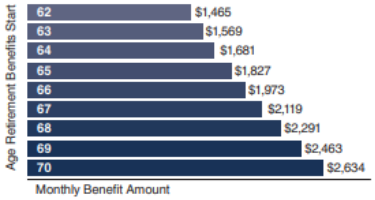
April 28, 2025

Retirement Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for retirement benefits. To qualify for benefits, you earn "credits" through your work — up to four each year. Your full retirement age is **67**, based on your date of birth: April 5, 1962. As shown in the chart, you can start your benefits at any time between ages **62** and **70**. **For each month you wait to start your benefits, your monthly benefit will be higher—for the rest of your life.**

These personalized estimates are based on your earnings to date and assume you continue to earn $54,489 per year until you start your benefits. Learn more at *ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html*.

Personalized Monthly Retirement Benefit Estimates (Depending on the Age You Start)



Disability Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for disability benefits. If you became disabled right now and you have enough recent work, your monthly payment would be about **$2,083**. Learn more at *ssa.gov/disability*.

Survivors Benefits

You have earned enough credits for your eligible family members to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, members of your family who may qualify for monthly benefits include:

Minor child:	**$1,562**
Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or child younger than age 16:	**$1,562**
Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age:	**$2,083**
Total family benefits cannot be more than:	**$3,802**

Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for an additional one-time death benefit of **$255**. Learn more at *ssa.gov/survivors*.

Medicare

You have enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65. Medicare is the federal health insurance program for people:

- age 65 and older,
- under 65 with certain disabilities, and
- of any age with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

Even if you do not retire at age 65, you may need to sign up for Medicare within 3 months of your 65th birthday to **avoid a lifetime late enrollment penalty**. Special rules may apply if you are covered by certain group health plans through work.

For more information about Medicare, visit *medicare.gov* or *ssa.gov/medicare* or call **1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227)** (TTY **1-877-486-2048**).

We base benefit estimates on current law, which Congress has revised before and may revise again to address needed changes. Learn more about Social Security's future at *ssa.gov/ThereForMe*.

Earnings Record

Review your earnings history below to ensure it is accurate because we base your future benefits on our record of your earnings. There's a limit to the amount of earnings you pay Social Security taxes on each year. Earnings above the limit do not appear on your earnings record. We have combined your earlier years of earnings below, but you can view your complete earnings record online with *my* Social Security. **If you find an error,** view your full earnings record online and call **1-800-772-1213**.

Work Year	Earnings Taxed for Social Security	Earnings Taxed for Medicare (began 1966)
1971-1980	$ 2,142	$ 2,142
1981-1990	87,102	87,102
1991-2000	246,069	246,069
2001	34,147	34,147
2002	34,846	34,846
2003	36,021	36,021
2004	38,032	38,032
2005	39,711	39,711
2006	41,829	41,829
2007	43,971	43,971
2008	45,170	45,170
2009	44,603	44,603
2010	45,666	45,847
2011	47,093	47,093
2012	48,560	48,560
2013	49,095	49,095
2014	50,605	50,605
2015	51,996	51,996
2016	52,108	52,108
2017	53,251	53,251
2018	53,966	53,966
2019	54,559	54,559
2020	54,489	54,489
2021	Not yet recorded	

Taxes Paid

Total estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career based on your Earnings Record:

Social Security taxes	Medicare taxes
You paid: $75,568	You paid: $18,158
Employer(s): $77,498	Employer(s): $18,158

Important Things to Know about Your Social Security Benefits

- Social Security benefits are not intended to be your only source of retirement income. You may need other savings, investments, pensions, or retirement accounts to make sure you have enough money when you retire.
- You need at least 10 years of work (40 credits) to qualify for retirement benefits. Your benefit amount is based on your highest 35 years of earnings. If you have fewer than 35 years of earnings, years without work count as 0 and may reduce your benefit amount.
- To keep up with inflation, benefits are adjusted through "cost of living adjustments."
- If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children may qualify for benefits.
- When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for both benefits at the same time.
- If you and your spouse both work, use the *my* Social Security Retirement Calculator to estimate spousal benefits.
- The age you claim benefits will affect the benefit amount for your surviving spouse. For example, claiming benefits after your full retirement age may increase the *Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age* amount on page 1; claiming early may reduce it.
- If you are divorced and were married for 10 years, you may be able to claim benefits on your ex-spouse's record. If your ex-spouse receives benefits on your record, that does not affect your or your current spouse's benefit amounts.
- If you receive a pension from earnings not covered by Social Security, your benefits may have been reduced prior to January 2024. The *Social Security Fairness Act* ended the Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Pension Offset. Learn more at *ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/social-security-fairness-act.html*.
- Learn more about benefits for you and your family at *ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html*.
- When you are ready to apply, visit *ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/apply.html*.
- The Statement is updated annually. It is available online, or by mail upon request.

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Form SSA-7005-SM-OL (04/25) | Enclosures: Publication XX-XXXXX, Publication XX-XXXXX



How to Open/Sign In to a *my* Social Security Account

1. Visit **ssa.gov/myaccount**
2. Select: “Sign In” or “Create an Account”
3. If you already have a Social Security account, select “Sign In” and:
   - Enter your Social Security username and password.
   - Select “yes” if your phone number or email address is valid.
   - Enter the security code you receive by text or email and select the “Submit security code” button.
   - Follow the prompts to create your Login.gov account.
4. To create a new account, select “Create an Account.” You will be directed to Login.gov for next steps.
5. After creating your Login.gov account, you will be directed back to our website where you will provide personal information so we can verify your identity.
6. Complete the registration process using the activation code we send you.
7. You also have the option to use an ID.me account to access Social Security’s online services. If you already have a Login.gov or ID.me account, you do not need to create a new one. Select “Sign in with Login.gov” or “Sign in with ID.me” and follow the prompts.



my Social Security

You <u>can</u> assist someone in creating a *my* Social Security account if they:

- are with you;
- have their own email address; and
- can answer questions about themselves.

You <u>cannot</u> create a *my* Social Security account on behalf of another person by using another person's information or identity if the beneficiary is not in attendance, even if you have that person's written permission.

For example, you cannot create an account for another person:

- with whom you have a business relationship;
- for whom you are a representative payee; or
- for whom you are an appointed representative.



What To Know If You Must Visit An Office

Our Mobile Check-In Express feature makes it easier to check-in if you must visit a Social Security office. Scan the QR code located at your local Social Security office to check-in for your appointment.

If you're unable to check-in on your mobile device, we offer private, accessible check-in with our Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant kiosks in most of our local Social Security offices.





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Securing today
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