

Day 21



Disabled Adult Child (DAC)

Many individuals with IDD are approved for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and automatically receive Medicaid coverage through SSI eligibility. Later on, when the parent of an adult child with IDD retires, becomes disabled, or passes away, the adult child becomes eligible for a Social Security Disability benefit (SSDI), based on the work record of the parent. The new SSDI benefit often means a person stops receiving SSI, and they must renew their Medicaid coverage. This is known as Disabled Adult Child or “DAC” and is officially recognized as “Section 1634 DAC” by Social Security. DAC is common when referring to an adult with IDD who lost SSI, due to receipt of SSDI based on a parent’s work record, and they needed to renew their Medicaid, which is sometimes called “DAC Medicaid.” When this occurs, the DAC cannot have more than \$2,000 in resources/assets, not including a Special Needs Trust or an ABLE account.

The Arc of New Jersey Health Care Advocacy DAC “FAQs” fact sheet:
https://www.arcnj.org/file_download/inline/f77f8cc3-9d19-48ca-a62b-12d7a0d371be

See the Department of Human Services DAC flyer:
<https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/ddd/assets/documents/individuals/dac-flyer.pdf>.

www.thearcfamilyinstitute.org
Email: fi@arcnj.org

