

Military Service



For Active Duty in 1957 or Later

If you perform active duty or active duty for training as a member of the uniformed services of the United States after 1956, your service counts toward social security protection for you and your family. Your base pay is credited to your social security record.

For Active Duty After September 15, 1940, and Before 1957

Free social security credits of \$160 a month may be given under certain circumstances. When credits are given, they count the same as wages in civilian employment. These credits are not actually listed on your record; however, if this credit is needed when an application is filed on your account, the people in the social security office will ask for proof of your military service.

Farming

You can receive social security credit as a farm operator or rancher if your net earnings from self-employment are \$400 or more in a year. If you are a self-employed farmer, you must report your net earnings

from self-employment as a part of your income tax return. You may be able, however, to use either your actual net earnings or an amount figured under an optional method. An explanation of this optional method, along with facts about how to report farm earnings and other information for farmers, is given in a booklet called "Social Security and Farm Families." Ask your local social security office for a copy. It's free.

Ministers and Members of Religious Orders

Ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers performing services in the exercise of their ministry, Christian Science practitioners, and members of religious orders who have not taken a vow of poverty can secure social security coverage by filing a waiver certificate (Form 2031) with the Internal Revenue Service indicating their desire to be covered as self-employed persons.

All clergymen have until April 15, 1962, to file this certificate. Generally speaking, after April 15, 1962, only newly ordained clergymen may elect coverage.

Farm Employees

If you work for a farmer or ranch operator, you are entitled to social security credit:

If an employer pays you \$150 or more in cash during the year for farmwork, or

If you do farmwork for an employer on 20 or more days during a year for cash wages figured on a time basis (rather than on a piece-rate basis).

Household workers employed on a farm or ranch operated for profit are covered under the same rules as other farm employees.

