

MinnesotaCare:

No provisions.

MA:

Some members of families with children who lose eligibility for regular MA may be eligible for additional coverage under Transitional MA (TMA) or Transition Year MA (TYMA). TMA provides 4 months of additional coverage to people who meet the criteria described in this section who become ineligible for MA Method A under the 100% FPG standard due to increased child or spousal support. TYMA provides up to 12 months of additional coverage to people who meet the criteria described in this section who become ineligible for MA Method A under the 100% FPG standard due to increased earned income.

Determine potential eligibility for TMA or TYMA separately for each family member who:

- > Has a Method A (families with children) basis of eligibility, even if they choose a Method B (elderly/disabled) basis for MA eligibility

AND

- > Is one of the following:

- A parent or relative caretaker with a dependent child in the household.

OR

- A dependent child with a parent or relative caretaker in the household.

OR

- A pregnant woman in her 3rd trimester.

It is not necessary that all household members be on MA, although only those on MA will be potentially eligible for TMA/TYMA

AND

- > Has net countable income equal to or less than 100% FPG using Method A deeming and income computation rules. See §0912.100 (100 Percent of FPG Standard).

Flag each person meeting the criteria, including those who use Method B for ongoing eligibility. If the person later loses eligibility for MA Method A under the 100% FPG standard due to increased child/spousal support, increased earned income or loss of the earned income disregard, determine actual eligibility for TMA or TYMA.

EXAMPLE:

Ron and Cathy apply for MA with their daughter, Christina, age 5. Ron is

disabled. Cathy is working. Ron, Cathy and Christina all meet an MA Method A basis. Ron meets an MA Method A basis even if he chooses to use his disabled basis for actual eligibility. Each household member is a parent or dependent child. If each person's countable income using Method A deeming, disregards and deductions is at or below 100% FPG, flag all 3 for potential TMA/TYMA.

EXAMPLE:

Anthony and Karen apply for MA with Karen's daughter Melissa, age 2. Anthony is Melissa's stepfather. Anthony does not meet a basis for MA Method A. Karen and Melissa both meet an MA Method A basis. Karen is a parent and Melissa is a dependent child. If Karen and Melissa have income at or below 100% FPG using Method A deeming, disregards and deductions, MAXIS will flag both for potential TMA/TYMA. Anthony is not potentially eligible for TMA/TYMA.

Determine actual TMA or TYMA eligibility at the time each person's countable income for Method A increases beyond 100% FPG. To be eligible, the person must:

- > Have received MA and been flagged as potentially eligible for TMA/TYMA in at least 3 of the 6 months preceding the income increase.

AND

- > Remain in a household that includes a dependent child.

AND

- > Lose eligibility for MA Method A under the 100% FPG standard because of increased child/spousal support (TMA), or a parent/caretaker's increased earned income or loss of an earned income disregard (TYMA). Increased income also includes the employment of a returning parent. It does not include marriage of the caretaker to a stepparent.

EXAMPLE:

Mary has received MA for herself and her 2 children since January. In June, her husband Perry returns to the home. He is the children's father and his income is deemed to the rest of the household. He is employed and his earnings cause the rest of the family's income to exceed 100% FPG. Mary, Perry and the children are eligible for up to 12 months of TYMA if Mary and the children were flagged in at least 3 of the last 6 months.

See §0907.19.11.03 (TMA/TYMA: Changes and Reporting Requirements) for information on when returning household members can be added to TMA or TYMA.

If a person becomes ineligible for MA Method A under the 100% FPG standard for more than one reason, determine if increased earnings would have caused ineligibility without regard to the other change. If yes, the person is eligible for TYMA.

EXAMPLE:

Jeanine has received MA for herself and 3 children for 6 months. They have been flagged as potential TMA/TYMA eligibles. One child leaves the home, resulting in a smaller household size. Jeanine gets a job the same month which would have resulted in income exceeding 100% FPG for each member of the original household size of 4, as well as for the current household size of 3. Jeanine and her 2 children are eligible for up to 12 months of TYMA because the increased earnings would have caused ineligibility for regular MA without regard to the household composition change.

If the household becomes ineligible due to a combination of a parent/caretaker's increased earnings and increased child or spousal support, they are eligible for up to 12 months of TYMA.

Because children under age 19 and pregnant women have a higher MA income standard, they may be eligible for regular MA and TMA/TYMA concurrently. Different household members may begin TMA/TYMA eligibility at different times.

EXAMPLE:

Nancy and her son Ray, age 3, have received MA for 6 months and have been flagged as potential TMA/TYMA eligibles for all 6 months. Nancy begins receiving child support for Ray that causes his income to exceed 100% FPG. His income remains below his standard of 150% FPG. Since the child support is not counted for Nancy, her income remains below 100% FPG.

Because Ray's income now exceeds 100% FPG, his 4-month TMA eligibility begins even though he remains eligible for regular MA. If his income increases beyond 150% FPG during the 4-month TMA period, he is eligible for TMA for any remaining months.

In the third month of Ray's TMA eligibility, Nancy reports increased earnings. Her income now exceeds 100% FPG. Ray's total income, including child support and Nancy's deemed earnings, exceeds 150% FPG. Nancy and Ray are now eligible for up to 12 months of TYMA. MAXIS will close Ray's TMA and open TYMA.

People with fluctuating income may move between regular MA and TMA/TYMA. If

TMA/TYMA enrollees have an income reduction resulting in renewed eligibility for regular MA under the 100% of FPG standard, stop counting the TMA/TYMA months. Determine how many remaining TMA/TYMA months are available when income again increases beyond 100% FPG. Also determine if the person meets the criteria for a new TMA/TYMA period.

EXAMPLE:

Carlos, Michelle and their son Lorenzo, age 3, have been enrolled in MA since August. They all have net income below 100% FPG and have been flagged for potential TMA/TYMA since August. On November 15, Michelle reports that Carlos got a raise from his employer. Their income is now above 100% FPG, but below 150% FPG. Since all three have been flagged in three of the last six months and there was an increase in earned income, TYMA eligibility begins December 1. Lorenzo remains eligible for regular MA, with TYMA eligibility running concurrently.

On January 9, Michelle calls to report that Carlos has been laid off. Their income is now below 100% FPG. They are now eligible for regular MA. MAXIS does not count the regular MA months toward the TYMA eligibility period. On February 13, Michelle calls to report that Carlos has found another job. Their income is now again over 100% FPG but below 150% FPG. TYMA begins again on March 1 with 10 remaining months available. TYMA and regular MA run concurrently for Lorenzo.

If regular MA eligibility had continued for 3 months with countable income equal to or less than 100% FPG, the household would again be eligible for a full 12 months of TYMA when regular MA ends.

People who were flagged for TMA/TYMA under Method A but use Method B for ongoing eligibility may also become eligible for regular TMA/TYMA and MA Method B concurrently.

EXAMPLE:

Melissa and George apply for MA for themselves and their son Ryan. Melissa works part time and earns less than 100% of FPG. George recently became disabled and has applied for RSDI. He is certified disabled by SMRT and found eligible for the CADI waiver. He must use Method B. Melissa's income is not deemed to him. All three are flagged for TMA/TYMA.

Melissa's income increases above 100% FPG when her disregard cycle ends. She and Ryan become eligible for TYMA. George remains on CADI Method

B with no income deemed to him. TYMA runs concurrently. Four months later, George is approved for RSDI and will now have a spenddown. If he continues to receive CADI services, he must remain on Method B with the spenddown. If he discontinues CADI, he can receive TYMA for the remaining months of the family's TYMA eligibility.

People must meet ALL the following conditions throughout the period of TMA/TYMA eligibility:

- > The household must contain a dependent child. See the MA definition of DEPENDENT CHILD in §0902.09 (Glossary: Denial...).

Send the Transition Year Medical Assistance First Quarterly Report (DHS 2975a) at the end of the third month of TYMA. If the enrollee returns the form indicating there is no longer a dependent child in the home, close TYMA for the 1st month for which you can give 10-day notice. Determine if MA eligibility continues under another basis. If the enrollee does not return the form, assume the household still contains a dependent child. It is not necessary to monitor the return of the first quarterly report form.

- > They must remain Minnesota residents. People who lose state residency but return to Minnesota within 12 months of beginning TYMA eligibility (4 months for TMA) may qualify for any remaining months in the original period if they meet all other TMA/TYMA requirements.

EXAMPLE:

Gene and Barbara and their children are found eligible for TYMA beginning February 1. In May they move to North Dakota to accept a new job. They move back to Minnesota in October. Reopen TYMA from the date they regain Minnesota residency through January 31 for all family members who meet all other TYMA requirements.

- > The caretaker must enroll in the employer's cost effective health care plan if available. Terminate TMA/TYMA for caretakers who refuse to enroll. The children remain eligible.
- > The caretaker must cooperate with medical support requirements. Terminate TMA/TYMA for caretakers who fail to cooperate without good cause. The children remain eligible.

TMA/TYMA are not available to any household member who is convicted of MA

fraud for any of the 6 months before termination of regular MA or for any month of TMA/TYMA medical. Remove caretakers who are convicted of fraud. The children may remain on TMA/TYMA.

Also see §0907.19.11.03 (TMA/TYMA: Changes and Reporting Requirements).

GAMC:

No provisions.