

Medicaid State Plan Eligibility

Eligibility Groups - Medically Needy

Medically Needy Reasonable Classifications of Individuals under Age 21

MEDICAID | Medicaid State Plan | Eligibility | MN2021MS0004O | MN-22-0009

One or more reasonable classifications of individuals under age 21 who do not qualify as categorically needy.

Package Header

Package ID MN2021MS0004O

SPA ID MN-22-0009

Submission Type Official

Initial Submission Date 3/2/2022

Approval Date 4/14/2022

Effective Date 7/1/2022

Superseded SPA ID MN-19-0016

The state covers the optional Medically Needy Reasonable Classifications of Individuals under Age 21 eligibility group in accordance with the following provisions:

A. Characteristics

Individuals qualifying under this eligibility group must meet the following criteria:

1. Are under age 21, or a lower age, as specified in section C.
2. Would not qualify under the Medically Needy Children under Age 18 eligibility group (42 CFR 435.301)
3. Are not otherwise eligible for categorically needy coverage under the state plan.
4. Have income at or below the medically needy income level and resources at or below the medically needy resource level.

B. Individuals Covered

The state covers the following populations:

1. All children under a specified age limit:
- X 2. Reasonable classifications of children

Name of classification	Age Range
Child with a disability under section 1902(e)(3)	Under age 19
Child with a disability eligible for HCBS	Under age 21
Child in state-funded fostercare/kinship	Under age 21

Medically Needy Reasonable Classifications of Individuals under Age 21

MEDICAID | Medicaid State Plan | Eligibility | MN2021MS00040 | MN-22-0009

Name: Child with a disability under section 1902(e)(3)

Age Covered: Under age 19

Name: Child with a disability eligible for HCBS

Age Covered: Under age 21

Name: Child in state-funded fostercare/kinship

Age Covered: Under age 21

Description: Child with a disability meeting TEFRA requirements under section 1902(e)(3), with excess income.

Description: Child with a disability eligible for home and community-based waiver services under section 1915(c) using institutional rules, with excess income

Description: Child under age 21 who is not eligible for Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, but is eligible for foster care or kinship assistance under a state-funded program, is eligible without an income test.

Medically Needy Reasonable Classifications of Individuals under Age 21

MEDICAID | Medicaid State Plan | Eligibility | MN2021MS00040 | MN-22-000

C. Financial Methodologies

1. The state uses the same financial methodology for all individuals covered.

Yes

No

2. The financial methodologies are:

Child in state-funded fostercare/kinship

The financial methodology used is:

a. AFDC methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

b. MAGI-like methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

3. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable income.

Yes

No

The less restrictive income methodologies are:

All income is disregarded. No income test is applied.

4. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable resources.

Yes

No

The less restrictive resource methodologies are:

All resources are disregarded. No resource test is applied.

Child with a disability eligible for HCBS

The financial methodology used is:

a. AFDC methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

b. MAGI-like methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

3. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable income.

Yes

No

The less restrictive income methodologies are:

The difference between one income standard and another is disregarded.

Between the following percentages of the FPL:

Between the medically needy income limit and a percentage of the FPL:

Between the SSI Federal Benefit Rate and:

Between other income standards:

Census Bureau wages are disregarded.

Between this standard: The medically needy income standard by family size

and this standard: 70% FPL, effective July 1, 2001
75% FPL, effective July 1, 2002
80% FPL, effective July 1, 2016
81% FPL, effective June 1, 2019
100% FPL, effective July 1, 2022

Description of disregard: Disregard earned income of temporary census employees who were enrolled in Minnesota health care programs on March 1, 2000.

A specified type of income is disregarded:

Name of income type:	Description:
In-kind Income	Disregard all in-kind income.
COLA	Disregard the Cost of Living Adjustments to RSDI (title II) benefits from January 1 through June 30th of each year.
Jensen Settlement	Disregard payments to class members under the federal court order in Jensen et al v. Minnesota Department of Human Services, CN 08-1775 (DWF/FLN).
NIH Study	Disregard payments made to parents participating in the "income and child development in the first three years of life" demonstration project funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health.
State Catastrophe Funds	Disregard payments from the Minnesota 1-35 Catastrophe Relief Fund.

The following less restrictive methodologies are used:

Name of methodology:	Description:
Child support	Disregard payments of child support from the child's income.
Title II benefits	Disregard from the child's income payments of RSDI (title II) benefits.

4. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable resources.

Yes

No

The less restrictive resource methodologies are:

All resources are disregarded. No resource test is applied.

Child with a disability under section 1902(e)(3)

The financial methodology used is:

a. AFDC methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

b. MAGI-like methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

3. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable income.

Yes

No

The less restrictive income methodologies are:

The difference between one income standard and another is disregarded.

Between the following percentages of the FPL:

Between the medically needy income limit and a percentage of the FPL:

Between the SSI Federal Benefit Rate and:

Between other income standards:

Between this standard: The medically needy income standard by family size

and this standard: 70% FPL, effective July 1, 2001
75% FPL, effective July 1, 2002
80% FPL, effective July 1, 2016
81% FPL, effective June 1, 2019
100% FPL, effective July 1, 2022

Census Bureau wages are disregarded.

Description of disregard: Disregard earned income of temporary census employees who were enrolled in Minnesota health care programs on March 1, 2000.

A specified type of income is disregarded:

Name of income type:	Description:
In-kind Income	Disregard all in-kind income.
COLA	Disregard the Cost of Living Adjustments to RSDI(title II) benefits from January 1 through June 30th of each year.
Jensen Settlement	Disregard payments to class members under the federal court order in Jensen et al v. Minnesota Department of Human Services, CN 08-1775 (DWF/FLN).
NIH Study	Disregard payments made to parents participating in the "income and child development in the first three years of life" demonstration project funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health.
State Catastrophe Funds	Disregard payments from the Minnesota I-35 Catastrophe Relief Fund.

The following less restrictive methodologies are used:

Name of methodology:	Description:

Name of methodology:	Description:
Child support	Disregard payments of child support from the child's income.
Title II benefits	Disregard from the child's income payments of RSDI (title II) benefits.

4. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable resources.

Yes

No

The less restrictive resource methodologies are:

All resources are disregarded. No resource test is applied.

D. Income Standard Used

The income standard used for this group is described in the Medically Needy Income Level RU.

E. Resource Standard Used

The resource standard used for this group is described in the Medically Needy Resource Level RU.

F. Spenddown

The state allows individuals to deduct incurred medical and remedial expenses (spend down) to become eligible under this group. Spenddown is defined in the Handling of Excess Income (Spenddown) RU.

G. Additional Information (optional)

Medicaid State Plan Eligibility

Eligibility Groups - Medically Needy

Medically Needy Populations Based on Age, Blindness or Disability

MEDICAID | Medicaid State Plan | Eligibility | MN2021MS0004O | MN-22-0009

Individuals who are age 65 or older or who have blindness or a disability who do not qualify as categorically needy.

Package Header

Package ID MN2021MS0004O

SPA ID MN-22-0009

Submission Type Official

Initial Submission Date 3/2/2022

Approval Date 4/14/2022

Effective Date 7/1/2022

Superseded SPA ID MN-19-0017

The state covers the optional Medically Needy Populations Based on Age, Blindness or Disability eligibility group in accordance with the following provisions:

A. Characteristics

Individuals qualifying under this eligibility group must meet the following criteria:

1. Meet at least one of the following:
 - a. Are age 65 or older;
 - b. Have blindness; or
 - c. Have a disability.
2. Are not otherwise eligible for categorically needy coverage under the state plan.
3. Have income at or below the medically needy income level and resources at or below the medically needy resource level.

Medically Needy Populations Based on Age, Blindness or Disability

B. Individuals Covered

The state covers the following populations:

- 1. Individuals age 65 or older
- 2. Individuals with blindness
- 3. Individuals who have a disability

MEDICAID | Medicaid State Plan | Eligibility | MN2021MS00040 | MN-22-0009

C. Financial Methodologies

1. The state uses the same financial methodology for all individuals covered.

- Yes
- No

2. The financial methodology used is:

a. SSI methodologies. Please refer as necessary to Non-MAGI Methodologies, completed by the state.

b. More restrictive requirements than SSI. Please refer as necessary to More Restrictive Requirements than SSI under 1902(f), completed by the state.

c. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable income.

Yes No

The less restrictive income methodologies are:

The difference between one income standard and another is disregarded.

Between the following percentages of the FPL:

Between the medically needy income limit and a percentage of the FPL:

Between the SSI Federal Benefit Rate and:

Between other income standards:

Census Bureau wages are disregarded.

A specified type of income is disregarded:

Between this standard: The medically needy income standard by family size

and this standard: 70% FPL, effective July 1, 2001
75% FPL, effective July 1, 2002
80% FPL, effective July 1, 2016
81% FPL, effective June 1, 2019
100% FPL, effective July 1, 2022

Description of disregard: Disregard earned income of temporary census employees who were enrolled in Minnesota health care programs on March 1, 2000.

Medically Needy Populations Based on Age, Blindness or Disability

Name of income type:	Description:
COLA	Disregard the Cost of Living Adjustments to RSDI (title II) benefits from January 1 through June 30th of each year.

Name of income type:	Description:
Jensen Settlement	Disregard payments to class members under the federal court order in Jensen et al v. Minnesota Department of Human Services, CN08-1775 (DWF/FLN).
In-kind Income	Disregard all in-kind income.
NIH Study	Disregard payments made to parents participating in the "income and child development in the first three years of life" demonstration project funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health.
State Catastrophe Funds	Disregard payments from the Minnesota 1-35 Catastrophe Relief Fund.

d. Less restrictive methodologies are used in calculating countable resources.

Yes No

The less restrictive resource methodologies are:

General resource disregard:

Name of disregard:	Description:
Disregard for Children Living with Adults	For one child living with a disabled or elderly individual, exclude an additional \$3,000, and \$200 for each additional child. For each child living with a disabled or elderly couple, exclude an additional \$200.

Real property not otherwise excluded is disregarded.

Description of disregard: Disregard the homestead of a person residing in a long term care facility if the home is used as the residence of the person's (a) sibling who lived in the home for at least one year immediately before the date of the client's admission to the long term care facility and who has an equity interest in the home; or (b) an adult child or grandchild who lived in the home for at least two years immediately before the date of the client's admission to the long term care facility and who provided verifiable care to the client to permit the client to live at home instead of the long term care facility.

X A specified type of resource is disregarded:

Name of resource type:	Description:
State Catastrophe Funds	Disregard payments from the Minnesota 1-35 Catastrophe Relief Funds.
Jensen Settlement	Disregard payments to class members under the federal court order in Jensen et al v. Minnesota Department of Human Services, CN 09-1775 (DWF/FLM).
NIH Study	Disregard as assets any payments made to parents participating in the "income and child development in the first three years of life" demonstration project funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health.

X A beneficiary of a "qualified state long-term care insurance partnership" policy (partnership policy), as defined in section 1917(b)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act and 45 CFR 144.200 et seq., is provided a resource disregard, equal to the amount of the insurance benefit payments made to or on behalf of the individual from the partnership policy.

X The following less restrictive methodologies are used:

Name of methodology:	Description:

Asset Reduction	<p>Allow reduction of excess assets to achieve eligibility in the month of application by (i) paying incurred health service expenses for services otherwise covered by Medicaid and/or (ii) reducing excess assets in any manner not considered an uncompensated transfer subject to penalty as defined in state and federal Medicaid law.</p> <p>Allow reduction of excess assets to achieve eligibility in any retroactive month by (i) designating a \$1500 burial fund for oneself, a spouse and each eligible dependent child and/or (ii) paying for health service costs incurred during the retroactive period.</p> <p>Allow individuals who are permitted to designate assets for a \$1500 burial fund to make or change that designation within three months of the month of application.</p>
Child Assets	Disregard all assets of children under age 21.
Transition Disregard	For a disabled individual ineligible under section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII) due to loss of earnings, and qualifying for Medicaid under another category, continue to disregard for 12 consecutive months the assets allowed and excluded under the employment incentive category of section 1902(a)(10)(A).

Name of methodology:	Description:
<p data-bbox="632 732 930 776">Disregard of Employment Incentive Assets Account (EIAA)</p>	<p data-bbox="982 142 1955 212">Disabled individuals eligible under section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII) will, after 24 months of consecutive enrollment under such section, qualify to establish one or more Employment Incentives Asset Accounts (EIAA). Assets that may be designated as an EIAA include assets such as a savings account, investments, mutual funds, retirement and pension accounts, and medical expense accounts. An EIAA may contain the individual's retirement accounts and medical expense benefits through an employer. An EIAA may contain up to \$17,000 of the individual's other non-excluded liquid assets.</p> <p data-bbox="982 318 1276 362">An asset disregard will apply, under the following terms:</p> <ol data-bbox="982 370 1969 589" style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The individual shall identify to the state the account(s) that he or she designates as his or her Employment Incentive Assets Account(s) before disenrollment from the group. 2) The value of the assets in the EIAA are disregarded, including growth or appreciation, except that any amount by which the value of the other liquid assets exceeds \$17,000 in an EIAA is not disregarded. 3) Once the assets are designated as an EIAA they are only disregarded when the individual is enrolled in another group for individuals age 65 and older to which the EIAA disregard is applied. 4) If a person's Medicaid eligibility ends at any point before turning age 65, the EIAA will cease to exist. <p data-bbox="982 618 1864 740">Group to which disregard is applied: Individuals age 65 and older eligible under §1902(f), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii) (I), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(V), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii) (VI), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii) (X), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii) (XI); medically needy individuals age 65 and older eligible under §1902(a)(10)(C).</p>

Name of methodology:	Description:
Disregard Assets of a Spouse	For married individuals eligible as medically needy for home and community-based services in the Brain Injury (BI), Community Alternative Care (CAC), Community Access for Disability Inclusion (CAD), or Developmental Disability (DD) waivers, disregard all assets of the spouse during any period in which the financial methodologies of Section 2404 of the Affordable Care Act mandatorily apply.

D. Income Standard Used

The income standard used for this group is described in the Medically Needy Income Level RU.

E. Resource Standard Used

The resource standard used for this group is described in the Medically Needy Resource Level RU.

F. Spenddown

The state allows individuals to deduct incurred medical and remedial expenses (spend down) to become eligible under this group. Spenddown is defined in the Handling of Excess Income (Spenddown) RU.

G. Additional Information (optional)