**BadgerCare Plus Handbook Release 24-02**

**Medicaid Release 24-02**

Presented by Kathy King

Effective 8/22/24, unless otherwise specified

**3.1 (BC+) & 6.1.2 (MEH) Residence**

Clarified that migrant workers who are currently present in Wisconsin meet the residency requirement even without the intention to reside.

**4.2.4.3 (BC+) & 7.2.4.3 (MEH)** **Evidence of Identity**

Updated to add birth record queries and the SAVE database as examples of documentation that do not require verification of identity. Effective date 06/03/2024.

**4.2.4.4 (BC+) & 7.2.4.4 (MEH) Reasonable Opportunity Period of Verification of Citizenship**

Updated to remove the limitation of one Reasonable Opportunity Period per verification period. Effective date 06/03/2024.

When a person is terminated from health care benefits for failure to provide verification of citizenship or identity by the end of the reasonable opportunity period, they are not eligible to have their benefits continued if they request a fair hearing. If a person later reapplies for health care benefits, they may receive another reasonable opportunity period to provide verification of citizenship or identity.

**4.2.7.5 (BC+) Non-US Citizens**

Updated to remove the proof of identity requirement for non-U.S. Citizens who have been verified through SAVE. Effective date 06/03/2024.

**12.1 - 12.5.3 (BC+) & 6.1.2 (MEH) Migrant Workers**

The sections regarding migrant workers have been rewritten and new sections added. These are not common, so please read these sections independently when you are working a case with migrant workers.

**16.2.47 (BC+) Live-In Care Providers**

Added a link to the Verifying Tax-Exempt Income for Live-In Care Providers form (F-02193) so you don’t have to search for it.

**16.4.1.2 (BC+) Housing Allowances for Members of the Clergy**

If an ordained, licensed, or commissioned minister receives a housing or housing utility allowance, do not count as income the portion of the allowance that is used for housing. The unused portion of the allowance must be counted as income. Added: If housing expenses are not verified, the entire housing allowance must be counted as income. Eligibility must not be denied or terminated for failure to provide the requested verification.

**16.7.36 (MEH) Added new section for Workers Compensation Set-Aside Arrangements (WCMSA) or Medicare Set-Aside Arrangement (MSA)**

If someone is injured on the job and is receiving workman’s compensation, there can be an agreement between Medicare and the Medicare beneficiary. This agreement would be to take a portion of the compensation or other injury-related settlement and set those funds aside for all future injury related medical expenses that would be covered by Medicare. These arrangements are not subject to special treatment under Medicaid rules, funds must be evaluated to see if they meet Medicaid definition of an available asset.

**20.3.11 (MEH) Tribal Membership, Descent, or Eligible to Receive Indian Health Services**

It’s always been for BC+, now added to Medicaid that the following people are exempt from Medicaid copayments:

Members of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes

Children of members of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes

Grandchildren of members of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes

People eligible to receive Indian Health Services

**26.4.1.1 (MEH) Independence Accounts**

For all non-retirement accounts (Independence Account), if new funds are deposited during months when the member is ineligible, the account loses its independence account status, and the entire asset will be counted.

**28.6.4.2.1 (MEH) Family Maintenance Allowance Calculation - Minor Child**

Now based on 100% FPL rather than AFDC limits.

**34.1.2 Determination of Emergency Services Eligibility**

Clarified that Emergency Services has the same policies on referrals to child support agencies and cooperation as Medicaid.

**38.4.4.1 (BC+) Automatic Disenrollment**

Clarified that the HMO disenrollment date is the end of the month in which BadgerCare Plus eligibility ends.

**Caretaker Supplement Handbook Release 24-02**

Presented by Kathy King

Effective 8/22/24, unless otherwise specified

**3.2.1.3 Other Income**

Guaranteed Income Payments: Payments from guaranteed income programs are counted as income.

**3.2.2 Other Assets**  
Guaranteed Income Payments: Payments from guaranteed income programs that are retained (for example, payments that are included in a savings account) are counted as assets.

**Operations Memo 24-16**

Presented by Kathy King

Subject: Medicaid Treatment of Tribal General Welfare Assistance

Effective September 1, 2024 the Tribal General Welfare Assistance (GWA) is not counted as income for any category of Medicaid or BadgerCare Plus. This is irrespective of whether the specific GWA program uses income as a factor of eligibility.

Any unspent GWA is disregarded as an asset for 12 months following the month of receipt.

**Process Help Handbook Release 24-04**

Presented by Janice Pfeiffer

Release Date: August 22, 2024

**4.4 Manual Renewal Extension Process-Renewal is Received and in Progress**: This is a new section added in the circumstance that a member submits a health care renewal and eligibility for that renewal has not been confirmed as of Adverse Action, eligibility is automatically extended for another month in CWW and interchange. The Override Eligibility Renewal/Review Month on the Override AG Renewal/Review Dates page is automatically updated, and CARES populates a case comment that the renewal date has been extended b one month. This continues monthly until the renewal is processed and eligibility is determined (health care is either confirmed open or closed).

*CWW Case Comment Example:*



**25.4.3 Changes in Premiums and Refunds (MAPP)**: New section added on ‘Late Renewal processing and systematic extensions.’ Information was added stating that when a health care renewal date is systematically extended by one month because a renewal was not completed by AA, and there is a premium reduction or a change to zero starting with the month that was systematically extended, workers must run ongoing eligibility first, confirm, and then run with dates to adjust the premium for the systematically extended month(s). Failure to run the case in this order results in an incorrect certification period and requires the worker to adjust the Override AG Renewal/Review dates page for the correct twelve-month certification.

**68.1.5 Additional Verification Inquiry Methods & 68.3.2 Stand-Alone Documentation of Citizenship**: SAVE/Birth Query citizenship verification now also count as identity verification.

**71.2.2 Non-ABAWD Definition**: Clarification was provided about end dating unearned income for ABAWDs who no longer meet ABAWD requirements.

**FoodShare Handbook Release 24-02**

Presented by Janice Pfeiffer

Release Date: August 22, 2024

**3.2.1.2 Temporary Absence**: Added that a member or household can stay in Wisconsin, out of state, or out of the county during their temporary absence. To be considered temporarily absent, a person must have already been part of the food unity and receiving benefits before reporting the absence.

**3.12.1.13 Ukrainian Parolees**: Parolee eligibility end date has been extended to 2024.

**3.17.1.9 Three Additional Months of Foodshare Benefits**: An ABAWD who has exhausted three months of TLBs and regains eligibility by meeting the FoodShare work requirement may receive up to three additional consecutive months of FoodShare eligibility even if they are no longer meeting the work requirement. The person is not required to meet the FoodShare work requirement during the three additional months of FoodShare.

The three additional months of FoodShare eligibility will be determined systematically if the following conditions are met:

* Must be an ABAWD who exhausted three months of TLBs, regained FoodShare eligibility by meeting the FoodShare work requirement, and then stopped fulfilling that FoodShare work requirement.
* May only be received one time during the current three-year clock period.
* Must be applied consecutively, regardless of changes in FoodShare eligibility or ABAWD status.

A picture containing diagram

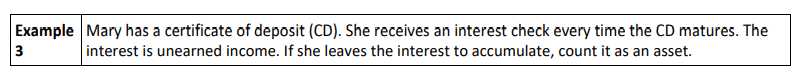
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**4.3.4.2 Counted Unearned Income**: Updated to clarify that reinvested interest income counts as an asset.

2. Interest Income – Count reinvested interest income as an asset because it is not available to the member. Any reinvested interest income becomes a part of the net value of the investment.

**4.3.4.3 Disregarded Unearned Income**: Updated the exceptions for the Universal Basic Income (UBI) that is otherwise disregarded. Universal Basic Income is income provided by a government in the form of standard, recurring payments to individuals without the need for pre-qualification. For example: Madison forward Fund Universal Basic Income Program Payments & The Bridge Project Guaranteed Income for pregnant individuals.

**4.4.1.4 Liquid Assets**: Interest Income – count reinvested interest income as an asset because it is not available to the member. Any reinvested interest income becomes a part of the net value of the investment.



**4.4.1.7 Disregarded Assets**: Added Universal and Guaranteed Income Payments and Priority Health Medicare Over-the-counter Allowance as types of disregarded assets.

**4.6.1.1 Calculation Period**: Added that arrearages, late charges, or discounts for early payments are not included in expenses.

**7.3.3.2 Overpayment Claims Eligible for Compromise**: Added that claims from a Quality Control (QC) review are eligible for compromise.

**7.3.3.3 Overpayment Claims Not Eligible for Compromise**: Added that claims from duplicate participation (resulting from agency or client error) that result from an IPV or fraud conviction are not counted for compromise.

**7.3.3.4 Compromise Request**: Compromises are requested in writing by one of the persons liable for the overpayment (F-03266). Verbal requests for compromises are not valid. For claims where multiple people are liable, only one person is required to request a compromise. The compromise request form is signed by the person requesting the compromise or by a designated representative. The compromise request form is signed by the person requesting the compromise or by a designated representative:

•Authorized representative

•Conservator

• Durable Power of Attorney of Finance

• Guardian of the estate

• Guardian of the person and the estate

• Guardian in general

• Attorney representing the requester

If the request form is not signed or does not have a valid signature, the agency must send a compromise verification request asking for a valid signature. If a valid signature is not received by the due date, the compromise request is denied.