

- (1) Section A of the application pertaining to the 6th box “My children under age 19 who do not live with me. I am under a court order to provide medical support. This the address of my children”- the non custodial parent applying for HUSKY?

Sometimes, non custodial parents are ordered by court to apply for HUSKY even though the child does not reside with them. It is preferable for the custodial parent to apply but when that doesn't happen, the non-custodial parent may apply.

- (2) Clarification on Step Parent's and Adoptive Parents applying for children under 19

Both step-parents and adoptive parents are within the relationship requirements to apply for HUSKY children.

The household composition rules for step-parents are different between HUSKY A and HUSKY B.

Example – If a step-father is in the home and there is no child in common, for HUSKY A we would only include him if the woman he's married to applies. He is legally liable for her but not her child.

HUSKY B rules are to count him regardless of whether there is a child in common.

- (3) Please provide eligibility clarification on the Ribicoff kids (sp?) between the ages of 19-21

When children between 19 and 21 reside with their parents for HUSKY/Medicaid, DSS requires disclosure of parent's income and assets in order to determine eligibility.

If the child resides elsewhere, we explain that the parents are legally liable relatives and recovery in the future is a possibility.

This same age group may apply for Charter Oak. ACS staff are required to screen for HUSKY first so the young adult would have to comply with HUSKY requirements and be found ineligible for HUSKY (not because of failure to establish eligibility but a real reason such as over income.)

Once ACS has a denial, they can grant Charter Oak.. They do not look at the income of the parents regardless of living arrangements. They do not pursue recovery from the parents. They treat the individual as an adult.

We don't have details yet but there is a possibility that this age group may be covered under the new Medicaid for Low Income Adults coverage group.

- (4) Would a sponsor's spouses' income be counted to determine eligibility for the person applying for HUSKY?

The sponsor's spouse income is only counted if they also signed the affidavit of support. Otherwise, no.

- a. Is a sponsor's income being counted for permanent residence regardless whether they are living with them or not? The five year rule has been eliminated and the only way that the income for the sponsor's is not being counted is until they become US citizens or they received their status before December 2007

Yes, we are now counting the sponsor's income regardless of whether or not they live together. This continues until the applicant has acquired 40 quarters of work or become citizens themselves. (They can borrow work quarters from a spouse.) And yes, in CT the five year rule doesn't matter. CT continues to run the SMANC (state medical for non-citizens) program during the first five years

(5) Can DSS recover lottery winnings from a Medicaid or CHIP recipient?

Yes.

(6) Has there been anything new as of March 2010 about Sponsorship?

DSS now requires the income of a sponsor regardless of whether they live together. DSS requires the sponsor's assets if the coverage is for young adults or spenddowns.

There are exceptions based on indigence or domestic violence.

Another one had to do with Child Support and a Waiver???

There is a \$100 disregard of child support income. The HUSKY coverage group F07 correctly disregards this amount. The coverage group for children (F25) disregards just \$50. The workers have to use a work around to achieve the \$100 disregard. This has been the topic of HUSKY forums in the past.

Also – there is a new form about Sponsorship that was put in place in March

The new form is called a W-727 Sponsor of Non Citizens Information Sheet. I've attached a copy.