

Who Qualifies?


Non-Financial Rules

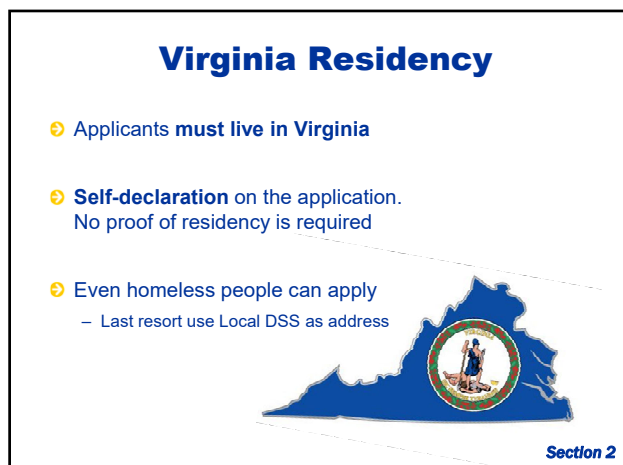


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Virginia Residency

- Applicants **must live in Virginia**
- Self-declaration** on the application.
No proof of residency is required
- Even homeless people can apply
 - Last resort use Local DSS as address





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Age Requirements

- For **MedEx**: **19 – 64** (age out at 65)
- For **FAMIS/FAMIS Plus**: **0 – 18** (age out at 19)
- For **Medicaid for Former Foster Youth**: **19 – 25** (age out at 26)
- For **LIFC**: **applicant must live with a child under age 18** (or an 18-year-old who will graduate from secondary school or a GED program by age 19)

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Social Security Numbers

- ☛ Social Security Numbers (SSN) **are required** for most applicants **seeking coverage**.
 - Certain immigrants are not required to get a SSN (*including undocumented pregnant people applying for FAMIS Prenatal*)
 - If an applicant does not yet have a SSN, s/he should be ready to provide proof that one was requested
- ☛ The application does **ask for SSNs of non-applicants** in the household, but giving this information is **voluntary**.
 - Helps with verifying income.
 - Providing a non-applicant's SSN is not required and not listing them will not affect the eligibility of anyone else on the application

Sections 2 and 5

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Assignment of Rights from Third-Party Payments

- ☛ Virginia's Medicaid/FAMIS programs require that the applicant assign any rights to **third party payments** to the state.
 - *For example: a personal injury settlement received by an enrollee would be assigned to Virginia to reimburse the state for any medical bills paid for the injury.*
- ☛ A family or individual agrees to this by signing the application

Section 2

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Having Other Insurance

- ☛ Those covered by the MedEx, FAMIS Plus, Medicaid for Pregnant Women, LIFC, and FFC may have other health insurance.
 - Medicaid can pay for care the other insurance does not cover (secondary payer).
- ☛ If it is more **cost-effective**, Medicaid **will pay premiums** for an eligible individual's **employer coverage**.
 - This payment is called **Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP)**. The HIPP program is sometimes called "Premium Assistance."
- ☛ Health Insurance Marketplace enrollees **cannot have both Medicaid and financial** help through the Marketplace.

Sections 2 and Section 3 - HIPP

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Having Other Insurance: FAMIS, FAMIS MOMS, and FAMIS Prenatal

- ☛ The applicant **cannot** have current “**creditable**” health insurance
 - “Creditable” health insurance includes most group and individual insurance plans. It *does not* include very limited policies such as accident-only or dental-only plans.

Section 2

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Residents of Institutions

- ☛ **Inmates in a public institution** (e.g., juvenile detention center or jail), who meet eligibility requirements, are eligible for Medicaid coverage for **inpatient hospitalizations**.
 - The Virginia Departments of Corrections and Juvenile Justice are working to make sure eligible individuals become enrolled.
 - Cover Virginia maintains a special unit, the Cover Virginia Incarcerated Unit (CVIU), to receive and process applications from incarcerated Virginians
- ☛ Children **under age 21 who are inpatients** in an **institution for the treatment of mental disease (IMD)** are **not eligible for FAMIS**.
- ☛ Adults **between the ages of 21 and 65** who are **patients in an IMD**, are **not eligible for Medicaid**.

Section 2

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Citizenship or Immigration Status

- ☛ **Non-pregnant adult** applicants must be either **U.S. Citizens** or in certain “**qualified**” **immigrant categories**.
 - The most common status is **Legal Permanent Resident (LPR)**, sometimes called a “green-card holder.”
 - **Refugees, asylees, and certain other qualified immigrants** who meet income requirements may be eligible for the first 5-7 years that they are in the U.S.
- ☛ **U.S. Citizen or lawfully-residing children** who meet Medicaid/FAMIS income guidelines can qualify for coverage.
- ☛ **Pregnant Individuals:**
 - **Undocumented** pregnant people who meet the income guidelines may qualify for **FAMIS Prenatal**.
 - **U.S. Citizen or Lawfully-residing** pregnant people may qualify for FAMIS MOMS or MPW.

Section 2

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LPRs Who Arrived After 8/22/96

To qualify for Medicaid, most **Lawful Permanent Resident** adults (LPRs, “green-card holders”) must have lived legally in the U.S. for 5 years or more.



- ☛ Lawfully-residing immigrants who do not meet this “5-year bar” requirement may be eligible for:
 - Subsidized coverage through the **Health Insurance Marketplace** (even if they have income below 138% FPL)!
 - Emergency Medicaid
- ☛ Exception: **Veterans** or **active-duty military immigrants**, and their families **are exempt** from the requirement to have been in the U.S. for 5 years.

Section 2

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Immigrants Without Legal Status (except Pregnant Individuals)

- ☛ **Not eligible** for Medicaid/FAMIS.
- ☛ **Not eligible** for coverage on the Marketplace.
- ☛ May be eligible for **Emergency Medicaid** to cover a medical emergency (e.g. Dialysis).
 - Emergency Medicaid only covers the medical emergency, not ongoing care.
- ☛ DACA recipients are considered undocumented immigrants for the purposes of eligibility for Medicaid/FAMIS.

Section 2

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Important Notes for Families with Immigrant Members

- ☛ When a parent applies for **coverage for a child**, the parent’s immigration status must be provided **only if that parent is also applying for coverage**.
- ☛ Immigrant families may be hesitant to apply for Medicaid/FAMIS due to concerns over being labeled a “public charge.” This is sometimes called the “**chilling effect**.”
- ☛ The latest **Public Charge** rule went into effect on December 23, 2022 and **is still in effect**. It stresses that:
 - Many people do not have to worry about public charge. It **only applies to certain people applying for a green card** (Lawful Permanent Resident status) and **certain people applying for a visa to enter the U.S.**
 - Enrollment in Medicaid/FAMIS is **not considered** for public charge, unless the person is receiving institutional long-term care (**excluding** home- and community-based care);
 - A child or other family member’s receipt of benefits **cannot be used against his/her family member** under the public charge rule.

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Citizenship, Identity, and Immigration Status

- ☛ Applicants' identity, and citizenship and/or immigration status will be verified electronically.
- ☛ If the information provided on the application cannot be verified electronically **and** the applicant is otherwise eligible for coverage, they will be **enrolled in coverage and will have 90 days to provide documentation** verifying citizenship, identity and/or immigration status. This is known as a **Reasonable Opportunity Period**.
 - The applicant can now receive multiple **concurrent 90-day Reasonable Opportunity Periods with good cause**, e.g. if the applicant is still waiting for a third party to provide immigration documents. This means they can **remain enrolled in coverage** if it is taking a longer period of time to receive their documentation.
 - Additionally, if the applicant's coverage is closed for not providing documents and they reapply for coverage, they can be given another Reasonable Opportunity Period.

Section 2

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Double-Check Application Information!

- ☛ A person's **name, date of birth**, and other information provided on the application must be accurate and must match any documentation that person provides to verify identity, citizenship, or immigration status.
 - *Example: The birthdate for an applicant born on January 7, 2004, should be written 01/07/04, rather than 07/01/04.*
- ☛ If a person has a hyphenated last name, it is important to make certain **both last names** are included on an application and written the same as on the person's documents verifying identity or immigration status.

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