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**Division of Medicaid Services**  
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To: BadgerCare Plus Handbook Users

From: Rebecca McAtee, Bureau Director  
Bureau of Enrollment Policy and Systems

Re: **BadgerCare Plus Release 20-04**

Release Date: 11/23/2020

Effective Date: 11/23/2020

<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	The following policy additions or changes are <b>effective 11/23/2020</b> unless otherwise noted. <b>Underlined text denotes new text. Text with a strike through it denotes deleted text.</b>
<b>POLICY UPDATES</b>	
<b>1.1.6 Ways to Apply</b>	Updated terminology
<b>2.1 Non-Financial Program Requirements</b>	Clarified definition of Childless Adult
<b>2.4 BadgerCare Plus Household</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>2.8 Modified Adjusted Gross Income Counting Rules</b>	Updated spelling
<b>3.6 Inmates</b>	Moved inmate policy to Chapter 45
<b>4.3.9.2 Refugee Medical Assistance</b>	Updated policy language for Afghan and Iraqi immigrants
<b>9.9 Mandatory Verification Items</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>9.12 Reasonable Compatibility for Health Care</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>16.2 Income Types Not Counted – Disaster and Emergency Assistance</b>	Updated #6, #14, and #38. Renumbered #40, and added new sections #39, #50, and #51
<b>16.3.1 Child Support Payments</b>	Updated terminology
<b>16.3.3 Tax Deductions</b>	Updated reference to IRS Schedule 1 (Form 1040) and updated sections #4 and #10
<b>16.4.1 Specially Treated Wages</b>	Added #7 Prison or Jail Job

**BadgerCare Plus Release 20-04**

<b>16.4.3.3</b>	<b>Self-Employed Income Sources</b>	Updated section to align with the Medicaid Eligibility Handbook
<b>16.5</b>	<b>Other Income</b>	Updated #1, #2, and #3
<b>19.1</b>	<b>BadgerCare Plus Premiums for Children</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs Termination changes
<b>25.9.2</b>	<b>Denial</b>	Clarified that policy applies to Denials
<b>27.2</b>	<b>Nonfinancial Change Reporting Requirements</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>32.2.3.3</b>	<b>Adults</b>	Clarified financial and non-financial criteria
<b>38.4.1</b>	<b>Change in Circumstances</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>38.4.2</b>	<b>Disenrollment</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>41.1</b>	<b>BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>44.2</b>	<b>Premiums for Childless Adults</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes
<b>44.3</b>	<b>Treatment Needs Question for Childless Adults</b>	Updated policy based on Suspension vs. Termination changes, and updated effective date due to COVID-19 and FFCRA requirements
<b>44.3.5</b>	<b>Treatment Needs Question Notification</b>	Updated spelling
<b>45</b>	<b>Inmates</b>	<i>New Chapter</i>

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION TO BADGERCARE PLUS

### 1.1.6 Ways to Apply

A person can apply for BadgerCare Plus:

- Online using ACCESS
- By phone by calling the ~~local county~~ IM consortium or tribal agency
- In-person at the IM consortium or tribal agency
- By mail using a paper application

A person can also apply through the ~~Federally Facilitated Marketplace~~ FFM.

## 2.1 NONFINANCIAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Wisconsin residents in the following coverage groups may be non-financially eligible for BadgerCare Plus:

- Children younger than 19 years old
- Pregnant women
- Parents and caretakers of children younger than 18 years old and dependent 18-year-olds
- Parents and caretaker relatives whose children have been removed from the home and placed in out-of-home care
- Former Foster Care Youth younger than 26 years old who were in out-of-home care when they turned 18
- Adults ages 19-64 who are not receiving Medicare and who do not have dependent children who reside with them at least 40 percent of the time.

To be eligible for BadgerCare Plus, a person must meet the following criteria:

- Be a Wisconsin resident (see Chapter 3 Residence)
- Be a U.S. citizen or qualified immigrant (see Chapter 4 Citizen and Immigration Status)

**Note:** This is not a requirement for non qualifying immigrants receiving BadgerCare Plus Emergency Services (see Chapter 39 Emergency Services) or women applying for the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program (see Chapter 41 BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program).

- Provide documentation of citizenship and identity or of *immigration status* (see Section 4.1 U.S. Citizens and Nationals)
- Cooperate with establishing medical support and *TPL* (see Chapter 5 Medical Support and Third Party Liability)
- Sign over to the state his or her rights to payments from a third party for medical expenses (see Section 5.2 Medical Support/CSA Cooperation)
- Meet BadgerCare Plus *SSN* requirements (see Chapter 6 Social Security Requirements)
- Cooperate with verification requests when information is mandatory or deemed questionable (see Chapter 9 Verification)
- Meet health insurance access and coverage requirements (see Chapter 7 Health Insurance Access and Coverage Requirements)

## 2.4 BADGERCARE PLUS HOUSEHOLD

"Living in the household" means all individuals residing in or temporarily absent (see Section 3.5.1 Temporary Absence) from the same residence. This includes:

1. People living in the home in a community residential confinement program. *DOC* electronically monitors them.
2. Huber law prisoners who are released from jail to attend to the needs of their families ~~can become eligible for BadgerCare Plus. If the other parent is continuously absent, the~~ The Huber law prisoner may be the *caretaker relative* in the household if the prisoner:
  - a. Intends to return to the home, and
  - b. Continues to be involved in the planning of the support and care of the minor children.

See Section 45.8.4 Huber Law prisoners.

3. Individuals who are ~~released for a purpose other than attending to the needs~~ incarcerated but reported as part of their families are not eligible for the household. See Section 45.7 Household Composition.

~~Consider them to be absent parents.~~

### 2.4.1 Not Living in the Household

~~Inmates of a public institution~~ Individuals who are incarcerated are not considered to be living in the household ~~even if the applicant or member reports they are temporarily absent from the home. Exceptions to this include~~ not part of the following: household.

- ~~• A pregnant inmate is applying for the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program.~~
- ~~• An inmate has resided outside a public correctional institution for more than 24 hours at any one time. If this occurs, the inmate can qualify for BadgerCare Plus during that time period if he or she meets all other eligibility criteria. As an example, if an inmate is admitted as an inpatient to a non-prison hospital for 24 hours, that inmate could qualify for Medicaid for that day, if otherwise eligible.~~

### 2.4.2 Temporary Absence

A child and that child's parent or caretaker relative can be in the same BadgerCare Plus test group even when not living together if either is temporarily absent, provided:

1. The continuous absence is expected to be for no more than six months.

The IM agency may approve an extension of a child's temporary absence beyond six months when the caretaker relatives meet the Child Welfare Caretakers requirements.

**and**

2. The caretaker relative continues to exercise responsibility for the care and control of the child. See Chapter 10 Child Welfare Parents for more information about Child Welfare.

The following children are not considered temporarily absent:

- ~~• Children who are inmates of public institutions. (see Section 3.6 Inmates)~~
- Children who are placed in an institution for 30 or more days, unless they were placed there by a child welfare agency.
- Children who are placed in an *IMD*, unless they were placed there by a child welfare agency.



## 2.8 MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME COUNTING RULES

Within each *MAGI* assistance group, all counted and eligible individuals' countable income is budgeted with one exception: if a group member is a child or tax dependent of a counted or eligible member within the same assistance group, his or her income is only counted if he or she is "expected to be required" to file a tax return for the current year. If the tax dependent or child chooses to file a tax return when he or she is not required to, his or her income will not be counted. Tax dependents' and children's income is only counted when they are "expected to be required" to file a tax return.

**Note:** If a child or tax dependent is the only person in the *MAGI* group, he or she would not have a parent or tax filer eligible or counted in that group. As a result, his or her income will always be counted, regardless of whether or not she or he is expected to be required to file taxes. *NLRR* children are an example of children who are the only counted or eligible people in a *MAGI* group.

Tax dependents are only required to file a tax return if they have more income than the filing thresholds set by the *IRS* each year. If the child or tax dependent of another member in the same assistance group expects to have less annual taxable income than the amounts below, his or her income is not included in the ~~eligible~~ eligibility determination for the assistance group.

The following amounts are effective January 1, 2020:

- \$1,100 per year in taxable unearned income\*
- \$12,400 per year in taxable earned income

\*For expected unearned income, do not count Child Support, Social Security, *SSI*, Workers' Compensation, Veteran's Benefits, money from another person, or educational aid.

These income counting rules apply regardless of whether the assistance group was formed based on *MAGI* Tax Filing Rules or *MAGI* Relationship Rules.

The income of household members who are currently out of the home due to military activity will still be counted according to *MAGI* rules, even though the person will not be eligible on the case.

**Example 1:** Jack and Jill are married and will be filing a joint tax return. They have two children, Mickey (16) and Minnie (12), whom they will claim as tax dependents. Minnie has no income, but Mickey works at McDonald's earning approximately \$100 per month. Mickey's annual earned income is expected to be \$1,200; he is not

expected to be required to file a tax return at the end of the year. Mickey's income is not counted.

**Example 2:** Daisy plans to file taxes this year. She has one tax dependent, her son Donald (16), who works part-time at a grocery store. He earns \$1,050 per month; with an annual income of \$12,600. Based on this income, Donald will be expected to be required to file a tax return. Donald's income is counted.

**Example 3:** Kelly and Zack are non-married co-parents and have two children, Jessie (17) and Albert (14). Albert mows lawns in the summer and makes around \$300 for the year. The only other income in the household is Zack's unemployment payment in the amount of \$400 per month (\$4,800 per year). Kelly and Zack do not plan to file taxes. Albert is not expected to be required to file taxes. The assistance groups for this case will be based on non-MAGI relationship rules since there is no tax filer in the household. Zack's UI payment will be counted, but Albert's self-employment income is not counted because he is not expected to be required to file.

**Example 4:** Michael (16) and his sister Janet (17) live with their aunt Barb and her two children. Barb applies for BadgerCare Plus for herself, her two children and her niece and nephew. Barb states she plans to file taxes and will be claiming Michael, Janet, and her two children as tax dependents. Barb is self-employed earning about \$800 per month. Michael is working part-time at Dairy Queen earning approximately \$150 per month. Michael is not expected to be required to file taxes. Janet works part-time at Copp's and makes \$600 per month. She will be expected to be required to file taxes.

#### Outcome for Barb

Barb's assistance group will consist of herself and all four children since she will be claiming them as tax dependents. Michael's income will not be counted in Barb's assistance group because he is not expected to be required to file taxes, but Janet's income will be counted in Barb's group because Janet is expected to be required to file taxes. Barb's children's assistance groups will be the same as Barb's assistance group.

#### Outcome for Michael and Janet

Michael and Janet will both have an assistance group of two (MAGL) since they are siblings being claimed as tax dependents by someone living in the home who is not their parent. Michael and Janet's groups are built using MAGI relationship rules. All of Michael's and Janet's earned income will be countable when determining their

eligibility because they are not the children or tax dependents of someone in their group.

**Example 5:** Joe is married to Deanna, and they have a son Beau who is three years old. They file taxes jointly and claim Beau as a dependent. Deanna and Joe are both working and will be required to file taxes. Deanna is also in the military. Joe applies for BadgerCare Plus for himself and Beau while Deanna is deployed overseas. Even though Deanna will not be eligible, she will be a counted adult, and her income will be counted in the BadgerCare Plus determinations for Joe and Beau.

## 3.6 ~~INMATES~~RESERVED

~~An inmate is residing in a public institution on an involuntary basis. For example, a prisoner in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility is considered an inmate. A staff person voluntarily residing in a public institution is not considered an inmate. An individual voluntarily residing in an institution while waiting for other living arrangements to be made that are appropriate to the person's needs is not considered an inmate. An individual who is legally confined to his or her home by a monitoring device, such as an ankle bracelet, is not considered an inmate for the purposes of BadgerCare Plus. Individuals who are inmates of a public institution are not eligible for BadgerCare Plus unless they meet the Huber criteria or the following two exceptions:~~

- ~~▲ **Prenatal exception:** Pregnant women may apply for and enroll in the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program (see Chapter 41 BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program) while they are inmates.~~
- ~~▲ **Inpatient exception:** If an inmate resides outside a public correctional institution for more than 24 hours at any one time, he or she can qualify for BadgerCare Plus during that time period if he or she meets all other eligibility criteria. For example, if an inmate of a public institution is admitted as an inpatient to a medical institution for 24 hours or more and is otherwise eligible, manually certify him or her for BadgerCare Plus from the admission date through the discharge date.~~

### 3.6.1 ~~General BadgerCare Plus Application Process for Inmates of State Correctional Institutions~~

~~Use the following process for inmates of state correctional institutions:~~

- ~~1. DOC staff submits an ACCESS application, which will be systematically routed to EM/CAPO. Superintendents of state correctional facilities (wardens) or their designee may sign the application for the inmate. Refer to the Medicaid Eligibility Handbook, Section 6.9.4 State Correctional Institutions for the list of state correctional facilities at which the warden may sign the application.~~
- ~~2. Process the inmate as a one-person household with a living arrangement of "01-Independent (Home/Apt/Trlr)" on the Current Demographics page.~~
- ~~3. If the individual is eligible, close the case in CARES by changing the Healthcare Request page to "N." Suppress CARES-generated notices for Medicaid and any program the individual has not requested. Manually certify the individual with the appropriate medical status code (see Process Help, Section 81.5 Med Stat Code Chart, for a list of medical status codes), from the hospital admission date through the date of discharge. If the individual has not yet been discharged, certify the individual from the date of admission through the estimated discharge date. Send a manual positive notice to DOC indicating the dates of eligibility. Also, if the individual had not been discharged when you sent the initial positive~~

~~notice, send a manual negative notice with the eligibility end date as soon as that is known. If you issue the notice after the discharge date, the effective date of the termination and the notice should be the date you mail the notice. The reason for the termination should be shown as "Individual is incarcerated." The legal citation should read "DHS 103.03(6)." For situations in which an inmate has multiple inpatient admissions, see Section 3.6.2 BadgerCare Plus Application Process for Inmates with Multiple Inpatient Admissions.~~

~~**Note:** It is not necessary to provide a 10-day notice of termination for Medicaid when the reason for termination is the return of the individual to prison. The notice is considered timely if it is mailed no later than the termination effective date.~~

~~4. If the individual is ineligible, confirm the denial in CARES, and allow CARES-generated notices to be sent to the designated DOC staff person.~~

### **3.6.2 BadgerCare Plus Application Process for Inmates with Multiple Inpatient Admissions**

~~Generally, a new application must be submitted for each inpatient admission for an inmate even if the inmate has already been verified as Medicaid eligible for a previous inpatient admission.~~

~~**Exception:** If an application is pending and an inmate has multiple inpatient admissions prior to the application being approved, then all of those eligibility segments can be certified under one application.~~

~~**Example 1:** An inmate enters the hospital on April 5 and is discharged on April 7. An application is submitted on April 7. While the application is being processed, the inmate re-enters the hospital on April 10 and is discharged on April 15. The application is approved on April 16. Both the April 5-7 and April 10-15 inpatient hospital stays can be covered under the application submitted on April 7.~~

~~**Example 2:** A pregnant inmate has a pregnancy due date of December 15 and is enrolled in the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program with an end date of December 31. The pregnant inmate enters the hospital on December 10 and is discharged on December 11. An application is submitted on December 14 because she was admitted for the delivery of the baby. The application is approved for the December 10 and 11 inpatient hospital stays.~~

~~For inmates who have already had their eligibility verified and who may have another hospital admission at a later point during the year, not all information will need to be verified (e.g., citizenship, identification). Income will always have to be verified. Any~~

~~information that needs to be verified will be determined by EM-CAPO as the application is being processed.~~

### ~~3.6.3 Huber Law~~

~~Huber Law prisoners who are childless adults are not eligible for BadgerCare Plus.~~

~~-~~

~~Huber Law prisoners who are released from jail to attend to the needs of their families can become eligible for BadgerCare Plus if **both** the following are true:~~

- ~~• They intend to return to the home.~~
- ~~• They continue to be involved in the planning for the support and care of the minor children.~~

~~-~~

~~Huber Law prisoners who are released for a purpose other than attending to the needs of their families are not eligible for BadgerCare Plus. They should be considered absent parents.~~

~~-~~

### ~~3.6.4 DOC Pre-Release Applications from Offenders~~

~~Upon release from prison, many offenders are eligible for BadgerCare Plus as parents/caretakers or as childless adults. In order to prevent a gap in medical or pharmacy coverage upon the offender's release, DHS requires consortia and tribal IM agencies to accept telephonic applications for health care from offenders nearing their date of release.~~

~~-~~

~~Inmates who have a definitive release date may apply for health care benefits by calling their IM agency on or after the 20th day of the month before the month of release. The application must be processed at the time of the initial call. The applicant must be allowed to sign the application telephonically.~~

~~-~~

~~Eligibility begins the first of the month in which the applicant is released, but providers are prohibited from billing BadgerCare Plus for any services while the applicant is still incarcerated. The first day that a member can receive BadgerCare Plus-covered services is the day of release.~~

~~-~~

~~Most verification can be obtained through current data exchanges, but if additional verification is needed, the applicant must be given 30 days to provide the verification.~~

~~-~~

~~When processing applications from applicants whose only source of income is through employment inside a prison in either DOC or Badger State Industries (BSI) jobs, the worker does not need to verify this income. DHS has already received verification that the maximum possible earnings in these positions are below program limits.~~

~~-~~

~~Applicants with sources of income in addition to DOC or BSI income are required to verify the income from employment within the prison, in addition to verifying the other income sources.~~

~~-~~

~~When processing an application, the worker will verify the reported discharge date using the appropriate resource before requesting verification from the applicant or a DOC staff member. Depending on the facility type, the worker may need to use different resources or websites. See Process Help, Section 9.8 Processing Telephonic HC Applications from Offenders for more information on processing these applications and how to verify release dates.~~

~~-~~

~~The inmate's release date may not be up to date. Consider the release date verified if the date reported is within seven calendar days of the applicant's reported release date.~~

~~-~~

**Example 3:** Clifford is an inmate near release calling to complete his BadgerCare Plus application on June 3. He states he is being released on Tuesday, June 11. The worker checks the WI DOC Offender Locator site to verify Clifford's release date. His Mandatory Release/Extended Supervision Date is listed as Saturday, June 15. Since his reported date release date is within seven days of what is listed on the WI DOC Offender Locator site, his release date is verified.

~~-~~

~~A prison or jail staff member may verbally verify the release date of the applicant but do not require a prison or jail staff member to verbally verify the release date or prevent the applicant from completing the telephonic application.~~

## 4.3 IMMIGRANTS

### 4.3.9.2 Refugee Medical Assistance

If an individual does not meet the other eligibility requirements for BadgerCare Plus, he or she may apply for Refugee Medical Assistance, which is not funded by BadgerCare Plus. Refugee Medical Assistance is a separate benefit from BadgerCare Plus but provides the same level of benefits. Refugee Medical Assistance is available only in the first eight months after a special immigrant's date of entry. If it is not applied for in that eight-month period, it cannot be applied for later. ~~Iraqi immigrants may be eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance for eight months, and Afghan immigrants may be eligible for Refugee Medical Assistance for six months.~~

While W-2 agencies have contractual responsibility for providing Refugee Medical Assistance, they need to coordinate with economic support agencies to ensure eligibility for all regular BadgerCare Plus subprograms is tested first.

More information about this program is in the Wisconsin Works (W-2) Manual, Section 18.3 Refugee Medical Assistance.

**Note: The federal Medicaid eligibility for all other refugees admitted under Alien Status Code 04 remains the same.**



## 9.9 MANDATORY VERIFICATION ITEMS

The following items must be verified for BadgerCare Plus:

- **SSN**
- Citizenship and identity (see Section 4.2 Documenting Citizenship and Identity)
- Immigrant status
- Medical expenses (for deductibles only)
- Documentation for Power of Attorney and Guardianship
- Migrant worker's eligibility in another state (see Section 12.3 Simplified Application)
- Income
- Health insurance access
- Health insurance coverage (see Chapter 7 Health Insurance Access and Coverage Requirements)
- Family re-unification plan for child welfare parents (see Chapter 10 Child Welfare Parents)
- The placement status of a Former Foster Care Youth (Chapter 11 Foster Care Medicaid) on his or her 18th birthday
- Tribal membership or Native American descent
- Pre-tax deductions
- MAGI tax deductions

Unless determined questionable, self-declaration is acceptable for all other items.

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~~Do not request income verification from health care applicants and members unless the information cannot be obtained through an electronic data source, or information from the data source is not reasonably compatible with what the applicant or member has reported (see Section 9.12 Reasonable Compatibility).~~

### 9.9.6 Income

Verification of any type of countable income is required for all members with the exception of certain earnings of prison or jail inmates (see Section 9.9.6.1 Prison or Jail Job).

-

Income must only be verified using electronic data sources, except when the information cannot be obtained through an electronic data source or information from the data source is not reasonably compatible with what the applicant or member has reported (see Section 9.12 Reasonable Compatibility).

#### 9.9.6.1 Prison or Jail Job

Accept a member's or suspended member's statement and do not require verification of income earned by an inmate from a prison or jail job that pays less than minimum wage, such as jobs through Badger State Industries (BSI) (see Section 16.4.1 #7 Prison or Jail Job).

This policy does not apply to work release jobs or other employment an inmate has that pays minimum wage or more. Income from those jobs should be verified and counted according to regular income verification policy.

### **9.9.7 Access to Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance**

Verification of access to health insurance is required at the following times, unless the individual has already verified health insurance access within the last 12 months with the same employer:

1. BadgerCare Plus Application and Renewal.
2. Person Add - if adult (age 18 or over) is employed and part of the BadgerCare Plus test group.
3. When an adult (age 18 or over) in the BadgerCare Plus test group gets a new job.
4. When a change is processed causing total household income to exceed the following FPL thresholds:
  - Children ages 1 through 5 (up to age 6), 191 percent of the FPL
  - Children ages 6 to 18, 156 percent of the FPL

#### **9.9.67.1 Employer Verification of Health Insurance Database**

It is not the client's responsibility to verify access to employer-sponsored health insurance. For the majority of BadgerCare Plus applicants and members the *EVHI* database will be used to verify insurance access. Information gathered from employers is stored in the database. The verification will be returned based on the employer details entered on the employment page. It will be critical for Income Maintenance workers to enter the correct FEIN number and all other employment details for each employment sequence so that all employers are correctly identified in the EVHI database.

If the employment details are not complete enough to verify access, the applicant will be sent a letter from the state requesting more information and the case will pend.

**Example 1:** Mary is applying for BadgerCare Plus for herself and her two children. Mary's employer has verified that permanent full-time employees and their children have access to health insurance; however, temporary employees do not. Mary did not indicate whether she is a permanent or temporary employee. Since that information is necessary to verify access to health insurance using the database, she will be sent a letter requesting the information.

If the employer has not provided information about the health insurance they offer to their employees, the BadgerCare Plus eligibility will pend and a request will be sent from the State to the employer requesting that the information be provided.

BadgerCare Plus eligibility can pend up to the end of the 30 day application processing period. At that point, regardless of whether the employer has responded or not, eligibility must be confirmed. If the employer has not responded assume there is not access to employer sponsored health insurance.

BadgerCare Plus will not be terminated or denied due to an employer failure to respond to a request for verification of health insurance access. If BadgerCare Plus eligibility begins and an employer later responds to the verification request indicating that health insurance access is available to the employee, BadgerCare Plus eligibility will be terminated with adequate notice of *adverse action*. There will be no overpayment liability for the applicant.

### **9.9.67.2 Other Forms of Health Insurance Access Verification**

Other types of verification can be used to document access to employer sponsored health insurance. If a BadgerCare Plus applicant or member needs medical services, agencies may use other contacts with employers in these situations to speed the verification process. Other forms of verification include:

- EVF-H form
- Employer statement
- Collateral Contact with the employer

### **9.9.78 Tribal Membership, Descent, or Eligible to Receive Indian Health Services**

The following people are exempt from paying BadgerCare Plus premiums and benefit 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 *IHS*

To receive these exemptions, verification of tribal membership, descent from a tribal member, or eligibility to receive IHS services is required. Verification may be done with a:

- Tribal Enrollment Card.
- Written verification or a document issued by the tribe indicating tribal affiliation.
- Certificate of degree of Indian blood issue by Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Tribal census document.
- Medical record card or similar documentation that specifies an individual is an Indian that is issued by an Indian health care provider.

- Statement of Tribal Affiliation, F-00685.

If verification is not provided, do not indicate in CARES that the person is a tribal member. Do not deny or terminate eligibility for failure to provide the requested verification.

### **9.9.89 Pretax Deductions**

People whose eligibility is determined using MAGI rules can claim pretax deductions in order to determine their MAGI taxable income. In order to claim a pretax deduction, verification of the amount is required. Verification sources such as pay stubs or other documentation from a person's employer can serve as acceptable documentation. See Section 16.3.2 Pretax Deductions for a list of pretax deductions.

If verification is not provided, do not include the deductions when determining eligibility. Do not deny or terminate eligibility for failure to provide the requested verification.

### **9.9.910 MAGI Tax Deductions**

People whose eligibility is determined using *MAGI* rules can claim certain tax deductions from the IRS 1040 Form, regardless of whether or not they file taxes (see Section 16.3.3 Tax Deductions). People who claim such deductions must provide verification that the expense is or was incurred. Verification could include:

- Receipts.
- Bank statements.
- Check stubs.
- Previous years' tax forms.

If verification is not provided, do not include the deductions when determining eligibility. Do not deny or terminate eligibility for failure to provide the requested verification.

### **9.9.1011 Former Foster Care Youth**

Verification of a person's status as a Former Foster Care Youth is required only at initial application. Verify the status of the youth, including a youth from another state, with the local Child Welfare agency by using the BadgerCare Plus Former Foster Care Youth form, F-10184.

**Note:** It is not the applicant's responsibility to verify his or her status.

If a Child Welfare agency does not provide verification within 30 days of the application filing date, confirm the person as a Former Foster Care Youth if he or she is otherwise eligible. Once the person is verified as a Former Foster Care Youth, additional

verification of that status is not required even if the person becomes ineligible for BadgerCare Plus at some point and later reapplies.

### **9.9.4112 Gross vs Taxable Portion of Pension**

If the gross amount of pension and annuity income has been verified, but the taxable amount has not, the gross amount must be used in the BadgerCare Plus or FPOS budget calculation. The individual's benefits will not be terminated or denied due to failure to verify the taxable amount. If neither the gross nor the taxable amount is verified, the individual's benefits will be terminated or denied due to lack of verification.

## 9.12 REASONABLE COMPATIBILITY FOR HEALTH CARE

Agencies may not request verification from health care applicants and members unless the information cannot be obtained through an electronic data source, [the income is jail or prison earnings of an inmate \(see Section 9.9.6.1 Prison or Jail Job\)](#), or information from the data source is not “reasonably compatible” with what the applicant has reported. Information from the data source is “reasonably compatible” if it results in the same eligibility outcome as member-reported information:

- If both the electronic data source and the member-reported information put the individual's total countable income below a given income threshold, the two data sources are considered to be reasonably compatible and further verification may not be requested or required.
- If the electronic data source puts the individual's total countable income above a given income threshold, but the member-reported information puts the individual's total countable income below that same threshold, the two data sources are not reasonably compatible and further verification is required as a condition of eligibility.
- If the member reports income that is above a given threshold, the member-reported income information will be used to deny or terminate health care benefits, regardless of what the outcome would be using information from the electronic data source. In this scenario, verification is not required.

The reasonable compatibility test will only be applied to job earnings that have not otherwise been verified (for example, as part of another program's verification process). It can only be applied when earnings information is available through the State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) or through Equifax from the Federal Data Services Hub (FDSH).

Unearned income (as defined in Chapter 16.5) will continue to be verified as outlined in this chapter and in PH Chapter 44. If there is an electronic data source available to use for verifying a type of unearned income, it should be used as verification for that income. If no data source is available, the applicant or member must provide verification of the unearned income.

Self-employment and in-kind job income will continue to be verified as outlined in PH 16.4.4 and Section 16.2.

## 16.2 INCOME TYPES NOT COUNTED

### 6. Disaster and Emergency Assistance

Payments made by federal, state, county, ~~and~~ tribal, or local government agencies ~~and~~ ~~either~~ or disaster assistance organizations.

### 14. Payments to Native Americans

- a. Distributions from Alaska Native Corporations and Settlement Trusts, including:
  - Menominee Indian Bond interest payments.
  - All judgment payments to tribes through the Indian Claims Commission or Court of Claims.
  - Payments under the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act.
  - Payments under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Fund.
  - Payments under PL 93-124 to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, except under non-MAGI rules, individual shares over \$2,000.
  - Payments under PL 93-134 to the Maricopa Ak-Chin Indian Community, Navajo Tribe, Coast Indian Community of the Resighini Rancheria, Stillaguamish Tribe, Pueblo of Taos Tribe, Walker River Paiute Tribe, and White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, except under non-MAGI rules, individual shares over \$2,000.
  - Payments under PL 94-114 to the Bad River Band and Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians and the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community of Mohicans.
  - Payments under PL 96-318 to the Delaware Tribe of Kansas and of Idaho.
  - Payments under PL 96-420 to the Houlton Band of Muliseet Indians, the Passamoquoddy, and Penobscot.
  - For EBD Medicaid cases, under PL 98-64, disregard all Indian judgment funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for an Indian tribe and distributed on an individual basis to members of the tribe. Also disregard interest and investment income from these funds.
  - Payments under PL 99-346, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
  - Payments under PL 99-377 to the Mille Lacs, Leech Lake, and White Earth, Minnesota reservations.
  - Payments under PL 101-41, Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act of 1989.
  - Payments under the Distribution of Judgment Funds Act of 1987 to the Cow Creek Band, Umpqua Tribe.
  - Payments under the Distribution of Indian Judgment to the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux except individual shares over \$2,000. Payments under the settlement of the Cobell v. Salazar class-action trust case.
- b. Other Exempt Tribal Payments  
Disregard non-gaming tribal income from the following sources:

- Distributions and payments from rents, leases, rights of way, royalties, usage rights, or natural resource extraction and harvest from:
    - Rights of ownership or possession in any lands held in trust, subject to federal restrictions, located within the most recent boundaries of a prior federal reservation, or otherwise under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior; or
    - Federally-protected rights regarding off-reservation hunting, fishing, gathering, or usage of natural resources
  - Distributions resulting from real property ownership interests related to natural resources and improvements:
    - Located on or near a reservation or within the most recent boundaries of a prior federal reservation; or
    - Resulting from the exercise of federally-protected rights relating to such real property ownership interests
- c. Tribal general welfare payment received under the Tribal General Welfare Exclusion Act. ~~(Note: This exemption applies only to MAGI budgeting rules.)~~ of 2014, even if the source of the payment is gaming revenue.

### 38. Child Support

Child Support payments are not taxable and are not counted under MAGI rules. See Process Help, Section 62.2.6 Entering Child Support Income on an Unearned Income Page. ~~However, some spousal support payments are taxable and must be counted.~~ If a household is receiving family support, divide the payment by the number of members in the household. The amount of the payment allocated to the child(ren) is considered child support and is disregarded. ~~Count~~ To determine whether the amount of the payment allocated to the adult(s) ~~as alimony/spousal support if the payment meets one of the following criteria:~~ should be counted, see Section 16.2 #40 .

- ~~• The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 that does not designate the payments as non-taxable, OR~~
- ~~• The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 but modified on or after January 1, 2019 that does not designate the payments as non-taxable and does not reference Section 11051 of Pub. L. 115-97 that makes alimony non-taxable.~~

~~Payments received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or after January 1, 2019 are not taxable and not counted as income under MAGI rules.~~

**Example 4:** Morgan receives \$500/month in family support for herself and her three children, Kyra (age 15), Kevin (age 9), and Katie (age 7).  $\$500/4 \text{ people} =$



\$125/person. Disregard the amount allocated to the children ( $\$125 \times 3 \text{ children} = \$375$ ). ~~Count \$125/month as income for Morgan.~~

### 39. Family Support

If a household is receiving family support, divide the payment by the number of members in the household. The amount of the payment allocated to the child(ren) is considered child support and is disregarded (see Section 16.2 #38 Child Support). The amount of the payment allocated to the adult(s) is considered alimony/spousal support. To determine whether alimony/spousal support is counted as income, see Section 16.2 #48 Alimony/Spousal Support.

### 40. Alimony/Spousal Support

Do not count alimony/spousal support if it meets one of the following criteria:

- The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 that designates the payments as non-taxable.
- The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or after January 1, 2019.
- The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 but modified on or after January 1, 2019 and provides that Section 11051 of Pub. L. 115-97 applies to the modification which makes the alimony/spousal support non-taxable.

### 41. Gifts

A gift is something a person receives, is not repayment for goods or services the person provided, and is not given because of a legal obligation on the giver's part. To be a gift, something must be given irrevocably (that is, the donor relinquishes all control).

Do not count the value of a gift as income. This includes funds received through crowdfunding accounts, such as GoFundMe and Kickstarter. Funds received through a crowdfunding account would be considered a gift. These funds are not taxable and are not counted.

**Example 5:** Marco's grandmother gave him \$1,600 to help pay for his classes at a local technical college. Do not count this \$1,600 as income.

### 42. Money from Another Person

Money a person receives that is not repayment for goods or services the person provided and is not given because of a legal obligation on the giver's part. Money from another person is not a loan.

Do not count money from another person as income (see Section 16.2 #43 Inheritances, Bequests, and Devises) for policies regarding money received from another person through an inheritance, bequest, or devise).

**Example 6:** Mimi receives \$500 each month from her parents. She is not expected to pay back this money. The \$500 is not counted as income for BadgerCare Plus eligibility.

**Note:** If money received from another person is in exchange for goods or services (such as an informal arrangement in which someone rents a room in his or her house) and if the payment is regular and predictable, it should be counted. See Section 16.4.3.1 Income Sources for information on counting rental income.

**Example 7:** Jeremy pays Micah \$300 each month to live in a room in Micah's house. Micah and Jeremy do not have a formal lease agreement, but the payment is regular and predictable. Count the \$300/month as income for BadgerCare Plus eligibility.

### **43. Inheritances, Bequests, and Devises**

An inheritance is property received from someone who is deceased without a valid will. A bequest is personal property received from someone who is deceased, as directed by that decedent's will. A devise is real property received from someone who is deceased, as directed by that decedent's will.

Inheritances, bequests, and devises are generally not taxable, and, as a result, the value of the inheritance, bequest, or devise is generally not counted as income.

However, there are a few forms of inheritances or bequests that may be taxable. For example, distributions from an inherited pension are usually taxable to the beneficiary if the distributions would have been taxable if the deceased were still living.

In addition, income generated from an inheritance, bequest, or devise is usually taxable.

For inheritances, bequests, and devises that are taxable, the income should be counted only in the month it was received if it was received as a lump sum. If the payments are regular and predictable, they should be prorated (unless they are received monthly) and counted accordingly.

**Example 8:** Roger's aunt passed away, and Roger inherited her rental house. It is worth \$100,000. The house is occupied by tenants who pay \$800/month in rent. At the time of the deed transfer, the tenants owed \$3,200 in back rent. The value of the \$100,000 property is not taxable, but if the tenants pay Roger the \$3,200 in back rent, that income is taxable and would be counted in the month it was received. If they pay Roger \$800/month on an ongoing basis, this income would also be taxable and would be counted based on rules regarding rental income.

**Note:** Income from the sale of inherited property is taxable if the property is sold for more than the fair market value on either the date of the decedent's death or on the alternate valuation date. In Example 9, if Roger were to sell the rental house for \$150,000, the \$50,000 gain would be taxable. If Roger receives income from the sale in a lump sum, this income would only be counted in the month it was received.

**Example 9:** Darcy inherited her husband's \$150,000 life insurance policy. In most cases, life insurance policies are not taxable when they are inherited, so the \$150,000 should not be counted as income. However, Darcy receives an ongoing interest payment of \$1,200/month from the policy. This amount is taxable and would be counted as unearned income.

Income generated by an inheritance, bequest, or devise includes situations in which someone is the beneficiary of a trust or estate, and the trust or estate holds assets that are generating income. If the trust or estate distributes income to the beneficiary, the beneficiary is responsible for paying taxes on that income.

**Example 10:** Keisha is the beneficiary of a trust. Land was given to the trust, and it generates interest that is distributed to Keisha as the beneficiary. Count this interest as unearned income.

#### **44. Workers' Compensation**

Do not count workers' compensation benefits. This includes workers' compensation benefits received as a settlement.

#### **45. Federal Match Grants for Refugees**

Some refugee resettlement agencies have grants available for refugees for their second, third, and fourth month after arrival in the U.S. These are cash grants and can vary in the amount issued. Do not count this income.

#### **46. Loans**

If a BadgerCare Plus applicant or member receives a loan and it is available for current living expenses, do not count it as income, even if there is a repayment agreement.

#### **47. Live-In Care Providers**

Certain payments received by live-in care providers who provide care to someone enrolled in an *HCBW* program are not counted for BadgerCare Plus under *MAGI* budgeting rules. Live-in care providers are typically paid as employees, but some may be self-employed. They may be related to or not related to the person receiving care. In order to not be counted, payments to live-in care providers must meet all of the following criteria:

- The payments are for HCBW services provided to a member enrolled in one of the following HCBW programs:
  - *CLTS* waiver programs
  - Community Integration Program I (CIP 1A and CIP 1B)
  - Community Integration Program II (CIP II)
  - Community Options Program Waiver (COP-W)
  - Family Care
  - Family Care Partnership
  - *IRIS*
  - *PACE*
- The payments are made to a live-in care provider for services provided to an HCBW member under the member's written HCBW plan of care. Payments made for skilled services that only a nurse or other health professional may perform are not eligible for this exemption.
- The payments are made to a live-in care provider for services provided while the care provider and the HCBW member are living in the same home. The live-in care provider may be related to or not be related to the HCBW member.
- The live-in care provider is not providing care to more than 10 people younger than age 19 at the same time or five people age 19 or older at the same time.

If the payments received by the live-in care provider meet all of these criteria, they are not counted when determining eligibility for BadgerCare Plus. If the payments received by the live-in care provider do not meet all of these criteria, the payments must be treated like other countable earnings or self-employment income.

#### **48. ABLE Accounts**

*ABLE* accounts are tax-sheltered money market savings accounts specifically designed for people with disabilities. Anyone may contribute to these accounts for the disabled beneficiary.

While Wisconsin does not offer residents a state-specific ABLE program, Wisconsin residents may open these accounts in any state where an ABLE program is offered. If

an applicant or member has an ABLE account, treat the money in the account as follows:

- Do not count contributions to the account, any interest or dividends earned, or other appreciation in value as income.
- Exempt all distributions from these accounts to the beneficiary as long as they are for qualified disability expenses. "Qualified disability expenses" means any expenses related to the eligible person's blindness or disability that are incurred for the benefit of an eligible person who is the designated beneficiary. This includes the following expenses: education, housing, transportation, employment training and support, assistive technology and personal support services, health, prevention and wellness, financial management and administrative services, legal fees, expenses for oversight and monitoring, funeral and burial expenses, and other expenses consistent with the purposes of the ABLE program. Unless the person reports that a distribution was used for nonqualifying expenses, it should be assumed that the distribution was used for qualified disability expenses.

ABLE account funds remaining after a member's death are subject to estate recovery.

**Note:** If a third party contributes to someone else's ABLE account and then later applies for long-term care Medicaid, the contributed funds may be considered divestment.

#### **49. Income Allocated to a Community Spouse**

When spouses are filing taxes separately and one spouse enrolled in Institutional Medicaid and allocates income to the spouse still living in the community, do not count this income when determining BadgerCare Plus eligibility for the spouse living in the community.

**Example 11:** Jenny resides in a nursing home and is enrolled in Institutional Medicaid. Her husband, Kevin, lives in the community and is applying for BadgerCare Plus. Jenny and Kevin file taxes separately. Jenny has income from Social Security and a pension. She allocates \$1,100 of her monthly income to Kevin as the community spouse. Do not count this allocation when determining Kevin's BadgerCare Plus eligibility.

#### **50. Federal Coronavirus Recovery Rebates (Stimulus Payments)**

Do not count Federal Recovery Rebates (sometimes referred to as Coronavirus stimulus payments) received as part of the federal CARES Act.

**Note:** These payments were tax rebates from the IRS issued in 2020 and amounted to a maximum of \$1,200 per taxpayer, and \$500 per qualifying child.

**51. Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)**

Do not count Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) payments.

**Note:** These were the \$600 checks issued weekly from late April through July 2020, and were in addition to regular unemployment insurance benefits.

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## 16.3 INCOME DEDUCTIONS

### 16.3.1 Child Support Payments

Child support payments are not allowed as an income deduction.

Spousal support, alimony, or maintenance ~~can~~ payments may be able to be claimed as a BadgerCare Plus tax deduction (see Section 16.3.3 Tax Deductions).

### 16.3.3 Tax Deductions

Monthly expenses related to tax deductions from page one of the IRS Schedule 1 (Form 1040) are allowed as income deductions for the current year, even if the individual does not plan on filing taxes. If the expense is not incurred on a monthly basis, it will be prorated and counted as a monthly expense.

Most of these deductions are not common, and they do not include itemized tax deductions, like charitable contributions or mortgage interest.

A net loss carryover from previous periods, known as an *NOL* on IRS tax forms, is allowed as an income deduction. An NOL should be considered as an ongoing tax deduction, but should be reviewed each tax year. If claimed, it would be found on ~~Line~~ **21** of the IRS Schedule 1 (Form 1040).

See #15 Capital and Ordinary Gains and Losses in Section 16.5 Other Income for information on counting capital losses.

In addition, a few deductions have caps, as noted in detail below. If an individual reports and verifies a monthly expense that is more than the monthly cap, the deduction will be the amount of the cap.

## 16.4 EARNED INCOME

### 16.4.1 Specially Treated Wages

#### 7. Prison or Jail Job

Count income that an inmate earns from a prison or jail job that pays less than minimum wage, such as jobs through Badger State Industries (BSI). This income does not need to be verified.

#### 16.4.3.3 Self-Employed Income Sources

All self-employment income is earned income, except royalty income and some rental income.

Self-employment income is income that is reported to the IRS as farm or other self-employment income or as rental or royalty income. When income is not reported to the IRS, the worker must judge whether or not it is self-employment income.

Self-employment income sources are:

- **Business.** Income from operating a business.
- **Capital Gains.** Business income from selling securities and other property is counted. Personal capital gains and ordinary gains or losses are counted as unearned income. See Section 16.5 Other Income for more information.
- **Royalties.** Royalty income is unearned income received for granting the use of property owned or controlled. Examples are patents, copyrighted materials, or a natural resource. The right to income is often expressed as a percentage of receipts from using the property or as an amount per unit produced.
- **Rental.** Rental income is rent received from properties owned or controlled. Rental income is either earned or unearned. It is earned only if the owner actively manages the property on an average of 20 or more hours per week. It is unearned when the owner reports it to the IRS as other than self-employment income. Use "net" rental income in the eligibility determination. "Net" rental income means gross rental receipts minus business expenses.

#### Rental Income Not Reported as Self-Employment Income



~~o~~ When a MedicaidBadgerCare Plus group member reports does not report rental income ~~to the IRS~~ as self-employment income, ~~see 3A Reported to IRS as Self-Employment Income.~~

~~If he or she does not report it~~ the net rental income is counted as self-employment income, add "net rent" to any other unearned income. Determine "net rent" as detailed in ~~3B~~ net rental income as follows:

~~o~~ ~~Rental Income Not Reported as Self-Employment Income.~~

### ~~3A Reported to IRS as Self-Employment Income~~

~~When the owner is not an occupant, net rental income is the rent payment received minus the interest portion of the mortgage payment and other verified operational costs.~~

~~When a life estate holder moves off the property and the property is rented, net rental income is the rent payment received minus taxes, insurance, and operational costs. The operational costs are the same as the costs the holder was liable for when living on the property.~~

~~When the owner lives in one of the units of a multiple unit dwelling and does not file taxes for the rental income, compute net rental income as follows:~~

- ~~1. Add the annual interest portion of the mortgage payment and other operational costs common to the entire operation.~~
- ~~2. Divide the result in step 1 by the total number of units to get the proportionate share.~~
- ~~3. Multiply the amount in step 2 (the proportionate share) by the number of rental units.~~
- ~~4. Add the proportionate share to any operational costs paid that are unique to any rental unit. This equals total expenses.~~
- ~~5. Subtract total expenses from the total rent payments to get net rent.~~

~~**Example 2:** George owns a four-unit apartment building and lives in unit one. His annual interest paid on his mortgage for the most recent tax year is \$9,765. His operational expenses, including taxes on the house, from the most recent taxes is \$12,359. This totals \$22,124. This amount divided by four units equals a proportionate share of \$5,531.~~

~~\$5,531 multiplied by three rental units equals \$16,593. This represents his total budgetable annual expenses. His total annual rental income equals \$28,800 (\$800 per unit per month).~~

~~\$28,800~~  
~~\$16,593~~

~~-\$12,207~~

~~-~~

~~\$12,207 / 12 = \$1,017.25 net monthly rental income~~

### ~~3B Rental Income Not Reported as Self-Employment Income~~

~~When a BadgerCare Plus group member reports rental income to the IRS as self-employment income, see 3A Reported to IRS as Self-Employment Income.~~

~~If he or she does not report it as self-employment income, add "net rent" to any other unearned income. Determine "net rent" as follows:~~

- ~~• When the owner is not an occupant, "net rent" is the rent payment(s) received minus the interest portion of the mortgage payment and other verifiable operational costs. Operational costs include ordinary and necessary expenses such as insurance, taxes, advertising for tenants, and repairs. Repairs include such expenses as repainting, fixing gutters or floors, plastering, and replacing broken windows.~~

A.

- Operational costs include ordinary and necessary expenses such as insurance, taxes, advertising for tenants, and repairs. Repairs include such expenses as repainting, fixing gutters or floors, plastering, and replacing broken windows.
- Capital expenditures are not deductible from gross rent. A capital expenditure is an expense for an addition or increase in the value of the property. It would include improvements such as finishing a basement; adding a room; putting up a fence; putting in new plumbing, wiring, or cabinets; or paving a driveway.

If an institutionalized person has excess operational costs above the monthly rental income, carry the excess costs over into later months until they are offset completely by rental income. The carryover should only be done until the end of the year in which the expenses were incurred.

When a life estate holder moves off the property and the property is rented, count the net rental income the holder is entitled to receive. Net rental income is the gross rental income minus taxes, insurance, and other operational costs. The operational costs are the same as the costs the holder was liable for when living on the property.

B. When ~~he or she receives income from~~ the owner is an occupant (of a duplex, triplex, etc.) and lives in one of the units, determine "~~net rent~~" rental income as follows:

1. Add together the annual interest portion of the mortgage payment and other annual verifiable operational costs common to the entire operation to get the total annual expenses.
  - Operational costs include ordinary and necessary expenses such as insurance, taxes, advertising for tenants, and repairs. Repairs include such expenses as repainting, fixing gutters or floors, plastering, and replacing broken windows.
  - Capital expenditures are not deductible from gross rent. A capital expenditure is an expense for an addition or increase in the value of the property. It would include improvements such as finishing a basement; adding a room; putting up a fence; putting in new plumbing, wiring, or cabinets; or paving a driveway.
2. Divide the result in "~~a~~"step 1 (the total annual expenses) by the total number of units to get the proportionate annual share of expenses.
  - a. ~~—~~ Multiply the amount in "~~b~~"step 2 (the proportionate annual share of expenses) by the number of rental units.
3. ~~Note: Rental~~ (rental units ~~mean~~means the total number of units minus the unit the owner lives in) to get the member's total annual expenses.
  - d. ~~—~~ Add the proportionate share, "c," to any operational costs paid by the member that are unique to any rental unit. The result is the total member expense.
  4. ~~—~~ Subtract the ~~total member expense, "d,"~~result in step 3 (the member's total annual expenses) from the total annual ~~rent~~ payments to get annual net rental income. to get the member's net annual rental income.
- 4.5. Divide the result of step 4 (the member's net annual rental income) by 12 to get the member's net monthly rental income. Budget this amount.

**Example 2:** George owns a four-unit apartment building and lives in unit 1. His annual interest paid on his mortgage for the most recent tax year is \$9,765. His operational expenses, including taxes on the building, from the most recent taxes is \$12,359. This totals \$22,124. This amount divided by four units equals a proportionate share of \$5,531.

\$5,531 multiplied by three rental units equals \$16,593. This represents his total budgetable annual expenses. His total annual rental income equals \$28,800 (\$800 per unit per month).

\$28,800

-\$16,593

\$12,207

\$12,207 / 12 = \$1,017.25 net monthly rental income

## 16.5 OTHER INCOME

Other income is any payment that a member receives from sources other than employment that are counted as taxable income. Count the gross payment in the person's income total.

### 1. Unemployment Compensation

Count unemployment compensation income, including the amount of unemployment compensation that is intercepted to collect child support.

Count current and retroactive Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) payments as income in the month it was received.

### 2. Alimony/Spousal Support

~~Spousal~~Not all alimony/spousal support payments are countable income. Do not count alimony/spousal support if the payments meet it meets one of the following criteria:

-

- The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 that ~~does not designate~~ designates the payments as non-taxable.
- The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 but modified on or after January 1, 2019.
- The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 but modified on or after January 1, 2019 and provides that does not designate the payments as non-taxable and does not reference Section 11051 of Pub. L. 115-97 that applies to the modification which makes the alimony/spousal support non-taxable.

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~~Spousal support payments are not counted as income if they are non-taxable or they are made under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or after January 1, 2019.~~

### 3. Family Support

If a household is receiving family support, divide the payment by the number of members in the household. The amount of the payment allocated to the child(ren) is considered child support and is disregarded. ~~Count the~~ The amount of the payment allocated to the adult(s) as is considered alimony ~~or~~ /spousal support ~~if the payment meets one of the following criteria:~~

- ~~• The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 that does not designate the payments as non-taxable.~~
- ~~• The payment was received under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or before December 31, 2018 but modified on or after January 1, 2019 that does not designate the payments as non-taxable and does not reference Section 11051 of Pub. L. 115-97 that makes alimony/spousal support non-taxable.~~

~~Spousal support and alimony payments are not~~ To determine whether alimony/spousal support is counted as income ~~if they are non-taxable or they are made under a separation or divorce agreement finalized on or after January 1, 2019.~~ see Section 16.5 #2 Alimony/Spousal Support.

## 19.1 BADGERCARE PLUS PREMIUMS FOR CHILDREN

Children in families with income over 201 percent of the *FPL* must pay a premium to become or remain eligible for BadgerCare Plus unless exempt. This includes children who are open for regular BadgerCare Plus (not an extension) but whose parents, caretakers, or siblings are in a BadgerCare Plus extension.

**Example 1:** Roger lives with his son, Sam, and they are open for BadgerCare Plus under an extension. Neither of them have a premium since they are both in an extension. In October, Roger's other son, Justin, moves into the household. Justin is determined eligible for regular BadgerCare Plus as a child because he does not meet the requirements to be eligible under the extension with Roger and Sam. Roger and Sam continue to be eligible under the extension and do not have a premium. The household income is 230% of the FPL. Justin has a premium of \$10.

If Justin's premium is not paid, he will go into an RRP. Roger and Sam continue to be eligible under the extension.

The following children are exempt from the requirement to pay a premium for BadgerCare Plus:

1. Pregnant minors,
2. Former Foster Care Youth (see Chapter 11 Foster Care Medicaid)
3. Children who have met a BadgerCare Plus deductible, during the remainder of the deductible period,
4. Children in a BadgerCare Plus extension,
5. All children under age 1 including Continuously Eligible Newborns (see Section 8.2 Continuously Eligible Newborns),
6. American Indian or Alaskan Native Tribal members, the son or daughter of a tribal member, the grandson or granddaughter of a tribal member, or anyone otherwise eligible to receive Indian Health Services.
7. Children whose BadgerCare Plus is suspended due to being incarcerated in jail or prison.

**Note:** Persons who are members of families receiving BadgerCare Plus benefits, but who are individually certified for EBD Medicaid, Well Woman Care, Family Planning Only Services or Emergency Services, are not charged a BadgerCare Plus premium.

Information about premiums and restrictive re-enrollment periods (RRP) for childless adults can be found in Section 44.2 Premiums for Childless Adults.

## 25.9 DENIALS AND TERMINATIONS

### 25.9.2 Denial

If less than 30 days has passed since the applicant's eligibility was denied, allow the applicant or his or her representative to re-sign and date the original application, the signature page of the application summary, or page one of the application or to call the agency to submit a telephonic signature to set a new filing date.

If more than 30 days has passed since an applicant's eligibility was denied and the person is not open for any other program, the person must file a new application to reopen his or her ~~Medicaid~~ health care.

If the person re-requests health care after the application was denied and the case is open for another program of assistance, do not require him or her to re-sign his or her application or sign a new application.

The person may need to provide verification if required to complete the eligibility determination.

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## 27.2 NONFINANCIAL CHANGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

BadgerCare Plus members must report the following non-financial changes within 10 days after occurrence:

- Address
- Household composition, including pregnancy and changes to the pregnancy of a BadgerCare Plus member
- Living arrangement (e.g., institutionalization, incarceration)
- Change in marital status
- Change in insurance coverage
- Change in expected tax filing status
- Change in tax dependents
- No longer receiving a tax-related deduction

Note: If a member reports their release from prison or jail untimely, suspended BadgerCare Plus must be- lifted effective for the first of the month when the person was released from prison or jail-. See BadgerCare Plus Handbook, Section 45.4 Suspension End Date.

## 32.2 ELIGIBILITY

### 32.2.3.3 Adults

An adult (parent, caretaker, and childless adult) may get temporary enrollment for BadgerCare Plus if he or she meets the following financial and non-financial criteria:

- Has assistance group income at or below 100 percent of the FPL.
- Is not currently receiving Medicare Part A or B (applies to childless adults only).
  - Note: This includes adults who are receiving Medicare Parts A or B due to a diagnosis of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD).
- Meets one of the following:
  - Is a U.S. citizen
  - Has been lawfully residing in the U.S. for at least five years
  - Is lawfully residing in the U.S. and is a refugee or is seeking asylum
  - Is from Cuba or Haiti and is lawfully residing in the U.S.
  - Is lawfully residing in the U.S. under one of the eligible immigration statuses listed in Section 4.3.8 Immigration Status Chart.

## 38.4 HMO ENROLLMENT

### 38.4.1 Change of Circumstances

Members who lose BadgerCare Plus eligibility, but become eligible again may be automatically re-enrolled in their previous HMO.

If the member's eligibility is re-established after a Restrictive Re-enrollment Period (*RRP*), he or she will be automatically re-enrolled in the previous HMO, unless the HMO is no longer accepting reassignments.

After six months, or if the HMO is no longer accepting reassignments or has exceeded its enrollment level, he or she will receive an enrollment packet, and the enrollment process will start over.

Note: The policies in this section also apply to members whose BadgerCare Plus is suspended due to incarceration but they regain full BadgerCare Plus eligibility once they are released from jail or prison.

### 38.4.2 Disenrollment

Members are automatically disenrolled from the HMO program if:

1. Their medical status code changes to a BadgerCare Plus subprogram that does not require enrollment in an HMO.
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2. They become eligible for Medicare.
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3. They lose eligibility.
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4. They move out of the HMO's service area.
5. Their BadgerCare Plus is suspended due to incarceration in jail or prison.

Members can be disenrolled by the HMO's request if they need an experimental transplant. HMO disenrollment is not automatic in this situation. ~~in the following situations:~~

- ~~They become inmates of a public institution.~~
- ~~They need an experimental transplant.~~
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~~Note: HMO disenrollment is not automatic in these situations.~~

Members who move out of the HMO service area receive a new packet showing the HMO(s) available in the new area and the enrollment process begins again. If no HMO covers the member's new area, he or she remains fee-for-service.

## 41.1 BADGERCARE PLUS PRENATAL PROGRAM

The BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program provides coverage for women who:

- Meet the nonfinancial and financial eligibility requirements for BadgerCare Plus outside of incarceration or immigration status
- Are not eligible for BadgerCare Plus because they are ~~either inmates of a public institution or non-qualifying immigrants~~
- Are inmates of a public institution. See Section 45.8.3 Pregnant Women.

## 44.2 PREMIUMS FOR CHILDLESS ADULTS

Childless adults are subject to a household premium of \$8 a month unless they are exempt for any of the following reasons:

- Has a household income at or below 50% of the FPL
- Has verified status as a tribal member, child or grandchild of a tribal member, or individual who is eligible to get Indian Health Services
- Has a verified disability
  - A childless adult is considered to have a verified disability only if they have been determined by the Wisconsin Disability Determination Bureau (DDB) to be disabled, MAPP disabled, or by the DDB or the IM agency as presumptively disabled.
- Has resided in or is expected to be residing in an institution for at least 30 days
- Is homeless or has been homeless in the last twelve months
  - The definition of homeless is someone who lacks a fixed and regular nighttime residence or someone whose primary nighttime residence is one of the following:
    - A supervised shelter designed to provide temporary accommodations
    - A halfway house or similar institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized
    - A temporary accommodation for not more than 90 days in the residence of another individual
    - A place not designed for, or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings
- Is deceased
- Is incarcerated in jail or prison

Members will not be subject to premiums for backdated months.

Childless adults may qualify for a premium-free month under both of the following conditions:

- No one in the BadgerCare Plus group was eligible for BadgerCare Plus or Medicaid in the previous month.
- No one in the group received a free month in the previous 12 months.

## 44.3 TREATMENT NEEDS QUESTION FOR CHILDLESS ADULTS

The treatment needs question is a screening tool that helps determine whether or not an applicant or member has used drugs in ways that have caused problems for them or their family, and if they are open to getting help for drug use.

After implementation, childless adults will be required to answer the treatment needs question as a condition of eligibility. A treatment needs question must be answered:

- For new applications, the requirement will apply for applications with a filing date on or after February 1, 2020.
- For renewals, when the requirement applies depends on the status of the renewal:
  - If it is a renewal either submitted early or late, the requirement applies as of February 1, 2020.
  - If it is a timely renewal, the requirement applies to renewals due on or after March 31, 2020 (impacting benefits starting in the first month of the new certification period).
- If a health care member becomes a childless adult during a certification period that starts after the policy effective date. This includes the member joining an existing childless adult assistance group.

During annual renewals, childless adults must answer the treatment needs question.

**Example 1:** Anna is a childless adult currently enrolled in BadgerCare Plus. Her certification period began in August 2019. On February 18, 2020, Anna submits an early health care renewal. Because Anna is submitting an early renewal after February 1, 2020, she will be subject to the new policies and will need to answer the treatment needs question as part of her renewal for health care.

**Example 2:** Edith is a childless adult currently enrolled in BadgerCare Plus. Her certification period began in November 2019. Edith will need to answer the treatment needs question in October 2020 as part of her renewal for health care.

**Example 3:** Brad is currently enrolled in BadgerCare Plus as a parent, along with his son Oliver. His certification period began in May 2019. Brad completes a renewal for him and Oliver in April 2020. Because he is a parent, the childless adult policies do not apply. Brad reports that Oliver has left the household in July 2020, so Brad becomes a childless adult. Brad will need to answer the treatment needs question to remain eligible for BadgerCare Plus.

The childless adult will not need to answer a treatment needs question or affirm an existing response if they fall under any of the following:

- Has a verified status as a tribal member, child or grandchild of a tribal member, or individual who is eligible to get Indian Health Services
- Has a verified disability
  - A childless adult is considered to have a verified disability only if they have been determined by the Wisconsin Disability Determination Bureau (DDB) to be disabled, MAPP disabled, or by the DDB or the IM agency as presumptively disabled.
- Has resided in or is expected to be residing in an institution for at least 30 days
- Is deceased
- Is incarcerated in jail or prison

Childless adults who are not required to answer the treatment needs question may voluntarily do so.

#### **44.3.5 Treatment Needs Question Notification**

The Case Summary will identify whether each childless adult has answered the required treatment needs question. However, each childless adult's response to the treatment needs question will not be printed on the Case Summary in order to protect this sensitive information. Instead, a PIN-based summary will be mailed to each childless adult with their own treatment needs question response. This summary will be sent any time a Case Summary (including an Administrative Renewal Case Summary) is generated.

## 45.1 ~~RESERVED~~ INTRODUCTION

When a BadgerCare Plus applicant or member is an inmate, they may be eligible for suspended BadgerCare Plus. Suspension is a type of eligibility in which an inmate continues to be enrolled in BadgerCare Plus while incarcerated, and does not have to complete a new application to regain benefits when released.

An inmate is someone who resides in a public institution on an involuntary basis through operation of law enforcement authorities. For example, a prisoner in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility is considered an inmate.

- The following individuals are not considered to be inmates for purposes of BadgerCare Plus:

- - A staff person voluntarily residing in a public institution.
  - An individual voluntarily residing in an institution while waiting for other living arrangements to be made that are appropriate to the person's needs.
  - An individual who is legally confined to his or her home by -a monitoring device, such as an ankle bracelet.
  - People who are on parole, probation, or have been released to the community pending trial (including those under pre-trial supervision).

- A public institution is an institution that is the responsibility of a governmental unit or over which a governmental unit exercises administrative control. This includes correctional facilities operated by or under contract with a governmental unit. A public institution does not include a medical institution (see Medicaid Eligibility Handbook, Section 27.1 Institutions), a publicly operated community residence that serves no more than 16 residents, or a child care institution in which foster care maintenance payments are made under Title IV-E.

- Even though the following institutions may accommodate 16 or fewer residents, they are not considered to be publically operated community residences. People residing in these institutions may be inmates if they are residing there on an involuntary basis through operation of law enforcement authorities: \_

- - Residential facilities located on the grounds of, or immediately adjacent to, any large institution or multiple purpose complex.
  - Correctional or holding facilities for people who are prisoners, have been arrested or detained pending disposition of charges, or are held under court order as material witnesses or juveniles.



## 45.2 COVERED SERVICES

Individuals who are inmates of a public institution may be eligible for suspended BadgerCare Plus. During the suspension, BadgerCare Plus will only cover inpatient services received while the member is outside of jail or prison for 24 hours or more.

While enrolled in suspended BadgerCare Plus, members are not eligible to enroll in an HMO.

Copay limits still apply to suspended members for any services they receive.

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## 45.3 SUSPENSION START DATE

### 45.3.1 Applications

If the applicant is already incarcerated and has been since at least the beginning of the application month, their suspension will start the first of the month of application.

**Example 1:** Mark is incarcerated on January 17, 2021. He applies for BadgerCare Plus on April 20, 2021, and is found eligible. Mark's suspension start date is April 1, 2021.

If the applicant was incarcerated after the first of the application month, the suspension will start the first of the month following the application month.

**Example 2:** Jane is incarcerated on April 15, 2021. She applies for BadgerCare Plus on April 20, 2021, and is found eligible. She is certified for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus from April 1, 2021, until April 30, 2021. Jane's suspension starts on May 1, 2021.

### 45.3.2 Backdated Eligibility

If an applicant is determined eligible for a BadgerCare Plus backdate and was incarcerated during any of the backdated months, they will open in a suspended status for any backdated months in which they were incarcerated for the entire month. For any backdated months in which the person was not incarcerated for the entire month, they will open for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus.

The earliest a suspension can start is October 1, 2020. If an applicant is requesting backdated benefits for month(s) prior to October 1, 2020 and they were incarcerated during the entire backdated month, they would not be eligible for suspended or full-benefit BadgerCare Plus during that month.

**Example 3:** Sophia is incarcerated on December 4, 2020. Her husband applies for BadgerCare Plus for their household on May 21, 2021, and requests three months of backdated benefits. They are found eligible for BadgerCare Plus. Sophia is open for suspended BadgerCare Plus starting February 1, 2021. Her husband is open for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus starting February 1, 2021.

**Example 4:** Brady is incarcerated on February 9, 2021. He applies for BadgerCare Plus on April 20, 2021, and requests three months of backdated benefits. He is found eligible for BadgerCare Plus, and opens for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus from January

1, 2021, until February 28, 2021. He is open for suspended BadgerCare Plus starting March 1, 2021.

### **45.3.3 Existing Members**

Existing health care members who become incarcerated and are determined eligible for the health care suspension will be certified for the suspension from the first of the month after the incarceration is reported. This policy applies even when the incarceration is reported untimely.

**Example 5:** Olivia is open for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus. On December 23, 2020, Olivia reports she is incarcerated as of December 20, 2020. Olivia's BadgerCare Plus is suspended starting January 1, 2021.

### **45.3.4 Deductibles**

Suspended members who met a deductible before being incarcerated will maintain their existing certification period and renewal date, which is the end of the six-month deductible period.

**Example 6:** Jordan has a BadgerCare Plus deductible period from April 1, 2021, until September 30, 2021. He meets his deductible on May 10, 2021, and becomes eligible for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus. He is incarcerated on June 19, 2021. His suspension starts July 1, 2021, and his certification period goes to September 30, 2021.

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## 45.4 SUSPENSION END DATE

When a member in a suspension is released from prison or jail and this information becomes known to the income maintenance agency, full-benefit BadgerCare Plus eligibility can be reinstated without a new application for benefits. Upon release, the suspended member's eligibility must be redetermined. If eligible, the member's BadgerCare Plus coverage will start the first of the month in which the member is released. The member's health care certification renewal date will not change.

**Example:** Cameron is incarcerated and enrolled in suspended BadgerCare Plus. His renewal date is June 30, 2021. Cameron is released on December 15, 2020. Cameron opens for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus starting December 1, 2020. His renewal date remains June 30, 2021.

The suspension may be lifted effective for the first of the month when the person was released from prison or jail, even if the release was reported untimely. However, this retroactive lifting may only go as far back as the beginning of the current certification period.

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## **45.5 RENEWALS**

Members in a health care suspension will go through the normal renewal process at the end of their certification period, including administrative renewals when applicable (see BadgerCare Plus Eligibility Handbook, Section 26.1 Renewals). Members must complete the renewal and continue to meet program eligibility criteria in order to maintain their suspension. If the member does not complete the renewal or no longer meets program eligibility criteria, the member's suspension will end and BadgerCare Plus eligibility will be terminated.

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## **45.6 CHANGE REPORTING**

Existing change reporting policy applies for members in a suspension (see BadgerCare Plus Eligibility Handbook, Chapter 27 Change Reporting). The exception is a suspension may be lifted effective for the first of the month when the person was released from prison or jail, even if the release was reported untimely. See BadgerCare Plus Handbook, Section 45.4 Suspension End Date.

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## 45.7 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

If the individual who is incarcerated belongs to a household, the person will be considered “temporarily absent” from the household and remain a countable member of the household for BadgerCare Plus during the suspension. The other household members will also be countable members within the incarcerated member’s suspended assistance group. There is no limit to how long inmates can be considered temporarily absent from the BadgerCare Plus household, as long as they continue to meet program rules.

Applicants and members are responsible for determining if an individual who is incarcerated is part of their household or not. They will be able to include this information in the application and when reporting a change. IM workers should accept this information that is provided by the applicant or member. Verification of this information is not required. Members can also report changes to the household status during the incarceration period.

**Example:** Quinton and Meg are married and both are enrolled in BadgerCare Plus. Quinton is the Primary Person on the case. Meg is incarcerated on January 3, 2021. Quinton reports Meg’s incarceration and that she is still part of the household. Meg’s suspension starts on February 1, 2021, and she continues to be on the same case as Quinton. On June 7, 2021, Quinton decides that Meg is no longer part of the household. He reports that Meg is still incarcerated but is no longer part of the same household as him. Meg is removed from the case and her suspension ends June 30, 2021. Meg must fill out a new application for herself if she wants to continue having suspended health care benefits going forward.

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## **45.8 SPECIAL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

### **45.8.1 Children**

#### **45.8.1.1 Children Who Are Inmates**

Children who are eligible for suspended BadgerCare Plus are not required to pay premiums.

#### **45.8.1.2 Children Whose Parent/Caretaker is an Inmate**

If the only parent(s)/caretaker(s) in the household are incarcerated, any children on the case open for BadgerCare Plus will remain eligible for a three-month grace period to allow for eligibility to be determined on another case prior to termination. Eligibility for the children will end after the three-month grace period unless they open for health care on another case.

**Example:** Faye and her 10 year old daughter, Chantelle, are both enrolled in BadgerCare Plus as a household of two. On March 9, 2021, Faye is incarcerated. Faye's suspended BadgerCare Plus starts April 1, 2021. Chantelle will remain open for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus on Faye's case for three months. Chantelle's BadgerCare Plus will end June 30, 2021. Chantelle could re-enroll in BadgerCare Plus as part of the household she now resides in or through another program such as Foster Care Medicaid depending on her situation.

### **45.8.2 Childless Adults**

Childless adults who are suspended are not required to pay premiums or answer the Treatment Needs Question.

### **45.8.3 Pregnant Women**

Pregnant women who are incarcerated will have their eligibility determined under the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program (see the BadgerCare Plus Eligibility Handbook, Section 41.1 BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program). An incarcerated woman in a suspension who later reports a pregnancy must have her eligibility redetermined under the BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program and be enrolled if eligible.

When the pregnancy ends, BadgerCare Plus Prenatal Program members must have their health care eligibility redetermined for the next month. If determined eligible for BadgerCare Plus while still incarcerated, the member will open for suspended BadgerCare Plus.

### **45.8.4 Huber Law**



Some inmates may be allowed to leave jail for various reasons under the Huber Law, also known as the Huber Program. Huber Law prisoners who are released from jail to attend to the needs of their families can become or remain eligible for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus if both the following are true:

- They intend to return to the home.
- They continue to be involved in the planning for the support and care of their minor children.

Huber Law prisoners who are released for a purpose other than attending to the needs of their families are not eligible for full-benefit BadgerCare Plus. They may be eligible for suspended BadgerCare Plus.

### **45.8.5 Out-of-State Inmates**

If a person is incarcerated in Wisconsin and then involuntarily transferred to a correctional institution in another state, the person is still considered a Wisconsin resident.

**Example 10:** Oscar resides in Wisconsin. He commits a crime in Wisconsin and is incarcerated in a Wisconsin Department of Corrections facility. Due to a shortage of space, Oscar is transferred to a prison in Minnesota. Oscar remains a Wisconsin resident and may be eligible for suspended BadgerCare Plus while he is residing in the prison in Minnesota.

If a person has committed a crime outside of Wisconsin and is incarcerated by that state in a correctional facility in that state, the person is considered to be a resident of that state and not Wisconsin.

**Example 11:** Connor resides in Wisconsin. He commits a crime in Illinois and is incarcerated in an Illinois correctional facility. Connor is an Illinois resident while he is residing in the facility in Illinois. He is not eligible for BadgerCare Plus in Wisconsin since he is not a Wisconsin resident.

### **45.9 State Correctional Institutions**

The following is the list of correctional institutions administered by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

#### **Brown**

Green Bay Correctional Institution (GBCI)

Sanger Powers Correctional Institution (SPCI)

## Chippewa

Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility (CVCTF)

Stanley Correctional Institution (SCI)

## Columbia

Columbia Correctional Institution (CCI)

## Crawford

Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution (PDCI)

## Dane

Oakhill Correctional Institution (OCI)

Oregon Correctional Center (OCC)

Thompson Correctional Center (TCC)

Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center (MJTC)

## Dodge

John Burke Correctional Center (JBCC)

Dodge Correctional Institution (DCI)

Fox Lake Correctional Institution (FLCI)

Waupun Correctional Institution (WCI)

## Douglas

Gordon Correctional Center (GCC)

## Fond du Lac

McNaughton Correctional Center (MCC)

Taycheedah Correctional Institution (TCI)

## Grant

Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (WSPF)

## Jackson

Black River Correctional Center (BRCC)

Jackson Correctional Institution (JCI)

## Kenosha

Kenosha Correctional Center (KCC)

## Lincoln

Copper Lake School (CLS)

Lincoln Hills School (LHS)

## Milwaukee

Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center (MSCC)

Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF)  
Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center (MWCC)  
Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center (FCCC)

**Racine**

Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center (RECC)  
Racine Correctional Institution (RCI)  
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility (RYOCF)  
Sturtevant Transitional Facility (STF)

**St. Croix**

St. Croix Correctional Center (SCCC)

**Sauk**

New Lisbon Correctional Institution (NLCI)

**Sawyer**

Flambeau Correctional Center (FCC)

**Sheboygan**

Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution (KMCI)

**Waushara**

Redgranite Correctional Institution (RCI)

**Winnebago**

Drug Abuse Correctional Center (DACC)  
Oshkosh Correctional Institution (OSCI)  
Winnebago Correctional Center (WCC)  
Wisconsin Resource Center (WRC)

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