

## MEDICAL FUNDING SUMMARY – MA-TEFRA

<b>Age</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under age 19 and living with at least one parent (biological or adoptive).</li> <li>• TEFRA is usually no longer needed at age 18, since parent income is not counted for persons <math>\geq</math> age 18, with a Disabled “basis of eligibility”, even if living at home). At age 18, refer to SSI *.</li> </ul>
<b>Income/Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Household size:</b> Child with a disability is considered a household size of 1, even living with parents.</li> <li>• <b>Income:</b> Counts child’s gross income, less deductions and disregards (such as work expenses, or P.A.S.S. income **). <b>Doesn’t count:</b> Parent’s income, or child support received for or on behalf of the child, or RSDI payments received by or on behalf of child under age 18.</li> <li>• Children over income may still be eligible with a “spenddown” (spenddown to 100% of the FPG).</li> <li>• <b>Assets:</b> Not counted.</li> </ul>
<b>Resident/Citizen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minnesota resident (date physically present in Minn.), with intention to stay in Minn. [Does not require a fixed or permanent address.]</li> <li>• U.S. Citizen or noncitizens with a Lawful immigration status ***.</li> <li>• Only those in the household applying for coverage need to provide proof of immigration status.</li> <li>• If over MA income limits, the TEFRA option (doesn’t count parent income) is a way for the noncitizen child with a disability and level of care need to become eligible for Emergency Medical Assistance (EMA), for the noncitizen child with a disability and level of care need (regardless of immigration status), of the child has a “medical emergency”. [See the “Medical Funding Summary-EMA” in this packet]</li> </ul>
<b>Condition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certified as disabled by State Medical Review Team (SMRT) or Social Security Administration (SSA) and needs a level of care comparable to that provided in a hospital, nursing home, or an intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation and related conditions ICF/MR).</li> <li>• Disability recertification is needed every 1 to 4 years (frequency is determined by the SMRT).</li> <li>• Cost to MA for home care can’t be more than MA would pay for child’s care in a facility/institution.</li> </ul>
<b>Insurance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can have other insurance, which must be used first before MA pays.</li> <li>• MA may pay your other insurance premium, if the premium is determined to be “cost effective”. [Exception: MA does not pay Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA) premiums.]</li> <li>• TEFRA enrollee’s other health insurance policies are considered “cost effective” and do not require further review if the child’s portion of the premium is \$50 or less per month.</li> </ul>
<b>Cost</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly parental fee, based on the family size and income</li> <li>• Parental fee starts the 1<sup>st</sup> month on MA, including any months of retro-active eligibility.</li> <li>• Before applying for TEFRA, the child’s eligibility should first be determined counting the parent(s) income, using the MA “Children under 21” income limit (and if needed, look at the spenddown). There is no parental fee and no disability requirement for MA “Children under 21” basis).</li> </ul>

\* **Refer 18 yr. olds to SSI** (Supplemental Security Income) if their disability continues. MA is left open while the SSI determination is pending. If SSI determines there is no longer a disability, parental income is counted. [NOTE: SSI is under the federal government, Social Security Administration (SSA). For more SSA information see the Website: [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov) ). Also see the “SSA Overview” in this packet.]

\*\* **P.A.S.S.** (Plan to Achieve Self Support) allows persons.(age  $\geq$  15), with a disability, to exclude some income &/or resources which would otherwise be counted when determining income MA eligibility (blind or disabled basis). The P.A.S.S. money you exclude must be tied to achieving a work goal and occupational objective. Examples include assistive technology, laptop computer, tuition and books, child care, tutoring or testing fees. A P.A.S.S. proposal is submitted to county Human Services for approval.

\*\*\*.For more information about noncitizens, see the “**Noncitizens and MHCP**”, in this packet. Also, the DHS website [www.dhs.state.mn.us](http://www.dhs.state.mn.us) contains a document “Eligibility for Noncitizens” (June 30, 2008).