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Part Seven
Eligibility-and-Enrollment Procedures

Part Seven sets forth the application processing and enrollment requirements for health benefits, including verification of eligibility factors, determination of premium assistance amounts, billing and collection of premiums, and periodic renewals of eligibility.

51.00 Automatic entitlement to Medicaid following a determination of eligibility under other programs[1] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)

	A separate application for Medicaid is not required from an individual who receives SSI or AABD.

52.00 Application[2] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)

52.01 In general (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)

	An individual will be afforded the opportunity to apply for health benefits at any time, without delay.[3]

52.02 Application filing[4] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)

(a) The application	A single, streamlined application will be used to determine eligibility and to collect information necessary for: (1) Enrollment in a QHP; (2) APTC; (3) CSR; (4) Vermont Premium Reduction; (5) Vermont Cost Sharing Reduction; and (6) MAGI-based Medicaid. For Medicaid categories that are not based on MAGI methodologies, the single, streamlined application may be supplemented with a form (or forms) to collect additional information, or an appropriate, alternative application may be used.

[1] 42 CFR § 435.909.

[2] 42 CFR § 435.907; 45 CFR §§ 155.310(a) and 155.405.

[3] 42 CFR § 435.906; 45 CFR § 155.310(c).

[4] 42 CFR § 435.907; 45 CFR § 155.405.

(b) Filing the application	AHS will: (1) Accept the application from an application filer; and (2) Provide the tools to file an application: (i) Via an internet website; (ii) By telephone through a call center; (iii) By mail; (iv) Through other commonly available electronic means; and (v) In person.
(c) Assistance[5]	AHS will provide assistance to any individual seeking help with the application or renewal process, in the manner prescribed in § 5.01.
(d) Application filers	An application will be accepted from: (1) The applicant; (2) An adult who is in the applicant's household; (3) An authorized representative; or (4) If the applicant is a minor or incapacitated, someone acting responsibly for the applicant.
(e) Missing information[6]	(1) The applicant's eligibility for health benefits will not be determined before the applicant provides answers to all required questions on the application. (2) If an incomplete application is received, the applicant will be sent a request for answers to all of the unanswered questions necessary to determine eligibility. The request will include a response due date, which will be no earlier than 15 days after the date the request is sent to the applicant. (3) If a full response to the request is received on or before the request due date, the eligibility process will be activated for determining: (i) Coverage, based on the date the application was originally received; or (ii) The need to request any corroborative information necessary

[5] 42 CFR § 435.908.

[6] 45 CFR § 155.310(k).

	to determine eligibility. (4) If responses to all unanswered questions necessary for determining eligibility are not received by the response due date, the applicant will be notified that AHS is unable to determine their eligibility for health benefits. The date that the incomplete application was received will not be used in any subsequent eligibility determinations.
(f) Limits on information[7]	An applicant will be required to provide only the information necessary to make an eligibility determination or for a purpose directly connected to the administration of health-benefits programs.
(g) Information collection from non-applicants[8]	Information regarding citizenship, status as a national, or immigration status will not be requested for an individual who is not seeking health benefits for themselves.
(h) Signature required	An initial application must be signed under penalty of perjury. Electronic, including telephonically-recorded, signatures and handwritten signatures transmitted via any other electronic transmission will be accepted.
(i) Accessibility	Any application or supplemental form must be accessible to individuals who are limited English proficient and individuals who have disabilities, consistent with the provisions of § 5.01.
53.00 Attestation and verification – in general (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Basis and scope	The income and eligibility verification requirements set forth in §§ 53.00 through 56.00 are based on §§ 1137, 1902(a)(4), 1902(a)(19), 1902(a)(46)(B), 1902(ee), 1903(r)(3), 1903(x), and 1943(b)(3) of the Act, and § 1413 of the ACA.
(b) In general	AHS will verify or obtain information as provided in §§ 53.00 through 56.00 before making a determination about an individual's eligibility for health benefits. Such information will be used in making the eligibility determination. See § 58.00 for details on the eligibility determination process.
(c) Attestation[9]	Except where the law requires other procedures (such as for citizenship and immigration-status information), attestation of information needed to determine the eligibility of an individual for health benefits will be accepted (either self-attestation by the individual or attestation by an adult who is in the individual's household, an authorized representative, or, if the individual is under age 18[10] or incapacitated, someone acting

[7] 42 CFR § 435.907(e).

[8] 45 CFR § 155.310(a)(2).

[9] 42 CFR § 435.945(a).

[10] In its response to comments on its proposed rule, CMS indicated that "[s]tate law and regulation

	responsibly for the individual) without requiring further information (including documentation) from the individual.
(d) Use of federal electronic verification service[11]	To the extent that information related to determining eligibility for health benefits is available through an electronic service established by HHS, AHS will obtain the information through such service, unless AHS has secured HHS approval of alternative procedures described in (e) below.[12]
(e) Flexibility in information collection and verification	Subject to approval by HHS, AHS may request and use information from a source or sources alternative to those listed in § 56.01(b), or through a mechanism other than the electronic service described in (d) above, provided that such alternative source or mechanism will reduce the administrative costs and burdens on individuals and the state while maximizing accuracy, minimizing delay, and meeting applicable requirements relating to confidentiality, disclosure, maintenance, or use of information.
(f) Notice of intent to obtain and use information[13]	Before it requests information for an individual from another agency or program, AHS will inform the individual that it will obtain and use information available to it to verify income, resources (when applicable), and eligibility or for other purposes directly connected to the administration of a health-benefits program or to enrollment in a QHP.
(g) Security of electronic information exchanges[14]	Information exchanged electronically between AHS and any other agency or program will be sent and received via secure electronic interfaces, as specified in § 4.09. Any such exchange of data will be made pursuant to written agreements with such other agencies or programs, which will provide for appropriate safeguards limiting the use and disclosure of information as required by federal or state law or regulations.
(h) Limitation on scope of information requests	(1) An individual will not be required to provide information beyond the minimum necessary to support eligibility and enrollment processes. (2) An individual will not be required to provide additional information or documentation unless information needed by AHS cannot be obtained electronically or the information obtained electronically is not reasonably compatible, as that term is defined in § 57.00(a), with information provided by or

establish who may file an application for an insurance affordability program on behalf of a child under age 21, and nothing in the Affordable Care Act or these regulations alters State authority or flexibility on this matter." 77 FR 17,156 (March 23, 2012). In Vermont, the age of majority is 18. 1 VSA § 173.

[11] 42 CFR § 435.949(b).

[12] 42 CFR § 435.945(k); 45 CFR § 155.315(h)

[13] 42 CFR § 435.945(f).

[14] 42 CFR § 435.945(i).

	on behalf of the individual.
(i) Limitation on use of evidence of immigration status	Evidence of immigration status may not be used to determine that an individual is not a Vermont resident.
54.00 Attestation and verification of citizenship and immigration status (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
54.01 Definitions (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	For definitions relevant to citizenship and immigration status, see § 17.00.
54.02 Declaration of citizenship or immigration status (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Except as provided in § 54.06 for certain individuals applying for Medicaid, and except for employees enrolling in a qualified employer-sponsored plan, an individual seeking health benefits must sign a declaration that they are: (a) A citizen or national of the United States (§ 17.01(a) and (c)); (b) A qualified non-citizen (§ 17.01(d)); or (c) Lawfully present in the United States (§ 17.01(g)). For the effect that citizenship and immigration status has on eligibility for health benefits, see § 17.00.
54.03 Verification frequency (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Citizenship[15]	Verification or documentation of citizenship is a one-time activity; once an individual's citizenship is documented and recorded, subsequent changes in eligibility should not require repeating the documentation unless later evidence raises a question about the individual's citizenship.
(b) Immigration status[16]	Immigration status, including lawful presence, must be verified or documented at the time of initial application and at the time of eligibility renewal. In verifying immigration status at the time of renewal, AHS will first rely on information provided at the time of initial application to determine ongoing eligibility. AHS will only require the individual to provide further documentation or to re-verify satisfactory status if it cannot verify continued eligibility based on the information already

[15] 42 CFR § 435.407(i)(5).

[16] CMS SHO Letter No. 10-006 (July 1, 2010), p. 5.

	available to it.
54.04 Electronic verification[17] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Verification with records from the SSA	For an individual who attests to citizenship and has a Social Security number, AHS will transmit their Social Security number and other identifying information to HHS, which will submit it to the SSA for verification.
(b) Verification with the records of DHS	For an individual who has documentation that can be verified through DHS and who either attests to lawful immigration status or lawful presence, or who attests to citizenship and for whom AHS cannot substantiate a claim of citizenship through SSA, AHS will transmit information from the individual's documentation and other identifying information to HHS, which will submit necessary information to DHS for verification.
54.05 Inconsistencies and inability to verify information[18] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) In general	Except as provided in § 54.06, with respect to citizenship, lawful presence or satisfactory immigration status which cannot be verified through SSA or DHS, AHS will: (1) Follow the procedures specified in § 57.00 (inconsistencies), except that: (i) The opportunity period described in § 57.00(c)(2)(ii) during which the individual must submit documentation or resolve the inconsistency begins with the date the notice described in § 57.00(c)(2)(i) is received by, rather than sent to, the individual and, for both QHP and Medicaid purposes, extends 90 days from that date. The date on which the notice is received is considered to be five days after the date on the notice, unless the individual demonstrates that they did not receive the notice within the five-day period. (ii) The opportunity period may be extended beyond 90 days for QHP purposes, and for Medicaid purposes for individuals declaring to be in satisfactory immigration status, if the individual is making a good-faith effort to resolve any inconsistencies or AHS needs more time to complete the verification process. (2) If the individual does not have a Social Security number, assist

[17] 42 CFR § 435.956; 45 CFR § 155.315(c).

[18] 42 CFR § 435.956; 45 CFR 155.315(c)(3).

	the individual in obtaining a Social Security number;[19] (3) Attempt to resolve any inconsistencies, including typographical or other clerical errors, between information provided by the individual and data from an electronic data source, and resubmit corrected information to the electronic data source; (4) Provide the individual with information on how to contact the source of the electronic data so they can attempt to resolve inconsistencies directly with such data source; and (5) Permit the individual to provide other documentation of citizenship or immigration status.[20]
(b) Eligibility activities during opportunity period[21]	During the opportunity period described in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, AHS will: (1) Not delay, deny, reduce, or terminate benefits for an individual who is otherwise eligible for health benefits. (2) Begin to furnish Medicaid benefits to otherwise eligible individuals effective on the date of the application containing the declaration of citizenship or immigration status by or on behalf of the individual. (3) If relevant, proceed with respect to QHP enrollment, APTC, and CSR, as provided for in § 57.00(c)(4).[22]
(c) Failure to complete verification during opportunity period	If, by the end of the opportunity period described in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, the individual's citizenship or immigration status has not been verified in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection, AHS will: (1) With regard to the individual's eligibility for Medicaid, take action within 30 days to terminate eligibility.[23] (2) With regard to the individual's eligibility for enrollment in a QHP, APTC and CSR, proceed in accordance with the provisions of § 57.00(c)(4)(ii).[24]

[19] 42 CFR § 435.910.

[20] 42 CFR §§ 435.956(b)(1)(iii), 435.406 and 435.407.

[21] 42 CFR § 435.956(a)(5); 45 CFR § 155.315(f)(4).

[22] 45 CFR § 155.315(c)(3).

[23] 42 CFR § 435.956(b)(3).

[24] 45 CFR § 155.315(f)(5).

(d) Records of verification	AHS will maintain a record of having verified citizenship or immigration status for each individual in a case record or electronic database.
54.06 Individuals not required to document citizenship or national status for Medicaid[25] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
	The following individuals are not required to document citizenship or national status as a condition of receipt of Medicaid benefits: (a) An individual receiving SSI benefits under Title XVI of the Act; (b) An individual entitled to or enrolled in any part of Medicare; (c) An individual receiving Social Security disability insurance benefits under § 223 of the Act or monthly benefits under § 202 of the Act, based on the individual's disability (as defined in § 223(d) of the Act); (d) An individual who is in foster care and who is assisted under Title IV-B of the Act, and an individual who is a recipient of foster-care maintenance or adoption assistance payments under Title IV-E of the Act; and (e) A child born in the United States on or after April 1, 2009, who was deemed eligible for Medicaid as a newborn (§ 9.03(b)).[26]
54.07 Documentary evidence of citizenship and identity (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Definition: available	Document exists and can be obtained within the period of time specified in § 54.05.
(b) Standalone evidence of citizenship[27]	The following will be accepted as sufficient documentary evidence of citizenship: (1) A U.S. passport, including a U.S. Passport Card issued by the Department of State, without regard to any expiration date as long as such passport or Card was issued without limitation. (2) A Certificate of Naturalization. (3) A Certificate of U.S. Citizenship. (4) A valid state-issued driver's license if the state issuing the license requires proof of U.S. citizenship, or obtains and verifies a Social Security number from the applicant who is a

[25] 42 CFR § 435.406(a)(1)(iii).

[26] Section 1903(x) of the Act.

[27] 42 CFR § 435.407(a).

	citizen before issuing such license. (5) Tribal documents: (i) Documentary evidence issued by a federally-recognized Indian tribe, as published in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Indian Affairs within the U.S. Department of the Interior, and including tribes located in a State that has an international border, which: (A) Identifies the federally-recognized Indian tribe that issued the document; (B) Identifies the individual by name; and (C) Confirms the individual's membership, enrollment, or affiliation with the tribe. (ii) Documents described in paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this subsection include, but are not limited to: (iii) A tribal enrollment card; (iv) A Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood; (v) A tribal census document; (vi) Documents on tribal letterhead, issued under the signature of the appropriate tribal official, that meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this subsection. (6) A data match with the Social Security Administration.
(c) Other evidence of citizenship[28]	If an applicant does not provide documentary evidence from the list in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the following must be accepted as satisfactory evidence to establish citizenship if also accompanied by an identity document listed in paragraph (d) of this subsection: (1) A U.S. public birth certificate showing birth in one of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (if born on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the Virgin Islands of the U.S., American Samoa, Swain's Island, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) (if born after November 4, 1986, (CNMI local time)). The birth record document may be issued by a State, Commonwealth, Territory, or local jurisdiction. If the document shows the individual was born in Puerto Rico or the CNMI before the applicable date referenced in this paragraph, the individual may be a collectively naturalized citizen. The following will establish U.S. citizenship

[28] 42 CFR § 435.407(b).

	for collectively naturalized individuals: (i) Puerto Rico: Evidence of birth in Puerto Rico and the applicant's statement that they were residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession, or Puerto Rico on January 13, 1941. (ii) CNMI (formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI)): (A) Evidence of birth in the CNMI, TTPI citizenship and residence in the CNMI, the U.S., or a U.S. Territory or possession on November 3, 1986, (CNMI local time) and the applicant's statement that they did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time); (B) Evidence of TTPI citizenship, continuous residence in the CNMI since before November 3, 1981 (CNMI local time), voter registration before January 1, 1975, and the applicant's statement that they did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time). (C) Evidence of continuous domicile in the CNMI since before January 1, 1974, and the applicant's statement that they did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (CNMI local time). Note: If a person entered the CNMI as a nonimmigrant and lived in the CNMI since January 1, 1974, this does not constitute continuous domicile and the individual is not a U.S. citizen. (2) At state option, a cross-match with a state vital statistics agency documenting a record of birth. (3) A Certification of Report of Birth, issued to U.S. citizens who were born outside the U.S. (4) A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen. (5) A Certification of birth in the United States. (6) A U.S. Citizen I.D. card. (7) A Northern Marianas Identification Card, issued by DHS (or predecessor agency). (8) A final adoption decree showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth, or if an adoption is not final, a statement from a state-approved adoption agency that shows the child's name and U.S. place of birth. (9) Evidence of U.S. Civil Service employment before June 1,

	1976. (10) U.S. Military Record showing a U.S. place of birth. (11) A data match with the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program or any other process established by DHS to verify that an individual is a citizen. (12) Documentation that a child meets the requirements of § 101 of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (8 USC § 1431). (13) Medical records, including, but not limited to, hospital, clinic, or doctor records or admission papers from a nursing facility, skilled care facility, or other institution that indicate a U.S. place of birth. (14) Life, health, or other insurance record that indicates a U.S. place of birth. (15) Official religious record recorded in the U.S. showing that the birth occurred in the U.S. (16) School records, including pre-school, Head Start and daycare, showing the child's name and U.S. place of birth. (17) Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth. (18) If the individual does not have one of the documents listed in paragraphs (b) or (c)(1) through (17) of this subsection, they may submit an affidavit signed by another individual under penalty of perjury who can reasonably attest to the individual's citizenship, and that contains the individual's name, date of birth, and place of U.S. birth. The affidavit does not have to be notarized.
(d) Evidence of identity[29]	(1) The following will be accepted as proof of identity, provided such document has a photograph or other identifying information sufficient to establish identity, including, but not limited to, name, age, sex, race, height, weight, eye color, or address: (i) Identity documents listed at 8 CFR § 274a.2(b)(1)(v)(B)(1), except a driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority. (ii) Driver's license issued by a State or Territory. (iii) School identification card.

[29] 42 CFR § 435.407(c).

	(iv) U.S. military card or draft record. (v) Identification card issued by the federal, state, or local government. (vi) Military dependent's identification card. (vii) U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card. (viii) A finding of identity from an Express Lane agency, as defined in § 1902(e)(13)(F) of the Act. (2) For children under age 19, a clinic, doctor, hospital, or school record, including preschool or day care records. (3) Two documents containing consistent information that corroborates an individual's identity. Such documents include, but are not limited to, employer identification cards, high school and college diplomas (including high school equivalency diplomas), marriage certificates, divorce decrees, and property deeds or titles. (4) AHS will accept as proof of identity: (i) A finding of identity from a federal agency or another state agency, including but not limited to a public assistance, law enforcement, internal revenue or tax bureau, or corrections agency, if the agency has verified and certified the identity of the individual. (ii) [Reserved] (5) If the individual does not have any document specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this subsection and identity is not verified under paragraph (d)(4) of this subsection, the individual may submit an affidavit signed, under penalty of perjury, by another person who can reasonably attest to the individual's identity. Such affidavit must contain the individual's name and other identifying information establishing identity, as describe in paragraph (d)(1) of this subsection. The affidavit does not have to be notarized.
(e) Verification of citizenship by a federal agency or another state[30]	AHS may rely, without further documentation of citizenship or identity, on a verification of citizenship made by a federal or state agency, if such verification was done on or after July 1, 2006.

[30] 42 CFR § 435.407(d).

(f) Assistance[31]	AHS will assist individuals who need assistance to secure satisfactory documentary evidence of citizenship in a timely manner.
(g) Documentary evidence[32]	A photocopy, facsimile, scanned, or other copy of a document will be accepted to the same extent as an original document under this subsection, unless information on the submitted document is inconsistent with other information available to AHS, or AHS otherwise has reason to question the validity of the document or the information on the document.
54.08 Documentation of immigration status for qualified non-citizens (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	If verification of immigration status cannot be obtained through the process described in § 54.04, a non-citizen individual seeking health benefits as a qualified non-citizen must provide United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) documents to establish immigration status, as specified below:
(a) Lawful Permanent Resident	(1) USCIS Form I-551; or (2) For recent arrivals, a temporary I-551 stamp on a foreign passport or on Form I-94. (3) Note: Forms I-151, AR-3 and AR-3A have been replaced by USCIS. If presented as evidence of status, contact USCIS to verify status by filing a G-845 with a copy of the old form. Refer the individual to USCIS to apply for a replacement card.
(b) Refugee	(1) The following documents may be used to document refugee status: (i) USCIS Form I-94 endorsed to show entry as refugee under § 207 of INA and date of entry to the United States; (ii) USCIS Form I-688B annotated “274a.12(a)(3)”; (iii) Form I-766 annotated ”A3”; or (iv) Form I-571. (2) Refugees usually change to Lawful Permanent Resident status after 12 months in the United States, but for the purposes of health-benefits eligibility are still considered refugees. They are identified by Form I-551 with codes RE-6, RE-7, RE-8, or RE-9. (3) The following documents may be used to document that the

[31] 42 CFR § 435.407(e).

[32] 42 CFR § 435.407(f).

	individual is a “Cuban or Haitian entrant”: (i) An I-94 Arrival/departure card with a stamp showing parole into the United States on or after April 21, 1980. I-94 may refer to §212(d)(5). I-94 may refer to humanitarian or public interest parole. I-94 may be expired. (ii) An I-94 Arrival/departure card with a stamp showing parole at any time as a "Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending)." I-94 may refer to §212(d)(5). I-94 may be expired. (iii) CH6 adjustment code on the I-551. Even after a Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending) becomes a permanent resident, they technically retain the status Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending). I-551 may be expired. (iv) A Cuban or Haitian passport with a §212(d)(5) stamp dated after October 10, 1980. Passport may be expired.
(c) Asylee	(1) USCIS Form I-94 annotated with stamp showing grant of asylum under § 208 of the INA; (2) A grant letter from the Asylum Office of the USCIS; (3) Form I-688B annotated “274a.12(a)(5)”; (4) Form I-766 annotated “A5”; or (5) An order of the Immigration Judge granting asylum. If a court order is presented, file a G-845 with the local USS district office attaching a copy of the document to verify that the order was not overturned on appeal.
(d) American Indian born outside of the United States	(1) Documentation of LPR status (See I-313.1); (2) Birth or baptismal certificate issued on a reservation; (3) Membership card or other tribal records; (4) Letter from the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs; (5) School records; or (6) Contact with the tribe in question.
(e) Non-citizen granted parole for at least one year by the USCIS	USCIS Form I-94 endorsed to show grant of parole under § 212(d)(5) of the INA and a date showing granting of parole for at least one year.

(f) Non-citizen granted conditional entry under the immigration law in effect before April 1, 1980	(1) USCIS Form I-94 with stamp showing admission under § 203(a)(7) of the INA, refugee-conditional entry; (2) Form I-688B annotated “274a.12 (a)(3)”; or (3) Form I-766 annotated “A-3.”
(g) Non-citizen who has had deportation withheld under § 243(h) of the INA	(1) Order of an Immigration Judge showing deportation withheld under § 243(h) of the INA and date of the grant; (2) USCIS Form I-688B annotated “247a.12(a)(10)”; or (3) Form I-766 annotated “A10.”
54.09 Documentation of entry date for determining the Medicaid five-year bar for qualified non-citizens (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) The following are the documents that may be used to determine the Medicaid five-year bar for qualified non-citizens (§ 17.03): (1) Form I-94. The date of admission should be found on the refugee stamp. If missing, AHS will contact USCIS to verify the date of admission by filing a G-845 with a copy of the document; (2) If an individual presents Forms I-688B or I-766 (Employment Authorization Documents), and I-57 (refugee travel document), AHS will ask the individual to present Form I-94. If not available, AHS will contact USCIS by filing a G-845 with a copy of the document presented; or (3) Grant letters or court orders. AHS will derive the date status is granted from the date of the letter or court order. If missing, AHS will contact USCIS to verify date of grant by filing a G-845 with a copy of the document. (b) If an individual presents a receipt indicating that they have applied to USCIS for a replacement document for one of the documents identified above, AHS will contact the USCIS to verify status by filing a G-845 with the local USCIS district office with a copy of the receipt. AHS will contact the USCIS any time there is a reason to question the authenticity of a document presented or the information on the document is insufficient to determine whether non-citizen status requirements are met.
54.10 Ineligible non-citizens and non-immigrants (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Some non-citizens may be lawfully admitted but only for a temporary or specified period of time as legal non-immigrants. These non-citizens are never qualified non-citizens. Because of the temporary nature of their admission status, they generally will be unable to establish residency and are not eligible for health benefits as qualified non-

	citizens. For example, a non-citizen in possession of a student visa is not a qualified non-citizen. In rare instances, an ineligible non-citizen may be able to establish residency and meet all other Medicaid eligibility criteria and therefore be eligible for treatment of emergency medical conditions only (see § 17.02(d)).
54.11 Visitors, tourists, and some workers and diplomats ineligible for Medicaid (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	For purposes of Medicaid eligibility, visitors, tourists, and some workers and diplomats are also ineligible non-citizens and non-immigrants. These non-citizens would have the following types of documentation: (a) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record; (b) Form I-185 Canadian Border Crossing Card; (c) Form I-186 Mexican Border Crossing Card; (d) Form SW-434 Mexican Border Visitor's Permit; or (e) Form I-95A Crewman's Landing Permit.
55.00 Attestation and verification of other nonfinancial information[33] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
55.01 Attestation only (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Unless information from an individual is not reasonably compatible with other information provided or otherwise available to AHS, as described in § 57.00(b)(3), attestation of information needed to determine the following eligibility requirements will be accepted without requiring further information from the individual: (a) Residency; (b) Age; (c) Date of birth; and (d) Pregnancy.
55.02 Verification of attestation (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
	An individual's attestations of information needed to determine the following eligibility requirements will be verified by AHS:

[33] 42 CFR § 435.956; 45 CFR §§ 155.315 and 155.320.

(a) Social Security number[34]	(1) The Social Security number furnished by an individual will be verified with SSA to insure the Social Security number was issued to that individual, and to determine whether any other Social Security numbers were issued to that individual. (2) For any individual who provides a Social Security number, AHS will transmit the number and other identifying information to HHS, which will submit it to SSA. (3) To the extent that an individual's Social Security number is not able to be verified through the SSA, or the SSA indicates that the individual is deceased, the procedures specified in § 57.00 will be followed, except that, for purposes of QHP eligibility: (i) The individual will be provided with a period of 90 days from the date on which the notice described in § 57.00(c)(2)(i) is received, rather than sent, for the individual to provide satisfactory documentary evidence or resolve the inconsistency with the SSA. (ii) The date on which the notice is received means five days after the date on the notice, unless the individual demonstrates that they did not receive the notice within the five-day period. For more information about Social Security numbers and eligibility for health benefits, see § 16.00.
(b) Incarceration status[35]	When determining an individual's eligibility for enrollment in a QHP, the individual's attestation regarding incarceration status will be verified by: (1) Relying on any electronic data sources that are available to AHS; or (2) If an approved data source is unavailable, accepting the individual's attestation, except as provided in (3) below. (3) To the extent that an individual's attestation is not reasonably compatible with information from available data sources described in (1) above or other information provided by the individual or in AHS's records, AHS will follow the procedures specified in § 57.00.
(c) Eligibility for MEC other than through an eligible employer-sponsored	When determining eligibility for APTC and CSR: (1) AHS will verify whether an individual is eligible for MEC other than through an eligible employer-sponsored plan or Medicaid, using information obtained by transmitting identifying

[34] 42 CFR §§ 435.910 and 435.956(d); 45 CFR § 155.315(b).

[35] 45 CFR § 155.315(e).

plan[36]	information specified by HHS to HHS. (2) AHS will also verify whether an individual already has been determined eligible for coverage through Medicaid within the state.
(d) Enrollment in an eligible employer-sponsored plan and eligibility for qualifying coverage in an eligible employer-sponsored plan[37]	
(1) General requirement	When determining eligibility for APTC and CSR, AHS will verify whether an individual reasonably expects to be enrolled in an eligible employer-sponsored plan or is eligible for qualifying coverage in an eligible employer-sponsored plan for the benefit year for which coverage is requested.
(2) Data	AHS will: (i) Obtain data about enrollment in and eligibility for an eligible employer-sponsored plan from any electronic data sources that are available to it and which have been approved by HHS, based on evidence showing that such data sources are sufficiently current, accurate, and minimize administrative burden. (ii) Obtain any available data regarding enrollment in employer-sponsored coverage or eligibility for qualifying coverage in an eligible employer-sponsored plan based on federal employment by transmitting identifying information specified by HHS to HHS for HHS to provide the necessary verification using data obtained by HHS. (iii) Utilize data regarding small-group enrollment in QHPs.
(3) Verification procedures	(i) Except as specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(ii) or (iii) of this subsection, an individual's attestation regarding the verification specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this subsection will be accepted without further verification. (ii) If an individual's attestation is not reasonably compatible with the information obtained by AHS as specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (d)(2)(iii) of this subsection, other information provided by the individual or by the application

[36] 45 CFR § 155.320(b).

[37] 45 CFR § 155.320(d).

	filer on the individual's behalf, or other information in AHS's records, the procedures specified in § 57.00 will be followed. (iii) Except as specified in (iv) below, for any benefit year for which AHS does not reasonably expect to obtain sufficient verification data as described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (d)(2)(iii) of this subsection, AHS will follow the alternative procedures described in this paragraph (d)(3)(iii). AHS reasonably expects to obtain sufficient verification data for any benefit year when, for the benefit year, AHS is able to obtain data about enrollment in and eligibility for qualifying coverage in an eligible employer-sponsored plan from at least one electronic data source that is available to AHS and that has been approved by HHS, based on evidence showing that the data source is sufficiently current, accurate, and minimizes administrative burden, as described under paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this subsection. AHS will select a statistically significant random sample of all such individuals for whom AHS does not have any of the information specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (d)(2)(iii) of this subsection and: (A) Provide notice to the selected individuals indicating that AHS will be contacting any employer identified on the application for the individual and the members of their household to verify whether the individual is enrolled in an eligible employer-sponsored plan or is eligible for qualifying coverage in an eligible employer-sponsored plan for the benefit year for which coverage is requested; (B) Proceed with all other elements of eligibility determination using the individual's attestation, and provide eligibility for enrollment in a QHP to the extent that an individual is otherwise qualified; (C) Ensure that APTC and CSR are provided on behalf of an individual who is otherwise qualified for such payments and reductions, if the tax filer for the individual attests that they understand that any APTC paid on their behalf is subject to reconciliation; (D) Make reasonable attempts to contact any employer identified on the application for the individual and the members of their household, to verify whether the individual is enrolled in an eligible employer-sponsored plan or is eligible for qualifying coverage in an eligible employer-sponsored plan for the benefit year for which coverage is requested; (E) If AHS receives any information from an employer relevant to the individual's enrollment in an eligible employer-sponsored plan or eligibility for qualifying coverage in an

	eligible employer-sponsored plan, AHS will determine the individual's eligibility based on such information and in accordance with the effective dates specified in § 73.06, and if such information changes their eligibility determination, notify the individual and their employer or employers of such determination; (F) If, after a period of 90 days from the date on which the notice described in paragraph (d)(3)(iii)(A) of this subsection is sent to the individual, AHS is unable to obtain the necessary information from an employer, the individual's eligibility will be determined based on their attestation regarding coverage provided by that employer. (G) In order to carry out the process described in paragraph (d)(3)(iii) of this subsection, AHS will only disclose an individual's information to an employer to the extent necessary for the employer to identify the employee. (iv) For benefit years 2016 and 2017, AHS may establish an alternative process approved by HHS.
56.00 Attestation and verification of financial information[38] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
56.01 Data (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Tax data[39]	(1) For all individuals whose income is counted in making a health-benefits eligibility determination, and for whom Social Security numbers are available, AHS will request tax return data regarding income and family size from the Secretary of the Treasury and data regarding Social Security benefits from the Commissioner of Social Security by transmitting identifying information specified by HHS to HHS. (2) If the identifying information for one or more individuals does not match a tax record on file with the Secretary of the Treasury that may be disclosed, AHS will proceed in accordance with the provisions in § 57.00(c)(1).

[38] Generally, the ACA's provisions regarding modernization of Medicaid eligibility procedures (*e.g.,* application, renewal, attestation, electronic verification, submission modes, etc.) apply to determination of MAGI- and non-MAGI based eligibility decisions. See, CMS response to comments on proposed rule, 77 FR 17,143 (March 23, 2012). Accordingly, the provisions in this section apply in determining MABD income. However, as the concept of "family size" does not apply in the context of MABD (that program utilizes the concepts of "financial responsibility group" and "Medicaid group" in determining the countable non-MAGI-based income), provisions in this section that refer to "family size" apply only to MAGI-related Medicaid eligibility.

[39] 42 CFR § 435.948; 45 CFR § 155.320(c).

(b) Non-tax data	For all individuals whose income is counted in making a health-benefits eligibility determination, AHS will request non-tax data from other agencies in the state and other state and federal programs, as follows: (1) To the extent that AHS determines such information is useful to verifying the financial eligibility of an individual, the following will be requested: (i) Information related to wages, net earnings from self-employment, and unearned income and resources from: (A) The State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA); (B) The IRS; (C) The SSA; (D) The State of Vermont's new-hire database; (E) The agency or agencies administering the state unemployment compensation laws; (F) The state-administered supplementary payment program under § 1616(a) of the Act (AABD, See AABD Rule 2700); and (G) Any state program administered under a plan approved under Titles I, X, XIV, or XVI of the Act; (ii) Information related to eligibility or enrollment from the 3SquaresVt Program, the Reach Up Program, other health-benefits programs, and other public-assistance programs that are administered by the State of Vermont; and (iii) Any other information source bearing upon the individual's financial eligibility. (2) To the extent that the information identified in this subsection is available through the federal electronic verification service (§ 53.00(d)), the information will be obtained through such service. (3) The information will be requested by Social Security number, or if a Social Security number is not available, using other personally-identifying information in the individual's account, if possible.
56.02 Verification process for Medicaid (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
In determining an individual's eligibility for Medicaid:	

(a) Family size[40]	For purposes of MAGI-based Medicaid eligibility, attestation of information needed to determine family size in accordance with the procedure set forth in § 55.01 will be accepted (attestation only).
(b) Income[41]	(1) Except as stated in paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection, income will be verified by comparing the individual's attestations with tax- and non-tax data obtained pursuant to § 56.01. If the attestations are not reasonably compatible, as that term is defined in § 57.00(a)(2), with such data or if such data is not available, AHS will proceed in accordance with the provisions in § 57.00(c). (2) For purposes of MAGI-based Medicaid eligibility, an individual's attestation that their income is above the highest income standard under which they may be determined eligible will be accepted without further verification.
(c) Resources	For purposes of MABD (non-MAGI-based Medicaid) eligibility, resources will be verified by comparing the individual's attestations with available data sources. If the attestations are not compatible with such sources, or if no such sources exist, or if sources exist but are not available, AHS will proceed in accordance with the provisions in § 57.00(c).
56.03 Verification process for APTC and CSR – general procedures (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
An individual must be eligible for APTC and have household income at or below 300% of the FPL in order for the individual to be eligible for the Vermont Premium Reduction and Vermont CSR. To receive the federal and Vermont CSR, an individual who is not an Indian must be enrolled in a silver-level QHP. In determining eligibility for APTC and CSR:	
(a) Family size[42]	(1) The individual must attest to the persons that comprise a tax filer's family size. (2) To the extent that the individual attests that the tax data described in § 56.01(a) represent an accurate projection of a tax filer's family size for the benefit year for which coverage is requested, the individual's attestation will be accepted without further verification. (3) To the extent that tax data are unavailable, or the individual attests that a change in circumstances has occurred or is reasonably expected to occur, and so they do not represent an accurate projection of a tax filer's family size for the benefit year for which coverage is requested, the tax filer's family size

[40] 42 CFR § 435.956(f); 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(2)(i).

[41] 42 CFR §§ 435.945, 435.948, and 435.952; 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(2)(ii).

[42] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(i).

	will be verified by accepting the individual's attestation without further verification, except as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this subsection. (4) If the individual's attestation to a tax filer's family size is not reasonably compatible, as that term is defined in § 57.00(a)(1), with other information provided by the individual or in AHS's records, data obtained through other electronic data sources will be used to verify the attestation. If such data sources are unavailable or information in such data sources is not reasonably compatible with the individual's attestation, additional documentation will be requested to support the attestation within the procedures specified in § 57.00. (5) *Verification regarding APTC and CSR.* AHS will verify that neither APTC nor CSR is being provided on behalf of an individual by using information obtained by transmitting identifying information specified by HHS to HHS.[43]
(b) Basic verification process for annual household income[44]	(1) The individual must attest to the tax filer's projected annual household income. (2) AHS will compute annual household income based on the tax data described in § 56.01(a) (tax-based income calculation), if available. (3) To the extent that the individual's attestation indicates that the tax-based income calculation under paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection represents an accurate projection of the tax filer's household income for the benefit year for which coverage is requested, the tax filer's eligibility for APTC and CSR will be determined based on that calculation. (4) To the extent the tax data described in § 56.01(a) are unavailable or the individual attests that a change in circumstances has occurred or is reasonably expected to occur, and so they do not represent an accurate projection of the tax filer's household income for the benefit year for which coverage is requested, AHS will require the individual to attest to the tax filer's projected household income for the benefit year for which coverage is requested.
(c) Verification process for increases in household income	(1) Except as specified in paragraphs (c)(2) or (3) of this subsection, the individual's attestation for the tax filer's household will be accepted without further verification if: (i) The individual attests that the tax filer's annual household income has increased or is reasonably expected to increase

[43] 45 CFR § 155.320.

[44] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(ii).

	from the tax-based income calculation under paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection; and (ii) AHS has not verified the individual's income through the process specified in § 56.02(b) to be within the applicable Medicaid income standard. (2) If the non-tax data available to AHS, as described in § 56.01(b), indicate that a tax filer's projected annual income is in excess of their attestation by more than twenty-five percent, AHS will proceed in accordance with § 57.00(c)(1)-(4)(i). (3) If other information provided by the individual indicates that a tax filer's projected annual household income is in excess of the individual's attestation by more than twenty-five percent, the non-tax data will be used to verify the attestation. If such data are unavailable or information in such data is not reasonably compatible with the individual's attestation, AHS will proceed in accordance with § 57.00(c)(1)-(4)(i).
56.04 Eligibility for alternate APTC and CSR verification procedures (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
Eligibility for alternate verification procedures for decreases in annual household income and situations in which tax data are unavailable[45]	AHS will determine a tax filer's annual household income for purposes of APTC and CSR based on the alternate APTC and CSR verification procedures described in §§ 56.05 through 56.07 if: (a) An individual attests to the tax filer's projected annual household income; (b) The tax filer does not meet the criteria specified in § 56.03(c) (attestation of increase in household income); (c) The individuals in the tax filer's household have not established income through the process specified in § 56.02(b) (verification of income for Medicaid) that is within the applicable Medicaid income standard; and (d) One of the following conditions is met: (1) The Secretary of the Treasury does not have tax data that may be disclosed under § 6103(l)(21) of the Code for the tax filer that are at least as recent as the calendar year two years prior to the calendar year for which APTC or CSR would be effective; (2) The individual attests that: (i) The tax filer's applicable family size has changed or is reasonably expected to change for the benefit year for which

[45] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(iv).

	the individuals in the tax filer's household are requesting coverage; or (ii) The members of the tax filer's household have changed or are reasonably expected to change for the benefit year for which the individuals in their household are requesting coverage; (3) The individual attests that a change in circumstances has occurred or is reasonably expected to occur, and so the tax filer's annual household income has decreased or is reasonably expected to decrease from the tax data described in § 56.01(a) for the benefit year for which the individuals in the tax filer's household are requesting coverage; (4) The individual attests that the tax filer's filing status has changed or is reasonably expected to change for the benefit year for which the individual(s) in tax filer's household are requesting coverage; or (5) An individual in the tax filer's household has filed an application for unemployment benefits.
56.05 Alternate APTC and CSR verification procedure: small decrease in projected household income[46] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
	If a tax filer qualifies for an alternate APTC and CSR verification process and the individual's attestation to the tax filer's projected annual household income is no more than twenty-five percent below the tax-based income calculation (§ 56.03(b)(2)), the individual's attestation will be accepted without further verification.
56.06 Alternate APTC and CSR verification procedure: large decrease in projected household income and situations where tax data are unavailable[47] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) In general	AHS will attempt to verify the individual's attestation of the tax filer's projected annual household income with the process specified in paragraph (b) of this subsection and in §§ 56.07 and 56.08 if the tax filer qualifies for an alternate APTC and CSR verification process under § 56.04 and: (1) The individual's attestation to the tax filer's projected annual household income is greater than twenty-five percent below the tax-based income calculation (§ 56.03(b)(2)); or

[46] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(v).

[47] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(vi).

	(2) The tax data described in § 56.01(a) are unavailable.
(b) Applicable process	The alternate APTC and CSR verification process is as follows: (1) *Data*. Data from non-tax income sources, as described in § 56.01(b), will be annualized (non-tax-based income calculation). (2) *Eligibility.* To the extent that the individual's attestation indicates that the non-tax-based income calculation under paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection represents an accurate projection of the tax filer's household income for the benefit year for which coverage is requested, the tax filer's eligibility for APTC and CSR will be determined based on such data. (3) If the individual's attestation indicates that the tax filer's projected annual household income is more than ten percent below the non-tax-based income calculation under paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection, AHS will request additional documentation using the procedures specified in § 57.00(c)(1) through (4)(i). If, following the 90-day period described in § 57.00(c)(2)(ii), the individual has not responded to the request for documentation or AHS remains unable to verify the individual's attestation, AHS will follow the applicable procedures described in § 56.08.
56.07 Alternate APTC and CSR verification procedure: Increases in household income when tax data are unavailable[48] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Attestation sufficient	Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the individual's attestation for the tax filer's household will be accepted without further verification if: (1) The individual's attestation indicates that a tax filer's annual household income has increased or is reasonably expected to increase from the non-tax-based income calculation (§ 56.06(b)(1)); and (2) AHS has not verified the individual's income through the process specified in § 56.02(b) to be within the applicable Medicaid income standard.
(b) Additional verification required	Additional documentation will be requested using the procedures specified in § 57.00 if AHS finds that an individual's attestation of a tax filer's annual household income is not reasonably compatible with other information provided by the individual or the non-tax data available to AHS under § 56.01(b).

[48] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(vi)(C).

56.08 Alternate APTC and CSR verification procedure: following 90-day period (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Individual does not respond to request/data indicate individual's income within Medicaid standard	If, following the 90-day period described in § 57.00(c)(2)(ii) as required by § 56.06(b)(3), an individual has not responded to a request for additional information and the tax data or non-tax data indicate that an individual in the tax filer's household is eligible for Medicaid, the application for a health-benefits program (for example, Medicaid, APTC or CSR) will be denied.
(b) Attestation cannot be verified/tax data available	If, following the 90-day period described in § 57.00(c)(2)(ii) as required by § 56.06(b)(3), AHS remains unable to verify the individual's attestation, AHS will determine the individual's eligibility based on AHS's tax-based income calculation (§ 56.03(b)(2)), notify the individual of such determination, and implement such determination in accordance with the effective dates specified in § 73.06.
(c) Attestation cannot be verified/tax data unavailable	If, following the 90-day period described in § 57.00(c)(2)(ii) as required by § 56.06(b)(3), AHS remains unable to verify the individual's attestation for the tax filer and tax data necessary for a tax-based income calculation (§ 56.03(b)(2)) are unavailable, AHS will determine the tax filer ineligible for APTC and CSR, notify the individual of such determination, and discontinue any APTC or CSR in accordance with the effective dates specified in § 73.06.
56.09 Verification related to eligibility for enrollment in a catastrophic plan[49] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) AHS will verify an individual's attestation that they meet the requirements of § 14.00 (eligibility for enrollment in a catastrophic plan) by: (1) Verifying the individual's attestation of age as follows: (i) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this subsection, accepting their attestation without further verification; or (ii) Examining electronic data sources that are available and which have been approved by HHS for this purpose, based on evidence showing that such data sources are sufficiently current and accurate, and minimize administrative costs and burdens. (iii) If information regarding age is not reasonably compatible with other information provided by the individual or in AHS's records, examining information in data sources that are available and which have been

[49] 45 CFR § 155.315(j).

	approved by HHS for this purpose based on evidence showing that such data sources are sufficiently current and accurate. (2) Verifying that an individual has a certificate of exemption in effect as described in § 14.00(b). (b) To the extent that AHS is unable to verify the information required to determine eligibility for enrollment in a catastrophic plan as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this subsection, the procedures specified in § 57.00, except for § 57.00(c)(4) (eligibility for APTC and CSR), will be followed.
56.10 Education and assistance (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Education and assistance will be provided to an individual regarding the processes specified in this section.
57.00 Inconsistencies (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Reasonable compatibility[50]	(1) For purposes of QHP, information obtained through electronic data sources, other information provided by the individual, or other information in AHS's records will be considered reasonably compatible with an individual's attestation when the difference or discrepancy does not impact the eligibility of the individual or the benefits to which the individual may be entitled, including the APTC amount and CSR category. (2) For purposes of Medicaid, income information obtained through an electronic data match shall be considered reasonably compatible with income information provided by or on behalf of an individual if both are either above or at or below the applicable income standard or other relevant income threshold. For eligibility criteria other than income, an individual's attestation will be considered reasonably compatible with information obtained through electronic data sources, other information provided by the individual, or other information in AHS's records if the discrepancy does not affect eligibility for a specific Medicaid category.
(b) Applicability of reasonable-compatibility procedures	Except as otherwise specified in this rule, the procedures outlined in this section will be used when: (1) Information needed in accordance with §§ 53.00 through 56.00 is not available electronically and establishing a data match would not be effective, considering such factors as the administrative costs associated with establishing and using the data match, compared with the administrative costs associated with relying on paper documentation, and the impact on

[50] 42 CFR § 435.952(c); 45 CFR § 155.300(d).

	program integrity in terms of the potential for ineligible individuals to be approved as well as for eligible individuals to be denied coverage; (2) AHS cannot verify information required to determine eligibility for health benefits, including when: (i) Electronic data sources are required but data for individuals relevant to the eligibility determination are not included in such data sources; or (ii) Electronic data from IRS, DHS and SSA are required but it is not reasonably expected that data sources will be available within one day of the initial request to the data source, except that an individual's attestation of residency or, for purposes of QHP, eligibility for MEC, may be accepted, and the procedures outlined in this section will not be used, when verification of those criteria would otherwise be required and the electronic data to support the attestation are not reasonably expected to be available within one day of the initial request to the data source; or (3) Attested information that would not otherwise be verified is not reasonably compatible with other information that is provided by the application filer or that is otherwise available to AHS.
(c) Procedures for determining reasonable compatibility	In circumstances described in paragraph (b) of this section, AHS will: (1) Make a reasonable effort to identify and address the causes of such inconsistency, including through typographical or other clerical errors, by contacting the application filer to confirm the accuracy of the information submitted by the application filer, and by allowing the individual, or the application filer on the individual's behalf, the opportunity to provide AHS with a statement that reasonably explains the discrepancy. (2) If unable to resolve the inconsistency as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section: (i) Provide notice to the individual regarding the inconsistency; and (ii) Provide the individual with an opportunity period, as described in this paragraph (c)(2)(ii), from the date on which such notice is sent to the individual to either present satisfactory documentary evidence via the channels available for the submission of an application, (except for by telephone through a call center), or otherwise resolve the inconsistency.[51] If, because of evidence submitted by the

[51] The opportunity period described in this paragraph (c)(2)(ii) does not apply to an inconsistency related

	individual, one or more requests for additional evidence is necessary, such additional evidence must be submitted by the individual within the same opportunity period that begins with the first verification request. (A) For purposes of QHP, the individual's opportunity period is 90 days. (B) For purposes of Medicaid, the individual's opportunity period is as follows: (I) If the individual is a new Medicaid applicant, the opportunity period is 20 days, communicated in the form of two separate and sequential notices permitting the individual 10 days within which to respond. (II) If the individual is a Medicaid enrollee, the opportunity period is 10 days. (3) Extend the opportunity period described in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section if the individual demonstrates that a good-faith effort has been made to obtain the required documentation during the period. (4) In connection with the verification of an attestation for QHP eligibility: (i) During the opportunity period described in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section: (A) Proceed with all other elements of eligibility determination using the individual's attestation, and provide eligibility for enrollment in a QHP to the extent that an individual is otherwise qualified; and (B) Ensure that APTC, the Vermont Premium Reduction, and federal and state CSR are provided on behalf of an individual within this period who is otherwise qualified for such payments and reductions, if the tax filer attests that they understand that any APTC paid on their behalf is subject to reconciliation. (ii) After the period described in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, determine whether the individual is eligible to enroll in a QHP using the information available from the data sources specified above, if any, if AHS remains unable to verify the attestation. AHS will notify the individual of such determination, including notice that AHS is unable to verify

to citizenship or immigration status. For the opportunity period for citizenship and immigration status, see § 54.05(a)(1).

	the attestation. For an individual determined eligible for enrollment in a QHP who is seeking financial assistance (APTC/CSR): (A) If AHS can determine the individual is not eligible for Medicaid based on available information, determine whether the individual is eligible for APTC, the Vermont Premium Reduction, and federal and state CSR based on the information available from the data sources specified above, and notify the individual of such determination, including notice that AHS is unable to verify the attestation. (B) If AHS cannot determine, based on available information, that the individual is ineligible for Medicaid, deny the application for or terminate the individual's APTC, Vermont Premium Reduction and federal and state CSR on the basis that there is insufficient information to determine the individual's eligibility for Medicaid.[52] (C) If an individual is determined ineligible for financial assistance, the individual would still be eligible for enrollment in a QHP without financial assistance. (5) In connection with the verification of an attestation for Medicaid eligibility, if, after the opportunity period described in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, the individual has not responded to a request for additional information or has not provided information sufficient to resolve the inconsistency, or AHS otherwise remains unable to verify the attestation, deny the application or disenroll the individual on the basis that there is insufficient information to determine the individual's eligibility for Medicaid. Medicaid coverage cannot begin for a new Medicaid applicant until verification of the attestation is received, unless the verification is for purposes of establishing citizenship or immigration status as described in § 54.05(b).
(d) Exception for special circumstances[53]	(1) Except for an inconsistency related to citizenship or immigration status, AHS will provide an exception, on a case-by-case basis, to accept an individual's attestation as to the information which cannot otherwise be verified, because such documentation: (i) Does not exist; or (ii) Is not reasonably available.

[52] It is a condition of eligibility for APTC and CSR that the individual is not eligible for government-sponsored MEC; 26 CFR § 1.36B-2(a)(2). In this case, the individual's failure to respond to the verification request precludes the determination of this condition of eligibility.

[53] 42 CFR § 435.952(c)(3); 45 CFR § 155.315(g).

	(2) To receive such an exception: (i) The inconsistency must not be able to be otherwise resolved; and (ii) The individual must provide an adequate explanation of the circumstances as to why they cannot obtain the documentation needed to resolve the inconsistency.
(e) Pursuit of additional information in cases where verification data are not reasonably compatible with information provided for or on behalf of an individual[54]	Eligibility will not be denied or terminated nor benefits reduced for any individual on the basis of verification information received in accordance with this part Seven unless additional information from the individual has been sought in accordance with this section, and proper notice and hearing rights have been provided to the individual.
58.00 Determination of eligibility for health-benefits programs[55] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
58.01 In general[56] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) MAGI screen[57]	For each individual who has submitted an application for a health-benefits program (i.e., health benefits other than enrollment in a QHP without APTC or CSR), or whose eligibility is being renewed, and who meets the nonfinancial requirements for eligibility (or for whom AHS is providing an opportunity to verify citizenship or immigration status), AHS will do the following: (1) Promptly and without undue delay, consistent with timeliness standards established under § 61.00, furnish MAGI-based Medicaid to each such individual whose household income is at or below the applicable MAGI-based standard. (2) For each individual described in paragraph (c) of this subsection (individuals subject to determination of Medicaid eligibility on a basis other than the applicable MAGI-based income standard), collect such additional information as may be needed to determine whether such individual is eligible for Medicaid on any basis other than the applicable MAGI-based income standard, and furnish Medicaid on such basis.

[54] 42 CFR § 435.952(d).

[55] 42 CFR § 435.911; 45 CFR § 155.310; 45 CFR § 155.345.

[56] 42 CFR §§ 435.911(c) and 435.1200(e).

[57] 42 CFR § 435.911(c).

	(3) For an individual who submits an application or renewal form which includes sufficient information to determine Medicaid eligibility, or whose eligibility is being renewed pursuant to a change in circumstance, and whom AHS determines is not eligible for Medicaid, promptly and without undue delay, determine eligibility for other health benefits.
(b) MAGI-based income standards for certain individuals enrolled for Medicare benefits[58]	In the case of an individual who has attained at least age 65 and an individual who has attained at least age 19 and who is entitled to or enrolled for Medicare benefits under part A or B or Title XVIII of the Act, non-MAGI-based income standards will be used, except that in the case of such an individual: (1) Who is also pregnant, the applicable MAGI-based standard is the standard established under § 7.03(a)(2); and (2) Who is also a parent or caretaker relative (as defined in § 3.00), the applicable MAGI-based standard is the standard established under § 7.03(a)(1).
(c) Individuals subject to determination of Medicaid eligibility on basis other than the applicable MAGI-based income standard[59]	For purposes of paragraph (a)(2) of this subsection, an individual includes: (1) An individual who is identified, on the basis of information contained in an application or renewal form, or on the basis of other information available, as potentially eligible on a basis other than the applicable MAGI-based standard; and (2) An individual who otherwise requests a determination of eligibility on a basis other than the applicable MAGI-based standard.
(d) Individuals requesting additional screening[60]	AHS will notify an applicant of the opportunity to request a full determination of eligibility for Medicaid on a basis other than the applicable MAGI-based income standard, and will provide such an opportunity. Such notification will also be made to an enrollee, and such opportunity provided in any redetermination of eligibility.
(e) Determination of eligibility for Medicaid on a basis other than the applicable MAGI-based income standard[61]	If an individual is identified as potentially eligible for Medicaid on a basis other than the applicable MAGI-based income standard or an individual requests a full determination for Medicaid under paragraph (d) of this subsection, and the individual provides all additional information needed to determine eligibility for such benefits, eligibility will be determined promptly and without undue delay, as provided in this

[58] 42 CFR § 435.911(b)(2).

[59] 42 CFR § 435.911(d).

[60] 45 CFR § 155.345(c).

[61] 42 CFR § 435.911(c); 45 CFR § 155.345(d).

	section.
(f) Eligibility for APTC and CSR, pending determination of eligibility for Medicaid[62]	An individual who is described in paragraph (e) of this subsection and has not been determined eligible for Medicaid based on MAGI-based income standards will be considered as ineligible for Medicaid for purposes of eligibility for APTC or CSR until the individual is determined eligible for Medicaid.
58.02 Special rules relating to APTC eligibility[63] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) An individual may accept less than the full amount of APTC for which the individual is determined eligible. (b) Before APTC on behalf of a tax filer may be authorized, the tax filer must provide necessary attestations, including, but not limited to, attestations that: (1) They will file an income tax return for the benefit year, in accordance with 26 USC §§ 6011 and 6012, and implementing regulations; (2) If married (within the meaning of 26 CFR § 1.7703-1), they will file a joint tax return for the benefit year unless they meet the exception criteria defined in § 12.03(b) (victim of domestic abuse or spousal abandonment);[64] (3) No other tax filer will be able to claim them as a tax dependent for the benefit year; and (4) They will claim a personal exemption deduction on their tax return for the individuals identified as members of their household, including the tax filer and their spouse, in accordance with § 56.03(a).[65]
59.00 Special QHP eligibility standards and process for Indians[66] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
59.01 Eligibility for CSR (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	

[62] 45 CFR § 155.345(e).

[63] 45 CFR § 155.310(d)(2)(i) and (ii).

[64] Federal tax law does not recognize civil unions. Therefore, a Vermont couple in a civil union may not file a joint tax return; they may qualify for APTC by filing separate returns.

[65] 45 CFR § 155.320(c)(3)(i).

[66] 45 CFR § 155.350.

	(a) An individual who is an Indian, as defined in § 3.00, will be determined eligible for CSR if they: (1) Meet the requirements specified in §§ 11.00 and 12.00; and (2) Are expected to have household income, using MAGI methodologies for purposes of determining eligibility for APTC and CSR, that does not exceed 300 percent of the FPL for the benefit year for which coverage is requested. (b) CSR may be provided to an individual who is an Indian only if they are enrolled in a QHP through VHC.
59.02 Special cost-sharing rule for Indians regardless of income (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	AHS must determine an individual eligible for the special cost-sharing rule described in § 1402(d)(2) of the ACA (items or services furnished through Indian health providers) if the individual is an Indian, without requiring the individual to request an eligibility determination for health-benefits programs in order to qualify for this rule.
59.03 Verification related to Indian status[67] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	To the extent that an individual attests that they are an Indian, such attestation will be verified by: (a) Utilizing any relevant documentation verified in accordance with § 53.00; (b) Relying on any electronic data sources that are available and which have been approved by HHS for this purpose, based on evidence showing that such data sources are sufficiently accurate and offer less administrative complexity than paper verification; or (c) To the extent that approved data sources are unavailable, an individual is not represented in available data sources, or data sources are not reasonably compatible with an individual's attestation, following the procedures specified in § 57.00 and verifying documentation provided by the individual in accordance with the standards for acceptable documentation provided in § 54.07(b)(5).
60.00 Computing the premium-assistance credit amount[68] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	

[67] 45 CFR § 155.350.

[68] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3.

60.01 In general[69] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	This section explains the calculation of the federal and state premium assistance of QHPs. A tax filer's premium assistance credit amount for a benefit year is the sum of the premium-assistance amounts determined under § 60.04 for all coverage months for individuals in the tax filer's household.
60.02 Definition[70] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
For purposes of this section:	
Coverage family	The term "coverage family" means, in each month, the members of the tax filer's household for whom the month is a coverage month.
60.03 Coverage month[71] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) In general	A month is a coverage month for an individual if: (1) As of the first day of the month, the individual is enrolled in a QHP; (2) The tax filer pays the tax filer's share of the premium for the individual's coverage under the plan for the month by the unextended due date for filing the tax filer's income tax return for that benefit year, or the full premium for the month is paid by APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction; and (3) The individual is not eligible for the full calendar month for MEC other than coverage in the individual market.
(b) Certain individuals enrolled during a month	If an individual enrolls in a QHP and the enrollment is effective on the date of the individual's birth, adoption or placement for adoption or in foster care, or on the effective date of a court order, the individual is treated as enrolled as of the first day of that month for purposes of this subsection.
(c) Premiums paid for a tax filer	Premiums another person pays for coverage of the tax filer, tax filer's spouse, or tax dependent are treated as paid by the tax filer.
(d) Appeals of coverage eligibility	A tax filer who is eligible for APTC pursuant to an eligibility appeal decision for coverage of a member of the tax filer's coverage family who, based on the appeal decision, retroactively enrolls in a QHP is considered to have met the requirement in (a)(2) of this subsection for a month if the tax filer pays the tax filer's share of the premiums for

[69] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(a).

[70] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(b).

[71] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(c).

	coverage under the plan for the month on or before the 120th day following the date of the appeal decision.
(e) Examples	The following examples illustrate the provisions of this § 60.03:
(1) Example 1: Tax filer M is single with no tax dependents	(i) In December 2013, M enrolls in a QHP for 2014 and AHS approves APTC. M pays M's share of the premiums. On May 15, 2014, M enlists in the U.S. Army and is eligible immediately for government-sponsored MEC. (ii) Under paragraph (a) of this subsection, January through May 2014 are coverage months for M. June through December 2014 are not coverage months because M is eligible for other MEC for those months. Thus, under § 60.01, M's premium assistance credit amount for 2014 is the sum of the premium-assistance amounts for the months January through May.
(2) Example 2: Tax filer N has one tax dependent S	(i) S is eligible for government-sponsored MEC. N is not eligible for MEC other than through VHC. N enrolls in a QHP for 2014 and AHS approves APTCs. On August 1, 2014, S loses eligibility for government-sponsored MEC. N terminates enrollment in the QHP that covers only N and enrolls in a QHP that covers N and S for August through December 2014. N pays all premiums not covered by APTCs. (ii) Under paragraph (a) of this subsection, January through December of 2014 are coverage months for N and August through December are coverage months for N and S. N's premium assistance credit amount for 2014 is the sum of the premium-assistance amounts for these coverage months.
(3) Example 3: O and P are the divorced parents of T	(i) Under the divorce agreement between O and P, T resides with P and P claims T as a tax dependent. However, O must pay premiums for health insurance for T. P enrolls T in a QHP for 2014. O pays the portion of T's QHP premiums not covered by APTCs. (ii) Because P claims T as a tax dependent, P (and not O) may claim a premium tax credit for coverage for T. See § 1.36B-2(a) of the Code. Under paragraph (c) of this subsection, the premiums that O pays for coverage for T are treated as paid by P. Thus, the months when T is covered by a QHP and not eligible for other MEC are coverage months under paragraph (a) of this subsection in computing P's premium

	tax credit under § 60.01.
(4) Example 4: Q, an American Indian, enrolls in a QHP for 2014	Q's tribe pays the portion of Q's QHP premiums not covered by APTCs. Under paragraph (c) of this subsection, the premiums that Q's tribe pays for Q are treated as paid by Q. Thus, the months when Q is covered by a QHP and not eligible for other MEC are coverage months under paragraph (c) of this subsection in computing Q's premium tax credit under § 60.01.
60.04 Premium-assistance amount[72] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Premium assistance amount	The premium assistance amount for a coverage month is the lesser of: (1) The premiums for the month, reduced by any amounts that were refunded, for one or more QHPs in which a tax filer or a member of the tax filer's household enrolls (enrollment premiums); or (2) The excess of the monthly premium for the applicable benchmark plan (ABP) (benchmark plan premium) (§ 60.06) over 1/12 of the product of a tax filer's household income and the applicable percentage for the benefit year (the tax filer's contribution amount).
(b) Examples	The following examples illustrate the rules of paragraph (a): (1) Example 1. Taxpayer Q is single and has no dependents. Q enrolls in a QHP with a monthly premium of $400. Q's monthly benchmark plan premium is $500, and his monthly contribution amount is $80. Q's premium assistance amount for a coverage month is $400 (the lesser of $400, Q's month enrollment premium, and $420, the difference between Q's monthly benchmark plan premium and Q's contribution amount). (2) Example 2. (i) Tax filer R is single and has no dependents. R enrolls in a QHP with a monthly premium of $450. The difference between R's benchmark plan premium and contribution amount for the month is $420. R's premium assistance amount for a coverage month with a full month of coverage is $420 (the lesser of $450 and $420). (ii) The issuer of R's QHP is notified that R died on

[72] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(d).

	September 20. The issuer terminates coverage as of that date and refunds the remaining portion of the September enrollment premiums ($150) for R's coverage. (iii) R's premium assistance amount for each coverage month from January through August is $420 (the lesser of $450 and $420). Under paragraph (a), R's premium assistance amount for September is the lesser of the enrollment premiums for the month, reduced by any amounts that were refunded ($300 ($450 - $150)) or the difference between the benchmark plan premium and the contribution amount for the month ($420). R's premium assistance amount for September is $300, the lesser of $420 and $300. (3) Example 3. The facts are the same as in Example 2 of this paragraph (b), except that the QHP issuer does not refund any enrollment premiums for September. Under paragraph (a), R's premium assistance amount for September is $420, the lesser of $450 and $420.
60.05 Monthly premium for ABP[73] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	The monthly premium for an ABP is the premium an issuer would charge for the ABP to cover all members of the tax filer's coverage family. The monthly premium is determined without regard to any premium discount or rebate under the wellness discount demonstration project under § 2705(d) of the PHS Act (42 USC §§ 300gg-4(d)) and may not include any adjustments for tobacco use. The monthly premium for an ABP for a coverage month is determined as of the first day of the month.
60.06 Applicable benchmark plan (ABP)[74] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) In general	The ABP helps determine the total amount of premium assistance. The ABP is the QHP from which the product of the applicable percentage and household income is subtracted to obtain the subsidy amount that will be provided on behalf of the qualified individual. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the ABP for each coverage month is the second-lowest-cost silver plan offered to the tax filer's coverage family through VHC for:

[73] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(e).

[74] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(f).

	(1) Self-only coverage for a tax filer: (i) Who computes tax under § 1(c) of the Code (unmarried individuals other than surviving spouses and heads of household) and is not allowed a deduction under § 151 of the Code for a tax dependent for the benefit year; (ii) Who purchases only self-only coverage for one individual; or (iii) Whose coverage family includes only one individual; and (2) Family coverage for all other tax filers.
(b) Family coverage	The ABP for family coverage is the second-lowest-cost silver plan that would cover the members of the tax filer's coverage family (such as a plan covering two adults if the members of a tax filer's coverage family are two adults).
(c) Silver-level plan not covering pediatric dental benefits	[Reserved]
(d) Family members residing in different locations	If members of a tax filer's coverage family reside in different locations, the tax filer's benchmark plan premium is the sum of the premiums for the ABPs for each group of coverage family members residing in different locations, based on the plans offered to the group through the Exchange where the group resides. If all members of a tax filer's coverage family reside in a single location that is different from where the tax filer resides, the tax filer's benchmark plan premium is the premium for the ABP for the coverage family, based on the plans offered through the Exchange to the tax filer's coverage family for the rating area where the coverage family resides.
(e) Single or multiple policies needed to cover the family	(1) *Policy covering a tax filer's family.* If a silver-level plan or a stand-alone dental plan offers coverage to all members of a tax filer's coverage family who reside in the same location under a single policy, the premium (or allocable portion thereof, in the case of a stand-alone dental plan) taken into account for the plan for purposes of determining the ABP under paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this subsection is the premium for this single policy. (2) *Policy not covering a tax filer's family.* If a silver-level QHP or a stand-alone dental plan would require multiple policies to cover all members of a tax filer's coverage family who reside in the same location (for example, because of the relationships within the family), the premium (or allocable portion thereof, in the case of a stand-alone dental plan) taken into account for the plan for purposes of determining the ABP under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection is the sum of the premiums (or allocable portion thereof, in the case of a stand-alone dental plan) for self-only policies under the plan for each member of the coverage family who resides in the same

	location.
(f) Plan not available for enrollment	A silver-level QHP or a stand-alone dental plan that is not open to enrollment by a tax filer or family member at the time the tax filer or family member enrolls in a QHP is disregarded in determining the ABP.
(g) Benchmark plan terminates or closes to enrollment during the year	A silver-level QHP or a stand-alone dental plan that is used for purposes of determining the ABP under this subsection for a tax filer does not cease to be the ABP for a benefit year solely because the plan or a lower cost plan terminates or closes to enrollment during the benefit year.
(h) Only one silver-level plan offered to the coverage family	[Reserved]
(i) Examples[75]	
60.07 Applicable percentage[76] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) In general	The applicable percentage multiplied by a tax filer's household income determines the tax filer's required share of premiums for the ABP. This required share is subtracted from the monthly premium for the ABP when computing the premium-assistance amount. The applicable percentage is computed by first determining the percentage that the tax filer's household income bears to the FPL for the tax filer's family size. The resulting FPL percentage is then compared to the income categories described in the table in paragraph (b) of this subsection (or successor tables). An applicable percentage within an income category increases on a sliding scale in a linear manner and is rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of one percent. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014, the applicable percentages in the table will be adjusted by the ratio of premium growth to growth in income for the preceding calendar year and may be further adjusted to reflect changes to the data used to compute the ratio of premium growth to income growth for the 2014 calendar year or the data sources used to compute the ratio of premium growth to income growth. Premium growth and income growth will be determined in accordance with IRS-published guidance. In addition, the applicable percentages in the table may be adjusted to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, to reflect rates of premium growth relative to growth in the consumer price index.

[75] Examples to illustrate the rules of this subsection can be found at 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(f)(9).

[76] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(g).

(b) Applicable percentage table for APTC[77]

Household income percentage of FPL	2014 initial percentage	2014 final percentage
Less than 133%	2.0	2.0
At least 133% but less than 150%	3.0	4.0
At least 150% but less than 200%	4.0	6.3
At least 200% but less than 250%	6.3	8.05
At least 250% but less than 300%	8.05	9.5
At least 300% but not more than 400%	9.5	9.5

(c) Applicable percentage table with the Vermont Premium Reduction[78]

The State reduces the APTC's applicable percentage by 1.5% for an individual expected to have household income, as defined in § 28.05(c), that does not exceed 300 percent of the FPL for the benefit year for which coverage is requested.

Household income percentage of FPL	2014 initial percentage	2014 final percentage
Less than 133%	0.5	0.5
At least 133% but less than 150%	1.5	2.5
At least 150% but less than 200%	2.5	4.8
At least 200% but less than 250%	4.8	6.55
At least 250% but not more than 300%	6.55	8.0

[77] For taxable years after 2014, the applicable percentages in the table will be updated in accordance with IRS-published guidance, available at: www.irs.gov. For example, the applicable percentage table for 2015 is located at: http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/rp-14-37.pdf.

[78] For updated applicable percentage tables with the Vermont Premium Reduction for taxable years after 2014, go to: http://info.healthconnect.vermont.gov/Thresholds.

	More than 300% but not more than 400% | 9.5 | 9.5
(d) Examples	The following examples illustrate the rules of this subsection:
(1) Example 1. A's household income is 275 percent of the FPL for A's family size for that benefit year	In the table in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the initial percentage for a tax filer with household income of 250 to 300 percent of the FPL is 6.55 and the final percentage is 8.0. A's FPL percentage of 275 percent is halfway between 250 percent and 300 percent. Thus, rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of one percent, A's applicable percentage is 7.28, which is halfway between the initial percentage of 6.55 and the final percentage of 8.0.
(2) Example 2	(i) B's household income is 210 percent of the FPL for B's family size. In the table in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the initial percentage for a tax filer with household income of 200 to 250 percent of the FPL is 4.8 and the final percentage is 6.55. B's applicable percentage is 5.15, computed as follows. (ii) Determine the excess of B's FPL percentage (210) over the initial household income percentage in B's range (200), which is 10. Determine the difference between the initial household income percentage in the tax filer's range (200) and the ending household income percentage in the tax filer's range (250), which is 50. Divide the first amount by the second amount: 210-200 = 10 250-200 = 50 10/50 = .20. (iii) Compute the difference between the initial premium percentage (4.8) and the second premium percentage (6.55) in the tax filer's range; 6.55 -4.8 = 1.75. (iv) Multiply the amount in the first calculation (.20) by the amount in the second calculation (1.75) and add the product (.35) to the initial premium percentage in B's range (4.8), resulting in B's applicable percentage of 6.65: .20 x 1.75 = .35 4.8 + .35 = 5.15.

60.08 Plan covering more than one household[79] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) In general	If a QHP covers more than one household under a single policy, each applicable tax filer covered by the plan may claim a premium tax credit, if otherwise allowable. Each tax filer computes the credit using that tax filer's applicable percentage, household income, and the ABP that applies to the tax filer under § 60.06. In determining whether the amount computed under § 60.04(a) (the premiums for the QHP in which the tax filer enrolls) is less than the amount computed under § 60.04(b) (the benchmark plan premium minus the product of household income and the applicable percentage), the premiums paid are allocated to each tax filer in proportion to the premiums for each tax filer's ABP.
(b) Example: Tax filers A and B enroll in a single policy under a QHP.	The following example illustrates the rules of this subsection: (1) B is A's 25-year old child who is not A's tax dependent. B has no tax dependents. The plan covers A, B, and A's two additional children who are A's dependents. The premium for the plan in which A and B enroll is $15,000. The premium for the second-lowest-cost silver family plan covering only A and A's tax dependents is $12,000 and the premium for the second-lowest-cost silver plan providing self-only coverage to B is $6,000. A and B are applicable tax filers and otherwise eligible to claim the premium tax credit. (2) Under paragraph (a) of this subsection, both A and B may claim premium tax credits. A computes her credit using her household income, a family size of three, and a benchmark plan premium of $12,000. B computes his credit using his household income, a family size of one, and a benchmark plan premium of $6,000. (3) In determining whether the amount in § 60.04(a) (the premiums for the QHP A and B purchase) is less than the amount in § 60.04(b) (the benchmark plan premium minus the product of household income and the applicable percentage), the $15,000 premiums paid are allocated to A and B in proportion to the premiums for their ABPs. Thus, the portion of the premium allocated to A is $10,000 ($15,000 x $12,000/$18,000) and the portion allocated to B is $5,000 ($15,000 x $6,000/$18,000).
60.09 [Reserved] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
60.10 Additional benefits[80] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	

[79] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(h).

[80] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(j).

(a) In general	If a QHP offers benefits in addition to the essential health benefits a QHP must provide, the portion of the premium for the plan properly allocable to the additional benefits is excluded from the monthly premiums under § 60.04(a) or (b). Premiums are allocated to additional benefits before determining the ABP.
(b) Method of allocation	The portion of the premium properly allocable to additional benefits is determined under guidance issued by the Secretary of HHS.[81]
(c) Examples	The following examples illustrate the rules of this subsection:
(1) Example 1	(i) Tax filer B enrolls in a QHP that provides benefits in addition to the essential health benefits the plan must provide (additional benefits). The monthly premiums for the plan in which B enrolls are $370, of which $35 is allocable to additional benefits. B's benchmark plan premium (determined after allocating premiums to additional benefits for all silver level plans) is $440, of which $40 is allocable to additional benefits. B's monthly contribution amount, which is the product of B's household income and the applicable percentage, is $60. (ii) Under this subsection, B's enrollment premiums and the benchmark plan premium are reduced by the portion of the premium that is allocable to the additional benefits provided under that plan. Therefore, B's monthly enrollment premiums are reduced to $335 ($370 - $35) and B's benchmark plan premium is reduced to $400 ($440 - $40). B's premium assistance amount for a coverage month is $335, the lesser of $335 (B's enrollment premiums, reduced by the portion of the premium allocable to additional benefits) and $340 (B's benchmark plan premium, reduced by the portion of the premium allocable to additional benefits ($400), minus B' $60 contribution amount).
(2) Example 2	The facts are the same as in Example 1, except that the plan in which B enrolls provides no benefits in addition to the essential health benefits required to be provided by the plan. Thus, under this subsection, B's benchmark plan premium ($440) is reduced by the portion of the premium allocable to the additional benefits provided under that plan ($40). B's enrollment premiums ($370) are not reduced under this subsection. B's premium assistance amount for a coverage month is $340, the lesser of $370 (B's enrollment premiums) and $340 (B's benchmark plan premium, reduced by the portion of the premium allocable to additional benefits ($400), minus B's 60 contribution amount).

[81] See § 36B(b)(3)(D) of the Code.

60.11 Pediatric dental coverage[82] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) In general	For purposes of determining the amount of the monthly premium a tax filer pays for coverage under § 60.04(a), if an individual enrolls in both a QHP and a stand-alone dental plan, the portion of the premium for the stand-alone dental plan that is properly allocable to pediatric dental benefits that are essential benefits required to be provided by a QHP is treated as a premium payable for the individual's QHP.
(b) Method of allocation	The portion of the premium for a stand-alone dental plan properly allocable to pediatric dental benefits is determined under guidance issued by the Secretary of HHS.
(c) Example	The following example illustrates the rules of this subsection: (1) Tax filer C and C's tax dependent, R, enroll in a QHP. The premium for the plan in which C and R enroll is $7,200 ($600/month) (Amount 1). The plan does not provide dental coverage. C also enrolls in a stand-alone dental plan covering C and R. The portion of the premium for the dental plan allocable to pediatric dental benefits that are essential health benefits is $240 ($20 per month). The excess of the premium for C's ABP over C's contribution amount (the product of C's household income and the applicable percentage) is $7,260 ($605/month) (Amount 2). (2) Under this subsection, the amount C pays for premiums (Amount 1) for purposes of computing the premium-assistance amount is increased by the portion of the premium for the stand-alone dental plan allocable to pediatric dental benefits that are essential health benefits. Thus, the amount of the premiums for the plan in which C enrolls is treated as $620 for purposes of computing the amount of the premium tax credit. C's premium-assistance amount for each coverage month is $605 (Amount 2), the lesser of Amount 1 (increased by the premiums allocable to pediatric dental benefits) and Amount 2.
60.12 Households that include individuals who are not lawfully present[83] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) In general	If one or more individuals for whom a tax filer is allowed a deduction under § 151 of the Code are not lawfully present (see § 17.01(g) for definition of lawfully present), the percentage a tax filer's household income bears to the FPL for the tax filer's family size for purposes of determining the applicable percentage under § 60.07 is determined by excluding individuals who are not lawfully present from family size and by determining household income in accordance with paragraph (b) of

[82] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(k).

[83] 26 CFR § 1.36B-3(l).

	this subsection.
(b) Revised household income computation	
(1) Statutory method	For purposes of (a) of this subsection, household income is equal to the product of the tax filer's household income (determined without regard to this paragraph (b)) and a fraction: (i) The numerator of which is the FPL for the tax filer's family size determined by excluding individuals who are not lawfully present; and (ii) The denominator of which is the FPL for the tax filer's family size determined by including individuals who are not lawfully present.
(2) Comparable method	The IRS Commissioner may describe a comparable method in additional published guidance.[84]
61.00 Timely determination of eligibility[85] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) In general	(1) AHS strives to complete eligibility determinations for health-benefits programs and QHP enrollment promptly and without undue delay. The amount of time needed to complete such determinations will necessarily vary, depending on such factors as: (i) The capabilities and cost of generally-available systems and technologies; (ii) The general availability of electronic data matching and ease of connections to electronic sources of authoritative information to determine and verify eligibility; and (iii) The needs of an individual, including: (A) Individual preferences for mode of application (such as through an internet Website, telephone, mail, in-person, or other commonly available electronic means); and (B) The relative complexity of adjudicating the eligibility determination based on household, income or other relevant information. (2) An eligibility determination is complete once AHS sends

[84] See § 601.601(d)(2) of chapter one of the Code.

[85] 42 CFR § 435.912; 45 CFR § 155.310(e).

	written notice of decision to the individual.
(b) Real-time determination of eligibility	When an individual files a complete, accurate and web-based application and relevant data can be fully verified through the use of available electronic means, an individual can expect a real-time or near-real-time eligibility determination.
(c) Normal maximum time for determining eligibility[86]	In cases involving such factors as described in paragraph (a) of this section, eligibility determinations may require additional time to complete. In any event, a decision on a health-benefits application will be made as soon as possible, but no later than: (1) 90 days after the application date, if the application is based on a person's disability; or (2) 30 days after the application date for any other health-benefits application.
(d) Extenuating circumstances	A determination may take longer in unusual situations, such as: (1) An individual delays providing needed verification or other information; (2) An examining physician delays sending a necessary report; or (3) An unexpected emergency or administrative problem outside the control of AHS delays action on applications.
(e) Notice of timeliness standards	Individuals will be informed of the timeliness standards set forth in this section.
62.00 Interviews (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	An in-person interview will not be required as part of the application process for a determination of eligibility using MAGI-based income. However, an interview may be required for eligibility determinations for which MAGI-based methods do not apply or when an individual is applying for Medicaid coverage of long-term care services and supports.
63.00 Individual choice (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Choice of Medicaid category[87]	If an individual would be eligible under more than one Medicaid category, the individual may choose to have eligibility determined for the category of the individual's choosing.

[86] 42 CFR § 435.912(c)(3).

[87] 42 CFR § 435.404.

(b) Choice to determine eligibility for health-benefits programs[88]	An individual may request only an eligibility determination for enrollment in a QHP without APTC or CSR. However, if the individual is requesting an eligibility determination for a health-benefits program, the individual may not request an eligibility determination for less than all of the health-benefits programs. For example, if an individual seeks a subsidy to help pay for the cost of QHP coverage, they may not limit their application to APTC or CSR. Rather, they must likewise submit to a determination of eligibility for Medicaid.
64.00 Premiums (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
64.01 In general (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Scope	An individual who is enrolled in a QHP, as well as some individuals enrolled in Medicaid's Dr. Dynasaur program, are required to pay monthly premiums.
(b) Medicaid premium methodologies and amounts	The Vermont legislature sets Medicaid premium methodologies and amounts. Premium schedules are made publicly available via website.
(c) Determination of premium obligation for Medicaid eligibility; premium recalculation for Medicaid and QHP	(1) As a part of the health-benefits application, redetermination, and renewal processes: (i) AHS will determine whether an individual eligible for Medicaid will be required to pay monthly premiums. (ii) AHS will determine the premium amount due from an individual enrolled in a QHP based on the individual's plan selection and any financial assistance amount credited. (A) An amount will be credited for the amount of APTC for which the individual has been determined eligible and which the individual has selected to be applied toward the QHP premium(s) due. (B) An amount will be credited for the amount of the Vermont Premium Reduction for which the individual has been determined eligible. (2) AHS will recalculate the premium amount for an individual enrolled in Medicaid or enrolled in a QHP receiving premium assistance when: (i) AHS is informed of a change in income, family size, or health-insurance status, or (ii) An adjustment is made in premium amounts or calculation

[88] 45 CFR 155.310(b).

	methodologies. (3) A change that increases the premium amount will appear on the next regularly-scheduled monthly bill, created after the premium amount is recalculated.
(d) Premium calculation for Medicaid	(1) The premium calculation for an individual on Medicaid will be based on the MAGI-based income of the individual's Medicaid household following the MAGI methodology described in § 28.03, as established on the most recently approved version of eligibility on the case record at the time that the premium bill is generated. If a premium obligation is calculated for an individual and if that individual is living together with, and under the same premium payer account as, one or more other individuals for whom a premium obligation is also calculated, only one premium bill will be generated for those individuals. The bill will be for the highest premium obligation that is calculated. Example. If A and B live together and are under the same premium payer account, and if A's calculated premium is $60.00 based on A's Medicaid household income and B's calculated premium is $15.00 based on B's Medicaid household income, AHS will not generate separate bills for A and B. Rather, AHS will generate one premium bill for a total of $60.00 and, when paid, the premium payment will cover eligibility for both A and B. (2) Prior to the start of the coverage month pertaining to the bill in question, the individual may notify AHS to show that, due to changed household circumstances, the individual is eligible for Medicaid without a premium obligation or a lower premium amount. (i) If the showing indicates that the individual is eligible for Medicaid without a premium obligation for the coverage month, the individual will be enrolled in Medicaid effective the first day of such coverage month. (ii) If the showing indicates that the individual is eligible for a lower premium amount, the premium amount billed for that coverage month will be adjusted. (3) No premium adjustments will be made for the coverage month if the individual has already paid the premium for the coverage month and the individual notifies AHS after the start of that coverage month that the individual is eligible for Medicaid without a premium obligation or for a lower premium amount. If the individual is entitled to a premium change, the change will be applied to the following coverage month.
(e) Aggregate limits for	(1) Subject to paragraph (e)(2) of this subsection, any Medicaid premiums and cost sharing incurred by all individuals in the

Medicaid premiums[89]	Medicaid household may not exceed an aggregate limit of five percent of the family's income applied on a quarterly basis. (2) If an individual incurs out-of-pocket expenses in excess of the aggregate limit described in paragraph (e)(1) of this subsection, AHS will refund that excess amount to the individual. (3) An individual may request a reassessment of their family aggregate limit if they have a change in circumstances or if they are being terminated for failure to pay a premium.
(f) Notice of change in premium amount	An individual will be notified as provided in § 67.00 each time a premium amount is recalculated based on a reported change, whether or not the recalculation results in a change in the premium amount. In other cases (e.g., periodic system-generated recalculations), the individual will be notified only in cases where there is a change in the premium amount.
(g) Prospective billing and payment[90]	(1) Premiums are billed, and payments are due, prior to the start of a coverage month. For purposes of Medicaid, premium bills will be sent to the person identified on the application as the primary contact or application filer. That person will be responsible for payment of the Medicaid premium (referred to in this rule as the premium payer). AHS will establish an account for the premium payer. (2) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(3) of this subsection, an individual enrolled in a QHP may pay any applicable premium owed by such individual directly to the QHP issuer. (3) If an individual owes premiums for a QHP and for Medicaid, they may: (i) Pay all such premiums in a combined payment transaction directly to AHS; or (ii) Pay such premiums due for Medicaid directly to AHS in one transaction and such premiums due for a QHP in a separate transaction directly to the QHP issuer.
(h) Conditions of eligibility and enrollment	(1) For purposes of Medicaid, timely payment of a premium is required as a condition of initial enrollment and ongoing eligibility and enrollment. (2) For purposes of QHP, timely payment of a premium is required as a condition of initial and ongoing enrollment.

[89] 42 CFR § 447.56(f).

[90] 45 CFR § 155.240(a).

(i) Premium requirement for partial coverage month	(1) The full amount due must be paid to obtain coverage for all or a part of a month. (2) The premium for QHP coverage lasting less than one month must equal the product of: (i) The premium for one month of coverage divided by the number of days in the month; and (ii) The number of days for which coverage is being provided that month.[91] (3) If APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction are received for a partial coverage month consistent with § 73.06, APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction amounts are prorated using the methodology in (2) above.
(j) Premiums are nonrefundable	Premium payments are generally nonrefundable. See § 64.11 for exceptions related to Medicaid premiums. With respect to QHPs, premiums may be refundable in certain cases, including death, overpayment (including retroactive adjustment of APTC), and invoicing errors.
(k) [Reserved]	
(l) Dr. Dynasaur retroactive island	If an individual advises AHS that they have unpaid medical bills incurred during one or more of the three months prior to their application, they may be able to obtain an island of retroactive coverage for any or all of those months (called a "Dr. Dynasaur retroactive island"). If so, AHS will bill the individual for the premium applicable to the Dr. Dynasaur retroactive island. Premium payments for Dr. Dynasaur retroactive islands are subject to allocation as provided under § 64.05(b).
64.02 Public-notice requirements for Medicaid[92] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Schedule of Medicaid premiums and cost-sharing requirements	A public schedule will be available describing current Medicaid premiums and cost-sharing requirements containing the following information: (1) The group or groups of individuals who are subject to premiums and cost-sharing requirements and the current amounts; (2) Mechanisms for making payments for required premiums and cost-sharing charges;

[91] 45 CFR § 155.240(e).

[92] 42 CFR § 447.57.

	(3) The consequences for an individual who does not pay a premium or cost-sharing charge; (4) A list of hospitals charging cost sharing for non-emergency use of the emergency department; and (5) A list of preferred drugs or a mechanism to access such a list, including the state's health-benefits website.
(b) Schedule availability	The public schedule will be available to the following in a manner that ensures that affected individuals and providers are likely to have access to the notice: (1) Enrollees, at the time of their enrollment and reenrollment after a redetermination of eligibility, and, when premiums, cost-sharing charges or aggregate limits are revised, notice to enrollees will be in accordance with § 5.01(d); (2) Applicants, at the time of application; (3) All participating providers; and (4) The general public.
(c) [Reserved]	
64.03 [Reserved] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
64.04 Ongoing premium billing and payment (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) After enrollment, ongoing premiums are billed and premium payments are due for an individual enrolled in Medicaid or a QHP as follows: (1) A monthly bill for ongoing premiums will be sent by the 5th day of the month or the first non-holiday business day thereafter immediately preceding the month for which the premium covers. Payment is due on or before the last day of the month in which the bill is sent. (2) For example, a premium bill for coverage in July 2014 will be sent by June 5, 2014. Payment of the premium will be due on or before June 30, 2014. (b) If the full premium payment is received by the premium payment due date, coverage will continue without further notice. (c) If the premium payment is made by mail, the payment will be considered received as of the date it is postmarked. (d) AHS periodically publishes an operational document describing

	enrollment and premium billing timelines for QHPs.
64.05 Partial payment (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Single-premium obligation	When there is only a single premium obligation, payment of the full amount due is required to maintain coverage and eligibility. A payment of less than the full amount due will be considered by AHS as nonpayment.
(b) Allocation of partial payments when multiple-premium obligations	
(1) Basic rule	(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection, when a payment covers at least one, but fewer than all, of the premiums due, the payment will be applied as payment of one or more premiums in full rather than as a partial payment of any billed premium or premiums. The payment will be allocated by AHS in the following order: (A) Dr. Dynasaur. (B) VPharm. (C) QHP. (D) Stand-alone dental plan. (E) Dr. Dynasaur retroactive island (see § 64.01(l) for definition). (ii) Coverage will only continue for those for whom the full premium amount due has been received.
(2) Exception	An individual who wishes to specify a different payment allocation for the premiums due may do so by calling AHS at the number listed on the bill. The individual must make such a request prior to the time the payment is received by AHS.
64.06 Late payment/grace period (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Grace Period	(1) An individual enrolled in a QHP, with or without APTC, or in Dr. Dynasaur is entitled to a premium grace period as described in this paragraph (1) if the individual has not paid their monthly premium by its due date. (i) For an individual enrolled in a QHP with APTC, the grace period is three consecutive months.

	(ii) For an individual enrolled in a QHP without APTC, the grace period is one month. (iii) For an individual enrolled in Dr. Dynasaur, the grace period is 60 days; it starts the day after the due date, extends 60 days, and then ends on the last day of the month in which the 60-day period ends.[93] (2) During the grace period for an individual enrolled in a QHP with APTC, the QHP issuer: (i) Will pay all appropriate claims for services rendered to the individual during the first month of the grace period; and (ii) May pend claims for services rendered to the individual in the second and third months of the grace period. (3) During the grace period for an individual enrolled in a QHP without APTC, the QHP issuer will pay all appropriate claims for services rendered to the individual during the grace period. (4) During the grace period for an individual enrolled in Dr. Dynasaur, Medicaid will pay all appropriate claims for services rendered to the individual.
(b) Notice of premium nonpayment and reinstatement	(1) In the case of an individual enrolled in a QHP: (i) If the full premium payment is not received on or before the premium due date: (A) The QHP issuer will notify the individual of: (I) The payment delinquency; (II) The grace period and the consequences of being in that status; (III) The effect of premium nonpayment on their eligibility for APTC and CSR, if applicable, and their eligibility for future enrollment in a QHP; (IV) The actions the individual must take to resume good standing; and (V) The consequences of exhausting the grace period without paying all outstanding premiums. (B) The QHP issuer will also:

[93] Because of the length of the grace period for an individual enrolled in Dr. Dynasaur, the individual can be in more than one Dr. Dynasaur grace period at the same time. For example, if an individual does not pay their Dr. Dynasaur premium 2 months in a row, they will still be in a grace period for the first unpaid month when the grace period for the second unpaid month starts.

	(I) Notify HHS of the nonpayment as required by federal law; and (II) With respect to an individual enrolled in a QHP with APTC, notify providers of the possibility for denied claims when the enrollee is in the second and third months of the grace period. (ii) Except in the following circumstances, the individual will generally not be reinstated following termination for non-payment of premium at the end of the grace period: (A) In the case of erroneous termination. (B) If the individual is enrolled in a QHP without APTC, the individual may request reinstatement of coverage after termination for non-payment of premium once per plan year. The individual must request reinstatement within 30 days of termination for non-payment and must pay all invoiced and past-due premiums prior to the last day of the month following the last month of coverage. (2) In the case of an individual enrolled in Dr. Dynasaur: (i) If a full premium payment is not received by AHS on or before the premium due date, before the fifth business day of the grace period, AHS will send a notice advising that the individual is in a grace period status. The notice will also advise the individual: (A) Of the Dr. Dynasaur disenrollment protection as provided under § 64.07; (B) Of the consequences of being in a grace status; (C) The actions the individual must take to resume good standing; and (D) The consequences of exhausting the grace period without paying all outstanding premiums. (ii) At least 11 days before the end of the grace period, AHS will send the individual a closure notice advising that enrollment will terminate at the end of the grace period. (iii) Subject to the payment allocation described in (iv) below, if AHS receives at least a full premium payment for the grace period on or before the end of the grace period: (A) The payment will first be applied to cover the premium due for the grace period; (B) The individual will be reinstated; and (C) The individual will be reenrolled for coverage in the month

	following the grace period. (iv) *Payment allocation.* If an individual is in grace period status for more than one unpaid premium when AHS receives payment and the payment covers the premium due for at least one, but fewer than all, of the grace periods, the payment will be applied as payment of one or more premiums in full and allocated in chronological order beginning with the oldest grace period. (v) If AHS receives a full premium payment for the grace period after the end of the grace period, the individual will not be reinstated or reenrolled, and will need to re-apply.
64.07 Dr. Dynasaur disenrollment protection[94] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) Prior to closure, an individual enrolled in Dr. Dynasaur who has received a grace period notice as provided under § 64.06(b)(2)(i) may contact AHS to show that, due to changed household circumstances, the individual is eligible for Medicaid without a premium obligation or with a lower premium amount. (b) If the showing indicates that the individual is eligible for Medicaid without a premium obligation, AHS will reinstate and reenroll the individual and waive all outstanding premiums. (c) If the showing indicates that the individual is obligated to pay a premium, but at a lower amount, any outstanding premium amounts due will be adjusted. If the individual pays the adjusted premium amount prior to closure, AHS will reinstate and reenroll the individual.
64.08 [Reserved] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
64.09 Medical incapacity for VPharm (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) "Medical incapacity" means a serious physical or mental infirmity to the health of an individual enrolled in VPharm (§ 10.01) that prevented the individual from paying the premium timely, as verified in a physician's certificate furnished to AHS. Notice by telephone or otherwise by the physician that such certificate will be forthcoming will have the effect of receipt, provided that the certificate is in fact received within seven days. (b) If an individual's VPharm coverage is terminated solely because of nonpayment of the premium, and the reason is medical incapacity as defined in (a) of this subsection, the individual's representative may request coverage for the period between the

[94] 42 CFR § 457.570(b) provides CHIP enrollees an opportunity to show that their income has declined before coverage is terminated for non-payment of premium. Vermont has elected to extend this protection to all of the state's premium-based Dr. Dynasaur coverage groups.

	day coverage ended and the last day of the month in which they requested coverage. AHS will provide this coverage if it has received verification of medical incapacity and all premiums due for the period of non-coverage. The individual is responsible for all bills incurred during the period of non-coverage until AHS receives the required verification and premium amounts due. (c) If the health condition related to this medical incapacity is expected to continue or recur, AHS will encourage the individual to sign up for automatic withdrawal of their premium or designate an authorized representative to receive and pay future premiums for as long as the anticipated duration of the condition.
64.10 Medicaid premium payment balances (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Medicaid premium payment balances that result from partial payments or overpayments will be credited to the premium payer's account and will be applied to subsequent Medicaid premium bills.
64.11 Refund of prospective Medicaid premium payments (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Basic rule for Medicaid premiums	A paid Medicaid premium will automatically be refunded to the premium payer when, prior to the beginning of the coverage month associated with the premium payment, no one under the premium payer's account is subject to a premium obligation.
(b) Exception	A paid Medicaid premium will not be refunded if a change occurs after the beginning of the coverage month associated with the premium payment.
64.12 [Reserved] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
64.13 Appeal of Medicaid or QHP premium amount (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) *Medicaid.* If an individual subject to a premium appeals a decision by AHS that ends their Medicaid eligibility, reduces their benefits or services, or increases the amount of their Medicaid premium, the individual must continue to pay the premium amount in effect prior to the decision that resulted in their appeal in order to have their Medicaid coverage continue pending the outcome of their appeal. AHS may recover from the individual the difference between the premium level that would have become effective had the individual not appealed AHS's decision and the premium level actually paid during the fair hearing period when the individual withdraws the fair hearing request before the decision is made or following a final disposition of

	the matter in favor of AHS. (b) *QHP*. An individual who appeals the amount of their QHP premium must pay the billed amount until the appeal is decided for coverage to continue. If the individual wins the appeal, any overpayment will be refunded.
65.00 Medicaid copayments (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
65.01 In general (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) Copayments from some Medicaid enrollees are required for certain services. Copayments will be deducted from the Medicaid payment for each service subject to copayment. § 1916(e) of the Act requires that "no provider participating under the State (Medicaid) plan may deny care or services to an individual eligible for (Medicaid) . . . on account of such individual's inability to pay (the copayment)." This subsection further provides, however, that these requirements "shall not extinguish the liability of the individual to whom the care or services were furnished for the payment of (the copayment)." (b) The state is not responsible for copayments that a provider may collect in error or that an individual makes on a service that is not paid for by Medicaid.
65.02 Enrollees not subject to copayments (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Copayments are never required from individuals who are: (a) Receiving Medicaid coverage of long-term care services and supports in a long-term care facility or through hospice; (b) Medicaid enrollees under age 21; or (c) MCA enrollees who are pregnant or in the 60-day post-pregnancy period.
65.03 Services that require copayments (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	See DVHA Rules 7101.2(C) and 7101.3(E) for the services that require copayments and the required amounts.
66.00 Presumptive Medicaid eligibility determined by hospitals[95] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	

[95] 42 CFR § 435.1110.

66.01 Basis (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	This section implements § 1902(a)(47)(B) of the Act.
66.02 In general (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Basic rule	Medicaid will be provided during a presumptive eligibility period to an individual who is determined by a qualified hospital, on the basis of preliminary information, to be presumptively eligible in accordance with the policies and procedures established by AHS consistent with this section.
(b) Qualified hospital	A qualified hospital is a hospital that: (1) Participates as a Medicaid provider; notifies AHS of its election to make presumptive eligibility determinations under this section; and agrees to make presumptive eligibility determinations consistent with state policies and procedures; (2) Assists individuals in completing and submitting the full Medicaid application and understanding any documentation requirements; and (3) Has not been disqualified by AHS in accordance with paragraph (d) of this subsection.
(c) Scope of authority to make determinations of presumptive eligibility	Hospitals may only make determinations of presumptive eligibility under this section based on income for: (1) Children under § 7.03(a)(3); (2) Pregnant women under § 7.03(a)(2); (3) Parents and caretaker relatives under § 7.03(a)(1); (4) Adults under § 7.03(a)(5); (5) Former foster children under § 9.03(e); (6) Individuals receiving breast and cervical cancer treatment under § 9.03(f); and (7) Individuals receiving family planning services under § 9.03(g).
(d) Disqualification of hospitals	(1) AHS may establish standards for qualified hospitals related to the proportion of individuals determined presumptively eligible for Medicaid by the hospital who: (i) Submit a regular application before the end of the presumptive eligibility period; or (ii) Are determined eligible for Medicaid based on such

	application. (2) AHS will take action, including, but not limited to, disqualification of a hospital as a qualified hospital under this section, if it determines that the hospital is not: (i) Making, or is not capable of making, presumptive eligibility determinations in accordance with applicable state policies and procedures; or (ii) Meeting the standard or standards established under paragraph (d)(1) of this section. (3) AHS may disqualify a hospital as a qualified hospital under this paragraph only after it has provided the hospital with additional training or taken other reasonable corrective action measures to address the issue.
66.03 Procedures (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) In general[96]	AHS will provide Medicaid services to an individual during the presumptive-eligibility period that follows a determination by a qualified hospital that, on the basis of preliminary information, the individual has gross income at or below the Medicaid income standard established for the individual.
(b) AHS's responsibilities[97]	AHS will: (1) Provide qualified hospitals with application forms for Medicaid and information on how to assist individuals in completing and filing such forms; (2) Establish oversight mechanisms to ensure that presumptive-eligibility determinations are being made consistent with applicable laws and rules; and (3) Allow determinations of presumptive eligibility to be made by qualified hospitals on a statewide basis.
(c) Qualified hospital's responsibilities[98]	(1) On the basis of preliminary information, a qualified hospital must determine whether the individual is presumptively eligible under this rule. (2) For the purpose of the presumptive eligibility determination, a qualified hospital must accept self-declaration of the

[96] 42 CFR § 435.1102(a).

[97] 42 CFR § 435.1102(b).

[98] 42 CFR § 435.1102(b)(2), as applied to hospital determination of presumptive eligibility by 42 CFR § 435.1110(a).

presumptive-eligibility criteria.

(3) If the individual is presumptively eligible, a qualified hospital must:

(i) Approve presumptive coverage for the individual;

(ii) Notify the individual within twenty-four hours of the eligibility determination, in writing or orally, if appropriate:

(A) That the individual is eligible for presumptive coverage;

(B) The presumptive eligibility determination date;

(C) That the individual is required to make application for ongoing Medicaid by not later than the last day of the following month; and

(D) That failure to cooperate with the standard eligibility determination process will result in denial of ongoing Medicaid and termination of presumptive coverage on the date described in § 66.04;

(iii) Notify AHS of the presumptive eligibility determination within five working days after the date on which determination is made;

(iv) Provide the individual with a Medicaid application form;

(v) Advise the individual that:

(A) If a Medicaid application on behalf of the individual is not filed by the last day of the following month, the individual's presumptive eligibility will end on that last day; and

(B) If a Medicaid application on behalf of the individual is filed by the last day of the following month, the individual's presumptive eligibility will end on the day that a decision is made on the Medicaid application; and

(vi) Take all reasonable steps to help the individual complete an application for ongoing Medicaid or make contact with AHS.

(4) If the individual is not presumptively eligible, a qualified hospital must notify the individual at the time the determination is made, in writing and orally if appropriate:

(i) Of the reason for the determination;

(ii) That their ineligibility for presumptive coverage does not necessarily mean that they are ineligible for other categories of Medicaid; and

	(iii) That the individual may file an application for Medicaid with AHS, and that, if they do so, that the individual's eligibility for other categories of Medicaid will be reviewed. (5) A qualified hospital may not delegate the authority to determine presumptive eligibility to another entity.[99]
(d) Required attestations[100]	For purposes of making a presumptive eligibility determination under this section, an individual (or another person having reasonable knowledge of the individual's status) must attest to the individual being a: (1) Citizen or national of the United States or in satisfactory immigration status; and (2) Resident of the state.
(e) Limitation on other conditions[101]	(1) The conditions specified in this subsection are the only conditions that apply in the case of a presumptive-eligibility determination. (2) Verification of the conditions that apply for presumptive eligibility is not required.
66.04 Presumptive coverage[102](01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Effective dates	(1) Presumptive coverage begins on the date the individual is determined to be presumptively eligible. (2) Presumptive coverage ends with the earlier of (and includes): (i) The date that the individual is determined to be eligible or ineligible for ongoing Medicaid. (ii) If the individual has not applied for ongoing Medicaid, the last day of the month following the month in which the individual was determined to be presumptively eligible.

[99] 42 CFR § 435.1102(b), as applied to hospital determination of presumptive eligibility by 42 CFR § 435.1110(a).

[100] 42 CFR § 435.1102(d)(1), as applied to hospital determination of presumptive eligibility by 42 CFR § 435.1110(a).

[101] 42 CFR § 435.1102(d)(2), as applied to hospital determination of presumptive eligibility by 42 CFR § 435.1110(a).

[102] 42 CFR § 435.1101, as applied to hospital determination of presumptive eligibility by 42 CFR § 435.1110(a).

(b) No retroactive coverage	No retroactive coverage may be provided as a result of a presumptive eligibility determination.
(c) Frequency	An individual may receive only one presumptive Medicaid eligibility period in a calendar year. A pregnant woman may receive only one presumptive Medicaid eligibility period for each pregnancy, even if she has not yet otherwise received a presumptive Medicaid eligibility period during the current calendar year.
66.05 Notice and fair hearing rules[103] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Notice and fair hearing regulations in Part Eight of this rule do not apply to determinations of presumptive eligibility under this section.
67.00 General notice standards[104] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) General requirement	Any notice required to be sent by AHS must be written and include clear statements of the following: (1) An explanation of the action reflected in the notice, including the effective date of the action. (2) Any relevant factual findings. (3) Citations to, or identification of, the relevant regulations. (4) Contact information for available customer service resources. (5) An explanation of appeal rights, if applicable.
(b) Accessibility and plain language	All applications, forms, and notices, including the single, streamlined application and notices of decision, will conform to the accessibility and plain language standards outlined in § 5.01(c).
67.01 Use of electronic notices[105] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Choice of notice format	An individual will be provided with a choice to receive notices and information required under these rules in electronic format or by regular mail. If the individual elects to receive communications electronically, AHS will:

[103] 42 CFR § 435.1102(e), as applied to hospital determination of presumptive eligibility by 42 CFR § 435.1110(a).

[104] 45 CFR § 155.230.

[105] 42 CFR § 435.918; 45 CFR § 155.230. See, also, 45 CFR § 155.230(d)(3) allowing select required notices to be sent through standard mail, even if an election has been made to receive such notices electronically, in the event that an Exchange is unable to send these notices electronically due to technical limitations.

	(1) Confirm by regular mail the individual's election to receive notices electronically; (2) Inform the individual of their right to change such election, at any time, to receive notices through regular mail; (3) Post notices to the individual's electronic account within one business day of notice generation; (4) Send an email or other electronic communication alerting the individual that a notice has been posted to his or her account. Confidential information will not be included in the email or electronic alert; (5) Send a notice by regular mail within three business days of the date of a failed electronic communication if an electronic communication is undeliverable; and (6) At the individual's request, provide through regular mail any notice posted to the individual's electronic account.
(b) Limitation on use of electronic notices and other communications	Notice or other communications will be provided electronically only if the individual: (1) Has affirmatively elected to receive electronic communications in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection; and (2) Is permitted to change such election at any time.
68.00 Notice of decision and appeal rights (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
68.01 Notice of decision concerning eligibility[106] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) In general	AHS will send timely notice of any decision affecting eligibility in accordance with federal and state laws. A notice of a decision that adversely affects a Medicaid enrollee's eligibility, including a notice of termination, reduction, suspension of eligibility, or increase in liability, will comply with the advance notice requirements under § 68.02.
(b) Content of eligibility notice	
(1) In general	Any notice of decision will contain clear statements of the following: (i) AHS's decision and its basis;

[106] 42 CFR § 435.917; 45 CFR §§ 155.310(g) and 155.355.

	(ii) The effective date of the decision, if applicable; (iii) If it is a decision to deny, terminate, reduce, or suspend Medicaid eligibility or increase liability, the specific reasons supporting the decision; (iv) The specific regulations that support, or the change in federal or state law that requires, the decision; (v) An explanation of the individual's appeal rights, including the right to request a fair hearing and an explanation of the circumstances under which the individual has the right to an expedited administrative appeal pursuant to § 80.07; (vi) A description of the methods by which the individual may appeal; (vii) The time frame in which AHS must make a final administrative decision in a fair hearing and an expedited administrative appeal; (viii) Information on the individual's right to represent themselves at a fair hearing or use legal counsel, a relative, a friend or other spokesperson; (ix) In cases of a decision based on a change in law, an explanation of the circumstances under which a fair hearing will be granted; (x) An explanation of the circumstances under which the individual's eligibility for QHP, APTC or CSR or their Medicaid will be continued pending a fair hearing decision; and (xi) In connection with eligibility for a QHP, an explanation that a fair hearing decision for one household member may result in a change in eligibility for other household members and that change may be handled as a redetermination.
(2) Notice of approved eligibility	In addition to the information in paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection, a notice of approval of eligibility will contain clear statements of the following: (i) The basis and effective date of the eligibility; (ii) The circumstances under which the individual must report, and the methods for reporting, any changes that may affect their eligibility;

	(iii) For an individual approved for Medicaid, basic information on the level of Medicaid benefits and services approved, including, if applicable, a description of any premiums and cost-sharing required, an explanation of how to request additional detailed information on benefits and financial responsibility, and the right to appeal the level of benefits and services approved; and (iv) For an individual approved for Medicaid subject to a spenddown, the amount of medical expenses which must be incurred to establish eligibility.
(3) Medicaid notices of decision based on income at or below MAGI-based standard[107]	Whenever an approval, denial or termination of eligibility is based on an individual having a household income at or below the applicable MAGI-based income standard, the eligibility notice will contain clear statements of the following: (i) Information regarding bases of eligibility other than the MAGI-based income standard and the benefits and services available to individuals eligible on such other bases, sufficient to enable the individual to make an informed choice as to whether to request a determination on such other bases; and (ii) Information on how to request a determination on such other bases.
(c) Timing of notification of appeal rights[108]	AHS will provide notice of appeal rights as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection: (1) At the time that the individual applies for health benefits; and (2) At the time AHS makes a decision affecting the individual's eligibility.
68.02 Advance notice of Medicaid adverse action decision[109] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	

[107] 42 CFR § 435.917(c).

[108] 42 CFR § 431.206(c).

[109] 42 CFR § 431.211.

(a) In general	AHS will send a notice of a decision that adversely affects an enrollee's Medicaid eligibility, including a notice of termination, reduction, suspension of eligibility, or increase in liability, as described at § 68.01(a), (adverse action) at least 11 days before the date the adverse action is to take effect (date of adverse action), except as permitted under paragraph (b) of this subsection.
(b) Exception[110]	A notice may be sent not later than the date of adverse action if: (1) There is factual information confirming the death of an enrollee; (2) A clear written statement signed by an enrollee is received that: (i) The enrollee no longer wishes eligibility; or (ii) Gives information that requires termination or reduction of eligibility and indicates that the enrollee understands that this must be the result of supplying that information; (3) The enrollee has been admitted to an institution where they are ineligible; (4) The enrollee's whereabouts are unknown and the post office returns mail directed to the enrollee indicating no forwarding address; or (5) AHS establishes the fact that the enrollee has been accepted for Medicaid eligibility by another state, territory, or commonwealth.
(c) Exception: probable fraud[111]	The period of advance notice may be shortened to 5 days before the date of adverse action if: (1) There are facts indicating that adverse action should be taken because of probable fraud by the enrollee; and (2) The facts have been verified, if possible, through secondary sources.
69.00 Corrective action[112] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	Corrective payments will be promptly made, retroactive to the date an incorrect action was taken if:

[110] 42 CFR § 431.213.

[111] 42 CFR § 431.214.

[112] 42 CFR § 431.246.

	(a) A fair hearing decision is favorable to an individual; or (b) An issue is decided in an individual's favor before a fair hearing.
70.00 Medicaid enrollment (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
70.01 Enrollment when no premium obligation (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Prospective enrollment	Except when a spenddown is necessary, an individual approved for Medicaid without a premium obligation will be enrolled in Medicaid on the first day of the month within which their application is received by AHS provided they are eligible for that month.
(b) Retroactive eligibility[113]	(1) Retroactive eligibility is effective no earlier than the first day of the third month before the month an individual's application is received by AHS, regardless of whether the individual is alive when application is made, if the following conditions are met: (i) Eligibility is determined and a budget computed separately for each of the three months; (ii) A medical need exists; and (iii) Elements of eligibility were met at some time during each month. (2) An individual may be eligible for the retroactive period (or any single month(s) of the retroactive period) even though ineligible for the prospective period. (3) If an individual, at the time of application, declares that they incurred medical expenses during the retroactive period and eligibility is not approved, the individual's case record must contain documentation of the reason the individual was not eligible in one or more months of the retroactive period.
70.02 Premium obligation; initial billing and payment (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Initial billing	An individual who is approved for Medicaid with a premium obligation will be notified of the premium obligation and premium amount in a bill that will be sent at the time of approval. The individual will not be enrolled in Medicaid until AHS receives payment of the initial premium. The bill will include payment instructions. If the premium payment is made by mail, the payment will be considered received as of the date it is postmarked.
(b) Initial premium bill	(1) The initial bill will include premium charges for the month in which the individual's application was received (the application

[113] § 1902(a)(34) of the Act; 42 CFR § 435.915.

amount	month) and the month following the application month if eligibility is approved in the same month as the application month. The premium due date is the last day of the month following the application month. If the month eligibility is approved is different than the application month, the initial bill will include the application month, the approval month, any month (or months) between the application month and the approval month, and the month following the approval month. The premium due date is the last day of the month following the approval month. (2) If the individual is eligible for, and requests, retroactive coverage at the time of their initial application, the initial bill will include premium charges for each month of retroactive coverage. See § 70.01(b) for details on the requirements that must be met for retroactive eligibility.
(c) Payment allocation	When a premium payment is made for the initial months of coverage, and the payment covers the premiums due for at least one, but fewer than all, of the months included in the bill, the payment will be allocated in reverse chronological order, beginning with the latest month included in the bill and extending back as follows: (1) each month between the latest month and the application month, (2) the application month, and (3) any retroactive coverage months included in the bill. Coverage will begin on the first day of the earliest month for which a full premium has been paid in accordance with the allocation method described above. Once an individual is in an ongoing billing cycle due to the issuance of a bill for a subsequent month not included in the bill for the initial months, payments will be applied to the coverage month for which the latest bill was issued and to future coverage months. See § 64.04 for a description of the ongoing billing and payment process.
(d) Coverage islands; premiums paid after enrollment	(1) Individuals who initially pay the premiums due for fewer than all of the months included in the initial bill may subsequently obtain coverage islands for any or all of the remaining months (a “coverage island” is a period of eligibility with specific beginning and end dates). (2) To obtain one or more coverage islands, the individual must pay the full premium amount that was initially billed for each of the desired months of coverage. (3) Payments of coverage islands will be allocated in the order specified in paragraph (c) of this § 70.02.
71.00 Enrollment of qualified individuals in QHPs[114](01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	

[114] 45 CFR § 155.400.

71.01 In general (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) General requirements[115]	AHS will accept a QHP selection from an individual who is determined eligible for enrollment in a QHP in accordance with § 11.00, and will: (1) Notify the issuer of the individual's selected QHP; and (2) Transmit information necessary to enable the QHP issuer to enroll the individual.
(b) Timing of data exchange[116]	AHS will: (1) Send eligibility and enrollment information to QHP issuers and HHS promptly and without undue delay; (2) Establish a process by which a QHP issuer acknowledges the receipt of such information; and (3) Send updated eligibility and enrollment information to HHS promptly and without undue delay, in a manner and timeframe specified by HHS.
(c) Records[117]	Records of all enrollments in QHPs will be maintained.
(d) Reconcile files[118]	AHS will reconcile enrollment information with QHP issuers and HHS no less than on a monthly basis.
(e) Notice of employee's receipt of APTCs and CSRs to an employer[119]	AHS will notify an employer that an employee has been determined eligible for advance payments of the premium tax credit and cost-sharing reductions and has enrolled in a qualified health plan through VHC within a reasonable timeframe following a determination that the employee is eligible for advance payments of the premium tax credit and cost-sharing reductions and enrollment by the employee in a qualified health plan through VHC. Such notice must: (1) Identify the employee; (2) Indicate that the employee has been determined eligible for advance payments of the premium tax credit and cost-sharing reductions and has enrolled in a qualified health plan through VHC;

[115] 45 CFR § 155.400(a).

[116] 45 CFR § 155.400(b).

[117] 45 CFR § 155.400(c).

[118] 45 CFR § 155.400(d).

[119] 45 CFR § 155.310(h).

	(3) Indicate that, if the employer has 50 or more full-time employees, the employer may be liable for the payment assessed under § 4980H of the Code; and (4) Notify the employer of the right to appeal the determination and where to file the appeal as described in § 45.00(b).
71.02 Annual open enrollment periods[120] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) General requirements[121]	(1) Annual open enrollment periods (AOEPs) will be provided consistent with this subsection, during which qualified individuals may enroll in a QHP and enrollees may change QHPs. (2) A qualified individual may only be permitted to enroll in a QHP or an enrollee to change QHPs during the AOEP specified in paragraph (e) of this subsection, or a special enrollment period (SEP) described in § 71.03 for which the qualified individual has been determined eligible.
(b) [Reserved]	
(c) [Reserved]	
(d) Notice of AOEP[122]	AHS will provide a written AOEP notification to each enrollee no earlier than the first day of the month before the open enrollment period begins and no later than the first day of the open enrollment period.
(e) AOEP[123]	The AOEP will be in accordance with federal law.
(f) Coverage effective dates during the AOEP[124]	(1) Coverage will be effective January 1, for a QHP selection received on or before December 15. (2) To the extent the AOEP extends beyond December 15, for a QHP selection received: (i) Between the first and the fifteenth day of a month during the AOEP, coverage will be effective on the first day of the following month. (ii) Between the sixteenth and the last day of a month during

[120] 45 CFR § 155.410.

[121] 45 CFR § 155.410(a).

[122] 45 CFR § 155.410(d).

[123] 45 CFR § 155.410(e).

[124] 45 CFR § 155.410(f).

	the AOEP, coverage will be effective on the first day of second following month. (iii) For example, coverage will be effective February 1 for a QHP selection received from December 16 through January 15.
71.03 Special enrollment periods (SEP)[125] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) General requirements[126]	(1) AHS will provide SEP consistent with this subsection, during which qualified individuals may enroll in QHPs and enrollees may change QHPs. (2) For the purpose of this subsection, "dependent" has the same meaning as it does in 26 CFR § 54.9801-2, referring to any individual who is or who may become eligible for coverage under the terms of a QHP because of a relationship to a qualified individual or enrollee. (3) The requirement to have coverage in the 60 days prior to a triggering event is met if the qualified individual either had minimum essential coverage as described in § 23.00 for one or more days during the 60 days preceding the date of the triggering event; lived in a foreign country or in a United States territory for one or more days during the 60 days preceding the date of the triggering event; or meets other criteria established under federal law.[127]
(b) Effective dates[128]	
(1) Regular effective dates	Except as specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this subsection, for a QHP selection received by AHS from a qualified individual: (i) Between the first and the fifteenth day of any month, the coverage effective date will be the first day of the following month; and (ii) Between the sixteenth and the last day of any month, the coverage effective date will be the first day of the second following month.

[125] 45 CFR § 155.420.

[126] 45 CFR § 155.420.

[127] See, e.g., 45 CFR §§ 155.420(a)(5) and 155.420(d)(6)(iv).

[128] 45 CFR § 155.420(b).

(2) Special effective dates	(i) In the case of birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or placement in foster care, coverage is effective for a qualified individual or enrollee on the date of birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or placement in foster care or, if elected by the qualified individual or enrollee, in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection. (ii) In the case of marriage, as described in paragraph (d)(2) of this subsection, coverage is effective for a qualified individual or enrollee on the first day of the month following plan selection. (iii) In the case of a qualified individual or enrollee eligible for a special enrollment period as described in paragraphs (d)(4), (d)(5), (d)(9), (d)(10), (d)(11), (d)(12), or (d)(13) of this subsection, coverage is effective on an appropriate date based on the circumstances of the special enrollment period. (iv) In a case where an individual loses coverage as described in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(6)(iii) of this subsection, if the plan selection is made before or on the day of the loss of coverage, the coverage effective date is on the first day of the month following the loss of coverage. If the plan selection is made after the loss of coverage, the coverage is effective on the first day of the following month. (v) In the case of a court order as described in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this subsection, coverage is effective for a qualified individual or enrollee on the date the court order is effective. (vi) In a case where an enrollee or their dependent dies as described in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this subsection, coverage is effective on the first day of the month following the plan selection. (vii) In a case where an individual gains access to a new QHP as described in paragraph (d)(7) of this subsection or becomes newly eligible for enrollment in a QHP through VHC in accordance with § 19.01 as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this subsection, if the plan selection is made on or before the date of the triggering event, coverage is effective on the first day of the month following the date of the triggering event. If the plan selection is made after the date of the triggering event, coverage is effective in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection. (viii) In a case where an individual becomes pregnant as described in paragraph (d)(14) of this subsection, coverage

	is effective on the first day of the month following plan selection.
(3) Option for earlier effective dates	Subject to demonstrating to HHS that all of the participating QHP issuers agree to effectuate coverage in a timeframe shorter than discussed in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2)(ii) of this subsection, one or both of the following may be done for all applicable individuals: (i) For a QHP selection received from a qualified individual in accordance with the dates specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2)(ii) of this section, a coverage effective date for a qualified individual may be provided earlier than specified in such paragraphs. (ii) For a QHP selection received from a qualified individual on a date set by the state after the fifteenth of the month, a coverage effective date of the first of the following month may be provided.
(4) APTC and CSR	Notwithstanding the standards of this subsection, APTC, Vermont Premium Reduction and federal and state CSR will adhere to the effective dates specified in § 73.06.
(c) Availability and length of SEP[129]	(1) *General rule.* Unless specifically stated otherwise herein, a qualified individual or enrollee has 60 days from the date of a triggering event to select a QHP. (2) *Advanced availability*. A qualified individual or their dependent who is described in one of the following paragraphs of this subsection has 60 days before and after the date of the triggering event to select a QHP: (i) (d)(1); (ii) (d)(3) if they become newly eligible for enrollment in a QHP through VHC because they newly satisfy the requirements under § 19.01; (iii) (d)(6)(iii); or (iv) (d)(7). (3) *Special rule*. In the case of a qualified individual or enrollee who is eligible for an SEP as described in paragraphs (d)(4), (d)(5), or (d)(9) of this subsection, AHS may define the length of the SEP as appropriate based on the circumstances of the SEP, but in no event will the length of the SEP exceed 60

[129] 45 CFR § 155.420(c).

	days.
(d) SEPs[130]	AHS will allow a qualified individual or enrollee, and, when specified below, their dependent, to enroll in or change from one QHP to another if one of the following triggering events occur: (1) The qualified individual or their dependent either: (i) Loses MEC. The date of the loss of coverage is the last day the individual would have coverage under their previous plan or coverage; (ii) Is enrolled in any non-calendar year group health plan or individual health insurance coverage, even if the qualified individual or their dependent has the option to renew such coverage. The date of the loss of coverage is the last day of the plan or policy year; or (iii) Loses medically needy coverage only once per calendar year. The date of the loss of coverage is the last day the individual would have medically needy coverage. (2) *Gain or loss of dependent* (i) The qualified individual gains a dependent or becomes a dependent through marriage, birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or placement in foster care, or through a child support order or other court order.[131] In the case of marriage, at least one spouse must have had coverage for one or more days during the 60 days preceding the date of marriage, as described in paragraph (a)(3) of this subsection. (ii) The enrollee loses a dependent or is no longer considered a dependent through divorce or legal separation as defined by state law in the state in which the divorce or legal separation occurs, or if the enrollee or their dependent dies. (3) The qualified individual, or their dependent, becomes newly eligible for enrollment in a QHP through VHC because they newly satisfy the requirements under § 17.02 (citizenship, status as a national, lawful presence) or § 19.01 (incarceration); (4) The qualified individual's or their dependent's enrollment or

[130] 45 CFR § 155.420(d).

[131] See, 8 VSA § 4100b.

	non-enrollment in a QHP is unintentional, inadvertent, or erroneous and is the result of the error, misrepresentation, misconduct or inaction of an officer, employee, or agent of AHS or HHS, its instrumentalities, or an individual or entity authorized by AHS to provide enrollment assistance or conduct enrollment activities, as evaluated and determined by AHS. For purposes of this provision, misconduct includes, but is not limited to, the failure to comply with applicable standards under this rule or other applicable federal or state laws, as determined by AHS. In such cases, AHS may take such action as may be necessary to correct or eliminate the effects of such error, misrepresentation, misconduct or inaction. See § 76.00(e)(3) regarding correction of an erroneous termination or cancellation of coverage; (5) The enrollee or their dependent adequately demonstrates to AHS that the QHP in which they are enrolled substantially violated a material provision of its contract in relation to the enrollee; (6) *Newly eligible or ineligible for APTC, or change in eligibility for CSR.* (i) The enrollee is determined newly eligible or newly ineligible for APTC or has a change in eligibility for CSR; (ii) The enrollee's dependent enrolled in the same QHP is determined newly eligible or newly ineligible for APTC or has a change in eligibility for CSR; or (iii) A qualified individual or their dependent who is enrolled in an eligible employer-sponsored plan is determined newly eligible for APTC based in part on a finding that such individual is ineligible for qualifying coverage in an eligible-employer sponsored plan, including as a result of their employer discontinuing or changing available coverage within the next 60 days, provided that such individual is allowed to terminate existing coverage. (7) The qualified individual or enrollee, or their dependent, gains access to new QHPs as a result of a permanent move and had coverage for one or more days during the 60 days preceding the date of the permanent move, as described in paragraph (a)(3) of this subsection. (8) The qualified individual: (i) Who gains or maintains status as an Indian, as defined by § 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, may enroll in a QHP or change from one QHP to another one time per month; or (ii) Who is or becomes a dependent of an Indian, as defined

	by § 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and is enrolled or is enrolling in a QHP through VHC on the same application as the Indian, may change from one QHP to another one time per month, at the same time as the Indian; (9) The qualified individual or enrollee, or their dependent, demonstrates to AHS, in accordance with guidelines issued by HHS, that the individual meets other exceptional circumstances, including: (i) An individual missed their initial open enrollment period while waiting for their employer to be determined eligible. Under this scenario, an individual's employer is ultimately denied, or fails to pay premiums in order to effectuate coverage on behalf of their employees. (ii) An individual with a certificate of exemption is notified by HHS that they are no longer eligible for an exemption, if the individual is otherwise eligible for enrollment in a QHP. (iii) An individual becomes eligible for enrollment in a QHP that is a catastrophic plan by receiving a certificate of exemption as described in § 23.06. The individual may only use this special enrollment period to enroll in a catastrophic plan. (10) The qualified individual or enrollee is a victim of domestic abuse or spousal abandonment as described in § 12.03(b). This special enrollment period is available to any member of a household who is a victim of domestic abuse, including unmarried and dependent victims within the household, as well as victims of spousal abandonment, including their dependents. (11) The qualified individual or their dependent applies for coverage during the AOEP or due to a triggering event, is assessed as potentially eligible for Medicaid, and is determined ineligible for Medicaid either after the AOEP has ended or more than 60 days after the triggering event. (12) The qualified individual or enrollee, or their dependent, adequately demonstrates to AHS that a material error related to plan benefits, service area, or premium influenced the qualified individual's or enrollee's decision to purchase a QHP. (13) The qualified individual whose enrollment in a QHP through VHC has been terminated based on a citizenship or immigration status inconsistency submits sufficient

	documentation of citizenship or immigration status.[132] (14) The qualified individual, who is not an enrollee, becomes pregnant. Any individual who is eligible for coverage under the terms of the health benefit plan because of a relationship to the pregnant individual may enroll through this SEP provided the pregnant individual does so. This SEP is available at any time after the commencement of the pregnancy for the duration of the pregnancy.[133]
(e) Loss of coverage[134]	(1) Loss of coverage described in paragraph (d)(1) of this subsection includes those circumstances described in paragraphs (d)(1)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection and in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) below. Loss of coverage does not include voluntary termination of coverage or other loss due to: (i) Failure to pay premiums on a timely basis, including COBRA premiums prior to expiration of COBRA coverage; or (ii) Termination of an individual's coverage for cause (which could include, but not be limited to, termination because of an action by the individual that constituted fraud or because the individual made an intentional misrepresentative of a material fact).[135] (2) Eligibility for COBRA when the qualified individual or their dependent loses coverage does not disqualify the individual or their dependent from a special enrollment period under this subsection. (3) The following conditions also qualify an employee for a special enrollment period under (d)(1) of this subsection:[136] (i) *Loss of eligibility for coverage.* In the case of an employee or dependent who has coverage that is not COBRA continuation coverage, the conditions are satisfied at the time the coverage is terminated as a

[132] See, § 11.02 regarding QHP eligibility and § 57.00(c)(4)(ii) regarding eligibility determination as a result of an inconsistency.

[133] 33 VSA § 1811(l).

[134] 45 CFR § 155.420(e).

[135] See, 45 CFR § 147.128.

[136] 26 CFR § 54.9801-6(a)(3)(i) through (iii).

	result of loss of eligibility. Loss of eligibility under this paragraph does not include a loss due to the failure of the employee or dependent to pay premiums on a timely basis or termination of coverage for cause (such as making a fraudulent claim or an intentional misrepresentation of a material fact in connection with the plan). Loss of eligibility for coverage under this paragraph includes (but is not limited to): (A) Loss of eligibility for coverage as a result of legal separation, divorce, cessation of dependent status (such as attaining the maximum age to be eligible as a dependent child under the plan), death of an employee, termination of employment, reduction in the number of hours of employment, and any loss of eligibility for coverage after a period that is measured by reference to any of the foregoing; (B) In the case of coverage offered through an HMO, or other arrangement, in the individual market that does not provide benefits to individuals who no longer reside, live or work in a service area, loss of coverage because an individual no longer resides, lives, or works in the service area (whether or not within the choice of the individual); (C) In the case of coverage offered through an HMO, or other arrangement, in the group market that does not provide benefits to individuals who no longer reside, live or work in a service area, loss of coverage because an individual no longer resides, lives or works in the service area (whether or not within the choice of the individual), and no other benefit package is available to the individual; and (D) A situation in which a plan no longer offers any benefits to the class of similarly situated individuals[137] that includes the individual. (ii) *Termination of employer contributions.* In the case of an employee or dependent who has coverage that is not COBRA continuation coverage, the conditions are satisfied at the time employer contributions towards the employee's or dependent's coverage terminate. Employer contributions include contributions by any current or former employer that was contributing to coverage for the employee or dependent. (iii) *Exhaustion of COBRA continuation coverage*.[138] In the case of an employee or dependent who has coverage that is COBRA continuation coverage, the conditions are

[137] See, 26 CFR § 54.9802-1(d).

[138] See, also, 26 CFR § 54.9801-2.

	satisfied at the time the COBRA continuation coverage is exhausted. An individual who satisfies the conditions of paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this subsection, does not enroll, and instead elects and exhausts COBRA continuation coverage satisfies the conditions of this paragraph.
72.00 Duration of QHP eligibility determinations without enrollment[139] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
	To the extent that an individual who is determined eligible for enrollment in a QHP does not select a QHP within their enrollment period, or is not eligible for an enrollment period, in accordance with § 71.00, and seeks a new enrollment period prior to the date on which their eligibility is redetermined in accordance with § 75.00 (annual redetermination), AHS will require the individual to attest as to whether information affecting their eligibility has changed since their most recent eligibility determination before determining their eligibility for a special enrollment period, and will process any changes reported in accordance with the procedures specified in § 73.00 (mid-year redetermination).
73.00 Eligibility redetermination during a benefit year[140] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
73.01 General requirement (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	AHS must redetermine the eligibility of an individual in a health-benefits program or for enrollment in a QHP during the benefit year if it receives and verifies new information reported by the individual or identifies updated information through the data matching described in § 73.04, and such new information may affect eligibility.
73.02 Verification of reported changes (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
In general[141]	AHS will: (a) Verify any information reported by an individual in accordance with the processes specified in §§ 53.00 through 56.00 prior to using such information in an eligibility redetermination; and (b) Provide periodic electronic notifications regarding the requirements for reporting changes and an individual's opportunity to report any changes as described in § 4.03(b), to an individual who has elected to receive electronic notifications, unless the individual has declined to receive notifications under this

[139] 45 CFR § 155.310(j).

[140] 42 CFR § 435.916(d); 45 CFR § 155.330.

[141] 42 CFR § 435.916(d); 45 CFR § 155.330(c).

	paragraph (b).
73.03 Reestablishment of annual renewal date for Medicaid enrollees [142] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) If a redetermination is made during a benefit year for a Medicaid enrollee because of a change in the individual's circumstances and, subject to the limitation under (b) of this subsection, there is enough information available to renew eligibility with respect to all eligibility criteria, a new 12-month renewal period may begin. (b) *Limitation on AHS's ability to request additional information.* For renewal of a Medicaid enrollee whose financial eligibility is determined using MAGI-based income, any requests by AHS for additional information from the individual will be limited to information relating to such change in circumstance.
73.04 Periodic examination of data sources[143] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
	AHS will periodically examine the available data sources described in § 56.01. For QHP enrollees: (a) This periodic examination will be to identify the following changes: (1) Death; and (2) For an individual on whose behalf APTC or CSR is being provided, eligibility for or enrollment in Medicare or Medicaid. (b) AHS may make additional efforts to identify and act on other changes that may affect an individual's eligibility for enrollment in a health-benefits program or in a QHP, provided that such efforts: (1) Would reduce the administrative costs and burdens on individuals while maintaining accuracy and minimizing delay, and that applicable requirements with respect to the confidentiality, disclosure, maintenance, or use of such information will be met; and (2) Comply with the standards specified in § 73.05(b).[144]

[142] 42 CFR § 435.916(d)(1)(ii).

[143] 45 CFR § 155.330(d)(1).

[144] 45 CFR § 155.330(d)(2).

73.05 Redetermination and notification of eligibility[145] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Enrollee-reported data[146]	If AHS verifies updated information reported by an individual, AHS will: (1) Promptly redetermine the individual's eligibility in accordance with eligibility standards; (2) Notify the individual regarding the redetermination in accordance with the requirements specified in § 68.00; and (3) Notify the individual's employer, as applicable, in accordance with § 71.01(e).
(b) Data matching[147]	(1) For QHP enrollees: (i) Except as provided in (iii) below, if AHS identifies updated information regarding death, in accordance with § 73.04(a)(1), or regarding any factor of eligibility not regarding income, family size, family composition, or tax filing status AHS will: (A) Notify the individual regarding the updated information, as well as the individual's projected eligibility determination after considering such information; (B) Allow the individual 30 days from the date of the notice to notify AHS that such information is inaccurate; and (C) If the individual responds contesting the updated information, proceed in accordance with § 57.00 (inconsistencies). (D) If the individual does not respond within the 30-day period, proceed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this subsection. (ii) If AHS identifies updated information regarding income, family size or family composition, with the exception of information regarding death, AHS will: (A) Follow procedures described in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) and (B) of this subsection; and (B) If the individual responds confirming the updated

[145] 45 CFR § 155.330(e).

[146] 45 CFR § 155.330(e)(1).

[147] 45 CFR § 155.330(e)(2).

	information, proceed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this subsection. (C) If the individual does not respond within the 30-day period, maintain the individual's existing eligibility determination without considering the updated information. (D) If the individual provides more up-to-date information, proceed in accordance with § 73.02. (iii) If AHS receives information from the Secretary of the Treasury that the tax filer for the enrollee's household or the tax filer's spouse did not comply with the requirements described in § 12.05, AHS when redetermining and providing notification of eligibility for advance payments of the premium tax credit will: (A) Follow the procedures specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection. (B) After a redetermination under this subsection, allow a tax filer to re-attest to compliance with the requirements described in § 12.05 and request a redetermination of eligibility. (2) For Medicaid enrollees, if AHS identifies updated information regarding any factor of eligibility, AHS will proceed in accordance with the provisions of § 57.00(c).
73.06 Effective dates for QHP eligibility redeterminations[148] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
	(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this subsection, AHS will implement changes for QHP eligibility redeterminations as follows: (1) Resulting from a redetermination under this section, on the first day of the month following the date of the notice described in § 73.05(a)(2); or (2) Resulting from an appeal decision, on the date specified in the appeal decision; or (3) Affecting enrollment or premiums only, on the first day of the month following the date on which AHS is notified of the change;

[148] 45 CFR § 155.330(f).

	(b) Except as specified in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this subsection, AHS may determine a reasonable point in a month after which a change described in paragraph (a) of this subsection will not be effective until the first day of the month after the month specified in paragraph (a). Such reasonable point in a month must be no earlier than the 15th of the month. (c) Except as specified in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this subsection, AHS will implement a change described in paragraph (a) of this subsection that results in a decreased amount of APTC or a change in the level of CSR and for which the date of the notices described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this subsection, or the date on which AHS is notified in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this subsection is after the 15th of the month, on the first day of the month after the month specified in (a) of this subsection. (d) AHS will implement a change associated with the events described in § 71.03(b)(2)(i) and (ii) on the coverage effective dates described in § 71.03(b)(2)(i) and (ii), respectively. (e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) through (d) of this subsection, AHS will provide the effective date of a change associated with the events described in § 71.03(d)(4), (d)(5) and (d)(9) based on the specific circumstances of each situation.
73.07 Recalculation of APTC/CSR[149] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
	(a) When an eligibility redetermination in accordance with this section results in a change in the amount of APTC for the benefit year, AHS will recalculate the amount of APTC in such a manner as to: (1) Account for any APTC made on behalf of the tax filer for the benefit year for which information is available to AHS, such that the recalculated APTC is projected to result in total advance payments for the benefit year that correspond to the tax filer's total projected premium tax credit for the benefit year, calculated in accordance with § 60.00, and (2) Ensure that the APTC provided on the tax filer's behalf is greater than or equal to zero and is calculated in accordance with § 60.03. (b) When an eligibility redetermination in accordance with this section results in a change in CSR, AHS will determine an individual eligible for the category of CSR that corresponds to their expected annual household income for the benefit year (subject to the

[149] 45 CFR § 155.330(g).

	special rule for family policies under § 13.03).
74.00 [Reserved] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
75.00 Eligibility renewal[150] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
75.01 In general (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Renewal occurs annually	Except as specified in §§ 75.02(k) and 75.02(l), eligibility of an individual in a health-benefits program or for enrollment in a QHP will be renewed on an annual basis.
(b) Updated income and family size information	In the case of an individual who requested an eligibility determination for a health-benefits program (i.e., health benefits other than enrollment in a QHP without APTC or CSR), AHS will request updated tax return information, if the individual has authorized the request of such tax return information, data regarding Social Security benefits, and data regarding income (as described in § 56.01) for use in the individual's eligibility renewal.
(c) Authorization of the release of tax data to support annual redetermination[151]	(1) AHS must have authorization from an individual in order to obtain updated tax return information described in paragraph (b) of this subsection for purposes of conducting an annual redetermination. (2) AHS is authorized to obtain the updated tax return information described in paragraph (b) of this subsection for a period of no more than five years based on a single authorization, provided that: (i) An individual may decline to authorize AHS to obtain updated tax return information; or (ii) An individual may authorize AHS to obtain updated tax return information for fewer than five years; and (iii) AHS must allow an individual to discontinue, change, or renew his or her authorization at any time.
75.02 Renewal procedures for QHP enrollment (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Alternative procedures for annual renewals	AHS will conduct annual renewals of QHPs using one of the following: (1) The procedures described in this section; (2) Alternative procedures specified by HHS for the applicable

[150] 42 CFR § 435.916(a) and (b); 45 CFR § 155.335.

[151] 45 CFR § 155.335(k).

	benefit year; or (3) Alternative procedures approved by HHS based on a showing by AHS that the alternative procedures would facilitate continued enrollment in coverage for which the individual remains eligible, provide clear information about the process to the individual (including regarding any action by the individual necessary to obtain the most accurate redetermination of eligibility), and provide adequate program integrity protections.
(b) Continuation of coverage	An individual who is enrolled in a QHP and whose QHP remains available will not be required to reapply or take other actions to renew coverage for the following year.
(c) Notice to enrollee[152]	For renewal of an individual's eligibility for enrollment in a QHP, AHS will provide an annual renewal notice to an individual, including the following: (1) [Reserved] (2) [Reserved] (3) The individual's projected eligibility determination for the following year, after considering any updated information described in § 75.01(b), including, if applicable, the amount of any APTC and the level of any CSR or eligibility for Medicaid.
(d) Timing[153]	(1) For renewals under this section for coverage effective January 1, 2015, the notice provisions of paragraph (c) of this subsection and § 71.02(d) will be satisfied through a single, coordinated notice. (2) For renewals under this section for coverage effective on or after January 1, 2017, the notice specified in paragraph (c) of this subsection may be sent separately from the notice of annual open enrollment specified in § 71.02(d), provided that: (i) The notice specified in paragraph (c) of this subsection is sent no earlier than the date of the notice of annual open enrollment specified in § 71.02(d); and (ii) The timing of the notice specified in paragraph (c) of this subsection allows a reasonable amount of time for the individual to review the notice, provide a timely response, and for any changes in coverage elected during the AOEP to be implemented.

[152] 45 CFR § 155.335(c).

[153] 45 CFR § 155.335(d).

(e) Changes reported by enrollees[154]	(1) An individual must report any changes for the information listed in the notice described in paragraph (c) of this subsection within 30 days from the date of the notice. (2) An individual, or an application filer, on behalf of the individual, may report changes via the channels available for the submission of an application, as described in § 52.02(b).
(f) Verification of reported changes[155]	Any information reported by an individual under paragraph (e) of this subsection will be verified by AHS using the processes specified in §§ 53.00 through 56.00, including the relevant provisions in those subsections regarding inconsistencies, prior to using such information to determine eligibility.
(g) Response to redetermination notice[156]	(1) An individual, or an application filer, on behalf of the individual, must sign and return the notice described in paragraph (c) of this subsection. (2) To the extent that an individual does not sign and return the notice described in paragraph (c) of this subsection within the 30-day period specified in paragraph (e) of this subsection, AHS will proceed in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(1) of this subsection.
(h) Redetermination and notification of eligibility[157]	(1) After the 30-day period specified in paragraph (e) of this subsection has elapsed, AHS will: (i) Promptly redetermine the individual's eligibility in accordance with eligibility standards using the information provided to the individual in the notice specified in paragraph (c), as supplemented with any information reported by the individual and verified by AHS in accordance with paragraphs (e) and (f) of this subsection; (ii) Notify the individual regarding the redetermination in accordance with the requirements specified in § 68.00; and (iii) Notify the individual's employer, as applicable, in accordance with § 71.01(e). (2) If an individual reports a change for the information provided in the notice specified in paragraph (c) of this subsection that has not been verified as of the end of the 30-day period specified

[154] 45 CFR § 155.335(e).

[155] 45 CFR § 155.335(f).

[156] 45 CFR § 155.335(g).

[157] 45 CFR § 155.335(h).

	in paragraph (e) of this subsection, AHS will redetermine the individual's eligibility after completing verification, as specified in paragraph (f) of this subsection.
(i) Effective date of annual redetermination[158]	A determination under this section is effective on the first day of the coverage year following the year in which the notice in paragraph (c) of this subsection was provided, or in accordance with the rules specified in § 73.06 regarding effective dates, whichever is later.
(j) Renewal of coverage[159]	If an individual remains eligible for coverage in a QHP upon annual redetermination, such individual will remain in the QHP selected the previous year unless such individual terminates coverage from such plan, including termination of coverage in connection with enrollment in a different QHP, in accordance with § 76.00.
(k) Limitation on redetermination[160]	To the extent that a qualified individual has requested an eligibility determination for a health-benefits program in accordance with § 63.00(b) and AHS does not have an active authorization to obtain tax data as a part of the annual redetermination process, AHS will redetermine the qualified individual's eligibility only for enrollment in a QHP and notify the enrollee in accordance with the timing described in paragraph (d) of this subsection. AHS will not proceed with a redetermination for a health-benefits program until such authorization has been obtained or the qualified individual continues their request for an eligibility determination for a health-benefits program.
(l) Special rule[161]	A qualified individual's eligibility will not be redetermined in accordance with this subsection if the qualified individual's eligibility was redetermined under this subsection during the prior year, and the qualified individual was not enrolled in a QHP at the time of such redetermination, and has not enrolled in a QHP since such redetermination.
75.03 Renewal procedures for Medicaid (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Renewal on basis of available information	(1) A redetermination of eligibility for Medicaid will be made without requiring information from the individual if AHS is able to do so based on reliable information contained in the individual's account or other more current information available, including but not limited to information accessed through any data bases.

[158] 45 CFR § 155.335(i).

[159] 45 CFR § 155.335(j).

[160] 45 CFR § 155.335(l).

[161] 45 CFR § 155.335(m).

	(2) If eligibility can be renewed based on such information, the individual will be notified: (i) Of the eligibility determination, and basis; and (ii) That the individual must inform AHS if any of the information contained in such notice is inaccurate, but that the individual is not required to sign and return such notice if all information provided on such notice is accurate.
(b) Eligibility renewal using pre-populated renewal form	If eligibility cannot be renewed in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this subsection, AHS will: (1) Provide the individual with: (i) A renewal form containing information available to AHS that is needed to renew eligibility; (ii) At least 30 days from the date of the renewal form to respond and provide any necessary information through any of the modes of submission specified in § 52.02(b), and to sign the renewal form in a manner consistent with § 52.02(h); (iii) Notice in a timely manner of the decision concerning the renewal of eligibility in accordance with the requirements specified in § 68.00; (2) Verify any information provided by the individual in accordance with §§ 53.00 through 56.00; (3) Reconsider in a timely manner the eligibility of an individual who is terminated for failure to submit the renewal form or necessary information, if the individual subsequently submits the renewal form within 90 days after the date of termination without requiring a new application; (4) Not require an individual to complete an in-person interview as part of the renewal process; and (5) Include in its renewal forms its toll-free customer service number and a request that individuals call if they need assistance.
(c)	Medicaid continues for all individuals until they are found to be ineligible. When a Medicaid enrollee has done everything they were asked to do, Medicaid will not be closed even though a decision cannot be made within the required review frequency.[162]

[162] Former Medicaid Rule 4142.

76.00 Termination of QHP enrollment or coverage[163] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) General requirements	AHS will determine the form and manner in which enrollment in a QHP may be terminated.
(b) Termination events[164]	
(1) Enrollee-initiated terminations	(i) An individual will be permitted to terminate their coverage or enrollment in a QHP, including as a result of the individual obtaining other MEC, with appropriate notice to AHS. (ii) An individual will be provided an opportunity at the time of plan selection to choose to remain enrolled in a QHP if they become eligible for other MEC and the individual does not request termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. If an individual does not choose to remain enrolled in a QHP in such a situation, AHS will initiate termination of their enrollment upon completion of the redetermination process specified in § 73.00. (iii) AHS will establish a process to permit individuals, including enrollees' authorized representatives, to report the death of an enrollee for purposes of initiating termination of the enrollee's enrollment. AHS may require the reporting party to submit documentation of the death. (iv) AHS will permit an enrollee to retroactively terminate or cancel their coverage or enrollment in a QHP in the following circumstances: (A) The enrollee demonstrates to AHS that they attempted to terminate their coverage or enrollment in a QHP and experienced a technical error that did not allow the enrollee to terminate their coverage or enrollment through VHC, and requests retroactive termination within 60 days after they discovered the technical error. (B) The enrollee demonstrates to AHS that their enrollment in a QHP through VHC was unintentional, inadvertent, or erroneous and was the result of the error or misconduct of an officer, employee, or agent of AHS or HHS, its instrumentalities, or a non-Exchange entity providing enrollment assistance or conducting enrollment activities. Such enrollee must request cancellation within 60 days of

[163] 45 CFR § 155.430.

[164] 45 CFR § 155.430(b).

	discovering the unintentional, inadvertent or erroneous enrollment. For purposes of this paragraph, misconduct includes the failure to comply with applicable standards under this rule or other applicable federal or state laws, as determined by AHS. (C) The enrollee demonstrates to AHS that they were enrolled in a QHP without their knowledge or consent by any third party, including third parties who have no connection with AHS, and requests cancellation within 60 days of discovering of the enrollment.
(2) AHS or issuer-initiated termination	AHS may initiate termination of an individual's enrollment in a QHP, and must permit a QHP issuer to terminate such coverage or enrollment, in the following circumstances: (i) The individual is no longer eligible for coverage in a QHP; (ii) Non-payment of premiums for coverage of the individual, and (A) The 3-month grace period required for individuals who when first failing to timely pay premiums are receiving APTC has been exhausted as described in § 64.06; or (B) Any other grace period not described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) of this section has been exhausted; (iii) The individual's coverage is rescinded; (iv) The QHP terminates or is decertified; (v) The individual changes from one QHP to another during an AOEP or SEP in accordance with § 71.02 or § 71.03; or (vi) The enrollee was enrolled in a QHP without their knowledge or consent by a third party, including a third party with no connection with AHS.
(c) Termination of coverage or enrollment tracking and approval[165]	AHS will: (1) Establish mandatory procedures for QHP issuers to maintain records of termination of enrollment; (2) Send termination information to the QHP issuer and HHS, promptly and without undue delay, at such time and in such manner as HHS may specify; (3) Require QHP issuers to make reasonable accommodations for

[165] 45 CFR § 155.430(c).

	all individuals with disabilities (as defined by the ADA) before terminating enrollment of such individuals; and (4) Retain records in order to facilitate audit functions.
(d) Effective dates for termination of coverage or enrollment[166]	(1) For purposes of this section: (i) Reasonable notice is defined as at least fourteen days from the requested effective date of termination; and (ii) Changes in eligibility for APTC and CSR, including terminations, must adhere to the effective dates specified in § 73.06. (2) In the case of a termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the last day of enrollment is: (i) The termination date specified by the individual, if the individual provides reasonable notice; (ii) Fourteen days after the termination is requested by the individual, if the individual does not provide reasonable notice; (iii) On a date on or after the date on which termination is requested by the individual, subject to the determination of the individual's QHP issuer, if the individual's QHP issuer agrees to effectuate termination in fewer than fourteen days, and the individual requests an earlier termination effective date; or (iv) If the individual is newly eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, the day before the individual is determined eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. (3) In the case of a termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the last day of enrollment is the last day of eligibility, as described in § 73.06, unless the individual requests an earlier termination effective date per paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. (4) In the case of a termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) of this section, the last day of enrollment will be the last day of the first month of the 3-month grace period. (5) In the case of a termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(B) of this section, the last day of enrollment should be consistent with existing State laws regarding grace periods.

[166] 45 CFR § 155.430(d).

	(6) In the case of a termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(v) of this section, the last day of coverage in an individual's prior QHP is the day before the effective date of coverage in their new QHP, including any retroactive enrollments. (7) In the case of termination due to death, the last day of enrollment is the date of death. (8) In cases of retroactive termination dates, AHS will ensure that appropriate actions are taken to make necessary adjustments to APTC, CSR, premiums and claims. (9) In case of a retroactive termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iv)(A) of this section, the termination date will be no sooner than 14 days after the date that the enrollee can demonstrate they contacted AHS to terminate their coverage or enrollment through VHC, unless the issuer agrees to an earlier effective date as set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section. (10) In case of a retroactive cancellation or termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iv)(B) or (C) of this section, the cancellation date or termination date will be the original coverage effective date or a later date, as determined appropriate by AHS, based on the circumstances of the cancellation or termination. (11) In the case of cancellation in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(vi) of this section, AHS may cancel the enrollee's enrollment upon its determination that the enrollment was performed without the enrollee's knowledge or consent and following reasonable notice to the enrollee (where possible). The termination date will be the original coverage effective date. (12) In the case of retroactive cancellations or terminations in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1)(iv)(A), (B) and (C) of this section, such terminations or cancellations for the preceding coverage year must be initiated within a timeframe established by AHS based on a balance of operational needs and consumer protection. This timeframe will not apply to cases adjudicated through the appeals process.
(e) Termination, cancellation, reinstatement defined	(1) *Termination.* A termination is an action taken after a coverage effective date that ends an enrollee's enrollment through VHC for a date after the original coverage effective date, resulting in a period during which the individual was enrolled in coverage through VHC. (2) *Cancellation.* A cancellation is specific type of termination action that ends a qualified individual's enrollment on the date such enrollment became effective resulting in enrollment never

	having been effective. (3) *Reinstatement.* A reinstatement is a correction of an erroneous termination or cancellation action and results in restoration of an enrollment with no break in coverage.
77.00 Administration of APTC and CSR[167] (01/01/2018, GCR 17-048)	
(a) Requirement to provide information to enable APTC and CSR[168]	In the event that a tax filer is determined eligible for APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction, if applicable, or an individual is eligible for federal or state CSR, or that such eligibility for such programs has changed, AHS will, simultaneously: (1) Transmit eligibility and enrollment information to HHS necessary to enable HHS to begin, end, or change APTC or federal CSR; and (2) Notify and transmit information necessary to enable the issuer of the QHP to implement, discontinue the implementation, or modify the level of APTC, the Vermont Premium Reduction or federal or state CSR, as applicable, including: (i) The dollar amount of the advance payment including the Vermont Premium Reduction; and (ii) The CSR eligibility category.
(b) Requirement to provide information related to employer responsibility[169]	(1) AHS will transmit the individual's name and tax filer identification number to HHS in the event that it determines that an individual is eligible for APTC or CSR based in part on a finding that an individual's employer: (i) Does not provide MEC; (ii) Provides MEC that is unaffordable, within the standard of § 23.02; or (iii) Provides MEC that does not meet the minimum value requirement specified in § 23.03. (2) If an individual for whom APTC are made or who is receiving CSR notifies AHS that they have changed employers, AHS must transmit the individual's name and tax filer identification number to HHS. (3) In the event that an individual for whom APTC are made or

[167] 45 CFR § 155.340.

[168] 45 CFR § 155.340(a).

[169] 45 CFR § 155.340(b).

	who is receiving CSR terminates coverage from a QHP during a benefit year, AHS will: (i) Transmit the individual's name and tax filer identification number, and the effective date of coverage termination, to HHS, which will transmit it to the Secretary of the Treasury; and (ii) Transmit the individual's name and the effective date of the termination of coverage to their employer.
(c) Requirement to provide information related to reconciliation of APTC[170]	AHS will comply with the requirements of § 78.00 regarding reporting to the IRS and to tax filers.
(d) Timeliness standard[171]	All information required in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section will be transmitted promptly and without undue delay.
(e) Allocation of APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction among policies[172]	If one or more advance payments of the premium tax credit, including the Vermont Premium Reduction, if applicable, are to be made on behalf of a tax filer (or two tax filers covered by the same plan(s)), and individuals in the tax filers' households are enrolled in more than one QHP or stand-alone dental plan, then that portion of the APTC, including the Vermont Premium Reduction, that is less than or equal to the aggregate monthly premiums, as defined in § 60.05, for the QHP policies properly allocated to essential health benefits must be allocated among the QHP policies based on the number of enrollees covered under the QHP.
(f) Reduction of individual's portion of premium to account for APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction[173]	If a tax filer is eligible for APTC including the Vermont Premium Reduction, if applicable, AHS will: (1) Reduce the portion of the premium for the policy collected from the individual for the applicable month(s) by the amount of the APTC including the Vermont Premium Reduction, if applicable; and (2) Include in each billing statement, as applicable, to the individual the amount of the APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction for the applicable month(s) and the remaining premium owed for the policy.

[170] 45 CFR § 155.340(c).

[171] 45 CFR § 155.340(d).

[172] 45 CFR § 155.340(e).

[173] 45 CFR § 155.340(g).

(g) Failure to reduce individual's premiums to account for APTC and the Vermont Premium Reduction[174]	If AHS discovers that it did not reduce an individual's premium by the amount of the APTC including the Vermont Premium Reduction, if applicable, AHS will notify the individual of the improper reduction within 45 calendar days of discovering the improper reduction and refund the individual any excess premium paid by or for the individual as follows: (1) Unless a refund is requested by or for the individual, AHS will, within 45 days of discovering the error, apply the excess premium paid by or for the individual to the individual's portion of the premium (or refund the amount directly). If any excess premium remains, AHS will then apply the excess premium to the individual's portion of the premium for each subsequent month for the remainder of the period of enrollment or benefit year until the excess premium is fully refunded (or refund the remaining amount directly). If any excess premium remains at the end of the period of enrollment or benefit year, AHS will refund any excess premium within 45 calendar days of the end of the period of enrollment or benefit year, whichever comes first. (2) If a refund is requested by or for the individual, the refund will be provided within 45 calendar days of the date of the request.
78.00 Information reporting by AHS[175] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	
(a) Information required to be reported[176]	(1) *Information reported annually*. AHS will report to the IRS the following information for each QHP: (i) The name, address and taxpayer identification number (TIN), or date of birth if a TIN is not available, of the tax filer or responsible adult (an individual on behalf of whom APTC is not paid); (ii) The name and TIN, or date of birth if a TIN is not available, of a tax filer's spouse; (iii) The amount of advance credit payments paid for coverage under the plan each month; (iv) For plans for which advance credit payments are made, the premium (excluding the premium allocated to benefits in excess of essential health benefits) for the

[174] 45 CFR § 155.340(h)

[175] 26 CFR § 1.36B-5.

[176] 26 CFR § 1.36B-5(c).

	ABP for purposes of computing advance credit payments; (v) For plans for which advance credit payments are not made, the premium (excluding the premium allocated to benefits in excess of essential health benefits) for the ABP that would apply to all individuals enrolled in the QHP if advance credit payments were made for the coverage; (vi) The name and TIN, or date of birth if a TIN is not available, and dates of coverage for each individual covered under the plan; (vii) The coverage start and end dates of the QHP; (viii) The monthly premium for the plan in which the individuals enroll, excluding the premium allocated to benefits in excess of essential health benefits: (ix) The name of the QHP issuer; (x) The AHS-assigned policy identification number; (xi) AHS's unique identifier; and (xii) Any other information required in published guidance. (2) *Information reported monthly*. For each calendar month, AHS will report to the IRS for each QHP, the information described in (1) above and the following information: (i) For plans for which advance credits are made: (A) The names, TINs, or dates of birth if no TIN is available, of the individuals enrolled in the QHP who are expected to be the tax filer's dependent; and (B) Information on employment (to the extent this information is provided to AHS) consisting of: (I) The name, address and employer identification number (EIN) of each employer of the tax filer, the tax filer's spouse, and each individual covered by the plan; and (II) An indication of whether an employer offered affordable minimum essential coverage that provided minimum value, and, if so, the amount of the employee's required contribution for self-only coverage; (ii) The unique identifying number AHS uses to report data that enables the IRS to associate the data with the

	proper account from month to month; (iii) The issuer's EIN; and (iv) Any other information specified in published guidance.
(b) Time for reporting	AHS will submit the annual report required under § 78.00(a)(1) on or before January 31 of the year following the calendar year of coverage. AHS will submit the monthly reports required under § 78.00(a)(2) as required by federal law.
(c) Annual statement to be furnished to individuals	On or before January 31 of the year following the calendar year of coverage, AHS will furnish to each tax filer or responsible adult a written statement showing the name and address of the recipient and the information described in (a)(1) of this section.
(d) Manner of reporting	AHS will comply with all guidance published by the Commissioner of the IRS [177] for the manner of reporting under this section.
79.00 [Reserved] (01/15/2017, GCR 16-100)	

[177] See § 601.601(d)(2) of chapter one of the Code.