

**CATEGORICAL FACTORS
ADC - RELATED
RELATIONSHIP OF CHILD TO CARETAKER RELATIVE**

Policy: Individuals caring for children who are deprived of parental support (See **CATEGORICAL FACTORS DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL SUPPORT**) may be eligible for Medicaid as ADC-related. Both the caretaker relative and the child are ADC-related when the caretaker is within a certain degree of relationship to the child.

References: SSL Sect. 366.1(a)(iii)
Dept. Reg. 369.1(b)
ADMs 93 ADM-29

Interpretation: The following is a list of relatives who meet ADC-related criteria. The relationship may be by blood, half blood or adoption.

- (1) The child's father, mother, brother, sister, grandfather, great-grandfather, great-great grandfather, grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great grandmother, uncle, great-uncle, great-great uncle, aunt, great-aunt, great-great aunt, first cousin, nephew or niece.
- (2) The child's stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, or stepsister, but no other step relative.
- (3) The spouses of any of the relatives listed above, even though the marriage may have been terminated by death, divorce or annulment.
- (4) When a child is born out of wedlock, paternity is adjudicated or acknowledged in writing for a paternal relative to qualify as ADC-related.
- (5) When a child has been surrendered to an authorized agency or adopted, relatives by either blood or adoption may qualify.
- (6) When a child is residing with both parents, both parents may be ADC-related, if a deprivation exists.
- (7) When a child is residing with more than one qualifying relative, other than his/her parents, only one adult relative may be ADC-related due to his/her relationship to the child. For example: a child lives with both grandparents, only one grandparent may be ADC-related through the children.

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- (8) Two adults may each qualify as a caretaker relative if there are at least two children in the household that are not siblings.

NOTE: A caretaker relative can be under the age of 21 if s/he assumes a parental role. For example, a teenage parent living with his/her child, or an older brother who is the primary caregiver of younger siblings.

Verification: The A/R's statement of his/her relationship to the child is acceptable unless there is reason to doubt the validity of the relationship. A signed application indicating relationship is generally the only verification required. When the relationship is questionable other verification is necessary.

Examples of acceptable forms of verification are:

birth certificate
baptismal certificate
court papers
adoption papers
marriage certificate
other documentation from schools or social services agencies

Documentation: Sufficient to establish an audit trail:

- (a) signed application; and
- (b) if the living relationship is questionable: type of document; date and place of filing; and identifying numbers of the available document or name of the official signing the document.