

Specific Medicaid Requirements

he must cooperate in identifying and providing information to use in pursuing third parties, unless good cause is established for not cooperating. **This includes providing accurate health insurance information at application and redetermination. See Section 4.2,H for verification requirements.** Good cause is determined by DFA, based on written information obtained by the Worker.

NOTE: All other adults who have the legal ability to do so, but who are not Medicaid recipients, must assign **medical** support rights as well.

When an otherwise eligible individual cannot legally assign his own rights, and the person legally able to do so does not cooperate, the individual remains eligible.

EXAMPLE: A mother refuses to assign benefits for herself and her children, for whom she can legally make an assignment. The mother is ineligible and the children remain eligible for Medicaid.

NOTE: Poverty-Level Pregnant Women **are** not penalized for failure to cooperate with this requirement until the expiration of the postpartum period.

An applicant for SSI is required to assign third-party rights to the Department as part of his application for SSI. If he refuses to assign these rights, he is ineligible for Medicaid.

The Bureau for Medical Services must verify health insurance with the carrier before entering it in the BMS data system. The Worker is notified by RAPIDS alerts when BMS updates Third-Party Liability (TPL) information, there is an insurance carrier or policy number mismatch or the TPL information is not verified. See the RAPIDS User Guide for specific Worker actions required. If the Worker has any information which conflicts with the BMS-verified information, he must provide the information to the Third-Party Liability (TPL) Unit by e-mail or fax so that BMS can clear up any discrepancy. This insures accurate information is entered in both data systems.

D. CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE WHEN MEDICAID COVERAGE ENDS

All Medicaid recipients who so request, must be issued a Certificate of Coverage DFA-HIP-1, when Medicaid benefits stop.

This applies to all individuals whose Medicaid benefits stopped on or after July 1, 1996. See Section 2.1,B.

E. CHILD SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Federal law mandates that efforts be made to locate absent parents, establish paternity and obtain medical support for dependent children who receive Medicaid. The responsible adult included in any Medicaid coverage group must cooperate with BCSE.

EXCEPTION: Recipients of TM cannot lose eligibility for failure to cooperate with BCSE. However, BCSE services must be explained and a voluntary referral made when appropriate.

When the responsible adult is not a Medicaid recipient under any coverage group, he must be informed of the availability of BCSE services and encouraged to accept a voluntary referral. Voluntary BCSE referrals do not sign **the** DFA-AP-1. There is no penalty when a voluntary referral subsequently fails to cooperate with BCSE.

The major responsibility for this effort rests with the Bureau for Child Support Enforcement (BCSE) through its staff of Legal Assistants.

In addition, the Worker has the following responsibilities:

- To explain the requirements and benefits of BCSE services, including the right to claim good cause for refusal to cooperate
- To refer appropriate cases to the Legal Assistant. Referral is accomplished by data system exchange or DHS-1.
- To evaluate evidence presented if the client claims good cause
- To determine if good cause for failure to cooperate with BCSE exists
- **To** apply the penalty for refusal, without good cause, to cooperate or provide information about medical support **to adults** included in **any** Medicaid AG **who can legally assign support rights.**

The following information provides details about the responsibilities of the Worker, the Legal Assistant, and the client in the child support process.

1. DFA-AP-1, Acknowledgement Of Automatic Assignment Of Support Rights And Of Cooperation Requirements

The purpose of the DFA-AP-1 is to assure that affected clients understand the benefits, requirements and rights associated with BCSE. It also advises them of the requirement to redirect child support, should the child become a cash assistance recipient.

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a. The DFA-AP-1 must be completed for:

(1) Applicants

(a) AFDC Medicaid, AFDC-Related Medicaid

The DFA-AP-1 must be completed when at least one of the children under age 18 who receives Medicaid has a parent(s) who is absent due to death, desertion, divorce or paternity not established.

See Section 15.3,B for exceptions.

(b) SSI and SSI-Related Medicaid

NOTE: Newborns are referred at birth, even though the parent may not be required to comply until the postpartum period ends. See item 5 below.

The DFA-AP-1 must be completed when there is at least one child under age 18 included in the AG who has a parent who is absent due to death, desertion, divorce or paternity not established. This includes children who receive SSI and SSI-Related Medicaid.

(2) Recipients

The DFA-AP-1 must be completed for active cases as follows:

(a) AFDC Medicaid and AFDC-Related Medicaid

The DFA-AP-1 must be completed when a 2-parent family becomes a 1-parent family.

(b) CEN and SSI-Related Medicaid

NOTE: Newborns are referred at birth, even though the parent may not be required to comply until the postpartum period ends. See item 5 below.

- When at least one parent of a child(ren) under age 18 who is included in the AG is absent due to death, desertion, divorce or paternity not established. This includes children who receive SSI and SSI-Related Medicaid.

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- When a child under age 18 with a parent who is absent for one of the above reasons is added to the AG. This includes children who receive SSI and SSI-Related Medicaid.

See Section 15.3,B for exceptions.

b. Instructions for completion:

- Complete in triplicate.
- Enter the case name and case number in the indicated spaces on the form.
- Enter a check mark in the block beside each paragraph number to indicate that the client understands the information.
- The responsible adult must sign the form. If the parent is in the home, the parent must sign the form.
- **The** Worker and client must sign all copies
- Distribute copies to the client and **BCSE Child Support Specialist**, and file one in the case record. If no referral is made, the extra copy is filed in the case record.

c. Procedure When the Client Refuses to Sign the DFA-AP-1

When the client refuses to sign the DFA-AP-1, the action taken depends upon the reason for the refusal. When the client indicates that he will not sign the DFA-AP-1 and, in doing so, indicates he will not cooperate with BCSE, the Worker must determine if good cause exists for the refusal. If good cause does exist, no BCSE action is required or taken and no penalty is applied to the client. If good cause does not exist, the Medicaid case is referred to BCSE and the penalty described in item 5 below is applied. The Worker must record in RAPIDS the circumstances involved in the determination of good cause.

When the client indicates that he will not sign the DFA-AP-1, but indicates that he will cooperate with BCSE after referral, the Medicaid case is referred to BCSE and no penalty is applied. The Worker must record in RAPIDS that the content and purpose of the form were explained to the client, that he refused to sign, the reason given for the refusal, that the client has indicated that he will

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cooperate with BCSE after the referral. The Worker must provide the client with an unsigned copy of the DFA-AP-1 and this must also be recorded in RAPIDS.

2. BCSE Referrals

Referrals to the Bureau for Child Support Enforcement (BCSE) are automated in RAPIDS. Clients who claim good cause are not required to cooperate with BCSE, but a referral is made. APNC in RAPIDS indicates good cause. Refer to the RAPIDS User Guide.

A referral to BCSE must be made when one or both parents is absent, with the following exceptions:

- The specific absence reason is due to court-ordered public service or other absences.
- The child in any coverage group is age 18 or over. BCSE cannot establish an order for these individuals, but can enforce an existing order, without a referral. This individual is coded **in RAPIDS** with the absence reason code CO.
- The adult who can legally assign medical support rights is not a Medicaid recipient. The child is coded **in RAPIDS** with the absence reason code CO.

When the non-Medicaid individual, who can legally assign support rights, voluntarily accepts BCSE services, the CO code is changed to the appropriate absence code when BCSE requests it. This permits the link for data system exchanges between RAPIDS and OSCAR. If the individual, after accepting the referral, no longer wants to use BCSE services, no penalty is applied if the individual is not a Medicaid recipient. The code is changed back to CO.

3. Good Cause

When the adult responsible for the dependent Medicaid child is also a Medicaid recipient, he is required to cooperate in securing medical support, unless good cause is established.

If the adult who refuses to cooperate asserts that one or more of the factors listed below is the reason for doing so, a good cause claim has been made. A client, who refuses to cooperate and who gives as the reason some factor other than one of those listed below, is considered to have refused to cooperate without claiming good cause.

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a. Definition of Good Cause

The client has good cause for refusal to cooperate with BCSE if one of the following conditions exists:

- The child was conceived as the result of incest or forcible rape.
- Legal proceedings for the adoption of the child are pending.
- The client is currently being assisted by the Department or by a licensed private social agency to resolve the issue of whether to keep the child or to relinquish him for adoption and the discussions have not gone on for more than three months.
- The client's cooperation in establishing paternity or securing medical support is reasonably anticipated to result in:

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- Physical or emotional harm to the child for whom medical support is being sought; or
- Physical or emotional harm to the parent or other responsible adult with whom the child lives, which would reduce such person's capacity to care for the child adequately. A finding of good cause for emotional harm may only be based upon evidence of an emotional impairment that substantially affects the parent or other relative's functioning.

In determining good cause based in whole or in part upon the anticipation of emotional harm, the Worker must consider the following:

- The present emotional state of the individual;
- The emotional health history of the individual;
- The intensity and probable duration of the emotional impairment; and
- The extent of involvement of the child in the paternity establishment or medical support activity to be undertaken.

b. When the Client Refuses to Cooperate Prior to BCSE Referral

If the client indicates to the Worker, prior to BCSE referral, that he does not intend to cooperate in BCSE activities, the Worker must determine if good cause exists for the refusal.

If good cause does exist, no BCSE action is required or taken and no penalty is applied to the client. If good cause does not exist, the Medicaid case is referred to BCSE and the penalty described in item 5 below is applied. The Worker must record in RAPIDS the circumstances involved in the determination of good cause.

c. When the Client Claims Good Cause for Refusal to Cooperate After BCSE Referral

A client may claim good cause for refusal to cooperate prior to or after referral to BCSE.

When the client claims good cause after the referral, the Legal Assistant refers the case back to the Worker for a determination of

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good cause. The Worker enforces the cooperation requirement; however, the Legal Assistant must participate in the good cause determination in an advisory capacity. The Worker must give the Legal Assistant an opportunity to review and comment on the good cause investigation and the decision. The Worker must consider the recommendation of the Legal Assistant in making the final decision.

The procedure to determine good cause is as follows:

- Form **DFA-AP-1a**, Notice to Individual Who Has Claimed Good Cause for Refusal to Cooperate in Child Support Activities, must be completed by the Worker during a face-to-face contact with the client who signed or was interviewed about the **DFA-AP-1**.

The Worker must be sure the client understands the information on Form **DFA-AP-1a**. Two original forms must be completed and signed by the Worker and the client. One original is given to the client and the other filed in the case record.

- The client has the primary responsibility for obtaining the verification needed to establish good cause. Refer to Chapter 4. The client must provide the verification within 20 days of the date good cause is claimed.

In certain situations, it is acceptable to make a determination of good cause without verification. These situations are:

- The claim of good cause is based on the anticipation that cooperation will result in physical harm; and
- The Worker believes, from the information provided by the client, that:
 - The claim is credible without corroborative evidence; or
 - Corroborative evidence is not available; and
 - The Worker and Supervisor agree that good cause exists.

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- The Worker must determine if good cause exists within 45 days of the date good cause is claimed.
- If good cause is established, the case is not acted on by BCSE. However, at each redetermination, the Worker must determine if good cause still exists. If good cause no longer exists the Worker must notify the client and take appropriate action to notify BCSE.
- If good cause is not established, the Worker initiates the penalty and sends appropriate client notification. RAPIDS notifies BCSE that good cause was claimed, but not established, and that the penalty for refusal to cooperate has been applied.

4. Redirection Of Support And Income Withholding

NOTE: While there is no penalty for Medicaid recipients who refuse to redirect support payments, they must be instructed that being referred to BCSE automatically triggers income withholding, whenever there is an existing court order for support and an identifiable source of income.

When a Medicaid referral is made to BCSE, the Legal Assistant immediately implements income withholding for any child support the child may be receiving, whenever possible. This action may not be declined or terminated by the Medicaid client. Collection of support must, thereafter, be made through BCSE and distributed as non-public assistance (NPA) payments.

If the client refuses to cooperate in the establishment of paternity and in obtaining medical support, the Legal Assistant notifies the Worker. If the client has not claimed good cause, or if a claim is made and good cause is not determined, the penalty in item 5 below is applied.

5. Penalties For Failure To Cooperate

NOTE: A Poverty-Level pregnant woman, who fails to cooperate in securing medical support for children other than the unborn child, is not penalized until after the expiration of the 60-day postpartum period. **Recipients of TM cannot lose eligibility for failure to cooperate with BCSE. However, BCSE services must be explained and a voluntary referral made when appropriate.**

The penalty is as follows:

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The parent, other caretaker or responsible adult who failed to cooperate with BCSE is ineligible for Medicaid. The penalty is applied whether or not the adult and child receive Medicaid under the same coverage group.

In general, when a minor parent (mp) receives Medicaid as an adult, the Major Parent(s) (MP) is not required to cooperate in securing medical support for the minor parent. However, when the mp receives Medicaid as a dependent child and the MP fails to cooperate without good cause, the MP is excluded. See Chapter 9 to determine when the minor parent is included as an adult and as a dependent child.

An mp who receives Medicaid must always cooperate for the mp's child(ren) who receives Medicaid or be ineligible, unless good cause exists. This applies whether the mp is included as a child or an adult. An MP, or other caretaker who receives Medicaid, must cooperate as follows, based on the status of the mp, or be ineligible, unless good cause exists. It is possible for both the MP and the mp to become ineligible for Medicaid.

BCSE COOPERATION REQUIREMENTS INVOLVING MINOR PARENTS

When Medicaid status is:	mp, non-Medicaid	mp receives as Dependent Child	mp Receives as Dependent Child	mp Is Non-Caretaker Parent
The cooperation requirements are:	mp's Child Receives Medicaid MP, other caretaker or responsible adult, must cooperate for absent parent of mp's child, as required by BCSE. EXAMPLE: MP knows the whereabouts of child's father and refuses to reveal it.	mp's Child Receives Medicaid MP, other caretaker or responsible adult, must cooperate for absent parent of mp and mp's siblings, if any; and MP and mp must cooperate for absent parent of mp's child, as required by BCSE.	mp's Child non-Medicaid MP, other caretaker or responsible adult, must cooperate for absent parent of mp and mp's siblings, if any.	MP, other caretaker or responsible adult, must cooperate for absent parent of mp's child, as required by BCSE. Minor parent must also cooperate

The penalties continue until cooperation occurs. The individual becomes eligible for Medicaid the month following the month of cooperation.